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5th Army Takes Naples From Fleeing Germans, Seizes Airdromes and Presses On Toward Rome; U.S. Bombers From Africa Hit Munich, Vienna Area

NAZIS FLEE NORTH FROM SACKED CITY

Vital Italian Port Falls Without Actual Battle Within Its Limits—Rearguard Routed on Vesuvius's Slopes.

Norgaard

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The American Fifth Army captured Naples, the great and once beautiful metropolis of southern Italy, today and prepared to push northward along the ancient Appian way to Rome, 120 straight-line miles to the north.

The biggest city and port yet won on the European mainland by British and American forces, Naples fell to the combat teams of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark after a week's fierce battling in the mountains ringing the bay and two days less than a month after the landing on the Italian toe.

The entry of the United Nations forces was a great liberation for the once-gay city of picturesque views which for more than a week had been subjected to an iron-fisted reign of terror by the Germans, who had burned, dynamited and sacked in an orgy of spite against their former Italian allies. The destruction was so great that it may take many years to restore the city to its former beauty.

The announcement of Naples's capture said that it was found empty of Germans. The bulk of the German forces retired to the north, presumably to fight somewhere in the mountains or along any one of the three chief rivers which may form their defenses south of Rome. There was a question as to whether the Germans would elect to stand for battle at Rome, but if they did it was likely that the eternal city was in for a bad time.

Nine-tenths of the Neapolitans were reported to have fled the city during the Germans' destructive rule.

Curtail Water Supply.

The Germans burned down the University of Naples after four st[illegible] had killed a German office[illegible] They sacked the city's famous aquarium. Refugees reported that the nearby street was strewn with rare specimens of fish and a collection of octopi for which the institution was known. It was also reported that the beautiful San Carlo Opera House had been burned.

The Germans curtailed the Naples water supply by demolitions before they left, causing a serious sanitary situation.

It still is uncertain whether the Germans pillaged the Palace of the Prince of Piedmont in Naples. They sacked many other palaces.

The special communique announcing the fall of Naples did not give the time, but battle line dispatches said that American and British troops rode into Italy's third greatest city and second greatest port at 8 A. M.

"Troops of the Fifth Army have entered Naples and the city is reported clear of Germans," said the two-line statement.

The entry into Naples—the greatest victory yet won by the Allies in their 1943 offensive to wreck Adolf Hitler's European fortress—was accomplished by smashing along the rim of Vesuvius against grim resistance of German rearguards who paid a high price to gain a few extra hours for their commanders to make arrangements for a line of defense farther north.

Although German convoys were reported streaming back toward Rome, the Volturno River, some 20 miles north of Naples, still was considered the most likely line of the next major fighting.

But even before the Volturno is reached, a military spokesman pointed out, the Fifth Army is likely to run into the same kind of difficulty it encountered north of Salerno when strongly defended mountain passes had to be cleared foot by foot.

Great Port for Supplies.

The Allies may now pour in through the port a great army with its supplies for the task opening ahead. In pre-war days Naples ranked as Italy's greatest port next to Genoa, as well as a great manufacturing city. Its extensive docks and waterfront presumably will be of great aid to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's quartermasters as soon as divers and engineers have cleared the clogged harbor channels and ship berths, straightened out the tangled communication lines and moved the debris from the streets.

Naples was the primary objective of Gen. Eisenhower when the Fifth Army was landed on the beaches of Salerno September 9, because it was necessary to obtain a large port from which to direct future operations. It took just twenty-three days to win the prize. A little less than a month after Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army landed on the Italian toe September 3 the Allies thus were in possession of nearly a third of the Italian boot from which to press their growing offensive.

The once care-free city, one of the most densely populated in Europe, had suffered its worst during the week when the Allies were pressing their offensive from their Salerno bridgehead.

The Germans began their demolition and hard exactions almost as soon as Gen. Clark gave the word for his Americans and British to begin the drive through the hills, the Nazis apparently anticipating that they would not be able to hold the city.

The beautiful city, once described by the poetic phrase, "See Naples and die" was reported to have presented a sad sight to the first Allied patrols which entered its limits.

Many of the 300 churches of the twenty-seven-year-old port had been demolished or damaged by Allied bombings or during the time when the Germans vented their rage during their iron-fisted military rule.

Rear Guards Fight Hard.

The powerful British and American armored columns which pushed into Naples reached their objective by taking Torre Annunziata, steel town on the shelf of land between the bay and Vesuvius, late Wednesday. Torre Annunziata is nine miles south of Naples. They then had to fight a cautious battle with German rearguards manning anti-tank guns in orchards and other places of concealment, root out hundreds of mines and overcome numerous obstacles and demolitions.

While these forces battled toward the great pall of smoke that had hung over Naples for days, other American and British forces advanced to the east of the city and along the Adriatic.

Americans speared forward for ten miles and captured Avellino, thirty miles due east of Naples in an encircling maneuver which these would fall into Allied hands shortly.

An Allied communique said that Allied medium bombers attacked the area of Capua, nineteen miles north of Naples along the Volturno River, and Benevento, thirty-one miles northeast.

The effectiveness of Allied air attacks at Foggia was disclosed when the freight yards were found completely blocked, with more than 400 yards of rail lines littered with burned and twisted cars and locomotives. The city's streets also were blocked by tons of fallen masonry and crates.

poised a threat to the German retreat to the Volturno. Avellino, a city of 16,000 is a focal point of six roads and on the trunk highway between Naples and Foggia, and is only seventeen miles south of Benevento, another important communications center on the Volturno.

British Eighth Advances.

Meanwhile, the British Eighth Army was officially reported making a rapid advance northward from Foggia and Manfredonia along the Adriatic, although today's communique made only a cryptic statement that the progress was "according to plan."

Foggia, center of a whole chain of airfields, is only 165 miles from Rome and the Foggia plain extends northward to within 140 miles of the capital city.

That the Germans were faced with the necessity of making a stand against this flanking movement was indicated, however, by reports that Gen. Montgomery was now in contact with strong rearguards of the enemy. Previously he had been meeting negligible opposition.

Beyond Naples itself lay a number of large airfields within a radius of 15 to 25 miles, and appeared likely that sev

leave

Blank

U. S. Heavy Raiders Boost Bomb Load Hitting Nazis

PUGH MOORE

5,400 Tons of Explosives Dropped on Enemy Targets in September.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(AP) U. S. heavy bombers dropped 5,400 tons of bombs on enemy targets during September, an increase of more than 50 per cent over the previous high month, the U. S. Eighth Air force announced tonight.

While Flying Fortresses and Liberators were pouring down this record load, their gunners shot down 262 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 43 more and damaged 115, the announcement said.

The loss of 85 "heavies" by the U. S. force was described as "well under four per cent" of the number of planes participating in the raids. During August 114 American heavy bombers were lost.

Planes Destroyed on Ground

In addition to the 262 Nazi planes destroyed, the big bombers undoubtedly destroyed many more in repeated raids on enemy airfields, but air force officers made no definite claims on these.

Although the number of enemy planes shot down was considerably below the all-time record of 631 destroyed in August, this was probably largely due to the Nazis' reluctance to tackle the big bombers after the terrific beating of the previous month, while increasingly effective and further ranging fighter cover also kept the enemy fighter planes away.

Fewer Bombers Lost

This German shyness is well illustrated by the American bomber losses of 85, a decrease of more than 25 per cent under August's 114, while the tonnage of bombs dropped was 53 per cent greater than that in August, the previous record month.

Further reviewing September operations the announcement said:

Fighter command—Thunderbolts destroyed 39 enemy fighters against a loss of seven—on one raid alone, at Emden, Sept. 27, 21 enemy planes were downed against the loss of one Thunderbolt.

Air support command — Dropped 2,790 tons of bombs, shot down 11 enemy fighters, probably destroyed eight, damaged 12. Seven Marauders were lost.

Perhaps the heaviest damage of the month was inflicted by Fortresses and Liberators in two raids on German targets in Paris Sept. 3 and Sept. 15.

Describing some of the damage inflicted on Nazi targets, the report said that in the Bois Colombes section of Paris the "Hispano-Suiza aircraft engine works, the C.A.M. ball-bearing plant, the Delage motor transport depot and the Berliet motor transport repair works received heavy and concentrated attack. Severe damage by direct hits was suffered by nearly every building in these places.

"The Berliet works was over 75 per cent destroyed or severely damaged. The former Amilcar f ctory, now making aircraft components, and 34 other factories and industrial premises in this vicinity — a large number of them manufacturing aircraft and auto components—were partly destroyed or severely damaged.

Renault Works Damaged

"In the Billancourt section, 17 of the most important buildings of the great Renault motor works, used by the Germans as a truck and tank plant, were damaged. This plant was largely destroyed by an R.A.F. raid early in the war and reconstructed. Eighth bomber command Fortresses gave it another pasting last April 4, and reconstruction was well under way again when the plant received its third heavy attack last Sept. 15.

"The Caudron-Renault factory in the Issy Les Moulineaux section, used for overhaul and repair of German fighters, was another target in the Paris attacks. It was severely damaged, every building in the plant being affected."

At Le Pallice, France, U-boat locks and dens were bombed. One lock gate appeared to have been destroyed. Twenty-seven shops, sheds and other buildings, mostly related to submarine installations, also were destroyed.

The review said 25 air fields were bombed, with 15 hangars destroyed and 46 more hit and damaged. At least three aircraft shelters were destroyed and 12 or more planes on the ground, not counting those in shelters or hangars, were destroyed or damaged.

The review said in conclusion that the air support command's Marauders made 25 raids on airdromes, three of which were "rendered useless." The Le Trait shipyard also has "been written off, thanks to Marauder bombing."

ITALIAN SEAPORT TO BECOME BASE FOR ALLIED DRIVE

Ed Kennedy

Fifth Army Moves Into West Coast City, Trapping Nazi Rearguards.

AIRFIELDS MENACED

Excellent Landing Strips Soon to Fall to Clark's Troops.

NAPLES DESTROYED

University Burned by Germans; Public Buildings Looted, Wrecked.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 1.—(AP) Naples, the biggest city and most important port yet to fall to the Allies, was captured today by the American Fifth army as the bulk of its German defenders scurried northward for a new stand somewhere between the charred and looted metropolis and Rome.

(President Roosevelt said the Allied objective was to free Rome, the Vatican and the Pope, much in the manner of a crusade.)

Germans Move Out

A British armored column, accompanied by Americans, fought vigorous resistance along the road flanking the Gulf of Naples to the outskirts of the city last night. The Germans moved out during the night and the Allies entered the city through its eastern gate an hour after dawn this morning. They picked up the arms and iron center of Torre Annunziata en route.

The Allied drive along the coast was aided by a ten-mile advance by Americans forming Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's right wing to Avellino yesterday, which imperilled the German position in the whole Naples area.

The victory opened one of the Mediterranean's greatest ports to the Allies and, when the harbor is cleared of extensive German demolitions and scuttled ships, will facilitate the Allied supply problem. Authorities said the port would be able soon to unload cargoes from deep draft ships. The victory also put within Allied grasp numerous excellent airfields 15 to 25 miles north of the city.

It still is uncertain where the Germans will make their next stand. It is obvious that they will attempt more delaying actions between Naples and Rome, 135 railway miles north.

Rivers Help Defense

In this area there are fewer mountains, but there are rivers. Twenty miles north of Naples is the Volturno and above that is the Gargliano and, its tributaries, the Liri and Sacco. Battles on the banks of all these streams are likely as the Allies push northward along the ancient Appian way to Rome.

There also is the question of whether the Germans will stand for battle at Rome. While the puppet Fascist government of Mussolini has reportedly declared Rome an open city, there has been no agreement by the Allies. If the German attitude toward Rome is anything like their conduct toward the Neapolitans, the Eternal city may have bad days ahead.

The Allies entered Naples at 8 a. m. A terse communique from Gen. Eisenhower said simply:

"Troops of the Fifth army have entered Naples and the city is reported clear of Germans."

Naples is in ruins and aflame.

Rearguards Destroyed

The bulk of the five German divisions forming its defenses got away, but many rearguard formations, including some of the enemy's finest troops, were annihilated by the Allied avalanche.

For months, Naples was dealt blasting blows by Allied planes, especially Flying Fortresses, and shelled by warships.

Then the Germans proceeded with systematic demolitions, not only to deny anything of value to the onrushing Allies but to inflict vengeance on the Italians for surrendering unconditionally and irreparably shattering the Axis.

A dense pall of smoke has been hanging over Naples for days.

Latest reports say many bodies are buried beneath the debris. Others, including those of civilians and disarmed Italian soldiers assassinated by the Germans, still lie in the streets.

The tragedy which had befallen Naples, one of the world's most beautiful cities because of the scenic splendor of its bay and the mountains rising from the sea, approaches that which descended upon nearby Pompei in ancient times when it was shaken by an earthquake, engulfed by a tidal wave and covered with ashes by an eruption of Vesuvius.

Nine tenths of the Neapolitans did not stay to see the last lurid days under the Germans. They fled to the hills long ago. Those who did remain lived under a reign of terror in which the Germans were shooting Italians and looting their homes.

University Destroyed

The Germans burned down the University of Naples after four students had killed a German officer. They sacked the city's famous aquarium. Refugees reported that the nearby street was strewn with rare specimens of fish and a collection of octopi for which the institution was known.

One dispatch said the beautiful San Carlo opera house had been burned.

The loss of Naples undoubtedly will compel the Germans to pull back farther in the central and Adriatic areas, where the Eighth army is exerting steady pressure.

They already have abandoned the plain of Foggia, which extends 30 miles north of that great air center, but they still are ensconced in the mountains around Bonevento and Casteluccia. While holding out there they control the water supply for a large region of southeastern Italy, including the cities of Bari, Brindisi and Taranto. The main water source of these Allied-held ports cannot be restored until the Germans are dislodged from the southern Apennines and the aqueducts are repaired.

Water Supply Cut Off

The Germans also curtailed the Naples water supply by demolitions before they left, causing a serious sanitary situation.

It still is uncertain whether the Germans pillaged the palace of the Prince of Piedmont in Naples. They sacked many other palaces.

The great harbor is a graveyard of sunken ships. But any port is an extremely difficult thing to destroy, even when demolitions are as extensive as those precipitated by the Germans. Naples will undoubtedly be in use as an Allied supply port, at least to a limited extent, before long.

Crews are ready to begin at once to remove the obstructions so supply vessels can be unloaded. Naples thus will supply the Allies with a big port of entry into the continent very near the front lines.

Its harbor perfectly complements the capture earlier this week of Foggia, which provided 13 intact airfields menacing all the Balkans and Italy and great parts of hitherto invulnerable southern Germany and Austria.

Naples, a metropolis of 925,000 people, fell 22 days after the Fifth army landed under heavy German fire on the beaches of the Gulf of Salerno, some 30 miles to the south.

Gruelling fighting has raged throughout that period, with the Allies all but driven back into the sea in the first few days. Then they had to batter their way through rugged mountain positions which gave all the advantage to the enemy.

But the Fifth army was aided by an air force which had complete mastery of the air throughout the campaign, and by American and British navies which shelled enemy positions from the sea. Every important German position in the Naples area was shattered, and tonight the enemy still was in orderly retreat to the north.

Air Force Strikes Hard

Those same air forces struck heavily last night and yesterday beyond Naples. Their targets included Capua, 20 miles north on the Volturno river; Benevento, 31 miles northeast; bridges and roads around Piano, Amorisi, Castelvenere and Ausonia; and the railroad and high junction of Formia, 43 miles northwest.

Railroads and highway bridges in a 25-mile arc north and east of Naples were pounded throughout yesterday by medium and fighter-bombers. Some fliers encountered electrical storms. A flight of Lightning fighters swept over Bastia in support of Corsican, French and American troops mopping up that island 100 miles below France.

The North African air forces set a new record in bombs dropped in September, casting more than 15,000 tons on Italy in September. This shattered the July record when 12,800 tons were dropped during the Sicilian campaign.

Abandoning Foggia earlier this week, the Germans left behind great quantities of equipment including hundreds of packed parachutes and dozens of plane engines, an air force statement said. Scores of planes were left wrecked on the fields. The Germans flew away some of their serviceable planes and burned those they couldn't get into the air. One large transport plane still was smouldering when the British arrived.

The Foggia railway yards were blocked completely by Allied bombs and for more than 400 yards, the half dozen rail lines serving Foggia were littered with burned and damaged rolling stock. A locomotive had been sent plowing into the ground beside the rails by another bomb. Burned out coaches lay across two lines and at places rails were twisted into grotesque shapes. Streets inside Foggia were blocked with falling masonry and bomb hits. Road crossings were bomb-pitted.

Allied military government officers entered Naples today to start their staggering task. Scores of thousands of Neapolitans are expected to return shortly from their mountain hideaways.

The city's gas, street car and electric systems have been wrecked. Water is short and a large percentage of homes lie in ruins.

Naples was primarily a city of poor people living in tenements whose squalor contrasted sharply with the sublime beauty of the city's natural surroundings.

AIR RAID PINCERS CLOSES ON REICH IN HEAVY ATTACK

Aircraft Factory in Vienna Region Also Hit by Bombers.

MAKE 1,800-MILE TRIP

Greater Blows Against Germany Loom When Foggia Is Ready.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Saturday, Oct. 2—(AP) American heavy bombers smashed at Munich, cradle of Nazism, in southern Germany and also attacked the Vienna region of Austria yesterday in the first air

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attack undertaken against the Reich from northwest African bases, a special air communique announced today.

A few hours after Allied forces marched victoriously into ravaged Naples, swarms of Flying Fortresses and Liberators, in a powerful demonstration of the closing aerial pincers, made their longest round trip—1,800 miles—to reach the German and Austrian targets.

Fortresses Cross Alps

Despite bad weather, the Fortresses crossed the Alps to attack the Munich region, while the Liberators blasted at a factory at Wiener Neustadt, 25 miles southwest of Vienna, where air frames are manufactured for Messerschmitt fighting planes.

The great chains of airfields at Foggia, already in Allied hands, will enable Fortresses and Liberators to range even farther across Germany and fly a much shorter distance than yesterday's mission.

With western Germany already badly hammered by raids from British bases, a new threat is now brought to the eastern part of the Reich, where the Germans are known to have many war factories which before had been virtually exempt from air attack.

First Victim of Pincers

The assault on the Munich area bestowed upon that shrine to Hitlerdom the deadly honor of being the first German town to be caught in an air pincers and bombed both from Britain and from Africa. The last heavy R.A.F. blow at Munich was on Sept. 6 when rail lines linking industrial Germany and Italy were hit.

Today's communique announced that heavy clouds obscured observation of the results of the bombing. Some enemy fighters were encountered.

(The Swiss announced tonight that a Flying Fortress was shot down by Swiss anti-aircraft fire when American and German fighters engaged in a battle over eastern Switzerland. A German broadcast said five Flying Fortresses were shot down over the western part of the Alps and another nine were so heavily damaged they had to abandon formation.)

U. S. Losses Not Mentioned

A special air communique issued at Allied headquarters tonight, did not mention any American losses.

Wiener Neustadt was raided Aug. 13 by a heavy force of Liberator bombers from the United States Ninth air force based in the Middle East which flew a round-trip of nearly 2,500 miles to drop nearly 350,000 pounds of explosives on the aircraft works. Munich has been raided before by the R.A.F. from Britain.

Many bombers which recently came to the Northwest African theater from the Eighth U. S. airforce in Britain as well as from the Ninth airforce in the Middle East participated in yesterday's attacks.

NAPLES HARBOR TO HELP ALLIES

Navy Experts See Channel Cleared in 8 Days.

By DON WHITEHEAD.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Clearing of the harbor of Naples will eliminate a grave problem of troop supply for the Allies.

Since the invasion began in the Gulf of Salerno on September 9 every ton of shipping to feed and equip the Fifth Army has gone across the beaches in the slow and laboriously painful process of supply by small boats and vessels.

Once engineers and salvage crews remove wreckage from a portion of the harbor and dock area, deep-draft vessels will be able to tie up and unload swiftly.

[The United Nations radio at Algiers, in a broadcast recorded by OWI, said that naval experts at Allied Headquarters estimated the harbor of Naples in its most important respects can be made serviceable in eight days from now.]

The Germans have sunk many ships in the harbor and have demolished as much of the port as they could, but Navy men agree it is almost impossible to make a port completely useless. Harbors at Tripoli, Tunis and Bizerte were left in shambles by the retreating enemy but still the Navy managed to clear channels quickly and open them to Allied shipping.

Naples's capture came none too soon, for supply problems were multiplying with the approach of bad weather and rough seas.

When I left the Gulf of Salerno four days ago the wind was whipping up heavy waves which were tossing the small ships about. Sweating crews were almost frantic, trying to keep shallow-draft supply vessels from being smashed or capsized on the beach. Flat-bottomed, amphibious craft not intended for heavy seas became almost unmanageable.

A great part of the supplies for the Fifth Army has been carried from North Africa and Sicilian ports. The small vessels were driven onto the beach, and after they were unloaded and the supplies were unloaded into trucks they were driven along dusty roads to supply dumps.

Supplying that large army across the beach was one of the great accomplishments of the Navy and merchant marine of the campaign. Crews labored day and night on the beaches to keep the supplies moving. It was one of the invasion's weakest links.

The fall of Naples was a Fifth Army victory second only to establishing the mainland beachhead.

Disaster Returns to Pompeii

War's Wreckage Piles Up on Storied Ruins of Ancient Italian City.

By RELMAN MORIN.

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 29 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Disaster has returned to the scene of ancient tragedy, piling new wreckage on the storied ruins of Pompeii.

The Germans, fighting a desperate rearguard action, fell back along the road which passes through both the old city and its modern namesake. British artillery harried the Germans along the whole line, which is barely fifteen miles from Naples, and from time to time Nazi suicide squads, attempting to delay the British advance, returned the fire.

The roar of heavy guns echoed against the slopes of Vesuvius and the ground trembled in what must have been a close approximation to the catastrophe that overtook Pompeii nearly 2,000 years ago.

The Germans had been using the ancient amphitheater as a campground and the marks of their tanks and trucks were plainly visible all around the ruins. The amphitheater itself was damaged by bombs and shells. A number of other buildings and temples also were hit.

Craters Pit Ground.

Craters pit the ground around the columns where the law courts once stood, while here and there flagstones have been tossed about like children's toys.

There was no time to examine the ruins at leisure, however, for only 500 yards ahead British armored units were blasting at the German rearguard.

By early this afternoon the British had pounded the Germans back into the town of Torre Annunziata, twelve miles from Naples. A duplicate of the previous day's bitter street fighting in Scafati immediately developed.

Like so many other towns along the bloody road to Naples this one is smashed to bits. It is nothing but a heap of stones, broken roofs, sagging walls and tangled skeins of electric wire.

Some Stay in Homes.

Some of the people leave these towns that are caught in the path of war, but hundreds—even thousands—cling to their homes, shivering behind locked doors through the worst shelling and street fighting. As the fighting passes they begin to emerge. Some know where German snipers are hidden. They procure rifles and want to go with the troops to kill the Germans themselves.

Some appear with bottles of wine, fruit and flowers and literally force them on the Allied troops.

Tht first sight of a British or American uniform usually touches off a cry "it's finished; it's finished! the Germans have gone."

They cavort like children, and then suddenly a sniper's rifle cracks and they disappear.

The deadliest work for the Allied troops frequently begins when they enter a seemingly deserted town. The Germans aren't making a concerted stand in these towns but they are not abandoning them without a fight.

Occupation of Torre Annunziata put the Fifth Army on the straight road to Naples. American forces joined British units there late this afternoon.

Fortresses Felled 200 Planes

Great Bag of Nazi Flyers Shot Down in Ten Raids in Month of September.

London, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Another powerful blow to the German air force was disclosed today in a monthly summary of United States Eighth Air Force operations listing more than 200 Nazi planes knocked from the skies by Flying Fortresses alone in ten September raids.

The figure was exclusive of kills by swift Marauders and high-powered Thunderbolts — addition of which may almost double the number of German fighters destroyed and come close to equalling the previous month's toll when approximately 400 were shot down.

The Royal Air Force also whipped up the steady pace of destruction of Hitler's once deadly air arm, but actual figures of the number of enemy aircraft downed by British planes were not given.

The fact that the Eighth Air Force's two strong offensive wings—the Fortresses and medium Marauders — concentrated on enemy air fields in occupied territory during the month undoubtedly hammered a further heavy dent in German aircraft reserves, for many Nazi planes were destroyed on the ground.

Lost Seventy Bombers.

On the debit side the Americans lost about seventy heavy bombers in September against an August toll of 114.

The American flyers fought their greatest air battle of the month over Stuttgart on September 6 when Fortress gunners accounted for seventy attacking fighters in a sky melee that cost thirty-seven big bombers, but left the important industrial city a mass of flames.

The pattern of the American bombing offensive for the month was shown in forty-seven separate stabs at enemy airdromes in France and Holland. For eight straight days in co-operation with the R. A. F., United States bombers engaged in a 'round-the-clock cross-channel offensive against advanced enemy plane bases.

The most spectacular raid in September was directed at the Emden naval base. The Fortresses were scorted all the way to the target by Tunderbolts carrying belly "gas" tanks on a round trip flight of almost 800 miles. In this foray, the bombers knocked down eighteen enemy fighters and the Thunderbolts sent another twenty-two to the ground.

In nine major raids, including one against Berlin, two on the industrial center of Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, one on Munich and one on the Alpine tunnel at Modane, France, the R. A. F. lost 188 bombers, an average of about twenty-one per raid.

Aerial reconnaissance photographs made public today showed enormous damage to Berlin's industrial structure in the last three R. A. F. raids on the Nazi capital—on August 23, August 31 and September 3.

The pictures disclosed at least 100 factories in varying stages of destruction. At least thirty were engineering and electrical works.

NAZIS IN CORSICA FLEE ON ALL FRONTS

London, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The Algiers radio, quoting a French communique, said today that the Germans had been forced to flee on all fronts in Corsica.

RED ARMY FORCES DRIVE TO RIVER IN WHITE RUSSIA

Fall Rains Begin to Drench Northern Battlefields.

NAZIS CLAIM VICTORY

Berlin Reports Russian Tank Column Smashed in Southern Ukraine.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2 — (AP) Soviet troops battered through German defenses in White Russia to reach the Pronya river, 29 miles from Mogilev, Moscow announced today, while the Germans claimed a major defense victory in the south after a bitter five-day battle.

Fall rains were drenching the White Russia battlefield as the Russians rolled through 460 more towns and hamlets, killed over 5,500 Germans and won the town of Cherikov in a new crossing of the Sozh river.

In a number of sectors the Russians reached the Pronya, which branches off from the Sozh river east of Mogilev, said the Moscow midnight bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor.

30-Mile Advance

This marked an advance of 30 miles from captured Krichev and 17 miles beyond Cherikov.

The Germans retreated with heavy losses, abandoning guns and trucks, the Russians said.

Other drives in White Russia — the last Soviet republic before Poland — were aimed at Gomel and

Vitebsk.

In the Gomel fighting German fortified defense lines with numerous blockhouses and pillboxes stalled off capture of the city. Soviet assault groups broke through some of the defended areas, however, killing a thousand Germans and seizing food and ammunition stores. The Russians were reported within 11 miles of the city several days ago.

Nazis Use Artillery

The Germans hurled an artillery barrage and several counterattacks against the advancing Russians in the Vitebsk area but the Soviet troops kept attacking and in a determined smash took a stubbornly defended height, the Russians said.

The communique, for the second day, gave no details of fighting elsewhere on the 700-mile front.

A Moscow radio broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said Russian bombers for the second straight night pounded Vitebsk, Orsha and Mogilev in White Russia and Szankoi in the Crimea.

German broadcasts, however, made much of a battle they said had ended with a Russian defeat in the southern Ukraine. The high command communique said the Russians lost 140 out of 250 tanks in a mass attack near Zaporozhe on the Dnieper river bend.

There, where the Dnieper turns far to the east, the Russians were said to have attacked with more than 15 infantry divisions, six tank brigades and a large number of artillery formations along a 70-mile front.

Germans Claim Victory

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, German radio commentator, recorded by the Associated Press, called it "a major defensive success" but admitted that "despite heavy losses suffered by the enemy there seems little doubt that the Soviets will continue their attacks."

The weather in the south remains dry longer than in the north, where the fall rains already have mired many of the roads, the Germans said.

Nazi broadcasts also admitted some Russian advance columns had driven across the mighty Dnieper but said they had been hemmed in and that all Russian attempts to reinforce them by bringing up major forces from the east were frustrated.

The Russian failure to claim any crossings indicated they were still tentative and had not seriously breached the Dnieper river defense line.

Nazis Hope to Hold Line

Through the German broadcasts ran a new tone of confidence, indicating that their hope of holding the river and stalling the Russian summer offensive, now nearing the end of its third month, had brightened.

Sertorius said the Germans were beginning to concentrate strong artillery formations to keep Soviet deployment areas on the east bank under constant fire. The effect of the shortened line, he said, was to permit greater mobility of German reserves who are quickly transferred to any danger point.

Neither side mentioned the Kiev battle where both sides appeared to be dug in on opposite banks of the Dnieper, hurling shells and bombs at each other from range of a few hundred yards. Moscow dispatches mentioned only that the Red army held firmly to its newly-won stations in the eastern suburbs of the Ukraine capital and continued to rake the high western cliffs with fire.

Battle for Kiev Increasing

Both Sides Continue Throwing Tremendous Forces Into Fight for a Decision.

London, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The battle of Kiev, expected here to be one of the decisive struggles of the war, raged with unabated fury today as the Russian and the Germans both continued throwing tremendous forces of artillery, infantry and air power into the fight for mastery of the Dnieper line.

The Germans were entrenched in the ancient city-fortress nigh on the cliffs along the west bank of the Dnieper, while the pick of the Russian Ukrainian armies faced them across the 100-yard water barrier that separates Kiev from its east bank suburbs. The fate of the German armies in the Great Bend of the Dnieper south of the Kiev and in the Crimea, as well as control of the Black Sea, appeared to be at stake.

Heavy Russian siege guns shelled the enemy in the main fortress of Kiev and dispatches to the Government newspaper Pravda told of fierce air battles over the city in fog and rain. In its official communique, however, Moscow claimed no advances in the Kiev sector, and dispatches said that there was no indication that the Germans had demolished the bridges across the river. The Berlin radio said that Russian spearheads had failed to crack the German lines on the west bank of the Dneiper, north of Kiev, and that Nazi troops still dominated that area.

Nazis Tell of Defense.

The German communique, indicating that the Russians were attacking with unusual vigor to the south of the bend, said that these assaults were made with the strongest infantry and tank forces. Berlin claimed full success in defending the German line there and declared that 140 out of 250 Russian tanks were destroyed. The communique added: "The great battle which has been raging for the last five days in the Zaporozhe-Melitopol region has now attained its culminating point."

German military spokesmen, the Berlin radio commented, "decline to draw more sweeping conclusions regarding the eventual intention of the German High Command to stabilize the existing position." The Russians had been able to establish very few bridgeheads on the west bank of the Dnieper, and bitter fighting was taking place around these lodgements, Berlin added.

Tri-Power Staff Talks Forecast in London; Marshall May Attend

Success of Armies In Russia and Italy Spurs New Planning

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Russia's brilliantly successful offensive on the eastern front—with all its immense implications for the whole course and duration of the war—has led to a definite decision for early and intimate American-British-Soviet military staff discussions, even in advance of the forthcoming three-power diplomatic meeting, it was learned today from a non-British source.

The rush of events on the fighting fronts—at a pace that had not been foreseen—has now made it plain that a meeting here will have a military flavor more marked than had appeared likely only a few weeks ago.

It now is very probable that Russian staff officers will participate in it; in fact, that military men of all three countries will take part not only in a general conference, along with their diplomatic chiefs, but have their own sessions among themselves.

Marshall Reported Going.

The London press today printed reports that Gen. George C. Marshall himself, the prospective Allied commander in chief for the mortal blows being prepared against the enemy, probably would come here with Secretary of State Hull in the likely event that this is the scene of the big-three meeting.

The probable sequence of events promises to go about like this:

First, a meeting within two weeks of high American and British officers primarily concerned with the Russian situation.

Second, another meeting to stem from this among officers of the three Allies, America, Britain and Russia.

This second meeting would prepare the military men of all three countries for the final grand discussions to be held in the three-power conference itself.

Expectations Outrun.

The necessity for such gatherings has been created by two great military developments which in scope and pace have far outrun the expectations of military conservatives.

First was the Russians' drive to the Dnieper, and the present possibility that they may sweep on beyond the great river and throw the Nazis back on or near the line where their armies met in Poland in 1939.

Second was the Allies rapid progress in Italy, already offering a threat to the Balkans.

Men in London who are well aware of the difficulties still ahead for the Allies and who are never willing or accustomed to minimize them, today manifested the highest hopes for what is to come from talks with the Russian allies.

London, Oct. 1 (AP)—Improved treatment of British prisoners of war by the Japanese was reported tonight in advices from the Swiss Government, which added, however, that things were "not very pleasant" at the biggest camp at Osaka docks, where some Americans were said to be interned.

The report said that 580 Americans and Britons were in the Osaka docks camp and that their prime complaint was that they were being "starved of sun." Most of Japan's war prisoners, it was said, are housed in wood or wood-and-plaster huts, some of which are heated electrically.

It was said that the prisoners dined mainly on rice, barley, vegetables and bread, never getting butter, fats, eggs or jam, and occasionally receiving a little meat, fish or fresh fruit. Each man gets six cigarettes daily, and prisoners who work are paid from 3 to 5 cents a day, it was said.

YUGOSLAV TROOPS SHELLING FIUME

London, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The Italian Adriatic port of Fiume is under heavy fire from the Yugoslav Liberation Army which is throwing shells into the city from the hills behind Susak, and heavy fighting continues in the Gorizia area of northern Italy, reports from the Yugoslav peoples' army said today.

A Berlin broadcast of a war correspondent's dispatch had admitted previously that the communications center of Gorizia had been virtually destroyed by artillery fire during the prolonged siege of its Nazi occupation troops.

A diplomatic setback for Hitler was seen by the Yugoslavs in his appointment of Hermann Hochbauer, a former M[illegible] of Vienna, as a sort of Foreign Minister to Belgrade. The appointment was regarded as giving the Serbs a quasi-diplomatic status at a time when Hitler is desperately trying to keep his satellites in the German fold.

Meanwhile, word came from the exiled Yugoslav Government at Cairo that 300 Serb civilians had been executed by the Germans at Mladenovac two days ago in reprisal for a guerrilla attack on a military camp near the town on September 26.

Allies Diverting Germans From Russia, Briton Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Only one-fourth of Germany's fighter planes, one-half of her bombers and about two-thirds of her divisions are now fighting the Russians on the eastern front, according to British Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert.

Sir Philip made his assertion in a radio broadcast in which he declared that while Russia deserved major credit for her successes against the Germans, the Allies had played an important role in diverting Nazi military power to other fronts as well as by contributions of food and supplies.

NAZIS ARREST MARIA

London, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—King Victor Emmanuel's youngest daughter, Princess Maria, and her husband, Prince Louis of Bourbon-Parma, have been placed under house arrest by the Germans at their Cannes estate, press dispatches from Switzerland said today.

CHURCHILL'S BOOK FILMED

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(AP) A film based on Winston Churchill's book "Marlborough, His Life and Times," which the present prime minister finished writing in 1938, is to be produced by Two Cities Films, Ltd., at Denham studios.

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Oct. 2—The Allies attacked the French Channel coastal area early today either with planes or warships, coastal reports said.

Southeast coast residents said they saw almost continuous gun flashes from the French coast in the vicinity of Boulogne and heard the rumble of explosions.

The attack came while the German radio was saying that Field Marshal General Karl Rudolf Gerd von Runstedt had just completed an inspection of the Channel defenses nearest to Britain and had decided on extensions of installations.

Nazis Claim Sinking Of 18 Allied Vessels

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The German news agency DNB declared in a broadcast today that the German Navy sank 18 Allied merchantmen totaling 113,200 tons during September.

U-boats accounted for 68,700 tons of this figure, the broadcast said.

In the same period, it was claimed, 17 Allied destroyers were sunk and 3 destroyers and a cruiser were damaged.

There was no confirmation of these figures from Allied sources.

TWO SHIPS LOST

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(AP) The Admiralty announced today the loss of two naval craft—the corvette Polyanthus and the frigate Itchen. Where they were lost was not disclosed.

6th Duke Of Wellington Is Killed In Action

London, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Sixth Duke of Wellington, a 31-year-old commando captain, has been killed in action in Italy, it was announced today.

The only son of the Fifth Duke of Wellington, he had served in the Duke of Wellington's regiment from 1935 to 1939 and was in East Africa with the King's African Rifles from 1939 to 1942.

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U. S. Hovers Like Nightmare Over Nazis, Writer Asserts

(This is the second of two articles based on a book, "Behind the Steel Wall," by Arvid Fredborg, Swedish newspaperman who brings out of Germany, after two years, the first comprehensive independent account of the situation there since American newspapermen left 22 months ago.)

By EDWIN SHANKE.
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

STOCKHOLM.—The Nazi's biggest nightmare is America.

Bit by bit, the Nazi propagandists have been tightening their lips on the subject of America. The Germans still look upon Britain as their No. 1 enemy. Their attitude toward Russia is complicated; strong cross-currents are sweeping among top Nazis for and against a new pact with the Soviet.

These are the conclusions of the Swedish journalist, Arvid Fredborg. He has just spent two years in Germany as correspondent for the conservative Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet.

Mr. Fredborg maintains that Germany hasn't a single friend among the nations of the world, that the Nazi is hated deeply even by his allies, and that the Third Reich is isolated politically because of its utter political unreliability and frequent lack of tact in dealing with smaller states.

U. S. Is Issue.

Developing this line, Mr. Fredborg says, in general:

The question of the United States strikes a highly sensitive note among the Germans, most of whom sympathize with this democratic nation mainly because it has become the home of millions of German immigrants. They also remember the American share in the last war.

For several years the Nazi propaganda line has been to minimize the power of America, and Berlin is ironical about "the madness of the figures." They claim American industries are not even coming close to figures mentioned by President Roosevelt.

The campaign of Propaganda Minister Goebbels in this connection reached a peak in 1942, but, it seems, his frantic efforts failed to convince his people that the United States is weak and rotten morally. The foreign press, however, had to go on listening to interpretations of President Roosevelt by the Nazi press chief, Dr. Schmidt.

Schmidt Made Blunder.

Dr. Schmidt, in the autumn of 1942, committed a blunder which for months was a live topic in international circles in Berlin. He invited to his press conference Dr. Hans Thomsen, former German charge d'affaires at Washington and now minister to Stockholm. To the surprise of everyone present, Dr. Thomsen refuted the picture Dr. Schmidt had painted of America. Throughout the interview, the astonished Dr. Schmidt struggled to get back to topics more favorable to himself.

Dr. Schmidt asked Dr. Thomsen if the American people were beginning to understand Mr. Roosevelt had cheated them. Dr. Thomsen replied that the President, without doubt, was a great statesman, one who had the people behind him.

"We ought not to have illusions about that, and now that the American people have entered the war they will fight to the bitter end," Dr. Thomsen added.

Jews' Views Vary.

Some of Dr. Schmidt's devotees asked if United States politics were not dictated by Jews, and Dr Thomsen gave the astonishing answer that in America there was a great difference between Jews and Jews—between Jews who were Americanized, who think and feel American, and poor proletarian Jews in a deep abyss.

Dr. Schmidt's forehead veins swelled, his anger was plain. Seriously, Dr. Thomsen warned that it would be unwise to underrate American armament.

Other Nazi propaganda stunts backfired after the fall of Crete.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had made a big impression on foreign correspondents when, in an interview in the presence of Dr. Goebbels, he said the British were cowards and fought in a mean way. Marshal Rommel said in plain words the British had been beaten and the Germans would conquer Egypt.

A week later the propaganda ministry was hit by a veritable thunderstroke. Capt von der Heydte, who had been in on the Crete campaign, talked about the experiences of parachute troops. He had come directly to the ministry without stopping to receive instructions on what to say.

Tommies Valor Admitted.

"The Tommies are the hardest and most courageous enemies we Germans have met," the captain said. "The British stormed forward against my battalion's positions 17 times. The eighteenth would have forced us to put down our weapons. Our ammunition was gone, but they didn't come an eighteenth time."

The captain gave examples of British courage, and it all had a devastating effect on the civil service men of the propaganda ministry. The blunder was discussed for weeks.

At the bottom of his heart, the average German feels the British always will win the last battle. Also, he instinctively admires the British. The Nazis know this. They do their best to counteract it with propaganda. The campaign against the British has outdone even that waged against the Jews.

The Germans know little of what is taking place in England. The British seem to be far better informed on conditions in Germany. The British Secret Service has been known to spin the entire German nation in its web. After the war we may learn how high ranking Nazis had worked for the British for years.

Stalin Feared.

As for Russia, by the end of the autumn of 1942 everyone was scared that the Nazis might capitulate to Premier Stalin. This alternative, it must be admitted, has not been entirely eliminated.

Some high officers, following the line of Gen. Von Seeckt, want Germany to work for a coalition between the great continental powers. Within the German army, though, the general conception is that Germany must defend herself to the utmost in the east and could think of capitulating only to the western powers.

When the German armies came up against the Russians they met enemies with quite a different mentality. The Germans had the idea the Russians were living in indescribable misery and they, the Germans, felt they were fighting for a better world.

The German troops had no illusions as to their fate if caught by the Russians. That is why they fought so stubbornly.

Russians Were Executed.

That the Germans started to execute many Russian prisoners is undeniable. Eyewitnesses described the executions. The Nazis defended this policy with the statement that they had no food and insufficient men to guard the prisoners. They said they killed them painlessly—with gas.

The German military leadership shortly took vigorous action to halt the slayings.

German political shortsightedness was reflected in the invasion of Russia. During Marshal von Brauchitsch's leadership the army made an agreement with Ukraine nationalists that in case of a German-Russian conflict a Ukraine state would be established with its own army to co-operate with Germany.

To the surprise—and joy—of the Kremlin, the Germans failed to organize the Ukraine in that way. A greater part of the territory came under Nazi civil administration. Erich Koch, gauleiter of East Prussia, became "the hangman of the Ukraine," and started to clean house of the nationalists. Ukrainians were treated like slaves.

Now a great partisan force in the Ukraine is directing a fight against both the Russians and the Germans.

Among Germany's allies Finland has won the greatest admiration, but the Nazis still are unable to suppress their anger over the Finn's refusal to join the three-power coalition and declare solidarity with the Reich. Finland is carrying on its own war and can make its own peace, but there is small chance that Germany will allow the nation to go voluntarily.

Without question, Germany's greatest and most powerful ally is Japan. It is to be expected that hearty feelings should exist between the Germans and the Japanese, but no one can stay for long in Germany without discovering the simple truth that the Japanese are not popular. Peculiarly enough, the Chinese are popular. The German people still have a feeling that Emperor Wilhelm II was not entirely wrong when he warned against the "yellow" danger.

German irritation over Japan is due to Japan's unwillingness to attack Soviet Russia. The only thing Japan would do was try to make a separate peace between Germany and Russia. The Berlin-Tokio Axis is a marriage interest in which neither party has the slightest scruple about sacrificing the other, Mr. Fredborg concludes.

Public Uneasiness Over War Indicated By German Papers

By JOHN COLBURN.
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 29.—The German people, whose thoughts have been channeled along the lines of the Swastika for 10 years, are thinking for themselves today to such an extent as to give Nazi propagandists a huge job to overcome skepticism and defeatism.

Despite heavy penalties for listening, Germans are tuning in regularly to hear reports from London, America, the United Nations, Radio Algiers and the mysterious "Atlantic Radio."

Foreigners traveling through Germany are plied with questions about when the war will be over, "What will they do with us?"

Nazi censorship still prohibits free expression of the people's thoughts, but observers get a picture of what they're thinking from what Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbel's propagandists tell them what not to think.

Hard to Maintain Faith.

What do they think about victory?

"It was not difficult to believe in final victory when our armies overran Poland and France, but now when victory, which was so near, has again moved away, one needs religious ardor to maintain this faith," said the German newspaper Volksgemeinschaft.

How is the attitude toward Hitler and the German political situation in general?

The newspaper Der Fuehrer quoted a Nazi district leader as saying:

"The enemy's propaganda must be stopped by the party's work. The harder the war is, the harder we must become against all those betraying the Fuehrer. Whoever helps undermine confidence in the Fuehrer is a traitor and a rascal and must be exterminated."

And the attitude of the German soldier?

"The German soldier is not burdened by any doubts," said a German officer addressing workers at a large factory in Fuerth, the newspaper Wastfaelische Nachrichten reported.

"Terror raids, however, make him pensive. Whoever has even a fair idea of our army's great deeds will know things do hold out until we have won and despise those who pick up and spread lies originating from the enemy."

Reports Discredited.

Refugees declare the German people have lost their faith in Goebbel's controlled press and radio. Their reports were further discredited when the people learned the American 5th Army still was in Italy after Nazi propaganda had driven it into the sea at Salerno.

The German people are listening to a German language radio station which calls itself "Atlantic Radio," and around which there has been considerable mystery.

"No one can with certainty say where the station is located and in what manner it obtains its news," observed the Stockholm weekly newspaper Trots Alt.

"Atlantic knows everything. If Hitler and Reichsmarshal Goering confer secretly, Atlantic knows the next day what the two discussed and what decisions they reached.

News Often Correct.

"The remarkable thing is that the mystic station's news and predictions are in numerous instances correct. There is no doubt that the circles who stand behind the station are amazingly well informed.

"One easily can point at exaggerations and embellishments but always, or in any case, almost always, there is at least a grain of truth in its reports.

"The shortwave broadcasts of Atlantic in the German language are directed primarily to the inhabitants of the Third Reich and German soldiers. It is not an illegal station, however, in the popular meaning of the word and there is little reason to believe it is operated by German anti-Nazis. It no doubt is working for a belligerent power and is assisting in contributing its share in the war of nerves by the secret information service of that power."

There is much speculation in Stockholm that the station is based in Britain.

Slav Women Fight Them In Italy, Nazis Say

Stockholm, Oct. 1 (AP)—Women are fighting with the Yugoslav patriots in northeastern Italy, dispatches from Berlin to the newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* said tonight.

The dispatch, which quoted a German war correspondent, said Nazi troops were encountering great difficulties in combatting a well-armed Partisan force, which now is aided by trained soldiers from the Italian army.

Recognizes Duce.

Stockholm, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Swedish press dispatches from Budapest said today that the Hungarian Government had given qualified recognition to the new German-sponsored Fascist Republican Government of Benito Mussolini.

A Hungarian spokesman was quoted as saying that while the Mussolini government had been recognized as such, Hungary still has a Minister accredited to the government of King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Pietro Badoglio and he has been ordered to remain at his post.

Hitler Reported on the Dnieper.

Stockholm, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Broadcasts of the so-called German "Freedom" station Atlantic as heard in Sweden reported today that Adolf Hitler had established headquarters on the Russian front and told his generals that not another foot of ground beyond the Dnieper must be yielded.

"From now on the Dnieper will be the natural front to separate both armies," Der Fuehrer was quoted as saying. "This front will stand. The winter positions have been ready a long time and are well built and can be regarded as impossible to take."

He was said to have demanded that his generals immediately eliminate "the Stalingrad psychosis," adding: "Here I stand and here I will stay."

BIG NAZI WARSHIP REPORTED IN BALTIC

COLBURN

Stockholm, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The reported return of the Leutzow crack Nazi warship, to the Baltic Sea area, after spending most of the summer in a Norwegian hideout, aroused new speculation today regarding the future role of Germany's battle-shy Navy.

The general consensus here was that before the Leutzow, the Tirpitz or the Scharnhorst, all three of which reportedly participated in the recent raid on Spitsbergen, are ready for any heavy action they will need to spend some time in dry dock for overhauling.

However, Swedish correspondents who have recently returned from Berlin said the general impression there was that Admiral Karl Doenitz, supreme commander of the German Navy, is placing full reliance on submarines and will keep the big German battleships only active enough to make them a potential threat to hold a large portion of the British fleet now in Scapa Flow inactive.

Another Berlin suggestion, the correspondents said, was that Admiral Doenitz may send the Tirpitz and Scharnhorst into the South Atlantic, now that the opening of the Mediterranean

route to Russia has eliminated the necessity of the Allies using the longer and more dangerous route around Norway to Murmansk.

Since the west coast of Norway is vulnerable to attack from American and British long-range bombers—American Flying Fortresses blasted the Nazi base at Trondheim on July 24—other Germans were said to believe the battle front might be kept in Baltic Sea bases, from where it could oppose any attempted invasion of northern Germany.

Germans Seek Labor For Occupied Areas

Stockholm, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Germans have made all 16 and 17-year-old German boys and girls subject to labor service in the Baltic states, Poland and the Ukraine, Berlin dispatches said today.

The move was said to have followed new efforts to mobilize German women to meet the Reich's manpower shortage.

300 DANISH JEWS ESCAPE GESTAPO

Stockholm, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Three hundred panic-stricken Jews escaped the Gestapo in Nazi-dominated Denmark today by fleeing across the narrow sound in rowboats and other small craft and landing at Landskrona and Halsingborg, Sweden.

The refugees said that a general roundup of Jews reported to have been ordered in Denmark by Hitler last May actually got under way last night when new contingentts of Gestapo agents and Blackshirts arrived to reinforce Nazi secret police.

Danes aided the Jews in their escape, although elaborate precautions had been taken including the confiscation of small boats, they said.

Attempts by some German soldiers to organize a mutiny among Nazi troops garrisoned in Denmark were disclosed today.

The Free Danish Press Service here said that two Nazi soldiers awaiting execution on mutiny charges had escaped from military prison.

New German War Moves Imminent, Stockholm Hears

Stockholm, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* said today in a dispatch that "informed circles" there are convinced retaliatory German war moves will be made against the Allies in the next few days.

There were no indications what form the moves would take, the correspondent said.

He suggested the London fog may play some role in the threatened reprisal attacks against Britain.

Sweden Halts Transit of Oil Going to Nazis

Action Will Force Germany to Supply Its Forces in Norway, Finland by Sea

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 1 (AP).—Sweden halted today transit of fuel oil over its railway system from abroad to any other country, the Foreign Ministry announced. Germany, the country mainly affected, will now be obliged to fall back on the sea route to keep her troops in Norway and northern Finland supplied.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman explained that oil was not covered under the Swedish action in August which halted transit of war materials through the country. The question of oil was considered separately, to determine whether it should be treated as war material which is not defined under any international convention.

As the war progresses, Sweden has been adding to its list of war goods no longer permitted to pass through the country.

FORTRESS DOWNED BY SWISS GUNNERS

T. HAWKINS

U.S. Bombers, Nazi Fighters Battle Over Neutral Territory.

BERN, Oct. 1.—(AP) An American Flying Fortress, one of a group raiding central Europe, was shot down today by neutral Switzerland's anti-aircraft fire when the Americans and German fighters engaged in a battle over eastern Switzerland, the Swiss officially announced tonight.

The Swiss said their territory was bombed by foreign aircraft — presumably the Flying Fortresses—which attacked the frontier area. Only property damage was reported in the first announcement.

Forty-three planes flew over the Swiss frontier about noon. The German fighters engaged the Americans and several planes crashed. It was not made clear whether these were German or American.

Swiss anti-aircraft fire then opened up and "one Flying Fortress was shot down for certain."

(A German broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said five Flying Fortresses were shot down over the western part of the Alps and another nine so heavily damaged they had to abandon formation.

(The Hungarian telegraph agency, in a dispatch quoted by Reuter., said British and American planes flew in successive waves over the southeast part of Hungary this afternoon in a raid which apparently had no connection with the Swiss report. The Hungarians said the bulk of the planes avoided Hungary on their return trip.)

The Swiss located the bombings as at the Canton of Grisons, the easternmost canton of Switzerland. Air raid alarms were sounded in Bellinzona, Chur, Glarus and St. Gallen.

The announcement failed to explain over which Swiss frontier the action occurred. The towns listed all were in the eastern area adjacent to enemy territory in both Germany and Italy.

The planes may have come from Foggia in Italy or from England, both approximately 500 miles from Switzerland.

German Reported Put To Death On Defeatist Charge

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 1 (AP)—For the seventh time during the month of September the German press announced yesterday the execution of a defeatist, this time Fritz Groebe, 57, German owner of a farm machinery store.

A Berlin dispatch to the Swiss newspaper *Der Bund* said an incidental warning to German citizens declared Groebe tried to shake by critical remarks the "confident attitude" of many he came in contact with in his business. The judgment against him said his criticism was "heavily directed against the Reich leadership and individual heads of the Government. . . . Such persons have no right to live during the heavy battle for the existence of the German nation."

SWISS SHOOT DOWN FLYING FORTRESS

Berne, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Swiss anti-aircraft fire definitely shot down one American Flying Fortress when a group of Fortresses fought a battle with German fighters over Swiss territory at mid-day today, a Swiss Army communique announced.

The communique declared that bombs were dropped in various parts of eastern Switzerland, and added: "Crashes also took place in these areas as the result of an aerial battle between American Fortresses and German fighter planes. Reports so far show only material damage was caused by the bombs."

Air alarms were sounded in a number of Swiss localities.

Spread Of Communism Is Feared By Franco

Madrid, Oct. 1 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco told the Spanish people today in a radio broadcast that as the World War continues, the possibility of the spread of Communism appears more clearly.

"We must preserve great vigilance against foreign influence and moral turpitude which exists in many parts of the world," he said.

Franco said there was a latent spirit of rebellion among the people of the countries engaged in or overrun by the war, and attributed this to a mass consciousness that leaders had abandoned social reform.

Report Allied Convoy Passes Gibraltar

Madrid, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—A large Allied convoy, strongly escorted by warships, passed through the Strait of Gibraltar yesterday en route from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, dispatches from La Linea said today.

The dispatches also reported that about thirty-five merchant vessels—mostly American — and the British aircraft carriers Formidable and Illustrious were lying in the bay at Gibraltar, apparently awaiting clearance into the Mediterranean.

Correspondent Visits Isle of Capri, Finds 'Barnum Was Right'

By HAL BOYLE,
Associated Press Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Sept. 26 (Delayed).—The place to play hookey from war is the Isle of Capri, a tourist fairyland in the Mediterranean where no bomb, shell or bullet has fallen in the four years since the world went haywire.

But time and war and the rest of the world mean little on Capri, lotus land through the ages since the Roman Emperor Tiberius, in the dawn of the Christian era, retired there to spend the rest of his days in splendid dissipation.

No one ever has been able to equal the pace set by the Emperor, but through the centuries a lot of people, rich and poor, have worn out their stomachs and kidneys trying to enjoy yourself to death.

No Strategic Value.

In the days when they were doing the pushing around instead of being pushed, the Germans and Italians used to send convalescent officers to Capri to regain their health and strength.

The rocky little island is of no major importance despite the fact it stands athwart the Bay of Naples. The Nazis pulled out as soon as the first Allied troops set foot in Italy.

British and American officers now stroll through the crooked little streets of Capri and admire the views that a few weeks ago entranced the Teuton.

The Germans put on their company manners in Capri. They restrained themselves from looting and enjoyed the sights which drew tourists from all parts of the world in peacetime—the ruins of Tiberius' Palace of Pleasure and the famous Blue Grotto, where slanting sunbeams turn the sea cavern into a marvel in indigo.

The Caprese say they had no use for the Germans but they do not say it very vehemently.

The Nazis behaved themselves and paid their bills and this is an eminent virtue in a country where the tourist trade is the chief industry. In Capri, the "customer is always right."

We rode to Capri, the isle made famous in America by a popular song, in a Navy crash boat, a plywood flyer skippered by Ensign Bob Taft of Minneapolis, a young man with a beard and a grudge against Capri. It's been spoiled by too many tourists, he said, adding:

"The people here are used to selling things, to making money out of visitors. They expect you to load yourself down with coral necklaces, seashell souvenirs and inlaid olivewood boxes. Most of it is just junk.

"Our crew likes the people in Ischia—that's the larger island nearer Naples—much better. They're more natural and they don't try to sell you the island."

"Blue Hole in a Wall."

"That's right," chimed in Coxswain Manuel Aguirre of Wichita, Kans. "And do you know what I think of that Blue Grotto? It's just a blue hole in the wall, that's all—just a blue hole in the wall."

But Capri still has beds with fresh linen, a wonderful climate and a supply of liquor.

A place like that is never unpopular with troops weary of dirt and discomfort of life in the field. As soon as you feel the breeze that sweeps in from the sea you understand why this has become a Mecca for stenographers and a colony for the international set and beachcombing writers and artists.

Capri is a 4-square-mile chunk of rock lifting from the sea. It is full of crumbling Greek and Roman ruins and modern white plaster villas. Every foot of the thin soil in the rocky crannies is planted in vineyards, orchards or nut trees.

These crops, some offshore fishing and tourists' dollars keep the peacetime population of 7,500 alive. An influx of war refugees has added to that population and increased the food shortage.

Octopus and Sour Wine.

The first native met by our group of nine correspondents and soldiers was Josephine, who told us about her uncle's restaurant as we rode from the landing docks to the airy town of Capri in the cable-pulled funicular railroad. Josephine, it turned out, was something in the nature of a shill for her uncle and also a businesswoman in her own right. The uncle that evening dished out spaghetti, fried potatoes, lobster, octopus and sour red wine at $1.50 a plate. The octopus was the hit of the evening.

"It's like eating rubber bands—but good," said Sgt. Art Everett, former Bay City, Mich., newspaperman.

After the fourth bottle of wine Josephine appeared with an armful of the inlaid boxes which are the trademark of Capri.

The men around the table at first bought few at the prices she asked, but when she wanted $8 for one they began to bargain. She finally sold it for $5.

The next day he glumly discovered he could buy any number of them in the shops for $3. The others, too, found that Josephine had charged them about twice the value of the boxes.

When I met Ensign Taft in a hotel and told him of the incident, he laughed and said:

"What did I tell you? Welcome to Capri."

It's the Barnum formula all over again.

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Japanese Troops of U. S. Army Go Into Action in Italy Invasion

MORIN

By The Associated Press

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 25 (delayed).—The first unit of American-born Japanese troops to enter the overseas combat zone went into action in the mountains above the Gulf of Salerno today—and every one of them was smiling with satisfaction.

Their smiles brought expressions of blank amazement from veterans and officers accustomed to seeing men enter combat with tense, drawn faces. These troops acted as if they were going to a baseball game, which, incidentally, is their favorite pastime.

The unit was recruited in Hawaii, and most of its officers are regular army men who served there. They have taken for their motto "Remember Pearl Harbor." And their smiles of anticipation were not forced today.

"They're really anxious to get into action," their commander said. "I've been with them since this outfit was organized and I wouldn't trade my command for any other in the Army.

"They feel they've got a chance to prove they're real Americans and demonstrate their loyalty.

"The average stature of the whole unit is only five-feet-four, but the officers have said they can outmarch and outwork most ordinary troops. They are experts at taking cover and advancing without disclosing their positions.

"They laugh and joke incessantly, exchanging remarks in that patois peculiar to Hawaii. Very few of them speak to people. They've got something extra to fight for."

Actually, he said, the men would rather be in the Pacific fighting the Japanese than the Germans, "but we're saving that for later."

The officers are unanimously enthusiastic about the quality and spirit of the men. They said they never had seen any troops train harder and more assiduously and never had any doubt as to what to expect from them in combat.

They were ashore in Italy only one day and had just finished organizing their encampment when a German prisoner was brought past the site. He gaped with surprise when he saw their faces and asked if they were Japanese. An interpreter explained that they were Americans of Japanese parentage.

The German shook his head in wonder and said: "Ach! That's American."

War Correspondents Ordered To Stop Outspeeding Troops

Army Explains Newsmen Have Been Taking Unjustified Risks, And Also Damaging Jeeps

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Oct. 1—War correspondents were ordered today by the army to stop going ahead of combat troops.

The order followed a complaint by army men that correspondents with the British Eighth Army in Italy had linked up with the American Fifth Army before combat forces had made the junction.

The order said that for correspondents to form themselves into the vanguard of the army meant taking unjustified risks, and added that such expeditions also were damaging to army vehicles assigned to them, as they frequently entailed leaving the road and driving over rough country.

De Luce Case Recalled

Daniel De Luce, Associated Press correspondent, and three other correspondents, all accredited to the British Eighth Army, made contact with a scouting party from the American Fifth before the two Allied armies' fighting forces had joined.

[Editor's Note—Mark S. Watson, *Sunpapers* military correspondent, had a somewhat similar experience on the Salerno front. In a dispatch cabled September 19 Watson told how he and three other correspondents entered a town ahead of the Fifth Army troops who had been trying for days to capture it. What neither the correspondents nor the troops knew was that the Nazis had just withdrawn.]

Three Newsmen Killed

The army's order today followed the death yesterday of three British war correspondents who were killed by a shell from a German Mark III tank. Four American correspondents who had been standing with the British narrowly escaped the same fate.

The newspaper trade journal *Editor and Publisher* said ten British and thirteen American correspondents have been killed since the beginning of the war.

Distinguished Service Medal Given Gen. House

Allied Headquarters In North Africa, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Maj. Gen. Edwin J. House, commander of the United States Twelfth Air Support Command, for outstanding achievement in organizing the Antilles air task force in the Caribbean for the war on German submarines.

Archbishop Assured Of Religion In Russia

Cairo, Oct. 1 (AP)—"The future of religion in Russia is assured," the Archbishop of York, en route to London following a trip to Moscow, told a religious meeting here today.

He described with enthusiasm two services held in Moscow attended by 10,000 persons.

"I was impressed with the whole picture as I saw it," he said.

Chinese Repel Attack in Kiangsi

Chungking, Sept. 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Heavy fighting is continuing in the Fu River region of Kiangsi province where the Chinese, after checking a Japanese advance, in turn launched a determined counter offensive a Chinese High Command communique said today.

In Kwantung province, Chinese forces attacked enemy-held positions east of Canton, near the Canton-Kowloon railway and inflicted "heavy casualties on the top-heavy Japanese."

FINSCHHAFEN'S FALL TO AUSSIES EXPECTED SOON

One Allied Spearhead Only a Half Mile From Japanese Base.

ARTILLERY POUNDS ENEMY

Evacuation of Kolombangara Isle by Nipponese Troops Is Believed Under Way.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—New Guinea front-line reports today placed one spearhead of Australians a half mile from the well-protected harbor of Finschhafen.

The Japanese, ejected bloodily from all high ground before the one-time German settlement, now oppose the encircling assault troops from outskirt positions separated by only a few yards from those of the Australians.

In their drive which opened on September 22, six miles north of Finschhafen, the Aussies crossed the Bumi River, sent two columns swinging west and south, then turned back in towards the main part of the village.

Big Guns Pound Enemy.

Artillery near the coast pounded the shrinking core of enemy resistance. Inland, several miles above Finschhafen, another Aussie force has been engaging Japanese about two miles by jungle track east of Sattelberg. These Australians repelled three bitter counter-attacks Monday night and early Tuesday.

JAPS BOMB MISSION

Melbourne, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The Benedictine Mission, situated in one of the most inaccessible areas of the Kimberley Mountains, was bombed and strafed by twenty-five Japanese planes over last week end, it was disclosed today. The rector, Rev. Thomas Gil, was killed. Property damage was slight.

THREE JAP SHIPS SUNK BY BOMBERS

Enemy Convoy Caught by U. S. Planes North of New Georgia.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Saturday, Oct. 2.—(AP) American Liberator bombers sank two Japanese merchant ships and a destroyer, General MacArthur announced today, when the big planes surprised an 11-ship enemy convoy believed attempting to sneak down to trapped Japanese forces at Vila on Kolombangara island in the New Georgia group.

A large cargo ship was hit with two bombs. It capsized and sank. The second was destroyed by a large explosion which was followed by fires visible 20 miles. The destroyer exploded after four direct hits. It had thrown up heavy anti-aircraft fire against the attacking planes.

Fourth Ship Hit

A fourth large vessel received two direct hits on its stern but was still afloat when the planes left.

While the destination of the convoy was not known definitely, it was heading in the general direction of Vila where reports from the south Pacific said the Japanese have been evacuating troops by barge under cover of darkness. The Japanese had an estimated 10,000 troops there at one time.

The bombers, on reconnaissance, caught the convoy in Bougainville strait in the northern Solomons the night of Sept. 28 and morning of Sept. 29.

It was assumed in the absence of complete reports that the balance of the convoy scattered and failed to reach its destination.

Jap Troops Killed

Gen. MacArthur's morning communique also announced that 90 Japanese were killed in an attempt to escape from Vella Lavella which American troops occupied shortly after the capture of Munda air field on New Georgia.

The desperate Japanese, in an attempt to supply their forces at Vella Lavella, have turned to airplanes which are dropping supplies there.

Vella Lavella lies between Kolombangara and Bougainville.

Meanwhile, Australian fighting men tightened their noose of men and guns around the village of Finschhafen on the northeast coast of New Guinea.

The communique said the Australians are pressing in from three points which would place their nearest forces less than half a mile from the town site.

Fight Rages in Markham Valley

Sharp fighting broke out between Australians and Japanese in the Markham valley approximately 60 miles from Madang, another Japanese strong point on the northeast New Guinea coast.

The communique reported 45 Japanese were killed in fighting accompanying the advance of our forces in the direction of Madang.

This force, which was landed from air transports Sept. 18 in the Markham valley 60 miles northwest of Lae where it seized the village of Kalapit, now has reached the Ramu river which flows through a valley behind Madang. The advancing troops are approximately 60 miles south of Madang.

The clash occurred when our advance patrols ambushed a force of 100 Japanese, an action typical of jungle fighting. The Australians not only killed 45 Japanese but wounded more.

In an attempt to lighten the pressure of the Australians around Finschhafen, the Japanese sent their planes over in raiding sorties aimed at personnel around Satelberg, but the communique said the raids were ineffective.

South of Finschhafen forces which were driving northward from Lae were near Cape Cretin, just south of their objective at Finschhafen.

Canadian Warship in Convoy Is Sunk by New-type Torpedo

100 Survivors of Allied Merchant Ships Reveal German Submarine Packs Are Out Again on North Atlantic.

An Eastern Canadian Port, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—German submarines have returned to the battle of the Atlantic with a new type of torpedo—deadly and efficient—declared more than 100 survivors of sunken Allied merchant vessels who were landed here earlier this week.

They were victims of the first big Nazi U-boat attack reported in North Atlantic waters for nearly four months. Included were American, British and Norwegian seamen and a lone stowaway—an 18-year-old Negro girl whom a boatswain, also a Negro, had hoped to smuggle into the United States.

The seamen told of stabbing attacks by Nazi wolf packs, and of a pitched battle between the undersea raiders and Allied naval and air units that continued for three days.

This was the same battle in which the Canadian destroyer St. Croix was lost with 146 of her 147-man crew, and probably the one in which the U-boats surfaced to slug it out with long-range Canadian Liberator bombers.

The survivors included about forty Negroes from an American ship. They did not know the total losses of the convoy and escorts, but they knew four ships of their convoy were sunk and at least one of a slow convoy proceeding theirs.

They saw the St. Croix, her vitals torn by a torpedo, split in a sudden blinding explosion and carry to the bottom her crew and the survivors of other vessels she was picking up when hit.

They said that the slow convoy first ran into the submarine pack on Sunday, September 19, and that the battle lasted off and on through Wednesday.

NAZI WOLF PACKS RAID TWO CONVOYS

U-Boats Resume War, With New Weapons, Sink 3 Warships, 6 Merchantmen

[By the Associated Press]

An Eastern Canadian Port, Oct. 1—After a four month respite, German submarines, equipped with new and deadly type torpedoes, renewed the battle of the Atlantic last week, sinking at least three warships and six or more merchantmen, it was indicated tonight.

The loss of three escort vessels was announced officially by Canada and Britain, and accounts of more than one hundred torpedoed merchant seamen indicated six and possibly more merchant vessels were lost in the mid-Atlantic naval action which was spread over ten days.

The most concentrated fighting, however, occurred during a three-day period beginning September 19.

Two Liberties Among Victims

Seamen here included the crews of two American Liberty ships and a Norwegian vessel. One of the American ships, they related, was halved by a torpedo and quickly slid under the water, with less than half her crew rescued.

Two convoys were involved in the fights. A slow one was attacked with the loss of one ship on the night of September 18-19, and a faster following convoy ran into the wolf packs on Monday, September 20. Two vessels were sunk that day as the Nazis closed in full force, the survivors related.

Submarines All Around Them

A dense fog came to the rescue of the convoys the next day and, according to the rescued seamen, sounding devices on the ships indicated underwater craft were all around the merchant vessels as they maneuvered through the fog. Two surfaced submarines were seen once through a break in the mist, but were blotted out almost immediately as the clouds closed in.

Early the next morning, the survivors continued, two more ships were sunk. Later that day another merchant ship was torpedoed and her crew transferred to another vessel, but later returned to her, since she remained afloat. However, she sank while being towed toward port and her crew was transferred to a warship, which the rescued seamen believed was one of those sunk.

Another Brush With U-Boats

Later the convoys ran into more opposition and one ship was hit. Its S O S was heard and it is believed to have sunk. One or two other vessels were known to have been hit, but the seamen brought here did not know their final fate.

Navy Minister Angus MacDonald announced today in Ottawa that the Canadian destroyer St. Croix had been sunk on convoy duty with the loss of 146 men and in London it was reported the corvette Plyanthus and frigate Itchen also were lost in the same encounter.

One Of Destroyer Crew Saved

MacDonald's statement gave no account of the sea fight in which the vessels were lost but it recalled Prime Minister Churchill's disclosure in his House of Commons war review September 21 that while no Allied vessels had been lost in the Atlantic in four months, a convoy was under attack at that very moment.

Only one member of the crew of the St. Croix, which was one of fifty destroyers turned over to Great Britain by the United States before Pearl Harbor, was saved, MacDonald revealed. Before leaving United States service the destroyer was known as the McCook.

While it was not officially reported, it was believed possible the war vessels might have been sunk in the action in which five Liberator bombers of the Royal Canadian Air Force were reported to have engaged six submarines over a recent two-day period.

Not Exceptional, Says London

London said the weight of losses and the ferocity of the attack were in no way exceptional and that counter-measures against U-boats were highly successful.

The battle apparently was the same one in which the Germans claimed seven or eight Allied destroyers were sunk.

DNB she[illegible] destroyers were sunk.

D. N. B., the German official news agency, asserted today that the Nazi navy sank eighteen Allied merchant ships totaling 113,200 tons during September, and it added that U-boats accounted for 88,700 tons of the total. During the same period, D. N. B. said, seventeen Allied destroyers were sunk and three destroyers and one cruiser damaged.

The shipping tonnage reported by D. N. B. as sunk last month by U-boats was the lowest of any month this year—the previous low having been an asserted 142,500 tons last August.

REICH'S FOOD CHIEF BOASTS

Says Germans Are Getting 3 Times More To Eat Now Than In 1918

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 1—Herbert Backe, Nazi Food Minister, in an interview quoted by the Berlin radio today, said Germans were getting three times more food now than when the first World War was drawing to a close, and claimed that territory lost to the Russians this summer would not greatly affect German or Russian food supplies.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said a considerable part of the harvest in the eastern Ukraine and most of the cattle and agricultural machinery were taken back across the Dnieper river with the retreating German army.

Sunflowers For Reds

The Russians will be able to use sunflowers which are still in the fields and which are a valuable source of fats for both animal and human consumption. Cultivated fields (presumably grains) were only partly destroyed by being rolled flat, Backe said, and so may be of value to the Russians.

Despite the loss of the eastern Ukraine, Backe said, Germany has entered the fifth year of war with an increase in white bread rations. Oil rations, despite the loss of sunflower seeds, will remain unchanged.

German estimates for 1944 did not take into account Ukraine productions, he explained, and therefore its loss will not change present calculations.

Crops Reported Bigger

Germany's own crops in bread and cereals were declared to be one third higher this year than last, and in 1943 the country had its first really good harvest since the war began. This may permit replenishing the reduced stock of pigs, Backe said.

He gave this further picture of the situation:

This autumn saw the best harvest in oilseeds for a generation, resulting in increased production of butter and oil.

Millions of foreign workers and war prisoners were used to intensify the cultivation of sugar beets, potatoes and oilseeds. Cattle stock now is even above that of 1939.

Butter was produced at the rate of 708,000 tons, compared to 560,000 tons in the last year of peace and is expected to increase further.

"The German housewife is fully aware that rations, especially as far as meat is concerned, are anything but plentiful. But the hunger blockade has lost its horror for Germany. . . . Germans today are eating as much bread as in peacetime and make up for the reduced meat rations by eating twice as much vegetables and potatoes as in the last peace year."

Japs Appoint Konoye To Head Marine Board

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—A Tokio broadcast reported by the Office of War Information said Vice Admiral Tomoichi Konoye has succeeded Vice Admiral Matsuichi Matsuki as chief of the Japanese Marine Affairs Board.

Konoye was identified as naval attache at the Japanese Legation in Canada from 1932 to 1934. The broadcast said Matsuki had been relieved "at his own request" and had been assigned to "a certain important post."

Victorious Fifth Army to March On Italy's Historic Appian Way

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Appian way, the "queen of roads" constructed by the censor Appius Claudius Caecus in 312 B.C. and familiar to every schoolchild, may feel the tramp of modern legions as Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army presses the retreating Germans on from captured Naples toward Rome.

A modern highway from Capua, 30 miles north of Naples, follows the ancient way through the coastal cities of Formia and Terracina to the Italian capital, a distance of 132 miles. Dispatches from Allied headquarters today suggested it as a logical route for the victorious American and British divisions to follow.

From Capua, where Gen. Clark's forces would have to fight their way across the Volturno river, the famous Appian way and its modern counterpart swing due west some 35 miles to Formia on the Mediterranean coast, then, after looping inland, returns to the coast again at Terracina.

From Terracina the broad Appian way ran almost straight as a string, even through steep gradients in the Albian hills northwest into the Eternal city. Hardly any traces of the ancient road now are to be seen, but the present highway over which American tanks soon may roll follows its contours and passes by several of its well-preserved bridges.

In 1850 the Appian way was excavated for 11 miles out of Rome, and many milestones and inscriptions have been found to mark its course. Although it first ran only to Capua, it later was extended to Benevento and clear on down to Taranto and Brindisi at the foot of Italy, probably reaching its terminus at Brindisi by 244 B.C.

Of the innumerable ancient tombs on either side of the Appian way for several miles out of Rome, only a few are intact. Parts of the great highroad were paved with lava, and for all its length it was believed to have been heavily gravelled. It was the most famous of Roman roads.

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What's Behind the War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Word from London that intimate talks are coming soon between Russian, British and American staff officers to coordinate strategy does more to highlight the prospect of throttling Nazism than even the fall of Naples or the tottering of the Germans' Dnieper defense line.

It means that events on the European fronts have already outpaced the most sanguine recent expectations. The implication is that in the timing at least of planned new Allied blows at Germany the Quebec schedule must be stepped up — and that Russian as well as Anglo-American highest commanders recognize the necessity of a closely coordinated effort to make the most of what has happened at the fronts.

There could be no other explanation of the London disclosure that "a definite decision for early and intimate American-British-Soviet military staff discussions even in advance of the forthcoming three-power diplomatic meeting" has been reached.

Opportunity is knocking for the United Nations in Europe. Grim as the task and heavy as the cost must be before Nazidom can be brought to its knees, the chance to mold all attacks to a single pattern and strike for a quicker victory than seemed possible only weeks ago is obviously there.

The London press is speculating on the probability that General George C. Marshall, prospective Allied supreme commander, will precede or accompany Secretary of State Hull when he heads east to meet with his British and Russian colleagues and pave the way for the long sought face-to-face conference of the big three, Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin. Whatever his ultimate title or the final scope of the Allied march on Berlin is unquestionably the first task of Marshall's new assignment.

It will be a many-fronted march on Berlin as the Quebec victory pattern unfolds. The word of Roosevelt and Churchill has been given for that publicly many times. Yet, however vast and comprehensive are the Anglo - American attack plans, they always must lack a vitally important element if Moscow's strategic conceptions and preparations remain unknown to Allied staffs.

It is no secret that a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting was hoped for and sought by Washington and London before the Quebec conference. There was no information available, so far as is known, to that meeting as to where or when Russia could or would strike.

Stalin himself was too busy at the front even to keep in close touch with Moscow.

The Russian grand assault has reached and now threatens to overrun the Dnieper opened in July. It had not even been hoped for by Allied staff captains before late September. Its roaring progress westward has utterly changed the whole war picture in Europe from what it was even when the Quebec conferees sat down to map in broad outline the final phases of the struggle calculated not only to end the war in victory, but to do it in the quickest possible time.

t There is no intimation from any quarter that the Quebec strategic directives require revision as yet although it was officially intimated there that another Roosevelt-Churchill military discussion might come within three months or so. It is obvious, however, that if fuller information from Russia is now to become available, the weaving of the Quebec and Moscow war patterns into a single fabric must be attempted without delay.

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AMG Is Resentful.

The statements were made in reply to questions concerning a recent dispatch from the provisional Italian capital that American and British soldiers were not enthusiastic toward the apparent determination of the Badoglio government to "force itself upon the United Nations as an ally."

This dispatch also disclosed that officers of AMG, arriving in Southern Italy prepared to take over the military government of the country, resented a situation in which Italians continued to exercise civil power, and that at least one had resigned.

Such resentment on the part of AMG officers and the fighting men is understandable, it was said here, but it runs exactly counter to the attitude of the Allied High Command and the Allied governments.

The soldiers, having been fighting the Italians as bitter enemies, find it somewhat difficult to accept them as brothers in arms, and the AMG officers, having been trained to do a specific job, are bewildered when the job, for reasons of which they cannot be aware, fails to materialize.

Nevertheless, it was added, the Badoglio government has "played ball" with the Allies to an amazing extent—an extent that cannot as yet be fully revealed.

Quite apart from any controversy concerning the part the present King has played in Italy during the last few years, this official continued, he is the head of the Royal House of Savoy and represents a tradition that is stronger than most Americans realize. In the view of this source, such a tradition provides the advantage of legality and legitimacy to the Government accepted by the Allies.

And, it was pointed out, some opposite number must be established to overcome the appeal of Mussolini. An Allied military government, however, just and considerate, could have little appeal to the Italian people.

May Recognize Badoglio Rule

Allied Governments Appear Ready to Urge Italians to Support Premier.

OCT 2 1943

Washington, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The Allies probably will recognize the government of Marshal Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel and launch a campaign to rally the Italian people against the Nazi-fostered Fascist republic of Mussolini.

This was the belief expressed today by an official, in constant and close touch with the Italian situation, who added that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower already is negotiating with the Badoglio government as a co-belligerent—with the approval of the American, British and Russian governments.

F. D. R. SAYS ALLIES WILL FREE ROME

OCT 2 1943

Also Pledges Liberation Of Vatican And All Possible Care Of Shrines

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 1—President Roosevelt promised today that Allied arms will liberate Rome and the Vatican, and will do everything possible to prevent destruction of their shrines and historic monuments.

With Naples in Allied hands, he told a news conference, British and American forces are going to continue their advance, marching north to free the Italian capital, the Vatican and the Pope.

Attributing something of the aspect of a holy war to their operations, Mr. Roosevelt said there are certain elements of a crusade in driving out the Nazis.

Recognition Of Badoglio

In another report on the Italian situation today, an official who is in close touch with it said that the Allies probably will recognize the Government of Marshal Badoglio and King Vittorio Emanuele and start a campaign to rally Italians against the Nazi-born Fascist republic of Mussolini.

While American soldiers are reported to dislike the idea of embracing Italians as allies, this official said the Badoglio Government has "played ball" to an amazing extent and that with American, British and Russian approval, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower already is conducting negotiations to make it a cobelligerent.

Senators Indorse Idea

Two members of the Senate Military Committee indorsed the idea, Senator Hill (D., Ala.) saying "we want every man, gun and plane on our side that we can get." Senator Gurney (R., S. D.) commented, "I'm in favor of taking anybody we can get to help us."

President Roosevelt told the conference that it is difficult to say where the Germans will make their next stand in Italy. He said he thought that General Eisenhower does not know.

The Chief Executive had seen news stories saying that Germans probably would make their next major effort to check the Allies on the line of Rome, because of the defensive advantages of hills. But he was somewhat doubtful about that, remarking that it is not substantially true that the next hills providing good defensive positions are in the vicinity of Rome, since hills exist all the way from Naples up to the capital.

Doing Everything Possible

The Allies, Mr. Roosevelt said, are doing everything possible to prevent active fighting leading to destruction in Rome, but he granted that it is perfectly possible that the enemy may attempt to induce the Allies to damage the city with the idea of casting blame.

In the last analysis, he said, it will be the Germans, not ourselves, who decide the extent Rome will suffer.

Clearly the Germans occupy Rome, the President declared, and the Vatican is essentially surrounded, with German troops around St. Peter's Square. He does not want to say the Pope is in a state of siege, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, but there cannot be complete freedom with troops in the front yard inspecting everyone who enters or leaves.

U. S. NAVY SHIP SUNK IN ITALY

Mine Layer Skill Goes Down At Salerno After Underwater Explosion

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 1—Loss of the mine layer U. S. S. Skill in the Gulf of Salerno was reported by the Navy Department today.

The little vessel went down as the result of an underwater explosion on September 25.

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Skipper Missing

The mine layer's skipper, Lieut. Com. Edward Julius Kevern, whose wife lives at Lakewood, Ohio, was listed as missing in action.

The Skill had an over-all length of 221 feet and carried a crew of between sixty-five and seventy men. She originally went into action on November 17, 1942, and was one of the newest of the mine-laying vessels which are also equipped for mine-sweeping activity.

The loss of the ship was reported in navy communique No. 471:

"Mediterranean area.

Next Of Kin Notified

"The mine layer U. S. S. Skill was sunk on the morning of September 25, 1943, as the result of an underwater explosion in the Gulf of Salerno. The next of kin of all casualties in the Skill have been notified."

The Skill was the one hundred and nineteenth naval vessel reported lost by the United States. Other recent losses were the transport John Penn, sunk in the South Pacific by Japanese torpedo planes, and the destroyer Rowan, lost as the result of an underwater explosion in Italian waters on September 11.

HARRIMAN NAMED ENVOY TO RUSSIA

Industrialist Becomes Ambassador, Will Attend Tripartite Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. — (AP) W. Averell Harriman, wealthy 51-year-old industrialist and Lend-Lease "expediter" in London, was nominated today to be ambassador to Moscow, thus completing United States preparations for the momentous conferences impending with Britain and Russia.

Mr. Harriman, who inherited a great railroad fortune and became a successful business man in his own right, will take with him to Russia years of experience in dealing with big men and a friendship already established with Premier Joseph Stalin.

Standley Helps with Conference

He succeeds the retiring 71-year-old Admiral William H. Standley who recently arrived here to assist in laying the foundation for the coming tripartite conference either in Moscow or London.

Mr. Harriman's appointment follows the selection of another young business man, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former U. S. Steel board chairman and Lend-Lease administrator, to be undersecretary of State. Mr. Stettinius, who will be 43 on Oct. 22, was confirmed by the Senate yesterday. There has been talk that he, too, will accompany Secretary of State Hull to the conferences with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Molotov.

Friends say that Mr. Hull, who will be 72 years old tomorrow, is going to Europe ready to lay all cards on the table in a frank discussion of war and post-war questions.

Mr. Stettinius, if he goes along, and Mr. Harriman would be expected to back up the American attitude with hard-fisted business methods, they add, but Mr. Hull will not be lacking in any ability to "talk turkey" and insist that his counter-parts do likewise.

Noted Industrialist

Mr. Harriman is a tall, dark, quiet man. He attended Groton and Yale and then went to work for his father's principal interest, the Union Pacific railroad, later becoming its board chairman. He has made millions in shipbuilding, foreign mines, investment banking, and aviation.

His friendly attitude toward labor on the Union Pacific won him the reputation in government circles of being one of the most liberal minded men among the big industrialists. President Roosevelt named him to several jobs in the early New Deal days, including chief of the National Recovery ad-

ministration in New York state.

He was appointed Lend-Lease chief in London in February, 1941, and since then he has made nearly a score of Atlantic crossings, in addition to two trips to Moscow and two to the Middle East.

He headed the American group which went with Lord Beaverbrook and associates on the first joint mission to Moscow. He went with Prime Minister Churchill on his last "second front" conference with Stalin. He was on hand when President Roosevelt met Mr. Churchill in mid-ocean and was with Mr. Churchill in Washington, in Casablanca, and in the Middle East.

(At San Francisco, Wendell L. Willkie, asked to comment on the appointment of Mr. Harriman, said "anything that seeks to help our bankrupt diplomatic relations with the Soviet was a step in the right direction.")

New U.S. Envoy to Moscow Well-Known in Red Capital

OCT 2 1943

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — (AP) William Averell Harriman, appointed ambassador to Russia today by President Roosevelt, will be no stranger to Russia or Joseph Stalin when he arrives in Moscow.

In this war the tall, dark serious-looking Harriman is the man-who's-been-around.

Since the war started he has met the Russian leader twice, crossed the Atlantic 16 times, and has been present at all meetings of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill when those two strategic chefs put their recipes together to cook up trouble for the Axis.

If the Russians have obtained from American movies the impression that United States business men are gusty back-slappers, they have discovered just the opposite in the 52-year-old millionaire Harriman.

In London Since 1941

In London, where Mr. Harriman had been Lend-Lease trouble-shooter since 1941, his friends said he sometimes looked like the man the undertaker sends around to interview the bereaved family.

He dislikes formal dinners—although reports say formal dinners given by Stalin are corkers—and has less liking for night clubs. Before the war he had some race horses and was an eight-goal polo player. But now his greatest exercise is croquet.

Nor does he talk much—he was in London a year before making his first public address.

For some reason of his own, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, American Ambassador to the exiled governments in London and a close friend of Mr. Harrison, thought anyone who talked so little should be called "Popsie." So he calls Mr. Harriman that.

Born of Wealthy Family

Mr. Harriman was born into one of America's great business fortunes—his father was E. H. Harriman, who once controlled 60,000 miles of the nation's railroads, and he has stuck closely to business all his life. After graduation from Yale he went to work in his father's principal interest, the Union Pacific railroad.

Later, but still retaining his large inherited financial interest in the railroad, he went into business with his brother, E. Roland Harriman—international shipping, ore developments in Russia and Poland, and international banking and securities.

Together with Vincent Astor, he became one of the major financial interests in Newsweek magazine.

Mr. Harriman and his brother, like their father before them, were Republicans but the new ambassador to Russia switched his political allegiance in 1928 to vote for Alfred E. Smith, and Allied himself with Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1932 Presidential campaign.

When F. D. R. became President in 1933 and the National Recovery Administration was created, Mr. Harriman became a special NRA administrator.

After that agency passed out of sight, Mr. Harriman became—and still is—a member of the Business Advisory council of the Department of Commerce.

When war came close, Mr. Harriman was placed in charge of the raw materials division of the old Office of Production management—forerunner of the present War Production board.

In March, 1941, the President sent Mr. Harriman to London as his special representative with rank of minister to expedite Lend-Lease aid for Britain.

Aid Extended to Russia

Later, Lend-Lease was extended to Russia when that country was attacked by Germany.

Mr. Harriman headed a staff of experts in the American embassy to unsnarl problems relating to the planning, production and delivery of war supplies.

In the meantime he was made American member of the London committee of the combined production and resources board and the combined shipping and adjustment board, both having counterparts in Washington.

His office also represented the American War Shipping administration in London.

Even before his assignment to London he had known the country and many of its top figures and behind him he had years of foreign commerce experience that had taken him to Russia.

He had a long acquaintance with Lord Beaverbrook, former production minister but now lord privy seal, and with Oliver Lyttleton, present production minister. He had known Mr. Churchill 15 years.

An important part of his work was acting as liaison man between officials like Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lyttleton and other cabinet members and their American counterparts in Washington, the President, Harry Hopkins and WPB's Donald Nelson.

Mr. Harriman headed the American group which went with Lord Beaverbrook and his associates on the joint mission to Moscow in September, 1941, to arrange aid to the Russians.

He returned there again with Mr. Churchill when the prime minister held his "second front" conference with Stalin in August, 1942.

Mr. Harriman has been in this country since the Quebec Roosevelt-Churchill conference.

In London his home was next to the American embassy. He lived there with his daughter Kathleen, 25-year-old graduate of Bennington college, who had worked for a news service and then was on the Newsweek staff in Britain.

Mr. Harriman's other daughter, Mary, by his first wife, now dead, married a New York doctor, Shirley Fisk, who now is in the Army Medical corps.

Mr. Harriman's present wife, former wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, unable to go to London because of her ill health, has remained in New York. If her health still interferes, she will be unable to accompany her husband to Moscow.

U. S. PLANE FIGHTS ZEROS OVER NAURU

Washington, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—A single American plane, engaging five Japanese Zeros over enemy-held Nauru Island, destroyed one enemy ship and probably shot down another, the Navy reported today.

It was assumed that the American plane returned safely to its base from the mission over Nauru during the morning of September 27, South Pacific time.

The reconnaissance flight to Nauru, 690 miles north of Guadalcanal, might indicate increasing interest in the Japanese-held Gilbert Islands. If an attack were carried out in force and Nauru should be occupied, it would provide a second base within easy striking distance of the main Japanese position in the Gilberts on Tarawa Island, only 365 nautical miles away. American forces recently occupied Nanumea, northernmost island in the Ellice group, 450 miles southeast of Tarawa.

PRESIDENT SEES FREE POST-WAR WORLD AIRWAYS

Roosevelt Says Churchill Is In Agreement With U. S. Position.

CONVERSATIONS UNDER WAY

He Thinks Commercial Lines Should Be in Private Hands in Most Regions.

Washington, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that the position of aviation in the post-war world had been under study by the Government months and that both he and Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain were in agreement that there should be freedom of the air. Some conversations also have taken place on aviation among other governmental officials and other Allied officials, the President told his press conference.

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He expressed the view that what he termed internal aviation ought to be owned by the individual countries and added that commercial and passenger routes in general should be in private hands. There might be some exceptions, he said, in instances where it is desirable to extend a line to some area into which a private concern could not go profitably. Then, he suggested, a governmental line or perhaps a United Nations line, might be operated with a loss.

The President's discussian of aviation was touched off by a reporter, who noted that Senators just back from a world inspection trip had manifested considerable concern as to our ability to use present air bases after the war. The reporter said that some Senators thought that within six months after we were out of the war we would be out of the air centers, too.

Issue of Sovereignty.

Mr. Roosevelt replied that there were no more assurances on that point than that his questioner and himself would be alive after the war. The point was raised that perhaps the United States would run into objections if it attempted to exercise sovereignty over airfields it has established in foreign lands. The President inquired how we would like it if another nation told us they wanted sovereignty over airports they were using in American territory.

"By a free air, do you mean free use of airports that are being built?" a reporter inquired. Mr. Roosevelt said he thought so, but that ownership of airports was unimportant.

He hinted at a possibility that American airlines might have to be subsidized after the war to meet foreign competition, but he said that was a detail and that he did not know what would be done. He recalled, however, that it had been necessary to grant disguised subsidies in the form of mail contracts to American shipping lines to enable them to compete with foreign lines.

Two Examples Cited.

Another solution, he said, would be the raising of living standards in foreign countries, so that their wages and operating costs would be more nearly in line with ours. On the question of domestic control over internal aviation, the President cited two examples:

Suppose a Canadian line is established to the Bahamas or to Puerto Rico, he said. There is no reason in the world why it should not be allowed, or why Canadian planes should not be allowed to refuel in this country, but they should not be permitted, he said, to pick up passengers in Buffalo and take them to Miami, as that would be internal transportation.

Or if a British line should be set up to Australia and New Zealand, he said, it ought to be able to refuel in New York and San Francisco, but not take passengers between those points, and the same thing would apply to air routes using Africa, he said.

Answering a question, he said he thought that Mr. Churchill shared his idea about a free air and that the whole thing had been under study a long while. The talks have been informal, he added, and the stage has not been reached to talk about individual airports.

SEES PROGRESS ON AIR UNITY

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Senator McCarran Cheered by Roosevelt Letter.

Washington, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Senator McCarran (D.-Nev.), long an advocate of a unified air force, said today he was somewhat encouraged by the tone of a letter from President Roosevelt replying to a renewed suggestion by the Senator for "an autonomous and independent" department of aviation.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote, however, that he felt that any drastic change in the overall organization of the military and naval forces at this time might result in serious disruption of the war effort.

The President's letter, written in response to one from the Nevada Senator urging Executive action to establish an independent air branch, was made public by Mr. McCarran. The President wrote him:

"Allow me to assure you that this subject, as well as any subject which pertains to a speedy and favorable conclusion of the war, is constantly under consideration by me. The recognition of the growing importance of air power is made obvious by the fact that the commanding general of the Army Air Forces is a member of both the joint and combined chiefs of staff. The air forces, both in the Army and in the Navy, have a strong voice in shaping and implementing our national military policy.

"I hope you will not infer from this letter that I feel the ultimate has already been accomplished as far as the organization of our military machine is concerned; but I do want you to understand that I am constantly thinking of any and all reorganizational steps which might further our ends.

"You realize, of course, that any drastic change in the overall organization of the military and naval forces at a time when we are bending every effort toward bringing the war to a rapid conclusion, might result in a serious disruption of the war effort."

SENATORS DRAFT POST-WAR POLICY

Bill to Be More Specific Than Fulbright Measure Voted in House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — (AP) Working with unexpected speed, members of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee completed tonight the preliminary draft of a post-war foreign policy declaration described as more specific in its terms than the House-approved Fulbright resolution.

While the text of the rough draft is being kept secret until committee members can study it further, it was said authoritatively to call for American participation in an international organization of na-

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tions to prevent future aggression.

It was described as a compromise between the Fulbright proposal and the resolution offered by Senators Ball (R-Minn), Burton (R-Ohio), Hill (D-Ala) and Hatch (D-NM). The latter resolution calls for creation of a permanent United Nations military force "to suppress by immediate use of such force any future attempt at military aggression by any nation."

The House-approved resolution, drafted by Rep. Fulbright (D-Ark), simpy would put Congress on record as favoring participation by this country through its constitutional processes in "appropriate international machinery" to preserve the peace.

French Pay U. S. for Supplies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—The French Committee of National Liberation delivered a $16,340,000 check today for 150,000 tons of supplies shipped to civilians in French North Africa. The supplies were sent through lend-lease, but, since they were for civilian purposes rather than for prosecution of the joint war effort, the French paid cash. The total of such French payments now is $41,340,000.

FOREIGN POLICY TEXT FINISHED

Senate Committee Keeps Secret Draft Of Post-War Declarations

[By the Associated Press]

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For Allied Police Force

The latter resolution calls for creation of a permanent United Nations military force "to suppress by immediate use of such force any future attempt at military aggression by any nation."

The House-approved resolution, drafted by Representative Fulbright (D., Ark.), simply would put Congress on record as favoring participation by this country through its constitutional processes in "appropriate international machinery" to preserve the peace.

Work on a new resolution has been going forward under the direction of Chairman Connally (D., Texas) since Wednesday when the Senate subcommittee voted to draft its own proposal rather than to accept or amend any of a dozen or more pending measures.

Committee May Have Draft

Although Connally declined to confirm that the draft had been completed in preliminary form, he said it was "possible" that the subcommittee would have such a draft before it when it meets next Wednesday.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) is expected to demand the inclusion in the final draft of the resolution of some of the points made by the Republican Post-War Advisory Committee at Mackinac Island, Mich., last month in its foreign policy declaration. Chief of these was that American sovereignty must not be surrendered to any world organization that may be set up.

Members said that if the preliminary draft is submitted to the subcommittee on Wednesday a week or more may elapse before it votes on the proposal.

ROOSEVELT URGES FREEDOM OF AIR

President Undisturbed by Talk of Post-War Aviation Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—(AP) Freedom of the air should follow the winning of the war, President Roosevelt declared today, and he said Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain shares this belief.

Saying that he thinks that everything will be all right with regard to the peacetime use of air bases being built abroad by American men and money in wartime, the President sketched roughly for his news conference a post-war aviation arrangement in which America would:

(1) Control its own internal aviation.

(2) Retain commercial air passenger routes in general in private hands.

(3) Possibly subsidize American routes competing with lower-cost foreign lines and non-profitable routes to open new territory.

(4) Permit foreign planes to fly over the United States and to refuel within our borders.

Senators back from a 40,000-mile world tour this week expressed fear that U. S.-built airports abroad will revert to foreign countries six months after the war and, as Senator Brewster (R-Maine) put it, "leave us holding the bag."

Asked about this, Mr. Roosevelt said we've been working on that for six or eight months, that we've been getting along on it.

HIGHER RANK IS SLATED FOR 14 GENERALS

Roosevelt Sends Nominations For Permanent Grade To Senate

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 1—President Roosevelt took steps today to assure that some of the generals who have given "conspicuous services" to the nation in this war—including Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, a prisoner of the Japanese—may have a permanent reward when the conflict is over.

He proposed to the Senate that the permanent rank of fourteen men holding temporary grades ranging from brigadier general to lieutenant general be raised.

"Conspicuous Service"

The effect of this would be to bring them into the upper levels of the permanent army when the war and its accompanying temporary rank is ended. This would enhance their honorary and financial position when they eventually reach the retirement age.

The "conspicuous service" of 60-year-old Skinny Wainwright was written into history in the early months of the war. It was he who took over the command at Bataan and Corregidor when Gen. Douglas MacArthur was ordered to leave the beleagured Philippines for the Southwest Pacific command in Australia.

Wainwright carried on through the final, bitter days of the holding action, then when the inevitable surrender came was marched off to a Japanese prison camp with his fellow-officers and men.

Wainwright And Stillwell

Only two of the fourteen men nominated now hold permanent grade above that of colonel. They are Wainwright and Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the American forces in the China-Burma-India theater. Both are brigadiers.

The President proposed the following promotions:

To permanent rank of major general in addition to Wainwright and Stilwell:

GEORGE SMITH PATTON, commanding the Seventh Army, the present location of which is not reported but which was in action at Sicily and in North Africa.

BREHON B. SOMERVELL, commanding army service forces.

JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, deputy chief of staff.

These officers have the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

Brigadier Generals

To permanent rank of brigadier general:

GEORGE C. KENNEY, commanding the Fifth Air Force, Southwest Pacific.

CARL SPAATZ, commanding the Northwest African Air Forces.

OMAR N. BRADLEY, commanding the Eleventh Army Corps.

MARK W. CLARK, commanding the Fifth Army in Italy.

MILLARD F. HARMON, commanding United States Army forces, South Pacific area.

ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, with MacArthur's forces in the Southwest Pacific.

This group also all have the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

To permanent rank of brigadier generals:

THOMAS T. HANDY, chief of operations, general staff.

WALTER B. SMITH, chief of staff for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

IRA C. EAKER, commanding the Eighth Air Force, European theater.

These officers hold temporary rank of major general.

Amendments Needed

The President noted that in the cases of Kenney, Clark, Handy, Eaker and Smith an amendment would have to be made to a law which bars those having less than twenty-eight years' service as commissioned officers from getting the permanent rank of brigadier general in the regular army.

The practice of temporary promotions is used by the army to lift officers to rank commensurate with their duties during a war or period of emergencies.

HERSHEY REJECTS BALDWIN PLEA TO CUT DRAFT QUOTA

Impossible to Single Out State for Slash Despite Manpower Shortage.

'AID' IS PROMISED

Aircraft Production Council Asks Deferments for Key Workers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—(AP) Major General Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, rejected the plea of Governor Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut today to reduce that state's draft quota because of a critical manpower shortage, but promised every effort "to relieve the situation."

The governor, at a press conference held at the conclusion of a day of conferences with government agencies, said it was impossible for Hershey to single out Connecticut for a slash in draft quotas.

More Women Needed

The governor said he was returning to Hartford to take immediate action toward easing the manpower emergency. Additional recruiting of women workers and appeals to men deferred by the draft to take essential jobs will be the first steps taken, he said. A manpower survey also is planned.

Baldwin also conferred with War Food Administrator Marvin Jones; War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis; W. H. Gray, deputy fuel administrator; Mark Upson, traffic director, War Food Administration; and the Review board of War Production board, for non-industrial uses of critical materials.

The governor said he discussed these things:

1. With labor board Chairman Davis, he suggested a roving panel be sent into Connecticut, authorized to settle cases now pending before the board, delay in which Baldwin said was injuring morale in plants affected. Davis was interested but non-committal, Baldwin said.

2. Baldwin told Food Administrator Jones that milk subsidies would not stimulate production, and urged price increases, but Jones made no comment.

3. The governor discussed with the WPB review board the release of materials to complete a highway over a conduit at Hartford.

DRAFT OF FATHERS BECOMES OFFICIAL

New Proposal Offered in Senate to Ban Deferment of Non-Fathers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — (AP) The official beginning of the prewar fathers draft came today and with it still another Senate proposal to slow the call for family heads—by banning occupational deferments for non-fathers under 30.

This, the latest of a series of substitutes for the admittedly-doomed Wheeler bill to head off the fathers draft, was offered by Senators Revercomb (R-W.Va.) and Robertson (R-Wyo.).

The two first-term senators presented their plan as a revision of legislation proposed by Senator Taft (R-Ohio).

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) fought still for his bill, which would forbid drafting of pre-war fathers until Jan. 1 pending a more lasting embargo against calling family heads. A vote was put over until next week.

He told a virtually-deserted Senate chamber today that he would "leave it to history to determine whether I am right."

Charging that the Senate, particularly his absent Democratic colleagues, "apparently prefer to take fathers" rather than fill military quotas without them, the Montanan complained to a well-filled gallery and the four Republican senators on the floor:

"Take a look at the Democratic side and see how many there are who are interested in getting the facts!"

Making a last appeal, Senator Wheeler said consideration of his measure was delayed a few weeks for Military committee hearings on the argument that Democratic leaders wanted to "get the facts."

Aircraft Leaders Ask for Deferments

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—(AP) The National Aircraft War Production council tonight called for six months' draft deferment for key aircraft workers and the return to warplane manufacture of needed former workers now in the armed services.

The council, made up of 15 leading aircraft company presidents who have met here for the last three days, asked for legislation or an executive order which would impose "proper penalties" on workers or manufacturers who violate the War Manpower commission's order that workers leaving essential jobs must have a "certificate of avavilability."

Despite this advocacy of putting legal teeth in existing manpower controls, the council declared itself flatly opposed to a national service act at this time.

"The aircraft companies are of the opinion," the council said in a statement, "that solution of the manpower problem should be sought through voluntary means and cooperation of government, management and labor, and that national labor conscription should not be considered until and unless all other efforts have failed."

Employe Turnover High

An employe turnover running as high as 100 per cent a year contributes to a critical manpower shortage in the industry which is "the principal obstacle to greatly increased production," the council said.

"The west coast manpower program, which the manpower author-

ities have announced, may be applied to all critical labor areas and which has the full cooperative support of the western companies where it has now been applied, represents a framework within which the aircraft companies will endeavor to establish procedures," the statement continued.

The industry leaders decided to reserve for "individual company decision" the question of instituting "wage incentive" plans to speed production. The war production board has been urging such a system upon the industry.

"It was agreed that the complexities of producing airplanes of constantly changing design make it difficult to arrive at standards applicable throughout the industry," the council said.

Roosevelt Gets Sicily Report

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—President Roosevelt, who conferred yesterday with Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley, said today he had wanted to talk over with him the Sicilian and Italian campaigns. He said he had not seen General Bradley since the Tunisian campaign, in which troops commanded by the general played an important role.

Dependent Pay Is Opposed for Untrue Wives

House Committee Is Told Some Girls Wed Service Men to Get Allowance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—The House Military Affairs Committee concluded hearings today on proposals to increase government allowances to servicemen's dependents. It will vote Tuesday on suggested revisions in present payments.

As the hearings wound up, considerable committee sentiment was in evidence for cutting off payments to unfaithful wives, although the Army has protested strenuously that it does not want to become a "court of domestic relations."

Representative Dewey Short, Republican, of Missouri, asserted that immoral women are "marrying soldiers they hardly know" to get the dependency allowance, and declared "Congress should give some attention to the fact."

He said there were fifty or sixty such cases in his home district—"harlots free to run around while drawing money from a boy they hardly know."

Brigadier General H. N. Gilbert, administrator of Army dependency benefits, told the committee the Army would "prefer not to pass on a woman's misconduct" because the time spent in investigating complaints would bog down the administrative machinery necessary for making the payments.

"Most men have an inherent faith in their wives," he commented.

"But people back home know of a woman's misconduct," put in Representative John J. Sparkman, Democrat, of Alabama.

"So what," replied the general. "It is not the function of military services or government agencies to determine that. Many men are alleging their wives are wayward when, as a matter of fact, they are not."

The House committee's hearings were on a Senate-approved bill which would set monthly payments to a service man's dependents at $50 for a wife, $18 for the first child and $11 for each additional child. The present figures are $50, $12 and $10.

The Army and Navy generally approved the Senate bill. From others, however, the committee heard proposals that payments be placed on a basis of need, varying in individual cases. The Congress for Industrial Organization suggested $55 a month for a wife, $35 for the first child and $30 for each additional child.

At the final hearing Admiral J. O. Richardson, executive vice-president of the Navy Relief Society, urged Congress to retain dependency on a flat payment basis. He said a flat allowance is the "only practical method."

Delegate Anthony J. J. Dimond, of Alaska, a non-voting member of the committee, assailed the allowances in the Senate bill as "simply frivolous." He said they would result in "a starvation diet" and "slum conditions of living" in Alaska and many parts of the United States.

Files Draft Figures

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Senator Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat, of South Carolina, filed with the Senate today selective service figures showing that 115,397 out of an estimated 675,000 draft-age male employees of the government held occupational deferments from the draft as of Sept. 15.

The figures are based on records of local draft boards throughout the country, Senator Maybank said, and will be supplemented next week with a list of the names of the 115,397 for the inspection of the Senate.

He said that when it was considered that the occupational deferments included 51,875 requested by the Navy, 30,423 by the War Department, 7,409 by the War Shipping Administration and 4,309 by the Maritime Commission "it does not look to me like the departments are proving any haven for draft dodgers."

Browder's Pardon Called 'Mistake' of Roosevelt

J. Parnell Thomas Cites Red's Talk on Russian Bases

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, asserted today President Roosevelt made "a grave mistake" in releasing Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party in the United States, from prison.

Thomas based his contention on a speech Browder made at Chicago last Sunday, stating that Browder's remarks "disproved the contention that American Communists function apart from Moscow, as claimed when the dissolution of the Comintern was announced."

Browder told a "second-front rally" in Chicago that "all chatter about the Soviets giving us 'bombing bases' in Siberia is harmful nonsense, with only one aim and end, to try to give the Soviet Union similar tasks in the Far East which she has performed in Europe, namely, to win the war for us." He also asserted that the war could be won this year by invading France.

Browder was freed from a Federal penitentiary last year after serving part of a term imposed on conviction of falsification in obtaining a passport.

Rosenman Takes Oath

Washington, Oct. 1 (AP)—Samuel I. Rosenman, who resigned from the New York State Supreme Court to become personal counsel to President Roosevelt, took the oath of his new office today standing beside Mr. Roosevelt's desk.

Washington, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt still had nothing to say today regarding the future of Gen. Marshall, who has been reported in line for a shift of command that would take him to Europe. Asked at a press conference whether there was anything he would say on the subject, Mr. Roosevelt replied in the negative, then added that it might be possible if it had not been determined, and that a lot of people's faces would get red.

Air Forces Explain Sale Of Tools as Scrap Metal

Washington Ordered Disposal of 'Obsolete' Material

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—The Army Air Forces said in a statement today that a recent sale of cutting tools at scrap metal prices by the A. A. F. Materiel Command at Detroit was on orders from Washington.

Taking note of published criticism that tools with a purchase value of $1,400,000 were sold as scrap for about $76,000, the A. A. F. said Colonel Alfred H. Johnson, central district supervisor, "acted properly in the sale of obsolete, perishable cutting tools, executing the orders transmitted to him by higher authority."

The A. A. F. said the tools had been used by the Studebaker Corporation in the making of aircraft engines but had been rendered useless by a contract termination and a new contract which shifted the plant to production of a larger engine.

Some of the tools were sold at full market value to other manufacturers, the A. A. F. said, but no market could be found for a residue.

Roosevelt Plans Message

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—President Roosevelt said today he was going to work over the week end on a message to Congress which legislative leaders have said will deal with the food situation. Asked at a news conference what the subject would be, Mr. Roosevelt grinned and said there were ten or fifteen.

Third War Loan Now Over Top By Billion Dollars

Washington, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Third War Loan is more than a billion dollars over the top with a full day still to go.

The Treasury reported $688,000,000 tonight in new sales to send the total to $16,220,000,000.

Three more States — Delaware, New Jersey and Virginia—were added to the list of ten that previously had met or passed their quotas and New York exceeded its own self-imposed $5,000,000,000 goal by $49,000,000. The State originally had been assigned a quota of $4,709,000,000.

West Virginia, second in the nation-wide standings at 135 per cent., also went over its assignment for individual sales to join Georgia as the only States over the top on "small money" quotas.

Jersey Flyer Wins Air Medal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Captain Robert J. Bear, U. S. M. C., of New Brunswick, N. J., has been awarded the Air Medal for "meritorious achievement" during aerial operation against Japanese landing forces on Guadalcanal, the United States Marine Corps announced today. The twenty-five-year-old flyer, who already holds the Navy Cross, received also a Presidential citation for his part in many forays into enemy-controlled areas from Aug. 30 to Oct. 15, 1942.

TWO WIN SILVER STAR FOR DANGEROUS MISSION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. — (AP) An Army lieutenant and a private have been awarded the Silver Star for a dangerous, all night reconnaissance behind enemy lines during the Sicilian invasion, the War department has announced.

The officer is Lt. Richard S. Edwards of Melrose, Mass., and the soldier who accompanied him on the mission which won the award for them both is Pvt. George A. Raub of Minot, N. D.

The department's report said the two men reached a town ten miles inside the enemy lines in Sicily, witnessed tanks being stocked with ammunition, performed their mission, evaded capture and returned safely to their own lines on a stolen bicycle.

During their trip behind the enemy lines, Lt. Edwards and Pvt. Raub came across an Italian field piece and disabled it by hiding the breech.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The War Department today announced the names of 602 United States soldiers wounded in action in various theaters of operations, including these with next of kin:

WOUNDED.

NEW YORK.

European Area.

McGOVERN, EDWARD T., technical sergeant; Mrs. Mary McGovern, 519 75th street, Brooklyn.

North African Area.

BANNON, ROBERT E., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Margaret M. Bannon, 7121 66th Drive, Middle Village.

BIELMEIER, LOUIS, private; mother, Mrs. Rose Bielmeier, care Mrs. Rose Duball, 620 Vincent avenue, Bronx.

BOTT, EDWARD L., private; wife, Mrs. Edna Bott, 86-28 125th street, Richmond Hill.

CASTALDO, MICHAEL J., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Castaldo, 321 60th street, Brooklyn.

CHIN, LON G., private; cousin, Chung Min Chin, 59 Bayard street, New York.

CIAFFONE, LOUIS P., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Ciaffone, 59 Maple street, Newburgh.

COTE, JOHN J., private; mother, Mrs. Jessie M. Cote, 467 Neptune avenue, Brooklyn.

DIGREGORIO, DOMINIC, private; mother, Mrs. Anna Digregorio, 985 East 241st street, Bronx.

LANDWEHR, SOL, private; mother, Mrs. Sarah Landwehr, 2271 65d street, Brooklyn.

LANG, WILLIAM D., private; mother, Mrs. William Lang, 119-18 8th avenue, College Point.

LATTE, LOUIS, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Lena Latte, 420 East 115th street, New York.

LEVY, MURRAY D., private; brother, David Levy, 2114 67th street, Brooklyn.

LINDWORM, LAWRENCE L., private; father, Philip Lindworm, 685 Alabama avenue, New York.

LOFRESE, JOHN, pfc.; brother, Joseph Lofrese, 107-12 155th street, Jamaica.

McLAUGHLIN, THOMAS J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna M. McLaughlin, 261 Wilson avenue, Brooklyn.

MAMUKARI, JAMES, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Aspasia Mamukari, 2524 34th street, Astoria.

MAYER, WERNER A., corporal; father, Alfred Mayer, 6013 Putman avenue, New York.

MORENO, JUAN A., private; wife, Mrs. Gladys Turull Moreno, 764 East 155th street, Bronx.

PARCHINSKY, STANLEY T., private; friend, Miss Mary Comanello, 3217 37th street, Astoria.

PEARRE, HOWARD, first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Helen J. Pearre, 203 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

PON, GEE T., private; father, Cheo Pon, 100 Mott street, New York.

RAINALDI, HENRY R., technician, fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Elvira Rainaldi, 1882 Barnes avenue, New York.

RANK, GEROLD A., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Ida Rank, 68 Detroit avenue, Annadale.

REDFORD, KENNETH S., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Louise C. Redford, 521 Orchard street, Mamaroneck.

RIZZO, MICHAEL T., private; mother, Mrs. Pauline M. Rizzo, 118 Mott avenue, Inwood.

RODRIGUEZ, FRANK, private; wife, Mrs. Georgette C. Rodriguez, 1339 3d avenue, New York.

RODRIGUES, JOAO, private; mother, Mrs. Rosa Rodrigues, 109-40 143d street, Jamaica.

ROHL, VAN B. JR., private; mother, Mrs. Clara McDermott, 8910 Whitney avenue, Elmhurst.

ROTHBERG, JACOB, technician, fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Jennie Rothberg, 1899 Davidson avenue, Bronx.

SAINZ, JOHN L., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Ida L. Sainz, 15 Hylan Boulevard, New York.

SALMANS, MARTIN W., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Bertha P. Kelly, 881 68th street, Brooklyn.

SAPERSTEIN, BERNARD, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Yetta Saperstein, 2758 Cruger avenue, Bronx.

SAPOLIN, SIDNEY, pfc.; father, Charles Sapolin, 714 Cleveland street, Brooklyn.

SCHULZ, GEORGE JR., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Agnes J. Schulz, 195 Utter avenue, West New Brighton.

SEEWALD, MEYER, private; father, Wolf Seewald, 661 Alabama avenue, Brooklyn.

SHAPIRO, WILLIAM, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Pauline Shapiro, 1936 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

SHIEPKO, ANTHONY T., private; mother, Mrs. Eleanor Shiepko, 509 Blake avenue, Brooklyn.

SPAIN, EUGENE J., private; brother, Thomas Spain, 94 Ryerson street, Brooklyn.

SUSTEROWITZ, JOSEPH, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Dora Teplizky, 540 St. Paul's Place, New York.

TOLEES, PEDRO, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Epifania Otero, 261 54th street, Brooklyn.

TRUCCHIO, CHARLES, private; mother, Mrs. Isabelle Trucchio, 168 Hull street, New York.

WANNER, HARRY, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Barbara Wanner, 60-77 70th avenue, Ridgewood.

Southwest Pacific Area.

McCLUSKEY, JOHN J., private; sister-in-law, Mrs. Margaret McCluskey, 993 Amsterdam avenue, New York.

WELDON, GEORGE J., private; sister, Mrs. Margaret R. Downer, 43-42 45th street, Sunnyside.

NEW JERSEY.

European Area.

VOGT, JOHN W., first lieutenant; father, John W. Vogt, 633 Cleveland avenue, Elizabeth.

Southwest Pacific Area.

MAGILL, JOHN T., private; mother, Mrs. Nina Magill, 97-99 12th avenue, Paterson.

North African Area.

BUMBACK, JOHN, technician, fifth grade; sister, Mrs. Helen Leroux, 922 West 3d street, South Plainfield.

COLABELLA, ARTHUR JR., corporal; father, Arthur Colabella Sr., 207 Fern avenue, Lyndhurst.

DOBOL, THEODORE L., staff sergeant; sister, Mrs. Rose Milose, 101 Peshine avenue, Newark.

KO, FRANK, sergeant; sister, Mrs. Helen Varga, 120 President street, Passaic.

McCONNELL, EARL W., private; mother, Mrs. Jennie Baum, Canal street, Stanhope.

MACZAK, GEORGE, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Helen Maczak, 205 Prospect avenue, Bayonne.

MOLNAR, IGNATZ W. JR., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Molnar, 89 Woodbridge avenue, Highland Park.

MOSCA, JOHN, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Mosca, Route 1, Box 66, Flemington.

NOVAK, LEO P., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Marie Novak, 171½ Fifth street, Jersey City.

PATIRE, CIDO M., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Josephine Patire, 11 Corabelle avenue, Lodi.

PICARDI, VINCENT M., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Picardi, 78 Belmont avenue, Jersey City.

POLICASTRO, VINCENT C., private; father, Frank Policastro, 709 Adams street, Hoboken.

SLATTERY, THOMAS, pfc.; brother, John Slattery, 35 Bedford Road, Dumont.

SMITH, HAROLD J., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Emma N. Smith, Box 63, Stockholm.

SWEETWOOD, MILTON, second lieutenant; brother, Jack L. Sweetwood, Rutherford Boulevard, Passaic.

30.24 8969

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—The Navy announced today thirty-four casualties, including:

CONNECTICUT

BUSH, HERBERT EDWARD, wounded; wife, Mrs. Mildred Jarvis Bush, 26 Congress Street, Hartford.

NEW JERSEY

BURCHELL, CHARLES DIXON, dead; father, Edward W. Burchell, 154 South Olden Avenue, Trenton.

SZERWIEL, JOHN JOSEPH, dead; father, John Szerweil, North Seventh Avenue, Manville.

NEW YORK

BELL, WALTER FRANCIS, wounded; wife, Mrs. Margaret Bell, 17 John Street, New Rochelle.

BERTUZZI, SAMUEL JOSEPH, lieutenant (j. g.), wounded; mother, Mrs. Fannie Bertuzzi, 3 Factory Street, Oneonta.

BYERS, HENRY ELLSWORTH, wounded; father, Henry Byers, 397 Pullman Avenue, Rochester.

CHASZAR, JOSEPH WILLIAM, missing; mother, Mrs. Catherine Chaszar, 227 Center Street, Massena.

COATES, WALTER FRANKLIN, wounded; father, Walttr Francis Coates, 60-46 Eighty-sixth Street, Elmhurst, Queens.

WIERZBICKI, THADDEUS VICTOR, wounded; father, Victor Wierzbicki, 827 South Park Avenue, Buffalo.

Mexican Minister Of Finance Arrives

New York, Oct. 1 (AP)—Eduardo Suarez, Mixican Minister of Finance, arrived at LaGuardia Field today en route to Washington on an official mission.

The Minister left Mexico City yesterday with Antonio de Los Monteros, president of the Nacional Financiera, an official Mexican bank. He said he was unable to make any public statement.

Army Hungry for Entertainment, Jolson Learns on Visit to Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—(AP)—Al Jolson reported today that fighting men abroad were "so hungry" for entertainment they even patched pieces of film together to make complete reels, and his report brought a demand from the war activities committee of the motion picture industry for a complete investigation.

Jolson, who returned yesterday from two months in Africa and Sicily, his fourth overseas tour, said he had heard many complaints about entertainment, "especially about the movies."

"They want more musical films. Some of the ones they have are so worn that the sound is all garbled. I thought I was listening to Arabic instead of English in some that I sat through," the actor said.

Commenting on the remarks, Francis S. Harmon, executive vice-chairman of the war activities committee of the motion picture industry, said "Reports of serious film deficiencies overseas demand immediate attention of the War department and such remedial action as a complete investigation by government authorities may warrant."

Harmon said that since the motion picture industry began supplying films for the fighting fronts Feb. 20, 1942, the War department had been given 6,536 prints of all types of motion pictures, adding that the War department reserved for itself distribution of the films to the fighting fronts. He said he had no way of knowing how many of the prints had been delivered to battleareas.

Jolson placed equal emphasis upon the demands of the fighting men for more popular types of entertainment in personal appearances.

"They want to see girls—dancing girls and singing girls—and they want other popular entertainment," he said.

He said he thought there had been a decided lack of big names of stage and screen at the entertainment front overseas.

"The boys would give about two months pay to see girls like Rita Hayworth, Betty Grable, Jinx Falkenburg. They should also see more Cantors, Jessels, Haleys, Red Skeltons and such stars, and they would go crazy over bands like Tommy Dorsey's and Harry James's. They don't want Shakespeare. They're kids—they're babies. They want light stuff, but no legitimate ham."

Scion Of Lowell Family Indicted Under Draft Act

New York, Oct. 1 (AP)—Robert Traill Spence Lowell, Jr., scion of a famous Massachusetts family, was indicted here today by a Federal grand jury on a charge of violating the Selective Service Act.

The 26-year-old writer, cousin of the late A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, and of Amy Lowell, the poet, was charged with failing to appear for induction into the armed services on September 8, after being ordered to do so by his local board.

In a 1,000-word "declaration of personal responsibility" addressed to President Roosevelt on September 9, Lowell said he could not participate in a war which he said might leave Europe and China "to the mercy of the U. S. S. R., a totalitarian tyranny committed to world revolution."

He will plead to the indictment next week.

TWO PILOTS KILLED

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—(AP) The pilot and co-pilot of an Army trainer plane which crashed last Thursday in Londonderry, N. H., near Manchester, were killed in the accident, the base commander of Grenier field, N. H., announced today through the Eastern Defense command.

A board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the cause of the accident. Names of both men were withheld pending notification of next of kin.

SICILY PARATROOPER DIES OF 7 WOUNDS

Albany Youth, Shot as Spy, Escaped, Then Succumbs

ALBANY, Oct. 1 (AP)—Private Michael A. Scambelluri, who was captured and shot seven times by a Fascist officer during the Sicilian invasion, died Sept. 22 in the North African area, his wife was notified today by the War Department.

A telegram from Secretary Stimson informed Mrs. Scambelluri her husband died "as a result of wounds received in action."

900 Interned Italian Seamen On Job Parole

Philadelphia, Oct. 1 (AP)—Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, said today that 900 of the Italian merchant seamen interned when the United States seized their ships in American ports March 30, 1941, have been paroled and given jobs in this country.

"Consideration is being given," Harrison said, "to returning some of these seamen to Italian ships. Their own ships are now operating under the American flag." Others among the 1,300 interned still are in custody, he said.

Says Ploesti Bombing Curbed Axis Training

Atlanta, Oct. 1 (AP)—The air-raid on the Ploesti oil fields forced the Axis from gasoline shortage to close out an aerial training program at the Foggia air center in Italy, an army officer said today he had been informed by a captured German major.

Second Lieutenant Louis A. Rochez returned home here after bombing the east coast of Italy less than a week ago. The bombardier also took part in the Ploesti raid and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Landon Urges Plain Talk On Post-War Alliances

Opposes 'Hush-Hush Policy' on Imperialism

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 1 (AP).—Alfred M. Landon said today he feared the mind of the American people is being conditioned for "the old-fashioned balance of power alliance that will hang like a millstone around the neck of generations yet unborn."

Opposing a "hush-hush policy" in discussing post-war alliances, the 1936 Republican Presidential nominee asserted in a radio speech over the Columbia Broadcasting System that plain talk would help clear the air of suspicion.

He said this country should use its power and influence to restrain imperialism.

"But how can we talk to Russia about the rights of small nations while we are talking about a partnership with imperialistic Britain?

"If the British-American alliance were to continue for a good many years, as Churchill suggests, how are you going to unscramble the eggs when, if ever, it ends?" Mr. Landon inquired.

Charging the Roosevelt administration with mismanagement of foreign affairs and with a "hallelujah policy that America will clothe, feed, educate and rebuild the world," Mr. Landon said it "must not be trusted with any more blank checks either at home or in foreign policies."

When the American taxpayer realizes that the world expects lease-lend to be continued for years after the peace comes, the former Kansas Governor continued, "he is likely to put his hands in his pockets and walk away from a lot of world chores that could and should be done—especially so when he realizes that lease-lend means an outright gift."

Willkie Would Like to Run If Platform Is Liberal

Says Republicans Should Stress Importance of Asia

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1 (AP).—Wendell L. Willkie stated plainly today that he would like to run again for President on the Republican ticket provided the party would adopt his ideas about domestic economic matters and foreign policies.

"If the Republican party would adopt liberal policies, both foreign and domestic," he told a press conference, "I would devote every minute I could, either as a worker in the ranks or as a candidate."

Mr. Willkie said his concept of a foreign policy for this country stressed heavily the importance of "Asia and the Far East" with respect to world order. He urged that Americans look more toward Asia and less toward Europe in considering world affairs.

Domestically, he added, this country should recognize the need of continued high production after the war. He said this high production is being realized at present due to the adoption of a certain measure of dictatorship. In the peace to come, he continued, it must be maintained without the continued application of fascist principles.

Mr. Willkie came to San Francisco after having called upon Governor Earl Warren at Sacramento.

ADD LONDON-YUGOSLAV ××× BERLIN'S ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON GORIZIA SAID THAT BANDS OF SLOVENE AND CROAT IRREGULARS, SUPPORTED BY ITALIANS, WERE PREVENTED FROM TAKING THE AREA ON SEPT. 22 ONLY BY THE TIMELY ARRIVAL OF NAZI REINFORCEMENTS.

A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED HERE SAID A BRITISH ARMY OFFICER WHOM THE GERMANS CALLED "THE NOTORIOUS MAJOR WILLIAM JONES" WAS A LEADER OF THE PARTISANS.

OTHER REPORTS REACHING MADRID SAID THE ENTIRE AREA BETWEEN GORIZIA ACROSS THE YUGOSLAV BORDER TO LJUBLJINA WAS CONTROLLED BY THE PARTISANS WHO HAVE CUT THE RAILWAY BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES.

FROM CAIRO, TO WHICH THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE RECENTLY MOVED, CAME A DISPATCH QUOTING YOUNG KING PETER II AS SAYING THAT HE EXPECTED ALLIED TROOPS TO BE FIGHTING ON YUGOSLAV SOIL SOON AND THAT HE HOPED TO RETURN TO BELGRADE WITH THEM.

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THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL ARMY OF LIBERATION, IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT ALGIERS, SAID SEVERE FIGHTING WAS TAKING PLACE AT SPLIT AND IN THE NERETVA RIVER REGION, AND THAT YUGOSLAV ARTILLERY WAS SHELLING GERMAN POSITIONS AT SUSAK.

IT SAID THE PATRIOT FORCES WERE HOLDING THEIR POSITIONS EVERYWHERE, AND THAT 26 NAZI LOCOMOTIVES AND MORE THAN 100 FREIGHT CARS HAD BEEN DAMAGED IN CROATIA IN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD SINKINGS X X X ALLIED SOURCES.

ANOTHER BERLIN BROADCAST SAID A BATTLESHIP, THREE CRUISERS, THREE DESTROYERS AND 37 ALLIED MERCHANTMEN TOTALING 202,500 TONS WERE SUNK BY THE GERMAN AIRFORCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN DURING SEPTEMBER.

THE SHIPPING CLAIMED SUNK BY THE U-BOATS WAS THE LOWEST FOR ANY MONTH THIS YEAR.

MT830AEW

LONDON, OCT 1-(AP)-A STEAMER LADEN WITH AMMUNITION EXPLODED IN THE HARBOR OF NAPLES AFTER AN AMERICAN AIR RAID, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY.

THE STEAMER FIRST WAS SET AFIRE IN THE AIR RAID, AND THE BLAZE ATTRACTED MANY PEOPLE WHOM THE ITALIAN POLICE WERE UNABLE TO DISPERSE, THE BROADCAST SAID, CONTINUING:

"SUDDENLEY THE STEAMER (APPARENTLY GERMAN) EXPLODED, CAUSING A GREAT NUMBER OF DEAD AND CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO HARBOR FACILITIES. A REPORT ABOUT THE EVENT WAS NOT PUBLISHED AT THE TIME IN ORDER NOT TO GIVE THE ENEMY USEFUL INFORMATION."

THE BERLIN RADIO TRIED TO PORTRAY BURNING AND LOOTING IN NAPLES AS EXCLUSIVELY THE WORK OF "COMMUNIST LOOTERS."

A PROPAGANDA BROADCAST SAID MOBS, WHOSE RANKS WERE SWELLED BY "LIBERATED JAILBIRDS AND WAR PRISONERS," WERE FIRST DRIVEN INTO THE NORTHERN SUBURBS BY THE NAZIS AND THEIR FASCIST ALLIES, BUT THEY SUCCEEDED IN BREAKING INTO THE CITY PROPER AFTER DARK.

THE BROADCAST DESCRIBED A HEAVY BATTLE BETWEEN GERMAN AND FASCIST UNITS AND MOBSTERS ENTRENCHED IN THE CAMPOSANTO NUOVO, ONE OF THE CITY'S MOST FAMED CEMETERIES.

THERE, IT SAID, THE MOBSTERS AND "COMMUNIST LOOTERS" THREW UP DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN FAMILY VAULTS AFTER TOPPLING MONUMENTS.

THEY WERE FINALLY ANNIHILATED, THE NAZIS CONTINUED, BUT VALUABLES HAD BEEN STRIPPED FROM FAMILY TOMBS.

ELSEWHERE, IN THE FASHIONABLE DISTRICTS, THE LOOTERS TERRORIZED THE POPULATION, BLEW UP PUBLIC BUILDINGS, TOOK CIVILIANS AS HOSTAGES AND LOOTED BUSINESS HOUSES DESPITE SKIRMISHES WITH THE NAZIS, THEY CONCLUDED.

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LONDON, OCT. 1-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO ACKNOWLEDGED TONIGHT THAT THE NAZI ARMY HAD EVACUATED SMOLDERING NAPLES.

ALLIED ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE GREAT ITALIAN PORT WAS MADE THIS MORNING.

THE NAZI BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID "THE TOWN AREA OF NAPLES PROPER WAS EVACUATED IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING OF OCT. 1 AFTER A THOROUGH EVACUATION OF ALL WAR INSTALLATIONS AND THE DEMOLITION OF ALL INSTALLATIONS OF THE TOWN AND HARBOR WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN OF USE TO THE ALLIES."

THE BBC SAID TODAY THE EXCELLENT PORT, RAVAGED IN THE NAZI REIGN OF TERROR, PROBABLY COULD BE MADE USABLE TO SOME EXTENT WITHIN A FEW DAYS. THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT ALGIERS SAID IT COULD BE MADE USABLE IN EIGHT DAYS.

THE BROADCAST FOLLOWED ONE BY CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS, NAZI MILITARY COMMENTATOR, WHO SAID THE GERMANS AROUND NAPLES WERE "FIGHTING ONLY A DELAYING ACTION AND FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING HAS NOT YET ACCEPTED THE GREAT BATTLE IN WHICH THE ENEMY DOUBTLESS WANTS TO ENGAGE."

SERTORIUS SAID THAT THROUGHOUT SOUTHERN ITALY "GERMAN COVERING FORCES CONTINUE TO KEEP IN CHECK THE ENEMY." BUT THERE WAS A DECIDED LACK OF EVIDENCE TO SUBSTANTIATE THAT PORTION OF HIS BROADCAST, WHICH THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION RECORDED.

PERHAPS FISHING FOR ADVANCE NOTICE ON ALLIED PLANS, SERTORIUS MENTIONED THAT THE NOW-RESTED U.S. 7TH ARMY WAS STILL AROUND, AND SAID THAT SOME OF THE ALLIED TROOPS ENTERING ITALY MIGHT BE HEADED FOR THE BALKANS.

HE SAID THAT SOME OF THE HEAVY ALLIED FORCES WHICH HAVE LANDED AT BRINDISI AND TARANTO WERE INTENDED TO REINFORCE THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY, "WHILE A GREATER PART OF THEM PROBABLY WERE INTENDED FOR OTHER SPECIAL TASKS NOT NECESSARILY IN THE ITALIAN THEATER."

EJsPEW

LONDON, OCT. 1-(AP)-THE BATTLE FOR FINSCHHAFEN IN NEW GUINEA IS "RAGING WITH EXTRAORDINARY FIERCENESS," THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB REPORTED FROM TOKYO TODAY, QUOTING THE FIRST JAPANESE DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

"DURING THE TEN DAYS SINCE THE ENEMY LANDED HE HAS NOT YET SUCCEEDED IN TAKING THE JAPANESE POSITIONS," THE BROADCAST SAID. "ALL AMERICAN ATTACKS HAVE BEEN REPULSED WITH BLOODY LOSSES TO THE ENEMY."

EJsPEW

LONDON, OCT.1-(AP)-DECLARING THAT STRIKERS AT A VICKERS ARMSTRONG WAR PLANT WERE IMPEDING THE WAR EFFORT AND ENDANGERING THE LIVES OF BRITISH FIGHTING MEN, THE MINISTRY OF LABOR ISSUED A STERNLY-WORDED PUBLIC STATEMENT TONIGHT URGING THEM TO RETURN TO THEIR JOBS.

ABOUT 9,000 ENGINEERING EMPLOYES AT THE BARROW PLANT HAVE BEEN ON STRIKE FOR MORE THAN TWO WEEKS IN A DISPUTE OVER THE INTERPRETATION OF A WAGE DECISION BY THE NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

THEY VOTED YESTERDAY AT A MASS MEETING TO CONTINUE THE STRIKE.

SAYING THE TRIBUNAL'S DECISION WAS FINAL AND BINDING, THE MINISTRY'S STATEMENT CONCLUDED:

"THE ONLY HONORABLE AND PROPER COURSE FOR BARROW WORK PEOPLE IS TO ACCEPT THE DECISION OF THE TRIBUNAL AND END THIS MATTER."

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LONDON, OCT. 1-(AP)-PVT. LEE A. DAVIS, 22, OF TEMPLE, TEXAS, WAS CHARGED TODAY WITH THE MURDER OF ONE WOMAN AND CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON ANOTHER ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 28, HEADQUARTERS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCED.

ARMY AUTHORITIES SAID THE SOLDIER WOULD BE TRIED BY A COURT MARTIAL AT AN EARLY DATE. THE ATTACKS, OFFICIALS SAID, OCCURRED IN MARLBOROUGH, WILTSHIRE.

DAVIS WAS CHARGED IN THE DEATH OF JUNE LAY, 19, WHO WAS FOUND SHOT TO DEATH NEAR A HOSPITAL WHERE SHE WAS AN ASSISTANT COOK. ANOTHER HOSPITAL EMPLOYE, MURIEL SAWDEN, 22, WAS FOUND CRITICALLY WOUNDED NEARBY.

THE WOMEN, WHO HAD BEEN TO A MOVIE WITH A MAN, APPARENTLY WERE ATTACKED ON THE WAY TO THE HOSPITAL.

RP958PEW

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCTT. 1-(AP)-ACTING FLIGHT LIEUTENANT THOMAS WILLIAM LEWIS OF AKRON, O., A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, WHO RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS IN APRIL, HAS BEEN APPROVED BY KING GEORGE TO RECEIVE A BAR TO THE AWARD.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"THIS OFFICER HAS TAKEN PART IN A LARGE NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL SORTIES. A VERY EFFICIENT BOMB AIMER, HE ALWAYS HAS SHOWN GREAT SKILL IN MAP READING AND ON MANY OCCASIONS SUCCESSFULLY AIDED HIS PILOT IN EVADING HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS OF ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND SEARCHLIGHTS.

"FLIGHT LIEUTENANT LEWIS, BY OUTSTANDING DEVOTION TO DUTY, COURAGE AND ENTHUSIASM HAS PROVED TO BE A MOST VALUABLE MEMBER OF 'IS SQUADRON."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3:30 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY FRIDAY, OCT. 1)

TA226AEW

- - -

GERMAN HOPE FOR
HELP IN UKRAINE
NEVER FULFILLED

- - -

SOVIET NOW FACING
TREMENDOUS TASK
OF REBUILDING (800)

- - -

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

(ADVANCE)..LONDON-(AP)-THE UKRAINE IS A MAN-MADE DESERT, BURNED BARREN BY THE TORCHES OF TWO HUGE CONTENDING ARMIES AND THE GRINDING OF THEIR WAR MACHINES.

IT NEVER YIELDED GERMANY THE LIVING ROOM, THE PROMISED LAND, THAT GERMANY'S LEADERS TOLD THE POOR, HUNGRY PEOPLE AT HOME AND THE ILL-CLAD SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT THEY WERE FIGHTING FOR.

FINAL RUSSIAN RECONQUEST WILL LEAVETHE SOVIET FACED WITH YEARS OF EFFORT TO RESTORE THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WHICH THE AREA WAS BEGINNING TO ACHIEVE UNDER THE FIVE YEAR PLAN.

THIS IS THE APPRAISAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, WHICH KEEPS ITS FINGER ON HOW MILITARY MOVEMENTS AFFECT THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF WAR AREAS.

COUPLED WITH THE UKRAINE, WHICH THE GERMANS ARE LOSING, IS THE

30.24-8973

INDUSTRIAL DONETS BASIN, WHICH THEY HAVE LOST.

"THE FATE OF THE DONETS BASIN IS A FATE TYPICAL OF ALL GERMAN CONQUESTS--THEY NEVER GET ANYTHING OUT OF THEM," A MINISTRY REVIEWER DECLARED.

"THE AREA PRODUCED 60 PERCENT OF RUSSIA'S COAL SUPPLIES BEFORE THE WAR. THE RETREATING RUSSIANS REALLY DESTROYED THE MINES. PERHAPS THE GERMANS GOT ONE-TENTH OF THEIR PREWAR PRODUCTION OUT OF THEM IN THE TIME THEY HELD THE AREA.

"THEY ACTUALLY NEEDED FIVE MILLION TONS FOR THEIR RAILWAYS AND TWO MILLION TONS TO PROVISION THE ARMY. BUT SUCH INDUSTRIES AS THEY GOT GOING HAD TO DRAW THEIR COAL FROM POLAND AND SILESIA."

EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO DEVELOPMENT OF THE UKRAINE RANKED IN TOP PRIORITY WITH HITLER'S U-BOAT CAMPAIGN. GERMANY SOUGHT THERE THE THINGS SHE WAS UNABLE TO IMPORT BECAUSE OF THE BLOCKADE.

"WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE UKRAINE TIES IN NICELY WITH THE COLLAPSE OF THE GERMAN PLANS IN THE ATLANTIC," THE MINISTRY SAID.

THE RUSSIAN SCORCHED EARTH POLICY, WITH THE THOROUGH WRECKING OF MACHINERY, GAVE THE GERMANS THE FIRST SETBACK. THEY WERE ABLE TO GET LITTLE MANGANESE OUT OF THE AREA AND THE WRECKING OF THE DNIEPERSTROY DAM AT ZAPOROZHE CUT THEIR POWER SOURCES.

THE RISING SCALE OF AIR ATTACKS AND INVASION THREATS FORCED THE GERMANS TO CHANGE THEIR PRIORITY IN THE UKRAINE.

THESE PROVED TO BE SOME ADDITIONAL FACTORS:

THE UKRAINE, CONTRARY TO A GREAT DEAL OF PRECONCEIVED OPINION, IS NOT AN AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS AREA--THAT WAS THE KUBAN. THE INTENSIFIED INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE UKRAINE UNDER THE FIVE YEAR PLAN MADE IT ACTUALLY ONLY AN AREA WHICH FED THE POPULATION LIVING IN IT.

"THE RUSSIANS REALLY WON THE BATTLE FOR FOOD LAST YEAR IN TAKING THE KUBAN," IT WAS SAID. "THE GERMANS GAINED CHIEFLY IN THAT THEY GOT ENOUGH GRAIN IN THE UKRAINE ONLY TO VICTUAL THE TROOPS ON THE FRONT.

"NOW THEY'RE GOING TO HAVE TO GET THEIR FOOD FROM SOMEWHERE ELSE. OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES TAKE NOTE.

"IN TAKING BACK THE UKRAINE, THE RUSSIANS WILL TAKE OVER A BREAD-LINE LIABILITY. THE GERMANS, OF COURSE, DEPORTED A LOT OF CIVILIANS TO GERMANY AND LET A LOT MORE DIE."

GERMANY ALSO MANAGED TO GET ABOUT 30,000 TONS OF OIL CONTENT FROM THE UKRAINE, ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF THEIR TOTAL FAT NEEDS AND FAR BELOW THE 100,000-TON PREWAR PRODUCTION.

BESIDES THIS, THE GERMANS LACKED LABOR, FERTILIZER, LIVESTOCK AND DRAFT POWER IN THE UKRAINE. IN MANY PLACES HALF THE LIVESTOCK HAS DISAPPEARED.

THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF HOW FAR THE GERMANS GOT IN RESTORING THE KRIVOI ROG IRON ORE FIELDS WHICH IN PREWAR DAYS REACHED MORE THAN 16,000,000 TONS OF HIGH GRADE ORE---EQUAL TO THE SWEDISH ORES IN CONTENT--AND WHICH WITH THE KERCH 850,000 TONS PROVIDED 60 PER CENT OF RUSSIA'S TOTAL ORE PRODUCTION.

NOR WERE THE GERMAN HOPES OF OBTAINING COTTON, FLAX OR WOOL EVER REALIZED IN ANY QUANTITY.

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IN LABOR, THE MINISTRY SAID, THE GERMANS HAD SOME MEASURE OF

SUCCESS. AN APPROXIMATE 25 PERCENT POPULATION DROP IN THE UKRAINE INDICATES THAT THE INVADERS WERE ABLE TO MOVE OUT A PERCENTAGE ABOVE THOSE ABLE-BODIED MEN WHO HAD GONE INTO THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND THE SKILLED TECHNICIANS WHO ACCOMPANIED THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

"HOWEVER, THE GERMAN POLICY OF EXTERMINATION AND MOVEMENT OF SOME 700,000 UKRAINIAN MEN AND WOMEN INTO THE REICH, HAS CUT BOTH WAYS," THE MINISTRY SAYS. THE RUSSIAN WORKERS THEY GOT HAVE WON A NAME FOR INEFFICIENCY AMONG THE FOREIGN WORKERS WHO MAKE A SORT OF CONTEST OF INEFFICIENCY."

THE SWIFT RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARD KIEV HOWEVER, FURNISHED ONE HOPEFUL NOTE. SOME THREE OR FOUR WEEKS--PROBABLY A LITTLE MORE IF THE WEATHER HELD---WERE LEFT FOR FAL

HOPEFUL NOTE. SOME THREE OR FOUR WEEKS--PROBABLY A LITTLE MORE IF THE WEATHER HELD---WERE LEFT FOR FALL SOWINGS.

RUSSIAN GRAIN MAY FLOWER NEXT SPRING IN THE UKRAINIAN DESERT.

AND RUSSIAN INDUSTRIES MAY GROW AGAIN AS SWIFTLY AS THEY GREW IN RUINED STALINGRAD.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT. 28. SENT SEPT. 25)

KA/GM1136AFW

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SUPERSTITION? NAH!

FLIERS MERELY HAVE

OWN PRIVATE SYSTEM

CHOCOLATE LEFT FOR

GREMLINS; DOLLY

ALWAYS RIDES

SUPERSTITION? NAH! (425)

BY JAMES F.KING

(ADVANCE) BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND-(AP)-BOYS AT THIS RAF BOMBER BASE THINK THEY HAVE FOUND A WAY TO PACIFY THOSE GREMLINS.

LITTLE IS HEARD THESE DAYS ABOUT THE LITTLE DEMONS WHO PUT THE HEX ON FLIERS AND HERE'S PROBABLY THE REASON WHY:

WHEN THE BOMBERS TAKE OFF, EACH CREW IS GIVEN A MORE THAN AMPLE SUPPLY OF CHOCOLATE AND OTHER SWEETS FOR THE LONG FLIGHTS DEEP INTO THE HEART OF GERMANY WHICH OFTEN TAKE SIX OR SEVEN HOURS.

HARDLY EVER DO THEY EAT ALL THESE GOODIES SO, WHEN THEY ARE SAFELY BACK, THE RATIONS ARE CAREFULLY LEFT IN THE BOMBER FOR THE GREMLINS. THE LITTLE MEN WHO ARE SOMETIMES PICTURED CARRYING PITCHFORKS ARE NATURALLY NOT GOING TO PASS UP SUCH A FEAST IN FAVOR OF SHENNANIGANS THAT WOULD CAUSE A CRACKUP.

BUT PILOT OFFICER KEN PAINTER OF BRIGHTON, PILOT OF "X FOR XRAY" --THE VETERAN BOMBER AT THIS BASE WITH 45 RAIDS -- SAYS THAT "REALLY WE ARE NOT SUPERSTITIOUS."

PAINTER WOULD NOT THINK OF WEARING HEAVY FLEECE-LINED FLYING BOOTS, EVEN THOUGH SOMETIMES HIS FEET ARE FROZEN ALMOST NUMB. BUT, HE SAYS, IT ISN'T ANY SUPERSTITION -- JUST THAT SHOULD HE BE FORCED TO BAIL OUT HE WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO WALK IN THE BIG BOOTS.

"X FOR XRAY" IS A FOUR-ENGINED LANCASTER WITH AN INSCRIPTION IN

30.24 8975

PORTUGUESE ON THE SIDE READING "GOD TAKES CARE OF DRUNKS AND BABIES." THE INSCRIPTION WAS PLACED THERE BY A PORTUGUESE PILOT WHO PRECEDED PAINTER AT THE CONTROLS.

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SHE HAS A CAREFREE HAPPY GO-LUCKY CREW NOW, TOO. A RAG DOLL -- ALICE -- GOES ALONG ON EVERY FLIGHT. NOT SUPERSTITION, MIND YOU, ... A MASCOT. ALICE'S SKIRT IS "COMING DOWN," PAINTER SAYS, "BUT WE'RE GOING TO GET ONE OF THE WAAFS TO SEW IT." WHERE ALICE CAME FROM NOBODY KNOWS.

WHEN THE CREW CLIMBS INTO "X FOR XRAY" THEY FOLLOW A LITTLE RITUAL. IT'S CUSTOM THAT THEY GET IN ON THE LEFT SIDE NEAR THE FLARE-SHOOT AND ONCE, WHEN THAT ENTRANCE WAS BLOCKED BY LEAFLETS AND OTHER STUFF BEFORE THE REAR GUNNER ARRIVED, OPERATIONS WERE HELD UP MORE THAN 15 MINUTES UNTIL THE WAY WAS CLEARED. HE COULD HAVE CLIMBED IN ON THE RIGHT SIDE -- BUT PAINTER EXPLAINS THAT HIS CREW JUST HAPPENS TO BE STICKLERS FOR REGULARITY.

SUPERSTITIOS -- "NEVER IN YOUR LIFE OLD BOY," SAYS THE YOUNG PILOT.

AND PAINTER'S NAVIGATOR WOULD NEVER THINK OF GOING ON A RAID WITHOUT WEARING HIS BEST PEAKED DRESS HAT. "FUNNY FELLOW" LAUGHS PAINTER. "BUT HE'S A REAL DUDE. SUPERSTITIOUS -- FORGET THAT STUFF."

(END AP SPECIA ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, OCT.2. MOVED SEPT 27)

DN938AEW

SEP 31 1943

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, OCT. 1-(AP)-RUSSIAN FORCES DRIVING DEEPER INTO WHITE RUSSIA HOURLY ARE GRAVELY THREATENING THE GERMAN DEFENSE LINE EXTENDING FROM GOMEL NORTHWARD TO VITEBSK, BUT THERE WAS NO FRESH NEWS TODAY OF THE BITTER STRUGGLES RAGING ALONG THE DNIEPER RIVER.

FOUR CITIES OF THE GERMAN NORTHERN LINE IMMEDIATELY THREATENED BY SOVIET FORCES WERE GOMEL, MOGILEV, ORSHA AND VITEBSK.

AFTER TAKING KRICHEV ON THE ROSLAVL-MOGILEV RAILWAY YESTERDAY, THE RED ARMY PUSHED WESTWARD ALONG THE RAIL LINE, DRAWING TO WITHIN 50 MILES OF THAT OBJECTIVE.

AT GOMEL, RUSSIAN FORCES DRAWING IN ON THAT DNIEPER FORTIFICATION HAVE THROWN AN ARC WITHIN 12 MILES OF THE CITY'S OUTSKIRTS. FORCES MOVING IN TOWARD THAT GOAL WIDENED THE AREA FOR MANEUVERS YESTERDAY BY FORCING THE RIVER BESYET AND CAPTURING SVETILOVICHI. THE CROSSING SIMULTANEOUSLY OPENED ANOTHER POSSIBLE AVENUE FOR A NORTHWARD DRIVE UPON MOGILEV.

THE GERMANS ARE PUTTING UP FIERCE RESISTANCE BEFORE VITEBSK BUT THE RUSSIANS HAVE CONTINUED THEIR DOGGED WESTWARD MARCH, BEATING DOWN EVERY OBSTACLE.

IN THE 300-MILES OF RECONQUERED TERRITORY EAST OF THE DNIEPER, THE RED ARMY HAS CONSOLIDATED ITS POSITIONS AND UNDERTAKEN THE TREMENDOUS TASK OF GETTING HUNDREDS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES BACK TO NORMAL LIFE AND PRODUCTION.

THE RED ARMY HELD FIRMLY TO NEWLY-WON POSITIONS IN THE EASTERN SUBURBS OF KIEV AND CONTINUED TO RAKE THE HIGH CLIFFS ON THE WESTERN BANK WITH HEAVY FIRE, BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION THE RUSSIANS HAVE YET TRIED TO CROSS THE DNIEPER IN FORCE.

SEP 31 1943 WD1135AEW

MOSCOW, OCT 1-(AP)-THE COVETED TITLE, HERO OF LABOR, WAS BESTOWED ON PROMINENT SOVIET LEADERS BY THE SUPREME SOVIET TODAY FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD SUPPLYING ARMS AND MATERIAL FOR THE CURRENT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

THOSE AWARDED WERE:

FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, FOR SERVICES IN INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF TANKS; COMMISSAR OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS LAVRENTI P. BERIA, FOR PRODUCTION OF ARMAMENT AND WAR MATERIALS; DEFENSE COMMISSAR G.M.MALENKOV, FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION OF PLANES AND MOTORS; COMMISSAR OF FOOD SUPPLY ANASTAS I.MIKOYAN, FOR SUPPLYING THE RED ARMY WITH FOOD.

COMMISSARS IVAN TEVOSYAN AND PAVEL I.KOROBOV FOR ORGANIZING THE STANDARD OF METAL FOR ARMAMENT; AND COMMISSAR V.V.VAKRUSHEV FOR INCREASING THE COAL OUTPUT.

THE ORDER OF SUVOROV, FIRST CLASS, WAS AWARDED TO LT.-GEN. A.V.KRULEV FOR SUPPLYING THE ARMY UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS.

THE HERO OF LABOR MEDAL IS THE ONE ORDER THAT PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN WEARS ON ALMOST EVERY OCCASION. IT IS A SMALL GOLD STAR ON A RED RIBBON.

SEP 31

MT202PEW

ADD BERN XXX NATION

(A REPORT FROM THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED RADIO, RECORDED BY THE REUTERS AGENCY AT LONDON, SAID THE GERMANS HAD EXECUTED 21 FRENCHMEN ON VAGUE CHARGES RANGING FROM "ACTS OF GUERRILLA WARFARE" TO THE SLAYING OF A GERMAN SOLDIER AND CUSTOMS OFFICIAL. THE GERMAN OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY SAID SEVEN "TERRORISTS" WERE KILLED AT BESANCON ON THE FRANCO-SWISS BORDER AFTER THEY HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF MURDER BY A MILITARY COURT FOR SLAYING GERMANS AND FOR ACTS OF SABOTAGE.)

MT101PEW

BY FRANK BRUTTO

ON THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, OCT 1-(AP)-ITALIAN SOLDIERS WHO HAVE TAKEN TO THE HILLS OF THE COMO AREA TO ORGANIZE GUERRILLA WARFARE HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED BY THEIR FORMER NAZI COMMANDERS THAT THEY HAVE UNTIL TOMORROW TO SURRENDER OR ELSE FACE DEATH.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE AREA, WHERE PARTISAN ACTIVITY HAS BEEN INCREASING SHARPLY, PUBLISHED A GERMAN ORDER ANNOUNCING THAT ALL WHO REPORTED TO THE NEAREST GERMAN AUTHORITIES BY OCT. 2 WOULD BE TREATED LIKE OTHER ITALIAN SOLDIERS WHO HAVE VOLUNTARILY PUT DOWN THEIR ARMS AND WHO "WERE NOT SHOT NOR MILITARILY PUNISHED."

PRESUMABLY THESE MEN, LIKE OTHER DISARMED ITALIAN TROOPS, WOULD BE SENT TO FORCED LABOR IN GERMANY. ALL WHO DO NOT SURRENDER BY TOMORROW WILL FACE FIRING SQUADS "OR OTHER VERY SEVERE PENALTIES," THE ORDER DECLARED.

MEANTIME A DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE SAID THAT IN ROME ITALIAN RESISTANCE TO THE GERMANS STILL CONTINUES. THE DISPATCH QUOTED A DIPLOMAT JUST OUT OF ITALY WHO SAID AT NIGHT SO MANY INCIDENTS HAVE OCCURRED THAT NAZI SOLDIERS ARE REMAINING IN THEIR BARRACKS.

WORKING YOUTHS, THE DISPATCH SAID, ARE GIVING AN "ASTONISHING" EXAMPLE OF RESISTANCE AND MANY 15-YEAR-OLD BOYS HAVE FALLEN UNDER THE RIFLES OF THE GERMAN TROOPS.

THE GREATEST INSUBORDINATION OF THE ITALIANS, THE DISPATCH CONTINUED, IS SHOWN IN THE NORTH WHERE ITALIANS "APPEAR TO HAVE FORGOTTEN THEIR SUFFERINGS" AND HAVE GIVEN THEMSELVES WHOLEHEARTEDLY TO GUERRILLA WARFARE, "IN KEEPING WITH THEIR TRADITIONS."

IN LOCALITIES WHERE THERE ARE NO GERMAN OCCUPATION TROOPS, IT WAS SAID, THERE HAD BEEN NO EFFORT TO RE-ESTABLISH THE FASCIST PARTY AND LOYALTY TO PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO WAS "ABSOLUTE" ON THE PART OF THE INHABITANTS.

MT105AEW

ADD MADRID XXX REFORM

DISCUSSING THE COUNTRY'S SOCIAL PROGRAM AS APPLIED THROUGH FALANGE SYNDICATES THE SPANISH LEADER PRAISED FALANGE YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS, THEN ADDED IN A GENERAL SENSE: "DON'T LOOK AT OUR GENERATION. IT'S NOT WORTH WHILE. A CHANGING OF THE GUARD IS NEAR."

FRANCO SPOKE AT A MEETING OF THE PARTY'S NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF STATE.

EJ1113PEW

LISBON, PORTUGAL, OCT. 1-(AP)-GERMAN MOTION PICTURE STUDIOS SO FAR HAVE ESCAPED BOMB HITS, GEORGE JACOBY, GERMAN MOTION PICTURE DIRECTOR, ASSERTED TODAY ON HIS ARRIVAL FROM BERLIN.

HE ACCOMPANIED HIS WIFE, THE HUNGARIAN STAR MARIKA ROKK, WHO IS APPEARING AT A MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY EXPOSITION HERE.

RP1042PEW

ADD 1st xxx afternoon (MORNING NEWS)

THE FIRST AMERICAN PATROL TO PASS THROUGH WAS COMPOSED OF SGT. JOHN JAMPA, 250 EAST BUENAVISTA ST., DETROIT, MICH.; CORP.RALPH BARR, 109 ST.JAMES BLVD., EVANSVILLE, IND.; AND PRIVATES ELIJAH STARR, EASLEY, S.C.; CLARENCE JACOBUS, 5546 SOUTH LOWE ST., CHICAGO, AND JOHN TOREANO, 319 CHERRY ST., DETROIT, MICH.

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JJ710AEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

IN NAPLES WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY, OCT 1-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS TOGETHER JOYRODE THE LAST 12 MILES TODAY INTO THIS PORT WHICH HAS BEEN THE FIRST MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN THAT BEGAN WITH THE LANDINGS ON THE GULF OF SLAERNO 21 DAYS AGO.

GERMAN RESISTANCE, WHICH HAD BEEN BITTER THROUGH THE PAST FOUR DAYS, ENDED OVERNIGHT AT TORRE ANNUNZIATA.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WE WERE FIGHTING THERE, BUT DURING THE DARKNESS THE GERMANS FLED.

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BY RELMAN MORIN

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY AT POMPEI, SEPT. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT'S A LONG, HARD ROAD TO NAPLES.

WE ARE IN POMPEI, NOT FAR FROM THE RUINS, AND THE BATTLE-LINE IS AHEAD. BUT THE WHOLE COUNTRYSIDE IS STILL TREMBLING AS THE FIFTH ARMY'S ARTILLERY POUNDS AWAY AT GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE SLOPES OF MT.VESUVIUS AND ALONG THE MAIN ROADS.

ANOTHER TOWN IS NOW FIRMLY IN OUR HANDS. A STRAIGHT ROAD LEADS FROM HERE TO NAPLES AND THE GERMANS ARE CONTESTING EVERY MILE OF IT. THEY KEPT THE HIGHWAYS UNDER MORTAR FIRE THROUGHOUT THE MORNING AND FIRED SHRAPNEL BURSTS OVER THE SMALLER ROADS ALONG WHICH THE MAIN BODY OF OUR ARMY IS MOVING.

BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARTILLERY HAS BEEN BROUGHT INTO POSITION AND HAS BEEN HAMMERING THE WELL-CONCEALED GERMAN BATTERIES THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

AMERICAN INFANTRY PATROLS WHICH MET THE BRITISH YESTERDAY HAVE NOW CLOSED THE LINE ALONG THE COAST AND THE MAIN BODY MOVED INTO FRONT SECTIONS HERE.

WE WATCHED THE DOUGHBOYS STORMING A HILL FROM WHICH GERMAN ARTILLERY KEPT THE HIGHWAY AND ROAD JUNCTIONS UNDER FIRE, BLOCKING THE ADVANCE.

PVT.DAVID JAYDISS, OF 404 BRIGHTON BEACH AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., SAID:

"IT'S TOUGH WORK, DIGGING THESE JERRIES OUT OF THESE SPOTS. YOU CAN'T MOVE AN INCH ALONG THESE ROADS WITHOUT HIM WATCHING YOU AND THROWING STUFF DOWN FROM THE HIGH GROUND. THAT'W WHAT MAKES THE

GOING SO SLOW."

JAYDISS, WITH CORP.KENNETH REIDELBERGE, OF DECATUR, ILL., AND PVT.CHARLES TULIN OF GALESBURG, ILL., TOOK SHELTER BENEATH A LEDGE ON THE SLOPES OF A KNOLL WHERE THERE WAS A POCKET OF GERMAN RESISTANCE.

THEY EXPECT TO SEE NAPLES WITHIN A DAY.

LT.-GEN.MARK W.CLARK HAS JUST TOURED THE LINES. HE TOLD US HERE A FEW HOURS AGO THAT HE IS WELL SATISFIED WITH THE SITUATION.

"WE CAN REALLY BEGIN PUSHING NOW," HE SAID.

EJ414PEW

FAMED ITALIAN
PHILOSOPHER ASKS
REVIVAL OF LIBERTY

BRITISH BOAT RESCUES
BENEDETTO CROCE
FROM ITALY (400)

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY LT. JOHN O. KEARNEY OF NEW YORK CITY, STARS AND STRIPES STAFF WRITER).

(ADVANCE)..ISLE OF CAPRI, SEPT 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AGED SENATOR BENEDETTO CROCE, GENERALLY REGARDED AS ITALY'S GREATEST LIVING PHILOSOPHER AND HISTORIAN, AN ANTI-FASCIST LEADER SINCE THE FIRST DAYS OF BENITO MUSSOLINI'S RISE TO POWER, HAS TAKEN REFUGE WITH HIS FAMILY ON THIS ISLAND.

A BRITISH LAUNCH RESCUED CROCE AND HIS FAMILY FROM THEIR MAINLAND HOME AT SORRENTO AFTER A FASCIST BROADCAST HAD THREATENED VENGEANCE ON THE OLD MAN FOR HIS DECADE OF OPPOSITION TO FASCISM. THE 77-YEAR-OLD HISTORIAN, WHO HAD RESIGNED AS ITALIAN MINISTER OF INSTRUCTION SHORTLY AFTER MUSSOLINI'S RISE TO POWER IN PROTEST AGAINST FASCISM, ARRIVED HERE IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

ALERT AND STOUT-HEARTED, BUT HALF INCLINED TO FEEL THAT HE WALKED OUT ON THE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN HIS UNORGANIZED SUPPORTERS THROUGHOUT ITALY, CROCE CAME TO CAPRI WITH HIS WIFE AND FOUR COMELY DAUGHTERS.

"I HOPE," SAID CROCE TO HIS DAUGHTER ELENA, WHO TRANSLATED HIS WORDS, "THAT EVERY SYSTEM OF TOTALITARIAN OR AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENT WILL EMERGE DEFEATED FROM THIS WAR AND I HOPE THAT THE SUPREMACY OF LIBERAL REGIMES WILL BE REESTABLISHED.

"THE FAILURE OF THE PEACE OF VERSAILLES SHOULD TEACH US SOMETHING. THE LESSON IS: DO NOT TAKE VENGEANCE; DO NOT CHAIN ENTIRE PEOPLES.

"THE OBJECT SHOULD BE TO CREATE FOR BOTH VANQUISHED AND THE CONQUERORS -- MEN ALL OF THEM -- A CONDITION OF COMMON EXISTENCE WHEREIN IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES PEACEFULLY AND TO THRIVE PEACEFULLY."

CROCE RECALLED HIS FIRST SUSPICION OF THE FASCIST MOVEMENT. HE SAID THAT FASCISM BEGAN TO MANIFEST ITS TRUE CHARACTER FULLY IN 1924, SHOWING ITSELF AS ANTI-LIBERAL AND TYRANNICAL.

HE VOICED HIS OPPOSITION IN THE ROMAN SENATE, HONORARY BODY TO WHICH ALL OUTSTANDING ARTISTS, WRITERS AND SCIENTISTS WERE ELECTED, AND FOR 20 YEARS HE WARNED THE PEOPLE IN HIS WRITINGS.

FROM THOSE YEARS CAME HIS "HISTORY OF LIBERALISM." HE WAS SO FAMOUS

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ABROAD THAT THE FASCISTS DEEMED IT INADVISABLE TO SILENCE HIM.

ON THE SUBJECT OF LIBERTY AS THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED IN COMMON FREEDOM AND COMMON JUSTICE, CROCE HAD THIS TO SAY:

"THE TRUE IDEA OF LIBERTY IS NOT BOUND TO AY PARTICULAR ECONOMIC INTEREST BUT APPROVES AND ACCEPTS ANY ECONOMIC MEASURES AND REGULATIONS WHICH INTENSIFY AND EXTEND HUMAN FREEDOM AND AUGMENT THE BLESSINGS OF CIVILIZATION. LIBERTY AS WE THINK OF IT IS A RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLE WHICH RENEWS AND GOVERNS THE WHOLE OF MAN'S SOUL. IT IS THAT WHICH INSPIRES THE BEST WORKS IN EVERY FIELD OF HUMAN ACTIVITY."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, SEPT 30..SENT SEPT 25.)

MK/DA728PEW

A182 Allied Hdqtrs - No Africa add xx/x Seersuendergo

GETTING FOOD INTO THE CITY FOR THE POOR WILL BE A MAJOR PROBLEM.

THE CITY IS THE CAPITAL OF CAMPANIA DEPARTMENT WHICH EMBRACES 5,214 SQUARE MILES AND 3,700,000 PEOPLE. IN PEACE IT WAS A GAY AND THRIVING CITY AND ITS GREATEST INDUSTRIES WERE TOURIST TRAFFIC, SHIPPING AND MANUFACTURING. LOCOMOTIVES, ENGINES, STEEL, GLASS, WOOL, LINEN AND SILK WERE MANUFACTURED THERE. DURING MUSSOLINI'S EMPIRE BUILDING DAYS AND DURING THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN IT WAS THE CHIEF EMBARKATION POINT FOR THAT CONTINENT. THE PORT IS SECOND ONLY TO GENOA FOR ITALIAN SEA TRAFFIC, NORMALLY HANDLING UP TO 10,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY.

ITS ANCHORAGE IS VAST AND WELL SHELTERED. IT LIES A THIRD OF THE WAY UP THE ITALIAN BOOT, 210 AIR MILES NORTH OF REGGIO CALABRIA.

MORE THAN 300 CHURCHES, NUMEROUS PALACES AND ARTISTIC MONUMENTS LINE ITS LAVA-PAVED STREETS. ITS MUSEUM HARBORED TREASURED ART LABORIOUSLY DUG FROM THE RUINS OF POMPEI AND HERCULANEUM, DESTROYED IN 79 A.D. BY VESUVIUS, WHICH CASTS A PERPETUAL DULL GLOW OVER THE CITY BY NIGHT.

THE DESTRUCTION OF NAPLES IS SO GREAT THAT IT WILL REQUIRE YEARS TO RESTORE "THE PRIDE OF SOUTHERN ITALY."

EJ-TA247PEW

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, OCT 1-(AP)-THE INVASION OF CORSICA BY FRENCH AND AMERICAN FORCES WAS PRECIPITATED BY A CLASH BETWEEN ITALIANS AND GERMANS THERE, CAPT.LINDSEY WATSON OF THE FRENCH ARMY SAID ON HIS RETURN HERE FROM THE ISLAND.

WATSON IS A FRENCHMAN WHOSE FATHER WAS SCOTCH.

WHEN ITALY CAPITULATED, HE SAID, THERE WERE 80,000 ITALIANS AND 10,000 GERMANS ON THE ISLAND. A VIOLENT FIGHT BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS TOOK PLACE ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 9 AND CORSICAN PATRIOTS JOINED THE BATTLE ON THE SIDE OF THE ITALIANS.

"THE FRENCH COMMAND IN ALGIERS REALIZED THAT IF THE PATRIOTS WERE LEFT TO THEMSELVES WITHOUT THE HELP OF THE FRENCH ARMY, THE GERMANS WOULD HAVE REPRESSED THEM BLOODILY," WATSON SAID. "THIS MIGHT HAVE INJURED THE CAUSE OF RESISTANCE ALL OVER EUROPE.

"GEN.GIRAUD DECIDED TO HELP THE CORSICANS AND ORDERED A SHOCK BATTALION TO CORSICA. THE PATRIOTS GUARANTEED ITS SAFE LANDING IN AJACCIO."

WATSON SAID THE LANDING WAS IMPEDED GREATLY BY THE LACK OF VESSELS AS THE MAIN ALLIED FORCE AT THE MOMENT WAS ENGAGED IN A

FIERCE FIGHT AT SALERNO AND COULD SPARE BUT LITTLE FOR CORSICA.

"ON SEPT. 9 A SUBMARINE LANDED THE FIRST COMPANY OF THE SHOCK BATTALION AND ON SEPT. 13 TWO FAST DESTROYERS LANDED THE REST OF THEM,' THE FRENCHMAN CONTINUED. "ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 13 GEN.MOLLARD, WHO HAD BEEN NAMED MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CORSICA, ARRIVED WITH COL.DE LEUZE.

"THE REMAINDER OF THE STAFF LANDED ON SEPT. 16. NOT A SINGLE VEHICLE HAD BEEN LANDED.

"THE NEXT DAY, AMERICAN RANGERS ARRIVED AND THEN ON SEPT. 19 TWO CRUISERS AND SEVERAL TORPEDO BOATS JOINED THE OPERATION, AND THEN IMPORTANT MATERIAL WAS LANDED.

"FOUR THOUSAND TROOPS WERE LANDED ON SEPT. 23 AND THEN THE ALLIES WERE ABLE TO PUT THE NECESSARY TRANSPORTS AT OUR DISPOSAL. THE SITUATION HAD TAKEN A FAVORABLE TURN AND THE BATTLE OF CORSICA BY THEN WAS ALMOST WON."

DURING THE CAMPAIGN THE GERMANS EVACUATED TROOPS FROM SARDINIA TO BOLSTER THEIR FORCES AT CORSICA AND TO DO THAT THEY WERE FORCED TO KEEP THE STRAITS OF BONIFACCIO AND THE EASTERN COAST ROAD OF CORSICA AT THE PORT OF BASTIA OPEN AT ALL COSTS.

PATRIOTS FOUGHT THE GERMANS ALONG THIS LIFELINE AND ON SEPT. 20 ALONE KILLED 1,000 GERMANS AND CAPTURED 250, WATSON SAID, WHILE FRENCH TROOPS MADE FURTHER INROADS WITH ARTILLERY WHICH SEVERED THE GERMAN CONNECTIONS AT SEVERAL POINTS.

MT1253PEW

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, OCT. 1-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS STILL HOLDING OUT ON CORSICA WERE FORCED TO GIVE GROUND OVER THE ENTIRE FRONT TODAY AFTER A FURIOUS BATTLE AND EVACUATED POSITIONS ESSENTIAL TO THE DEFENSE OF THE PORT OF BASTIA, A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT.

A HILL COMMANDING THE SAINT FLORENT-BASTIA ROAD IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE ISLAND WAS CAPTURED, AND FURTHER SOUTH FIERCE MOROCCAN WARRIORS CAPTURED SAN STEFANO HILL, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

BARCHETTA FELL TO FRENCH FORCES, AND THE VILLAGES OF SCOLA AND CAROGNA ALSO WERE SEIZED, IT ADDED.

IN AERIAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE DAY, FRENCH PILOTS FLYING SPITFIRES SHOT DOWN TWO SIX-ENGINE ME-323 TRANSPORTS OFF BASTIA, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. #

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, OCT 1-(AP)-FOUR WACS WHO WERE IN THE FIRST CONTINGENT TO ARRIVE IN NORTH AFRICA LAST JANUARY WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES BY OCT. 12 FOR OFFICER TRAINING.

THE FOUR CHOSEN ARE T. SGT. GERTRUDE F. LUND, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; S/SGT. TECHNICIAN MIRIAM K. WATSON, WINCHESTER, VA.; S/SGT. TECHNICIAN FRANCES M. GARLAND, WOODSTOCK, ILL., AND SGT. TECHNICIAN MARGARET M. HARTNETT, BETHESDA, MD.

AMONG OTHER WACS CHOSEN TO LEAVE LATER TO BEGIN OFFICER TRAINING NOV. 11 ARE S/SGT. TECHNICIAN ALICE M. EIBERG, CHICAGO, ILL.; SGT. TECHNICIAN IRMA V. BOUTON, WEST ORANGE, N.J.; AND SGT. TECHNICIAN DOROTHY M. STEWART, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Z1209AEW

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, OCT. 1-(AP)-LT. M.D. CRAWFORD, 2321 EAST SOLWAY, SIOUX CITY, IA., A P-40 PILOT, WAS PICKED UP FROM A DINGHY OFF CAPE BON, TUNISIA, YESTERDAY BY A HIGH-SPEED LAUNCH OF THE AIR-SEA RESCUE SERVICE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ENGINE TROUBLE CAUSED CRAWFORD TO BAIL OUT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. OTHER P-40S DIRECTED THE LAUNCH TO THE DINGHY. CRAWFORD RETURNED TO DUTY ON BEING LANDED.

JR1034AEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

CAIRO, SEPT. 18--(DELAYED)--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--RECOMMENDATIONS RANGING FROM "A DAMN GOOD PUBLICITY MAN" TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF SUPPLYING OF SUCCULENT ITALIAN RECIPES TO ARMY COOKS HAVE BEEN MADE BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF ITALIAN DESCENT REPLYING TO THE QUESTION, "WHAT SHOULD ITALY DO TO REDEEM HER NAME ?"

THE QUESTION WAS POSED BY THE MIDDLE EAST EDITION OF "STARS AND STRIPES," ARMY NEWSPAPER.

"A COUPLE OF TERRIFIC ITALIAN RECIPES OFFERED TO ARMY COOKS WOULD CREATE A GOOD IMPRESSION," REPLIED PRIVATE CLARENCE SCONSONI OF REVERE, MASS. HE CONTINUED, MORE SERIOUSLY:

"ITALY SHOULD DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY. A SUCCESSFUL LAND OR NAVAL BATTLE AGAINST THE GERMANS WOULD SURELY WHITEWASH HER NAME. SHE ALSO SHOULD HIRE A DAMN GOOD AMERICAN PUBLICITY MAN. HE'D TELL THE WORLD THAT THE WAR WAS FORCED ON THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

PRIVATE THOMAS A. JULIANO OF FAIRVIEW, N. J., HAD THIS ANSWER:

"SHE CAN SHOW THE WORLD SHE MEANS BUSINESS THIS TIME BY PUTTING THE HEAT ON ALL HER FASCIST WARMONGERS AND ADOPTING A DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

"DON'T THINK SHE'LL EVER GET RID OF THE KING. IT IS GOING TO BE A CASE OF 'TO VICTOR BELONGS THE SPOILS.' I'D LIKE TO SEE MORE STORIES IN THE PAPER TELLING ABOUT ITALIAN TROOPS FIGHTING WITH THE NAZIS. I'VE GOT PROPERTY IN ITALY; HOPE IT'S NOT FULL OF FOXHOLES."

THE ANSWER OF SECOND LIEUT. KAY TOMASSO, PITMAN, N. J.:

"LET HER OPEN HER HEART AND BOUNDARIES TO THE ALLIES, HELP

SET UP A FORWARD BASE ON HER SOIL AND ROUND UP GERMAN TROOPS AND PRO-NAZIS. THIS WILL PROVE TO THE WORLD THAT ITALY IS LIVING UP TO HER ARMISTICE TERMS. ALL RENOWNED ANTI-FASCISTS LIKE TOSCANINI SHOULD BE MADE AMBASSADORS OF GOOD WILL TO SPREAD ITALIAN CULTURE. MAYBE THINGS WOULD TURN OUT WELL IF 'BUTCH' LAGUARDIA TOOK OVER. THE ITALIAN BOOT GOES WELL WITH HIS TEN-GALLON HAT."

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LIEUT. MICHAEL J. D'HIPPOLITO OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK, OPINED:

"FROM MY EXPERIENCE WITH FASCIST-IMBUED ITALIANS IN ERITREA I BELIEVE THAT IF THE COUNTRY RE-ESTABLISHED ITS SCHOOL SYSTEM AND RE-EDUCATED ITS YOUTH, THAT WOULD BE THE BEST INVESTMENT IN ITALY'S LEADERS OF TOMORROW.

"ITALIANS ARE ARTISTS. IF THEY ONLY INTRODUCED NEWLY-STIMULATED PROJECTS INTO THE WORLD, ITALY'S STIGMA WOULD BE CLEARED."

PRIVATE SAMMY MINERVINI OF HOBOKEN, N. J., SAID THAT "BEFORE ITALY STARTS CLEANING HOUSE SHE CAN GET THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE IF SHE KICKS OUT ALL FASCIST TRACES, MAKES REFORMS AND SENDS PEOPLE BACK TO THEIR JOBS HAPPY. #

[illegible] THE NORWEGIAN [illegible]

"THEN LET HER TRY FOR INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL. THAT'S WHAT I THINK ANYWAY FROM MY PERSONAL OBSERVATION. THE LAST TIME I SAW ITALY WAS IN 1938. MY FATHER AND MOTHER ARE STILL THERE. I HOPE I MAKE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BEFORE I SEE THEM."

(ADVANCE)-NEW DELHI, OCT 1-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS, CONCENTRATING ON JAPANESE-HELD RAIL CENTERS AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN BURMA, RANGED INLAND AND ALONG THE WEST COAST WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHTS, DESTROYING TRACKS AND ROLLING STOCK AND LEAVING GREAT FIRES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A JAPANESE-HELD BARRACKS AREA ON THE IRRAWADDY RIVER, 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MYINGYAN, WAS LEFT ABLAZE ALSO LAST NIGHT, BY AMERICAN BOMBERS A U.S. AIR COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

TRACKS AND ROLLING STOCK WERE ATTACKED AT TANTABIN NEAR SHWEBO, AT NGAPAYIN 70 MILES NORTHWEST OF MANDALAY, AND JAPANESE-HELD PORTS ALONG THE WEST COAST WERE LEFT AFLAME, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

ALL THE ATTACKS WERE MADE WITHOUT LOSS.

JAPANESE OIL RESERVES AT THREE DEPOTS WERE DESTROYED AND ENEMY POSITIONS NEAR KANZAUK WERE SHOT UP YESTERDAY BY BRITISH AIRCRAFT, AN RAF COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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BEAUFIGHTERS HIT AN OIL REFINERY ALONG THE IRRAWADDY IN A MORNING RAID, DESTROYING ONE LARGE TANK, DAMAGING TWO OTHERS AND LEAVING THREE SMALLER TANKS BURNING. THE FIRES STILL WERE BLAZING IN THE AFTERNOON WHEN OTHER FORMATIONS SWEPT OVER THE VICINITY TO ATTACK AN OIL TANK AT CHAUK AND AN OIL BARGE AND TWO STEAMERS IN THE RIVER.

JJ725AEW

CHUNGKING, OCT 1-(AP)-SPIRITED FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS IN A NUMBER OF SECTORS IN CHINA TODAY AS JAPANESE FORCES IN WESTERN CHEKIANG, SOUTHERN KIANGSU AND SOUTHERN ANHWEI PROVINCES STARTED A DRIVE AGAINST CHINESE OPERATIONS.

A CHINESE HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID A SEVERE BATTLE WAS GOING ON NEAR HANGCHOW, THE OCCUPIED CAPITAL OF CHEKIANG, 100 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SHANGHAI.

THE SCALE OF THE DRIVE WAS NOT INDICATED BUT IT APPEARED POSSIBLE THAT THE PROTRACTED LULL ON THE CHINA FRONT HAD BEEN BROKEN.

IT WAS ASSUMED HERE THAT THE DRIVE WAS INTENDED PRINCIPALLY TO DISPERSE CHINESE CONCENTRATIONS WHICH MIGHT MENACE JAPANESE STRONGHOLDS.

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MT137PEW

Allied Hdqtrs in So Pacific xxx Tuesday

KAKAGOG SPUR, THE LAST HIGH GROUND POSITION IN ENEMY HANDS, FELL LATE TUESDAY AFTER A POCKET OF RESISTANCE BEFORE IT WAS CRUSHED WITH 50 JAPANESE KILLED AND THE SURVIVORS SCATTERED.

UP THE MARKHAM VALLEY, 74 MILES NORTHWEST OF LAE, ANOTHER GROUND MENACE TO JAPANESE HOLDINGS IN NEW GUINEA SLOWLY DEVELOPED. AUSTRALIANS SEIZED THE VALLEY SETTLEMENT OF WANKON, 60 ODD JUNGLE AND MOUNTAIN MILES INLAND AND SOUTH OF THEIR OBJECTIVE, MADANG, A COASTAL BASE. THIS MOVEMENT STARTED SEPT. 18 WITH THE SEIZURE BY AIRBORNE FORCES OF THE VILLAGE OF KAIAPIT, 60 MILES NORTHWEST OF LAE AND 14 MILES SOUTHEAST OF WANKON.

IN THE SOLOMONS, A NAVY SPOKESMAN SAID 200 AMERICAN PLANES PARTICIPATED MONDAY AND TUESDAY IN RAIDS ON THE JAPANESE BASES OF KAHILI ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND AND VILA ON KOLOMBANGARA.

HW1239APV OH

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Add.. Allied Hdqtrs Sowest Pac xxx Tues

BOMBERS FROM THE ARMY'S 13TH AIR FORCE FOUND AN 11-SHIP CONVOY "ATTEMPTING TO RUN OUR BLOCKADE" IN THE SOLOMONS AND IMMEDIATELY ATTACKED.

"SEVERAL DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON EACH OF FOUR DIFFERENT VESSELS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"ONE SHIP WAS DESTROYED BY A LARGE EXPLOSION FOLLOWED BY FIRES VISIBLE 30 MILES. ANOTHER VESSEL, WHEN HIT, CAPSIZED AND SANK. A DESTROYER EXPLODED AFTER FOUR DIRECT HITS AND A FOURTH LARGE VESSEL RECEIVED TWO DIRECT HITS ON ITS STERN."

~~HQ1239PCV~~

WITH MOST OF VELLA LAVELLA IN THE HANDS OF THE AMERICANS, OUR FORCES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "ARE STEADILY CLOSING IN ON REMAINING ENEMY GROUPS AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND."

THE 90 JAPANESE KILLED THERE WERE DESTROYED BY OUR GROUND FORCES WHICH CAUGHT THEM ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FROM A SURROUNDED POSITION.

JAPANESE AIRCRAFT BOMBED AMERICAN POSITIONS ON THE ISLAND,

ALSO INEFFECTIVELY UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

BOMBERS UNDER COMMAND OF LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WERE ACTIVE DURING THE NIGHT. HEAVY RECONNAISSANCE UNITS STRAFED AND SET ON FIRE A SMALL JAPANESE CARGO SHIP IN BUKA PASSAGE IN THE EXTREME NORTHERN SOLOMONS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT 20-(DELAYED)-(

LT.GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HAS AWARDED THE DFC TO LT. KENNETH J. MURPHY, 1401 SECOND STREET, HENSSALAIER, N.Y. FOR HEROISM IN AERIAL ACTION OVER RABAUL, WEWAK, MADANG, BUKA AND THE MALAHANG AREA.

"THESE FLIGHTS ENTAILED HAZARDOUS TRIPS, FREQUENTLY THROUGH ADVERSE WEATHER," THE CITATION SAID. "DURING THIS PERIOD THERE WAS A SHORTAGE OF FLIERS AND LT. MURPHY, REALIZING THE NECESSITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF THESE AREAS AND KNOWING THE DANGEROUS NATURE OF THESE MISSIONS, WILLINGLY CONSENTED TO MAKE THESE FLIGHTS. HIS COURAGE, ABILITY AND UNSELFISH DEVOTION TO DUTY ARE WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST COMMENDATION."

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TECHNICAL SERGEANT ORRIS W. SCHAUWEKER, 303 SENECA ST. MANLIUS, N.Y., WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THESE OPERATIONS CONSISTED OF RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER ENEMY AIRDROMES AND BASES. THESE MISSIONS INVOLVED BOMBING AND ATTACKING ENEMY INSTALLATIONS, AIRDROMES AND NAVAL CONVOYS."

DY336PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SATURDAY, OCT.2 (AP)-THREE JAPANESE SHIPS, A DESTROYER AND TWO MERCHANTMEN, WERE SUNK BY ALLIED BOMBERS IN BOUGAINVILLE STRAIT IN THE [illegible]N SOLOMONS, GENERAL MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BOUGAINVILLE STRAIT IS IN THE AREA THROUGH WHICH THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED EVACUATING THEIR HARD-PRESSED GARRISON NROM KOLOMBANGARA IN THE NEW GEORGIA GROUP.

MCARTUR'S MORNING COMMUNIQUE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT 90 JAPANESE WERE KILLED IN AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM VELLA LAVELLA WHICH AMERICAN TROOPS OCCUPIED SHORTLY AFTER THE CAPTURE OF MUNDA AIR FIELD ON NEW GEORGIA.

THE DESPERATE JAPANESE, IN AN ATTEMPT TO SUPPLY THEIR FORCES AT VELLA LAVETLA, HAVE TURNED TO AIRPLANES WHICH ARE DROPPING SUPPLIES THERE.

VELLA LAVELLA LIES BETWEEN KOLOMBANGARA AND BOUGAINVILLE.

HG646PCW NM

OCT 2 1943

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SATURDAY, OCT.2-(AP)-MAJ.THOMAS J.LYNCH, OF CATASAUQUA, PA., A P-38 PILOT WITH 16 CONFIRMED KILLS, IS ON HIS WAY HOME AFTER 20 MONTHS OF FIGHTING THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

HIS KILLS PUT HIM IN A TRIPLE TIE WITH OTHER ACES IN THIS AREA.

TWENTY-SIX-YEAR-OLD LYNCH WAS THE FIRST LIGHTNING PILOT TO SHOOT DOWN A JAPANESE PLANE IN THIS AREA. HE WEARS THE DISTING-- UISHED SERVICE CROSS, THE SILVER STAR, THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS, THE AIR MEDAL WITH ONE OAK LEAF

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CLUSTER AND THE PURPLE HEART.

MAJOR LYNCH WON THE DSC IN HIS FIRST FIGHT WITH THE JAPANESE WHEN HE BAGGED TWO ZEROS IN THE DEBUT OF LIGHTNINGS DURING THE BUNA, NEW GUINEA, CAMPAIGN.

IN MORE THAN 400 COMBAT HOURS OF FLYING, MAJOR LYNCH SUFFERED ONLY ONE MISHAP. HIS PLANE WAS DAMAGED BY ENEMY ACTION, HE WAS FORCED TO BALE OUT AND SUFFERED A BROKEN ARM IN LANDING.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 A.M. EWT OCT. 2) OCT 2 1943

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

U.S.HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, OCT.1-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PROBABLY ARE ATTEMPTING TO EVACUATE KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND, THE LAST POSITION THEY HOLD IN ANY STRENGTH IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS AREA, IT WAS BELIEVED HERE TODAY.

THE CONTINUATION OF HEAVY BARGE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CURRENTLY MOONLESS NIGHTS INTIMATES STRONGLY THAT THE ENEMY SLOWLY IS SIPHONING FROM KOLOMBANGARA, AND PARTICULARLY ITS BESIEGED AIRBASE OF VILA, A FORCE ONCE ESTIMATED AT 10,000.

THESE TROOPS APPARENTLY ARE BEING REMOVED TO STAGING POINTS ON CHOISEUL ISLAND, SOME 50 MILES NORTH OF KOLOMBANGARA AND THENCE TO BOUGAINVILLE, THE JAPANESE STRONGHOLD AT THE NORTHWEST END OF THE ISLAND CHAIN.

UNITED STATES FIGHTER PLANES, CEASELESSLY ENGAGED IN A CAMPAIGN TO THWART THE ATTEMPTED EVACUATION, ON THE AFTERNOON OF SEPT.28 FOUND TWO 40-FOOT BARGES HEAVILY LOADED WITH SUPPLIES OFF WEST-CENTRAL CHOISEUL. THE BARGES WERE STRAFED, BURNED AND SANK.

IT IS PROBABLE THAT THESE BARGES WERE ENGAGED IN BRINGING DOWN N SUPPLIES TO THE HOLDING FORCES ON KOLOMBANGARA AND THAT THEY EXPECTED TO EVACUATE PORTIONS OF THE VILA GARRISON ON THE OUTWARD TRIP.

THREE HOURS LATER ANOTHER FLIGHT OF HELLCAT FIGHTERS SANK A BARGE OFF SASANUNGA, IN THE SAME NEIGHBORHOOD, WHICH WAS FILLED TO CAPACITY WITH ENEMY SOLDIERS. THE LOSS OF LIFE PROBABLY WAS HEAVY. THE AMERICAN FIGHTERS ALSO SANK A CARGO-LADEN BARGE OFF REI COVE, ON THE NORTH SHORE OF KOLOMBANGARA.

DH-JP1245APW NM

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT.30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, ALLIED AIR COMMANDER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, TODAY PRESENTED WRISTWATCHES TO GROUND CHIEFS WHOSE PAINSTAKING WORK HAS BEEN LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING BOMBERS OF THE ARMY'S FIFTH AIR FORCE IN COMMISSION AGAINST THE ENEMY. OCT 2 43

THE CEREMONY COMBINED THE CUSTTMARY MILITARY FORMALITY WITH THE GENIAL ATMOSPHERE OF A HAPPY FAMILY GATHERING. EIGHTEEN MASTER SERGEANTS, ONE FIRST SERGEANT, ONE BUCK SERGEANT AND ONE BRAND-NEW SECOND LIEUTENANT RECEIVED THE AWARDS.

KENNEY MADE A BRIEF AND INFORMAL TALK WHICH WAS INTERRUPTED THREE TIMES AS A MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBER AND THEN TWO FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATORS SWEPT CLOSE OVERHEAD.

KENNEY TOLD THE LINE CHIEFS THE WATCHES HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO HIM BY THEIR MANUFACTURER WITH THE IDEA THAT THEY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO PILOTS AND COMBAT CREWS, BUT HE HAD SAID "HELL, NO, LET'S GIVE THEM TO THE FELLOWS WHO DON'T GET ANY DECORATIONS BUT PLAY SUCH A

TREMENDOUSLY IMPORTANT PART IN KEEPING THE FIFTH AIR FORCE GOING."

THE PRESENTATIONS WERE MADE TO:

SECOND LT.CHARLES P.RAYNOR OF AHOSKIE,N.C., LATELY AN ENLISTED MAN; FIRST SGT.LOWELL F.WASHAM, CARRYTON,TENN. (EDS: MIGHT BE "CARRYVILLE,TENN.") MASTER SGTS. ARCHIE F. HILL, (20 EAST 56TH) SAVANNAH,GA.; JACK MORGAN, MINDEN,LA.; TOBY TUCKER, (118 EAST HARRIS) SAVANNAH; BAXTER C.WALTERS, (115 1/2 EAST PINE) HATTIESBURG,MISS.;

CLARENCE E.HENSERSHOT, HANCOCK,MD.; FRED E. STAATS, (2340 ENRIGHT ROAD) FAR ROCKAWAY,N.Y.; BENTON W.VAN MATRE, (271 WASHINGTON) HEMPSTEAD,N.Y.; GIB BRADLEY, (509 ENGLEWOOD) JACKSON,MISS.; MENDELL C.SIMMONS, (806 HERRON) MONTGOMERY,ALA.;

WILLIAM J.ALMAND, (ROUTE 4) FAYETTEVILLE,N.C.; STEPHEN R. KOTYO, (62 MACHIAS BLVD.) BANGOR,ME.; CHARLES E.GIST, SOLGOHACHIA,ARK.; JOSEPH M.BUCKO, (625 EAST 55TH) HIALEAH, FLA.; EUGENE H.HALL, VIENNA,GA.; EARL G.MORRIZ, (2023 VALENCE), NEW ORLEANS,LA., AND SGT.JAMES B.BLACKSTONE, SUPERIOR,NEB.

THREE MEN NOT ABLE TO BE PRESENT FOR THE CEREMONY WILL RECEIVE THEIR WATCHES LATER. THEY ARE FIRST SGT.HENRY J.TAYLOR OF READSVILLE,PA., MASTER SGT.CLIFFORD R.BAIRD, DERRY,LA., AND VORCE REED, ELK GARDEN,W.VA.

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FJ22ACW

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT.29-(AP)-TWO FLIERS WHO HAVE HELPED DROP SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT TROOPS, AND A THIRD ENGAGED IN LONG-RANGE BOMBING HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF AN ADDITIONAL DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

FOR HEROISM IN 50 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS WHICH INVOLVED FLYING LOW OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN, THE AWARD WENT TO:

FLIGHT OFFICER CLAUDE W.PATTERSON (RURAL ROUTE 1) SALVISA,KY. IT WAS HIS FOURTH SUCH AWARD.

FLIGHT OFFICER DONALD N.SHAW, 1311 SOUTH PASFIELD STREET, SPRINGFIELD,ILL.

FOR ABILITY DEMONSTRATED IN 200 HOURS OF LONG-RANGE BOMBING AGAINST JAPANESE AIRDROMES, INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPS, SGT.HAROLD POLAND ~~HOPLAND~~, 409 NORTH CHICAGO ST., ROSSVILLE,ILL., WON HIS FIRST OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, SEPT.29)

OCT 2 1943

FJ247ACW

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT.30-(AP)-GLIDER ACTIVITY IN GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAR THEATER WAS DISCLOSED IN AWARDS ANNOUNCED TODAY FOR 15 FLIERS.

LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SECTOR, AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL TO FLIGHT OFFICER FRANCIS E.BAKER, (RURAL ROUTE 1) BAINBRIDGE,IND., FOR COURAGE DISPLAYED IN HANDLING A GLIDER LAST AUGUST.

TOWED BY PLANE, THE GLIDER HAD LEFT ROCKHAMPTON ON THE EAST COAST OF QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA, ON A FLIGHT NORTHWARD. NEAR CAPE UPSTART, THE GLIDER BEGAN TO CLIMB STEEPLY. THE TOWING PILOT, FAILING TO REMEDY THE SITUATION, RELEASED THE GLIDER. THE GLIDER WENT COMPLETELY OUT OF CONTROL.

FLIGHT OFFICER BAKER "RECOVERED CONTROL OF THE AIRCRAFT AND

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MADE A SAFE LANDING ON A SMALL ISLAND WHERE THE LANDING CONDITIONS WERE HAZARDOUS AND DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE TAIL SECTIONS O THIS TYPE OF GLIDER WERE LIKELH TO FAIL," THE CITATION SAID.

OTHER AIR MEDAL AWARDS WENT TO:

CAPT.JOSEPH H.MOORE, CAIN ROAD, ALIQUIPPA,PA., SGT. HAROLD H.POLAND, 409 NORTH CHICAGO STREET, ROSSVILLE,ILL., AND COL.FREDERICK H.SMITH,JR., 3603 KANAWHA STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON,D.C., FOR THEIR PERFORMANCES ON LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS.

SGT.WALTER A.MOORE., (RD 3) BELLAIRE,OHIO, FOR 25 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS INVOLVING DROPPING OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

MAJ.DONALD D.STEELE, (RFD 4) AKRON,OHIO, FOR ACHIEVEMENT IN A FLIGHT NEAR CLARK FIELD, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, IN DECEMBER, 1941.

AWARDS OF THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF AN ADDITIONAL AIR MEDAL WENT TO:

CAPT.DAVID A.ADAMS, 712 MAIN STREET, SOUTH, BRENNER,ME., AND FIRST LIEUT.JOHN N.RIEMER, 134 SOUTH SOLOMD STREET, NEW DREDNE, FOR 100 HOURS OF OPERATIONS WHICH INCLU

AND FIRST LIEUT.JOHN N.RIEMER, 134 SOUTH SOLOMD STREET, NEW ORELANS, FOR 100 HOURS OF OPERATIONS WHICH INCLUDED LONG-RANGE BOMBINGS.

CAPT.ROBERT F.MCCABE, 6651 ONARGA AVE., CHICAGO, FOR 25 OPERATIONS WHICH INVOLVED ESCORTING BOMBERS AND LOW-LEVEL STAFING.

STAFF SGT.DELMER S.SNYDER, DULUTH,MINN., FOR 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS INVOLVING DROPPING SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTING TROOPS.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, SEPT.30)

FJ257ACW

BY ART BURGESS

ABOARD A DOUGLAS DIVE BOMBER OVER VILA AIRDROME,SEPT.28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TRAPPED JAPANESE ON THIS KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND BASE IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS RECEIVED THE CAMPAIGN'S HEAVIEST DAYLIGHT BOMBING ATTACK TODAY.

THE RAID ALL BUT APPLIED THE KNOCKOUT PU..H TO GUN POSITIONS AND TO THE CAMP AREA WHERE THOUSANDS OF THE ENEMY HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED SINCE THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF NEARBY NEW GEORGIA AND VELLA LAVELLA ISLANDS.

(GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE FOR OCTOBER 1 SAID U.S. MEDIUM TORPEDO AND DIVE BOMBERS ATTACKED GUN POSITIONS AND THE BIVOUAC AREA AT VILA. HITS WERE SCORED ON SEVEN GUN POSITIONS AND MANY LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED.)

FLYING IN THE REAR GUNNER'S SEAT OF A DIVE BOMBER PILOTED BY LT.JOSEPH E.BUTLER, 26, IRWINTON,GA., THIS CORRESPONDENT WATCHED A TOTAL OF MORE THAN 90 PLANES LAY WASTE TO THE ENEMY CAMP ACROSS KULA GULF FROM NEW GEORGIA. THE RAIDERS INCLUDED MARINE TORPEDO BOMBERS, NAVY AND MARINE DIVE BOMBERS AND ARMY B-25 MEDIUM BOMBERS.

AFTER HITTING SEVEN GUN POSITIONS AND STARTING FIRES, OUR DIVE BOMBERS AND GRUMMAN HELLCAAT FIGHTERS STRAFED THE JAPANESE WHO WERE RUNNING ABOUT LIKE CRAZED ANTS ON THE FIELD BELOW.

THEN DIVE BOMBERS PLUNGED THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE ONTO THE FIELD. LT.BUTLER ROLLED HIS PLANE OVER AND DIVED THOUSANDS OF FEET TO RELEASE HIS BOMB LOAD FROM LESS THAN 1,000 FEET. JAPANESE STRUCTURES, RAVAGED AND DESTROYED, WENT UP IN SMOKE.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE CAUGHT OUR PLANE, TEARING CHUNKS OUT OF THE TAIL WING.

LT.BUTLER TURNED BACK TO STRAFE THE GUN POSITIONS WHICH FIRED ON HIM. COMING DOWN TO 500 FEET HE FIRED A BURST AT POINT BLANK RANGE AT A GUN POSITION AT THE EDGE OF VILA FIELD. LIFE DEPENDED ON THE STEADIEST AIM AND THE BEST TRAINING.

LT.BUTLER WON IN A WALK. HIS FORWARD MACHINE GUNS RIPPED UP THE ENEMY GUN POSITIONS AND KILLED THE ENTIRE CREW WHICH HAD BEEN FIRING ALMOST STRAIGHT AT HIS ONRUSHING PLANE.

IT WAS BUTLER'S 27TH BOMBING STRIKE. THE SON OF MRS.J.E. BUTLER, HE ATTENDED GEORGIA TECH. BEFORE THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR HE HAD FLOWN FOR THE BRITISH ON MISSIONS OVER ITALY, HOLLAND AND GERMANY BUT HE SAYS NOW:

"THE BIGGEST KICK I GET IS BOMBING THESE JAPS."

BUTLER TOOK A CHANCE ON THIS STRIKE AS I TOOK THE PLACE OFN A REAR GUNNER. THIS WAS ONE OF THE FEW TIMES A CORRESPONDENT HAS BEEN PERMITTED TO ACCOMPANY A DIVE BOMBING MISSION.

AFTER IT WAS OVER BUTLER FLEW LOW OVER THE AREA. IT WAS BLASTED WORSE THAN MUNDA DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE NEW GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

THERE WERE BOMB CRATERS EVERYWHERE. TREES WERE STRIPPED BARE. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEAVY WITH AS MANY AS 75 TO 100 BURST IN THE AIR AT ONE TIME. UNDOUBTEDLY SOME OF THE JAPANESE GUNS HAD BEEN EVACUATED FROM MUNDA TO VILA BUT OUR COMBINED MARINE AND NAVY DIVE BOMBERS LED BY MARINE MAJ.GLENN L.TODD, CONCORD,CALIF., DOVE THROUGH THE CLOUDS ONTO THE TARGET AREA AFTER BILLY MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS HAD SMASHED AT THE FIELD.

TODD WAS FOLLOWED BY MARINE LTS.GEORGE KEEN, BOSTON,MASS.; WILLIAM A.MONFORT, LONG BEACH,CALIF., FORMER QUARTERBACK OF THE PROFESSIONAL CHICAGO BEARS; CAPT.EDWARD C.WILLARD, 6550 NORTH GLENWOOD,AVE., CHICAGO, AND LT.WILLIAM WERE, YONKERS, N.Y., AMONG OTHERS.

LT.ROBERT E.CARTER, MASCOT,TENN., FORMER UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE BOXER, STRAFED THE AREA.

OTHER MARINE DIVE BOMBER PILOTS IN THE RAID WERE LTS.ROBERT THOMPSON, ST.CHARLES,ILL.; ROBERT R.BARVOETS, ALBANY,N.Y., WHOSE PLANE WAS SHOT UP BUT SAFELY RETURNED TO BASE; ROBERT W. SEELY, ALLENTOWN,PA.; RICHARD CROPLEY, YOUNGSTOWN,OHIO; FORMER VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE BOXER HONOLD (CQ) C.BRANNON, DANVILLE,VA.; DAYTON RICHMOND, MITCHELL,S.D.; GLENN VOOPER, ELGIN,ILL.

ALSO ON THE VILA STRIKE WERE CAPTS.PRESTON H.DALGLASS, ROME,N.Y.; FORMER UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA STUDENT ROBERT F.RAMSEY, GLENDALE,CALIF

RAMSEY BECAME SO INTERESTED IN STRAFING THE JAPANESE HE ALMOST DOVE INTO THE GROUND. OTHER PARTICIPANTS WERE CAPT.RICHARD W. BATBORFF, 14425 ST.MARY'S AVE., DETROIT, WHOSE GUNNER, SGT. EVERETT R.MACLEOD, BEDFORD,MASS., DID AN OUTSTANDING JOB OF

30.24 - 8989

STRAFING ENEMY POSITIONS.

GUNNERS IN THE RAID INCLUDED SGTS.GLENN REED, 623 BOSTCOBEL ST., NASHVILLE,TENN.; HARVEY K.SMITH, 2239 YOUNG AVE., MEMPHIS,TENN; LAWRENCE BROWN, 1310 GRANUATE, DES MOINES,IA., WHO STRAFED AND SET FIRE TO A JAPANESE TRUCK; WILLIS P.ROLLINS, ASHLAND,N.H.; RAYMOND WILDER, 2344 23D ST., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; CORP.HORACE N.PELOQUIN, BROCKTON,MASS., AND PFC GEORGE W.RODEN, 334 SOUTH LEIGH ST., BALTIMORE,MD.

FJ659ACW

OCT 2 1943

Melbourne Add xxx slight

THE MISSION AT DRYSDALE IN NORTHWESTERN AUSTRALIA IS RARELY VISITED IN NORMAL TIMES EXCEPT BY SMALL TRADING COASTAL CRAFT. FOUR PRIESTS, ONE BROTHER AND FOUR NUNS COMPRISE THE STAFF.

DRYSDALE MISSIONARIES PARTICIPATED IN THE SEARCH FOR THE LATE KINGSFORD SMITH AND THE CREW OF THE "SOUTHERN CROSS" WHEN THE TRANS-PACIFIC PLANE WAS FORCED DOWN IN THE AREA. THEY ALSO SEARCHED FOR THE GERMAN AVIATORS, BERTRAM AND KLAUSMAN, WHO CRASHED ON A FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA BEFORE THE WAR.

GG944ACW NM

OCT 2 1943

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, OCT.1-(AP)-AFTER A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WAR EFFORT, THE AUSTRALIAN WAR CABINET DECIDED TODAY TO REDUCE THE COMMONWEALTH'S MUNITIONS PROGRAM. THE MOVE WILL PERMIT THE RELEASE OF 20,000 WORKERS AND DIVERSION OF AN ADDITIONAL 30,000 WORKERS TO OTHER ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY.

RA1136PCW NM

WELLINGTON, N.Z., OCT.1-(AP)-COMMODORE J.L.FINDLAY, OF THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND AIR FORCE, HAS BEEN APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOINT STAFF MISSION IN WASHINGTON, SUCCEEDING BRIGADIER A.B. WILLIAMS, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED TO WELLINGTON, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PS627AEW

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 1 -(AP)- THE PRESIDENTIAL PRESS OFFICE SAID TONIGHT THAT STRIKERS WHO HAD PARALYZED THE OPERATION OF SEVEN PACKING HOUSES IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE FOR THREE DAYS HAD AGREED TO RETURN TO WORK PENDING GOVERNMENT STUDY OF THEIR COMPLAINTS.

THE STRIKE, AFFECTING A MAXIMUM OF 25,000 OUT OF THE COUNTRY'S 30,000 PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES, WAS ORIGINALLY CALLED IN PROTEST AGAINST THE DETENTION OF ONE OF THEIR LEADERS, ACCORDING TO THE WORKERS.

(DISPATCHES FROM MONTEVIDEO QUOTED TRAVELERS AS SAYING THE WORKERS STRUCK PARTLY BECAUSE OF DISCONTENT OVER SALARIES AND WORKING CONDITIONS, BUT PARTLY ALSO AS A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT. TWO DAYS AGO THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS, ARGENTINA'S MAIN LABOR UNION, WAS SAID TO HAVE DELIVERED

A MEMORANDUM TO THE GOVERNMENT WITH THEIR "MINIMUM ASPIRATIONS" WHICH INCLUDED COMPLIANC WITH INTERNATIONAL PACTS, TRUE PAN-AMERICAN POLICIES, COMPLETE FREEDOM OF PRESS AND ASSEMBLY.)

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GUPTILL 01700 GEB 1020P

OCT - 2 1943

MACEIO, BRAZIL, SEPT 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE 4,998-TON BRAZILIAN PASSENGER LINER ITAPAGE WAS TORPEDOED TWICE OFF CORURIPE POINT YESTERDAY BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE AND SANK WITHIN FOUR MINUTES, COMMANDER ANTONIO BARRA REPORTED TODAY.

BARRA SAID HE MADE AN ATTEMPT TO BEACH THE SHIP AFTER THE U-BOAT WAS SIGHTED AND THAT THE SUBMARINE MACHINE-GUNNED THE PASSENGERS AND CREW WHEN THEY TOOK TO LIFEBOATS.

EIGHTY WOUNDED PERSONS WERE BROUGHT TO HOSPITALS HERE. SIX PASSENGERS AND 19 MEMBERS OF THE CREW ARE REPORTED MISSING. TWO OF THE INJURED PERSONS WERE CHILDREN, ONE SEVEN MONTHS OLD AND THE OTHER NEARLY TWO YEARS OLD.

THE VESSEL WAS ENROUTE NORTHWARD WITH A CARGO CONSIGNED TO TO RUBBER WORKS IN THE AMAZON VALLEY. SOME OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW-MEN WERE INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION AMID 2,000 CASES OF BEER ABOARD THE VESSEL.

SURVIVORS SAID THE SUBMARINE LOOKED NEW AND THAT ITS OFFICERS TOOK PICTURES OF THE SINKING SHIP AND THE RESCUE WORK BEFORE LEAVING THE SCENE.

ALL OF THE SURVIVORS AND MISSING PERSONS ARE SAID TO BE BRAZILIANS.

XB1259AEW

MEXICO CITY, OCT 1-(AP)-RUMORS THAT MEXICO'S FOREIGN RAILROAD DEBT AND PAYMENT FOR EXPROPRIATED ENGLISH OIL PROPERTIES WERE UNDER NEGOTIATION CIRCULATED IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES TODAY AND WERE EVEN PRINTED, BUT OFFICIALS WOULD SAY NOTHING FOR PUBLICATION.

THREE OF MEXICO'S TOP FINANCIERS - FINANCE MINISTER EDUARDO SUAREZ, EDUARDO VILLASENOR, HEAD OF THE BANK OF MEXICO, AND ANTONIO ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS, HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT FINANCING AGENCY - ARE NOW IN THE UNITED STATES. THEY LEFT EARLIER THIS WEEK.

THE FINANCIAL REPORTER OF THE NEWSPAPER EXCELSIOR SAID FLATLY THAT SUAREZ WAS IN THE UNITED STATES TO DISCUSS, AND IF POSSIBLE ARRANGE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE RAILROAD DEBT, WHICH AMOUNTS TO MORE THAN $60,000,000. HIS PUBLISHED STORY ADDED THAT ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS AND POSSIBLY VILLASENOR, WERE WORKING ON THE QUESTION OF THE OIL PROPERTIES.

AN ARRANGEMENT ALREADY HAS BEEN MADE WITH THE UNITED STATES FOR PAYMENT FOR THE COMPANIES OWNED BY U.S.CITIZENS. IN ADDITION ARRANGE-MENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THE REFUNDING AND AMORTIZATION OF THE GENERAL FOREIGN DEBT, PRESENTED BY GOVERNMENT BONDS. THIS ARRANGEMENT SPECIFICALLY EXEMPTED THE RAIL DEBT.

SK1118PEW

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA, OCT 1-(AP)-THE CANADIAN DESTROYER ST.CROIX HAS BEEN TORPEDOED AND SUNK ON CONVOY DUTY WITH A LOSS OF 146 MEN, NAVY MINISTER ANGUS MACDONALD ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A STATEMENT DRIVING HOME THE FACT THAT GERMAN SUBMARINES AGAIN ARE PREYING ON

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THE NORTH ATLANTIC SUPPLY ROUTES.

MACDONALD'S STATEMENT GAVE NO DETAILS CONCERNING THE LOSS OF THE ST.CROIX -- ONE OF 50 U.S.DESTROYERS TURNED OVER TO GREAT BRITAIN BEFORE PEARL HARBOR IN EXCHANGE FOR NAVAL BASES -- BUT IT RECALLED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S DISCLOSURE IN HIS HOUSE OF COMMONS WAR REVIEW SEPT.9 THAT AN ATLANTIC CONVOY WAS AT THAT MOMENT UNDER ATTACK.

UP TO THAT TIME, CHURCHILL ADDED, NOT A SINGLE ALLIED SHIP HAD BEEN SUNK IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC FOR FOUR MONTHS -- AN ASSERTION THE GERMANS THEMSELVES ADMITTED WAS TRUE.

ONLY ONE MEMBER OF THE ST.CROIX'S CREW WAS RESCUED, MACDONALD SAID. SHE WAS THE FOURTH CANADIAN DESTROYER LOST SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR AND THE FIRST OF SEVEN FORMER U.S.VESSELS ALLOTTED TO CANADA TO GO DOWN. BEFORE LEAVING U.S. SERVICE SHE WAS KNOWN AS THE MCCOOK.

IN THE ABSENCE OF DETAILED INFORMATION IT WAS BELIEVED POSSIBLE THAT THE ST.CROIX MIGHT HAVE BEEN SUNK IN THE ACTION IN WHICH FIVE LIBERATOR BOMBERS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ENGAGED SIX SUBMARINES IN TWO DAYS RECENTLY.

THE LULL IN SUBMARINE WARFARE IN THE ATLANTIC HAS BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO THE TREMENDOUS BATTERING GIVEN THE GERMAN U-BOAT FLEET UNDER AN IMPROVED CONVOY ESCORT SYSTEM, WHICH HAS INVOLVED EXTENSIVE USE OF CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT.

RENEWAL OF THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN SUGGESTS THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE NAZIS MAY HAVE DEVELOPED NEW TACTICS WITH WHICH THEY HOPE TO COUNTER IMPROVED ALLIED DEFENSES.

THREE MEN WHOSE NEXT OF KIN LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES WERE AMONG THOSE LISTED AS MISSING ABOARD THE ST.CROIX.

THEY INCLUDED ASSISTANT COOK WILLIAM FREDERICK POOK, WHOSE FATHER, WILLIAM THOMAS POOK, LIVES AT 3311 ALAMO PLACE, SEATTLE, WASH.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY OCT 1)

BZ415AEW

DIXON WITH THE AEF (400)

- - -

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

(ADVANCE) AT SEA, SEPT 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LEARNING TO LIVE ON A CONVERTED LIBERTY SHIP BUILT TO CARRY FREIGHT AND ALSO TO TRANSPORT TROOPS TOO IS NO LITTLE TASK FOR A LANDLUBBER LIKE JOHNNY DOUGHBOY.

SUCH A SHIP ROLLS PLENTY IN THE SLIGHTEST SEA AND MUCH OF THE CARGO DISPLACED BY THE TROOPS IN THE HOLD IS LASHED TO THE DECK, ADDING A TOP-HEAVY TOUCH TO THE GENERAL TOSSING.

THE RESULT IS A FORE AND AFT SWITCH, A PORT TO STARBOARD ROLL AND A CATTY-CORNERED LURCH.

WHILE A MEMBER OF THE CREW CAN STEP TO THE RAIL AND LOSE HIS LUNCH OVERBOARD, JOHNNY MUST LEARN TO EAT, SLEEP, SHAVE, LAUNDER HIS CLOTHES AND LIVE BELOW SEA LEVEL FOR SOME THREE WEEKS.

THE TIP OF A HURRICANE TAGGED THIS CONVOY ITS THIRD DAY OUT AND HAD JOHNNY MORE SICKLY THAN USUAL.

BUT BIT BY BIT HE LEARNED. LESS THAN A WEEK OUT HE WAS HANGING HIS MIRROR ON HIS BUNK, FILLING HIS HELMET WITH WATER AND SYNCHRONIZING HIS SWAYING WITH THE SHIP AS HE SHAVED. HE WAS WASHING HIS CLOTHES IN A BUCKET AND TOSSING THEM OVERBOARD TIED TO A ROPE FOR A SALT WATER RINSE. HE WAS CARRYING COFFEE FROM THE GALLEY LINE BACK TO HIS BUNK WITHOUT SPILLING TOO MUCH.

SOME LEARNED TO SLEEP IN THE MUSTINESS OF A CLOSED-UP HOLD AT NIGHT, AND OTHERS PLAYED CARDS THROUGH THE NIGHT AND SLEPT ON THE DECK IN THE DAYTIME.

AT LENGTH THEY FOUND THEIR SEA LEGS AND BECAME ACCUSTOMED TO QUARTERS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED TO BRING BACK PRISONERS OF WAR. THEY MADE THE BEST OF IT AND STARTED NIGHTLY BOXING SHOWS DOWN BELOW.

THE OFFICERS LEARNED, TOO. THEY ALSO WERE QUARTERED BELOW AND THEIR ONLY FOOD CONCESSION WAS THAT THEY ATE ON A TABLE WITH A SHELF-LIKE EDGE FOR SAFETY RATHER THAN OUT OF MESS KITS. BUT AFTER THE NIGHT THE HURRICANE HIT THEY LEARNED TO GRAB THEIR PLATES AND CUPS AND HOLD ON FOR DEAR LIFE WHEN THE SHIP BEGAN TO TOSS.

SOME HAD LEFT PLATES OF FOOD ON THE TABLE THAT NIGHT AS THEY SCURRIED UP THE STEPS TO THE RAIL. THE CROCKERY BOUNCED AND BROKE ON THE ROUGH BENCHES. FOOD SCATTERED ON TABLES, BENCHES, FLOOR, OTHER OFFICERS AND THE WALLS. ONE PLATEFUL FLEW FROM THE HANDS OF A SEASICK, STAGGERING SECOND LIEUTENANT AND EVEN SPLATTERED THE CEILING.

A FEW WHO CAME DOWN FEELING HALE AND HEARTY, TOOK ONE LOOK AT THE SCRAMBLED FOOD ON THE TABLE AND FLOOR AND REELED WANLY BACK ON THE DECK WITHOUT EATING.

ONE HEARTLESS K. P. WITH A STEEL-LINED STOMACH GRINNED.

"SO THIS," HE SAID, "IS WHY THEY CALL IT A MESS HALL."

NOT A SOUL LAUGHED.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, OCT. 2--SENT SEPT 30).

SN1020PEW

DIXON WITH THE AEF (440)

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BY KENNETH L.DIXON

(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE AT SEA, SEPT 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SOLDIERS SAILING OFF TO WAR, SAY GOODBY TO THEIR HOMELAND IN MANY WAYS.

SOME STAND AT THE RAIL STRAINING THEIR EYES FOR THE LAND UNTIL THE LAST FAINT OUTLINE FADES AWAY. SOME STARE OUT TO SEA. SOME ROAM THE SHIP CURIOUSLY INSPECTING EACH CORNER. SOME GO BELOW TO START A CARD GAME OR BEGIN A BOOK, WHILE SOME CRAWL INTO THEIR BUNKS AND DROP OFF TO SLEEP.

IT WAS SUNSET WHEN THIS CONVERTED LIBERTY SHIP, CARRYING FREIGHT AND TROOPS, FIRST CRAWLED OUT TO SEA, BUT IT PUT IN AT ANOTHER PORT FOR MORE SUPPLIES AND ONLY SPOTTED LIGHTS SHOWED FROM THE SHORE IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS WHEN THE LAND FINALLY WAS LEFT BEHIND.

THE ACTUAL EMBARKATION DISAPPOINTED MOST OF THE MEN ABOARD. THERE WAS NO FANFARE, NO FAIRWELL. A SWEATY MARCH UNDER A BLISTERING SUN HAD BROUGHT THEM TO A TROOP TRAIN WHICH TRANSPORTED THEM TO THE

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AT THE PIER. A HANDFUL OF RED CROSS WORKERS SERVED THEM LUKEWARM TEA AS THEY STOOD FOR HOURS WITH GUNS AND PACKS, AWAITING THE ORDER TO FILE ABOARD.

THEIR BUNKS WERE IN THE HOLD. THE BUNKS OF THE ENLISTED MEN WERE PLACED ONE ABOVE THE OTHER FIVE DEEP, WHILE THE OFFICERS BUNKS WERE FOUR DEEP. SPEEDILY THEY DUMPED THEIR GEAR ON THE BUNKS AND HEADED BACK UP THE STEPS FOR A BREATH OF AIR UNPOLLUTED BY SWEAT, STALENESS AND THE SICKENING THICK SMELLS OF THE CREW AND GALLEYS.

THEY SCAMPERED OVER THE SHIP INSPECTING DECK GUN POSITIONS AND THE QUARTERS FORE AND AFT. WHEN THE TUG PULLED ALONGSIDE THEY LINED THE RAIL. THE DOCKS WERE DESERTED EXCEPT FOR A FEW LOITERING WORKERS AND AN ARMY SECURITY OFFICER WHO WAS THE ONLY ONE TO ACTUALLY WAVE GOODBYE.

"WHERE ARE THE WOMEN, WHERE IS THE BAND, WHERE IS THE FANCY FAIRWELL," SAID A SOLDIER.

"JACKSON, WE HAVE BEEN GYPPED," ANOTHER ANSWERED, "THERE AIN'T NONE."

THEY STILL LINED THE RAILS SHOUTING ADVICE, JEERS AND WISECRACKS AT THE WORKERS AND THE ARMED GUARDS WHEN THE SHIP GOT INTO PORT AGAIN TO LOAD THE LAST OF ITS FREIGHT.

DAYLIGHT FADED AND SPOTLIGHTS CARVED THE LOADING SCENE INTO A HOLLYWOOD FANTASY. CRANES CREAKED THEIR WEIGHTY BUNDLES OF WAR FROM THE DOCK AND BARGES ALONGSIDE, AND SWUNG THEM OVER THE HEADS OF THE WEARIED SOLDIERS WHO HAD DROPPED OFF TO SLEEP ON THE DECK. FINALLY THE TUG LUGGED THE SHIP DOWN THE SEA LANE AND TURNED IT LOOSE IN THE CONVOY. WORD WENT OVER THE SHIP. DOWN IN THE HOLDS THE POKER PLAYERS DOUBLED THE ANTE ONE HAND FOR LUCK.

SCATTERED SNORES BELOW AND ON DECK MARKED THE MEN WHO SLEPT AS THE LAND SLIPPED AWAY. FORWARD ON THE MAIN DECK A HANDFUL OF 'TEEN AGE KIDS SAT IN A SEMI-CIRCLE STARING OUT INTO SPACE. THE SHIP EASED PAST THE DOCK. FROM AFT CAME THE STRAINS OF "STARDUST" PLAYED ON THE ANCIENT PHONOGRAPH OF THE NAVY ARMED GUARDS ABOARD.

SUDDENLY ONE OF THE KIDS SPRANG TO HIS FEET, RAN TO THE RAIL AND THUMBED HIS NOSE AT THE LONE POLICEMAN STANDING ON THE DOCK.

"NAAH! FLATFOOT," HE YELLED OUT OVER THE WATER, "YOU CAN'T CATCH NOW."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, OCT. 1).

SN1103PEW

new york, oct. 1-(ap)-the brazzaville radio said tonight that the french committee of national liberation through underground routes had "commanded" all frenchmen born in 1923 not to respond to a decree under which they would be mobilized for forced labor in germany, but to join "secret armies" instead.

"anything [illegible] can to go to germany. do not leave," the broadcast, recorde[illegible], quoted the underground message as

saying. the youths were advised to take refuge "in the countryside along with hundreds of thousands of other french patriots," he said.

NEW YORK, OCT. 1--(AP)--GEORGE CONNY MOLIN, 57, SWEDISH OPERATIC BARITONE WHO HAD PERFORMED A VARIETY OF ROLES AT THE STOCKHOLM ROYAL OPERA, DIED YESTERDAY IN SWEDEN, THE AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS SERVICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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NEW YORK, OCT. 1 -(AP)- LT. GEN. BRIAN G. HORROCKS, ONE OF BRITAIN'S OUTSTANDING TANK EXPERTS WHO HELPED HOLD THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE EL ALAMEIN FRONT IN THAT CRUCIAL BATTLE, WAS WOUNDED SERIOUSLY IN ITALY, THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HORROCKS, CORPS COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY, ROSE FROM A CAPTAINCY TO HIS PRESENT RANK IN SEVEN YEARS. HE SERVED IN FRANCE, BELGIUM AND RUSSIA IN THE EARLIER WORLD WAR ONE.

IN ACTION HE BELIEVES IN FIGHTING AT THE FRONT WITH HIS MEN WHERE HE CAN KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE SWIFT ACTION CHARACTERISTIC OF ARMORED WARFARE.

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO LAST (FRI) NIGHT PRESENTED THE STORY OF AN UPRISING BY "COMMUNIST REBELS" TRYING TO SEIZE NAPLES WHILE THE NAZIS WERE "BUSY DESTROYING THE CITY'S LAST WAR-IMPORTANT ESTABLISHMENTS" BEFORE CHECKING OUT IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES.

RELAYING A TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY REPORT, THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, GAVE THIS ACCOUNT:

ON SEPT. 28 THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS, DEDUCING FROM THE LINING-UP OF AN ALLIED FLEET THAT THE FIFTH ARMY WOULD ARRIVE THAT EVENING, OPENED FIRE "AS ON COMMAND." THEY SHOT AT NAZI MOTORIZED COLUMNS AND PICKED OFF SINGLE SOLDIERS ON THE STREETS, WHILE FLINGING BOMBS INTO "THE FRONT OFFICES OF GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES." THEN THEY CORDONED OFF HOSPITALS CONTAINING GERMAN WOUNDED.

BUT THE ALLIES DID NOT ARRIVE THAT NIGHT AND THE "REBELLION" WAS BROKEN WHEN THE NAZIS "TOOK ENERGETIC COUNTER-MEASURES" WHICH "OBVIOUSLY SURPRISED" THE INSURGENTS. THEIR CENTER OF OPERATIONS WAS A RAILWAY STATION WHOSE WINDOWS FAIRLY BRISTLED WITH MACHINE-GUNS THROUGH WHOSE FIRE NAZI SOLDIERS RUSHED.

"IT TURNED OUT LATER THAT THE REBELS' ACTION WAS PLANNED LONG BEFORE-HAND. EVIDENCE WAS ALSO FOUND THAT ARMS AND AMMUNITION WERE TRANSPORTED IN HEARSES IN RECENT DAYS TO THE REBELS' CENTER OF RESISTANCE."

EJ1102PEW

30.24 8995

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE ADMITTED LAST (FRI) NIGHT THAT NATIVE RESISTANCE STILL CONTINUES IN THE PHILIPPINES IN ISSUING AN "OPEN LETTER" TO "ALL GUERRILLAS STILL IN HIDING" OFFERING TO GUARANTEE THEIR LIVES IF THEY SURRENDER.

THE JAPANESE PREVIOUSLY HAD REPEATEDLY ANNOUNCED THE "FINAL LIQUIDATION" OF FILIPINO PATRIOT UNITS.

THE APPEAL, BROADCAST OVER THE MANILA RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, QUOTED COL.A.NAGAHAMA, CHIEF OF THE MILITARY POLICE IN THE PHILIPPINES, AS SAYING, "I GUARANTEE 100 PER CENT THAT YOUR LIVES AND THE LIVES OF ALL YOUR FOLLOWERS WILL BE SPARED AND SAFEGUARDED IF YOU LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS."

THE BROADCAST CALLED THE APPEAL A "GALLANT GESTURE."

EJ1058PEW

1943

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

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AS HERR HITLER STRUGGLES TO HALT THE RETREAT OF HIS ARMIES AND STABILIZE HIS LINE ON THE EASTERN FRONT, ONE WONDERS WHETHER HE EVER HAS TIGERISH NIGHTMARES OF THE AWFUL RETRIBUTION WHICH MIGHT BE VISITED ON GERMANS BY THE MILLIONS OF CONQUERED PEOPLES IF THERE WERE A NAZI MILITARY DEBACLE.

WE HAVE A COGENT REMINDER OF THIS POSSIBILITY--ALMOST A CERTAINTY FOR SOME PARTS OF EUROPE--IN THE WORD FROM NAPLES THAT THE GERMANS, SEEKING REVENGE FOR THE ITALIAN SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES, HAVE TURNED THAT FINE CITY INTO A HORROR. CIVILIANS, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MACHINEGUNNED TO DEATH IN THE STREETS, AND MUCH OF THE PORT HAS BEEN WANTONLY DESTROYED.

THAT'S MILD, THOUGH, AS COMPARED WITH THE WHOLESALE MASSACRES AND OTHER ATROCITIES CARRIED OUT IN THE MANY OCCUPIED COUNTRIES. FROM THE BALTIC STATES WESTWARD TO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND SOUTHWARD TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, MILLIONS OF FOLK ARE WAITING WITH BLAZING HATRED FOR THEIR CHANCE AT REVENGE.

AND IN GERMANY ITSELF THERE ARE SOME 12,000,000 ITALIANS, FRENCHMEN, BELGIANS, DANES, POLES AND OTHER PEOPLES WHO HAVE BEEN DRAGGED THERE AND PUT TO WORK AS SLAVES. REPORTS VIA SWITZERLAND SAY THAT THE NAZIS ARE FURTHER STRIPPING ITALY OF MANPOWER FOR FORCED LABOR IN GERMANY.

YES, THE FUEHRER HAD BETTER MAINTAIN HIS LINE! IF WE ARE TO BELIEVE GERMAN BROADCASTS, THAT'S WHAT THE ALL HIGHEST IS DETERMINED TO DO, FOR HE IS SAID TO HAVE ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND DECREED THAT HIS GENERALS SHALL NOT YIELD "ANOTHER FOOT OF GROUND" BEYOND THE PREPARED NAZI POSITIONS WEST OF THE DNIEPER, WHICH NOW HAS BEEN REACHED AND IS THE SCENE OF MANY BLOODY BATTLES FOR CONTROL OF THE MAIN CROSSINGS OF THIS THIRD GREATEST RIVER OF EUROPE.

THE CLIMACTIC STRUGGLE WHICH IS GOING ON ALONG MOST OF THE THOUSAND MILE FRONT, FROM LENINGRAD TO THE SEA OF AZOV, SHOULD GIVE US AN INDICATION SOON WHETHER THE GERMANS WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN THEMSELVES ALONG THE NATURAL LINE OF THE DNIEPER. THEIR ALTERNATIVE WILL BE TO RESUME THEIR HIGHLY DANGEROUS WITHDRAWAL INTO POLAND.

AS I PREVIOUSLY HAVE POINTED OUT, A NEW AND GRAVE DANGER HAS BEEN CREATED FOR THE GERMANS BY THE RED OFFENSIVE IN THE SMOLENSK SECTOR. THE OSTENSIBLE OBJECTIVE OF THIS FRESH OPERATION IS TO DRIVE ACROSS

INTO THE BALTIC STATES, THUS CUTTING OFF THE HITLERITES IN THE WHOLE NORTHERN TRIANGLE, WHICH HAS ONE SIDE ON THE BALTIC SEA AND ITS APEX AT LENINGRAD.

IF THE RUSSIANS HAVE THE STRENGTH TO CONTINUE THIS PUSH, IT WILL COMPEL THE GERMANS TO RESUME THEIR WITHDRAWAL. OTHERWISE THEIR DNIEPER LINE WILL BE OUTFLANKED FROM THE NORTH, AND DISASTER WILL BE STALKING THEM AGAIN.

RUSSIA'S RESERVE IN MANPOWER AND MATERIEL IS AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD. FROM TIME TO TIME, THERE HAVE BEEN UNOFFICIAL REPORTS OF A HUGE RESERVOIR OF TRAINED FORCES READY FOR JUST SUCH AN EMERGENCY AS NOW HAS ARRIVED. THE GERMANS, TOO, SAY THE REDS ARE EMPLOYING FRESH RESERVES. HOWEVER, TIME IS OUR SUREST SOURCE OF THE TRUTH IN THIS MATTER.

THERE'S ALSO ANOTHER MISSING CLUE IN OUR STUDY, AND THAT'S JUST HOW MUCH DAMAGE THE GERMANS HAVE SUFFERED IN THEIR RAPID RETREAT, WHICH AT TIMES HAS TAKEN ON THE NATURE OF A ROUT IN SOME PLACES. ALL WE KNOW NOW IS THAT THE MOSCOW REPORTS SHOW THE NAZI LOSSES IN MEN AND MATERIEL HAVE BEEN HEAVY.

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AS A MATTER OF FACT, UNLESS THE GERMANS ARE WEAKER THAN THEY APPEAR, ONE WOULD EXPECT THE WAR OF EXTREME MOVEMENT TO PAUSE FOR A BIT OF A BREATHER. IT'S ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD CONFLICT THAT THE RUSSIANS SHOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MAINTAIN THEIR OFFENSIVE SO LONG AS THEY HAVE. THEIR PRESENT DRIVE STARTED JULY 12, AND SINCE THEN THEY HAVE RECAPTURED CLOSE TO 100,000 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY. THEIR SKILL AND ENDURANCE HAVE BEEN ASTOUNDING. THEY LONG AGO MUST HAVE OUTRACED THEIR CHIEF COMMUNICATIONS, AND FOR SOME TIME THEY HAVE BEEN STRUGGLING THROUGH THE TERRIBLE LAKES OF MUD PRODUCED BY THE FALL RAINS.

UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES THE OFFENSIVE SHOULD HAVE PAUSED HALF A DOZEN TIMES--BUT NOT WITH THE ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT. NOW THE RUSSIANS MAY TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO STRENGTHEN COMMUNICATIONS AND BRING UP SUPPLIES AND FRESH TROOPS.

30.24 8997

Naples Found Wrecked, Looted, Starved; Frenzied, Armed Mobs Roamed Streets; 5th Army Presses North, Resistance Stiff

ENEMY PUTS UP FIERCE RESISTANCE

OCT 3 1943

German Rear Guard Gives Ground Foot By Foot To Clark's Columns

British Eighth Army Continues Swift Advance Up Adriatic Coast

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Oct. 2—Brisk fighting raged north of Naples and north of Avellino in Italy today as American and British troops pursued the fiercely resisting rear guard of that master of retreat, Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Enemy troops and armor were battling vigorously and giving ground only foot by foot in the face of the Allies dogged pursuit above Naples. The Germans obviously were determined to hold back the hard-hitting, high-speed columns of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark until a new defense line could be prepared somewhere to the north.

Few Prisoners Expected

The same brand of resistance was being encountered by American troops advancing through the mountains north and northeast of Avellino. An Allied military spokesman said there was slight chance that many prisoners would be taken as the Nazis backed up the Italian peninsula.

"It should be a masterly retreat," he conceded. "They have got Rommel in Italy, and he is a master at rearguard fighting. He ought to be. He's done more of it than anyone else."

At the same time, there was every indication that the Allies could continue to hammer hard at the foe, and the belief here was that there would be no lull in the fighting soon.

Path Of Retreat Bombed

Hitting furiously to block the Germans' retreat from the Naples area, Allied bombers last night attacked pontoon bridges at Grazzanise, twenty miles north of Naples, where there is a crossing of the Volturno river. Formia, a coastal city along the ancient Appian Way to Rome, also was heavily attacked.

On the Adriatic coast, General Sir Bernard L Montgomery's British Eighth Army still was meeting only light opposition and had surged thirty miles northward to occupy the Gargano promotory and to seize the inland towns of San Severo and Lucero.

Hold On Airfields Tightened

San Severo is eighteen miles north of the great aerial base of Foggia, and Lucero is twelve miles to the northwest. Their capture tightened the Allied hold on the thirteen airfields in the Foggia area, from which heavy bombers soon are expected to smash targets in the Balkans and southern Germany.

Making the most of the lessons gained while retreating thousands of miles in Egypt, Libya, Tripolitania, Tunisia, Sicily and finally southern Italy, Marshals Rommel and Albert Kesselring were withdrawing their troops in good order. So far they had given no hint where they hoped to make a real stand.

Hitler Orders "Blood Wall"

[Berlin dispatches to Stockholm said Hitler had ordered the two marshals to establish a "blood wall' in northern Italy and there to defend the fortress of Europe with the "last drop of blood." A Nazi military spokesman was quoted as declaring the German army could hold such a wall many years—"if necessary until the Allies are convinced the war is futile."

[Swiss dispatches to Stockholm, on the other hand, quoted Italian sources as saying the Nazis were taking up strong new defense positions in the historic Castelli Romani region along the Appian Way, only a dozen miles southeast of Rome. The Pope's summer residence at Castel Gandolfo is in the area.]

Raids Into Germany, Austria

Record raids into Germany and Austria yesterday by American Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the northwestern African force gave a convincing demonstration that the day already has come when Germany—the whole core of Hitlerism—can be attacked from almost any direction.

Of the approximately 1,800 miles the big bombers flew on their roundtrip to attack the Munich area and a Messerschmitt aircraft factory at Wiener Neustadt near Vienna, two-fifths can be lopped off as soon as the Foggia fields are in shape.

The first raids in daylight on Germany from this theater cost the Allies less than one-fourth the number of planes lost in a recent raid on the same area carried out from England. In all operations yesterday 14 American and British planes were lost, as against 59 lost by the Eighth airforce when it struck into Austria early this summer. The airforce did not say what proportion of Allied planes lost yesterday were heavy bombers.

The Allied command continues to emphasize that really tough fighting which may dwarf any yet seen outside the Russian front must yet be undertaken before all Italy will be free of the Germans.

The Nazis have sacrificed a relatively small proportion of their combat troops, tanks, planes and guns in resisting the invasion of Italy so far, and have carefully conserved the bulk of their fuel supplies against the day when the real showdown battle will begin.

Allied troops found that only a few buildings near the Naples waterfront were habitable, the result of heavy bombings of the industrial area and the port when they were being used by the enemy. The greater part of the city, however, had been spared severe damage by the bombers.

Italian officers and civilians who had been in Naples throughout the German occupation declared that most of the damage to the central and eastern parts of the city was caused by the Nazis, who mined many buildings and set fire to others.

Nazis Destroy Supplies

A dispatch from Don Whitehead of the Associated Press disclosed that furious Allied bombing in the days immediately preceding the occupation of Naples so disrupted German communications that the enemy was forced to destroy or abandon huge dumps of vehicles and war supplies of every kind.

At Castellamare, one of the bombers' last targets on the road to Naples, the Nazis put the torch to great piles of materiel and to gasoline stores, and at Torre Annunziata, about 10 miles from Naples, the advancing Allies came on fires that had been raging for several days. At the latter point the Germans were forced to abandon some 40 trucks fully loaded with aircraft parts, including four trucks filled with aircraft machine guns.

Today dozens of German cars were reported stranded on the road north of Naples because they had run out of gasoline.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—British and American troops of the Fifth Army, feverishly welcomed by the surviving population of Naples, forged on beyond that devastated city today and fought steadily northward toward Rome and the next defense line of the Germans.

Meeting sharp opposition by German tanks, mortars and machine-guns, the Allied forces under Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark were declared in a communique to be making good progress, both to the north and to the east of Naples.

[In a dispatch from Allied headquarters, Reuters quoted a military spokesman as saying: "The road to Rome is now open. The town of Benevento is directly threatened, and the Fifth Army is already well north of Naples." Benevento is thirty-two miles northeast of Naples.]

Railway Junction Captured.

Meanwhile the British Eighth Army under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, speedily spreading over all the Foggia Plain, captured San Severo, the railway junction eighteen miles north of Foggia, and Lucera, twelve miles northwest of Foggia, Allied headquarters announced. All of the Monte Gargano Peninsula—the spur of the Italian boot—also has been occupied in a thirty-mile advance by Gen. Montgomery's forces, a spokesman said.

British Eighth Army Captures San Severo, Rail Junction City North of Foggia, and Seizes All of Gargano Spur.

Allied troops entering Naples, once famous for its beauty, found the water front a shocking area of ruin, reports from the battlefront said, but the rest of the city was orderly. Gen. Clark himself entered the city yesterday afternoon and the first advance patrols which took over the occupation were followed by a steady stream of troops, tanks and vehicles.

All of the city's million people who had remained in Naples through the bombings and then survived the German reign of terror joined in a happy welcome to the Allied troops, who drove on through in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

A military spokesman said that the military police had taken over control of the city until the local police could be reorganized for the task.

Say Italians Mined Nazi Road.

Before retreating, the Germans heavily mined the city's streets, but as fast as they finished the job the Neapolitans dug out the explosives, according to reports given the Allied vanguard, and buried them on the road north of the city over which the Germans were about to retreat.

Gen. Clark's troops found few buildings near the Naples water front habitable as a result of heavy bombings and systematic German demolitions. The greater part of the town itself had been spared by the bombers, Italian officials said, but extensive damage was done to the central and eastern portions when the Germans mined buildings and set others afire.

An official report said: "The port and railway station are in ruins. The port is a graveyard of Axis shipping. Some of the craft had been salvaged and repaired by the Germans, only to be scuttled a few days ago. Warehouses, docks and all harbor installations had been bombed so often that repairs became futile. Under German orders, however, the Italians had to work day and night to clear away the rubble and reconstruct landing quays. They had to defy bombs and carry on to provide port facilities for the Germans."

Hard Fighting North of Naples

The Germans were obviously determined to hold back north of Naples, the hard-hitting high-speed Allied armored columns until new defense lines could be prepared somewhere to the north. The enemy's armor was reported fighting a very vigorous rear-guard action north of Naples and giving ground only foot by foot.

The same type of action was encountered by the American troops advancing through the mountains north and northeast of Avellino to the east of Naples. They were running into mortar and machine-gun positions, which had to be rooted out one by one.

The Allied air forces hammered every one of the retreat routes of the enemy north of Naples, and also from Corsica, where American Rangers and Corsican patriots were closing in relentlessly on Bastia, the German evacuation port.

Tonight a French communique said: "Offensive operations in progress in the district west of Bastia are proceeding favorably."

[Summing up the situation in Corsica, the British radio declared in a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS that the Germans now hold less than 200 square miles of the island around Bastia, that they have about 4,000 troops left there and that the French alone have close to 10,000.]

Pontoon Bridge Blasted.

Royal Air Force Wellingtons dropped heavy loads of bombs last night on pontoon bridges which the Germans had thrown across the Volturno River at Grazzanise, twenty miles north of Naples. The enemy had been withdrawing men and equipment over this bridge yesterday. Formia, forty-four miles northwest of Naples on the ancient Appian Way, also was bombed by night.

Yesterday Flying Fortresses attacked a large convoy east of Corsico and scored a direct hit on one vessel.

The enemy had utilized to good advantage the week required by the Allies to crack the mountain line in front of Naples, and there was nothing to suggest that the Fifth Army had taken prisoners in any large numbers in the Naples area. A spokesman here said that the enemy had made an orderly retreat, adding: "It should be a masterful retreat. They've got Rommel in Italy and he's a master at rear guard fighting. He ought to be—he's done a damn sight more of it than any one else."

Algiers Paper Of De Gaullists Makes Its Bow

Despite Newsprint Shortage the 'Republican' Is Twice Other Three Dailies' Size

ALGIERS, Oct. 2 (AP).—Despite a shortage of newsprint which is holding Algiers newspapers to a single page, the De Gaullist-sponsored "Republican" made its first appearance today on a full eight-columned sheet twice the size of the other Algiers dailies.

The other newspapers—three French dailies, the British "Union Jack" and the American "Stars and Stripes"—have been appearing in the regular tabloid size of five columns.

According to some French journalists, the De Gaullist members of the French Committee of National Liberation desire to extend the government's control, through the Ministry of Information, over French news agencies, perhaps by consolidating them as official government agencies similar to the German D. N. B., the Japanese Domei and the Russian Tass, and intervention in the daily newspaper field might be an opening step in this direction.

There are at present two French agencies operating outside of France, the Agence Francaise Independante, of London, which serves French colonials outside of North Africa, and France Afrique, with headquarters at Algiers, which serves French newspapers in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Both oppose establishment of a government news agency.

The agencies France Afrique and A. F. I. both have operated partly by subsidies. France Afrique receives support from the French Committee and A. F. I. receives grants from the British Treasury, reportedly with no strings attached.

Moves are currently under way for consolidation of the two agencies, but A. F. I. is known to have opposed a merger. France Afrique has been receiving and distributing Office of War Information broadcasts.

FRENCH GAIN IN CORSICA

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 2—(AP) A French communique today said "offensive operations in progress in the district west of Bastia (in Corsica) are proceeding favorably."

Rhodes Airdromes Blasted

CAIRO, Oct. 2 (AP).—German-held airdromes at Katavia, Calato and Maritza on Rhodes, largest of the Dodecanese Islands in the eastern Mediterranean, were blasted by Middle-East based Royal Air Force Beaufighters Thursday night, it was announced today.

British Vaccinate And Inoculate Pigeons

Cairo, Oct. 2 (AP)—An innovation at the headquarters of the British Middle East Pigeon Service is the vaccination and inoculation of carrier pigeons for tropical diseases.

The vaccine is similar to that prepared for men and women of the services—for pigeons, like people, are fatally subject to paratyphoid. And, since the grueling flights demanded of the birds in wartime tend to reduce their resistance to disease, immunity must be built up.

NAZIS DESTROY SUPPLIES AS THEY RETIRE IN ITALY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 2 — (AP) Balked by heavy Allied bombings of docks and shipping at Castellammare, south of Naples, the Germans put the torch to great piles of war materials which they had intended to move northward out of reach of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army.

The harbor itself is a shambles with some 30 wrecks of ships blocking the quays. Warehouses were left in splinters.

Larger stores were found by the Fifth army at Torre Annunziata where the Germans set fire to gasoline, oil and ammunition which they were unable to move. At this place they were forced to abandon 40 trucks loaded with airplane parts, including 100 three-bladed propellors made in France, and dozens of new fuselages and spare belly tanks, as well as three mobile workshops.

ITALIANS HELP CLEAR NAPLES OF LAST NAZIS

Guerillas Join Americans in Rooftop Battle as Crowds Fill Streets to Watch It

By HAL BOYLE.

NAPLES, Oct. 1 (Delayed) (AP).—Italian guerillas and American doughboys, in a thrilling battle of the rooftops over crowded Neopolitan streets, shot it out for an hour with the last pocket of enemy resistance in Naples late today and captured 18 trapped Germans and 15 Italian Fascists.

The main Nazi forces had pulled out early in the morning after seven days of street rioting and clashes with armed Badoglio followers who rebelled against German attempts to draft 30,000 Italian workers.

THOUGHT LAST WERE GONE.

"We thought the last enemy troops had gone when an English-speaking Italian came up to our command post and said he and friends had some Fascisti and Tedeschi—that's their word for Germans—cornered in an old temple," said Pvt. James H. Smart of Los Angeles.

"When we got there they opened up on us with rifles, machines guns and carbines, potato-masher grenades—everything you could ask for."

"More than a man in his right" mind would ask for," added Corp. Leonard Lingo, of Denver, who fought with Smart in the group led by Capt. Alexander Suer, of Philadelphia.

The entrenched enemy flung all the fire power he could and for a time pinned down the attackers, who picked back at them from around street corners. The young Italian guerrillas, fighting with collars open and no helmets, looked like something out of the French revolution.

They fired through holes in concrete rails bordering the Hospital Incurabli, where hundreds of wounded and unburied dead—victims of the week-long street fighting and German executions—lay inside. Two hundred dead men, women and children—some dead for a week—lay alongside one of the walls of the hospital and on the other side were wailing survivors and 600 wounded persons.

These were just a fraction of the toll in the seven days of fighting and rioting against the Germans in the dirty rubbish-filled unswept streets of bloody Naples.

The sound of the fighting caused thousands of Neapolitans to rush into the streets. They were so intoxicated by the triumphant entrance of the Allies into the city that they rushed, heedless of personal danger, to watch the last of the hated enemy get a taste of his own lead medicine.

Nazis Take To Roofs

"After we knocked them out of the temple they took to the roofs," Smart said. "We kept right after them and finally cornered them and forced them to give up."

It then became a problem of protecting the prisoners from the threatening crowd and the more fanatical members of the guerrilla band, Smart added.

The whole battle was fought without the American troops suffering a single casualty.

"We were taught back in our battle training school in North Africa how to do this street fighting without sticking our necks out," explained one infantryman. "It's a science—just like playing baseball."

Italians Beg For Food

After the firing died out, the friendly Italians surged around our jeep and begged for food and water. An old man in the crowd pointed proudly at a group of dirty little Italian boys and said "they killed Germans, too." Pointing at one boy, who was no more than 12 years old, he pantomimed how the lad had slipped up behind a German soldier at night and stabbed him to death. The boy smiled and nodded and those in the crowd patted his head.

In the hospital courtyard an Italian jerked open a door and said "prisoner inside." Grinning, he pointed to the corpse of a German soldier.

On one closed door in the hospital, frantic men and weeping women beat with bare knuckles. Attendants, who let them pass through a few at a time, admitted us into this storehouse of the dead, where the bodies of those who had been killed in the street fighting or who had died of wounds in the hospital had lain awaiting identification. Those longest dead had been placed in plain wooden coffins on which other corpses were laid.

Among the dead were nine German soldiers, one Italian colonel, two Italian soldiers and thirty-three Italian sailors. Most of the others were guerrillas slain by the Germans, or men, women and children caught in the line of fire in the streets or in their homes.

An 8-year-old boy lay with a rosary gripped in his hand, which almost covered the hole in his abdomen, ripped open by a German bullet. Near by was an old man who was so thin that one could circle his thigh with a finger and thumb. He had apparently died of starvation.

"Street fighting broke out after the Germans ordered the citizens to give up their guns and told 30,000 Italian men of the classes of 1910 and 1925 to report for labor conscription on Sept. 24," our interpreter, Umberto Franco, an Italian glass manufacturer, said. "When only 150 men reported, the Germans shot down the next day seventeen carabinieri—state police—in cold blood.

Nazis Start Slaughter.

"The Germans said they would kill all people found with guns in their homes after that date. We do not keep guns, but many soldiers turned their carbines over to our young people or joined with them in fighting the Germans who began killing at will."

It is almost impossible to remain more than a few moments in this room of death.

"We were unable to bury them because we have no carts to remove the bodies," said the hospital director, Prof. Josef Martinelli. "Come, I will take you through the rest of the hospital. We have 1,500 patients—600 of them suffering from war wounds."

He opened the door to the first of three great halls of misery and pointed down the long room where a third of the patients had been stretched out on mattresses on the floor between double rows of beds. Each sick or wounded person was surrounded by relatives who had found the hospital the only sanctuary from danger.

Through his secretary, Madame Maleville Lucienne, who translated for him into English, he said bitterly:

Hospitals Looted.

"We have nothing with which to treat them—no morphine, no serums, no more gauze or adhesive tape, no medicines of any kind, no food, no water even. Before they left the Germans took all of our supplies. All we can do is put them down in rows here. You must help us. You must. Even water will be a great help—it is our biggest problem. We cannot even clean our floors."

Candles were lit in the shrine at one end of the room and serene-faced nuns moved about comfort-ing the ill and wounded or helping care for their families.

All those in the largest room, Marinelli said, "were brought in today—wounded." Some had lain in the street all night after being shot by the retreating Germans.

We were the first persons wearing American uniforms that these sick and wounded people had seen. They cheered, and tried to sit up in bed. They tried to grasp and kiss our hands.

One man on the floor smiled and waved. You had to look close at the soiled blanket across his body to notice that both his legs had been blown away. "This morning —" interpreter Franco whispered.

Next to him an old man lay silently with his life ebbing out of a hole in his head. His daughter mopped up his blood, sobbing. There was no one in her world at that moment but her father.

A middle-aged woman held up her small boy to "see" the "Americani." There was a white cloth wrapped around his freshly-blinded eyes. "From a German bullet—also this morning," said Franco.

One girl thought I was an American doctor and pulled me over to look at her dying mother whose arm was blown off. The woman's face was turning visibly white with the pallor of death.

When Marinelli explained that nothing could help, the daughter made a sound like a shot animal and began rubbing her mother's hand.

One elderly woman with her left shoulder shot away silently motioned me to bend over. When I did she reached up and kissed me on the cheek.

Occasionally some woman in the room would moan softly. Others would take it up and soon their sadness would wash down the long line of patients like a wave.

Side by side on the floor lay two brothers, 6 and 8 years old, and guarding them was a 16-year-old brother with a bandage around a skull wound left by a Geman rifle bullet.

The 6-year-old boy had his right arm blown off and his 8-year-old brother had lost his left arm and suffered a smashed leg which the doctor said "will have to come off tomorrow—as soon as we can operate."

"These boys' father was killed, their mother shot in the eye and their 10-year-old brother was killed," Franco said, adding "this family will always have something to remember the Germans by."

Professor Marinelli said he knew of no cases of cholera in Naples but that a few cases of typhus had been reported and that the whole population was suffering from malnutrition. Supplies of food and water were essential immediately —especially water to avoid an epidemic from the lack of sanitation —he said, and added wistfully "these people also would appreciate greatly a little coffee if it could be given them."

Drink Sewer Water.

"We have been without much water for months," said Madame Lucienne, who is a Frenchwoman. "There is none in the hospital. Many people have been drinking sewer water."

As we left the hospital we passed several men and women with tear-streaked faces who were following six men carrying a coffin in which lay the body of one they had rescued from anonymous burial.

This is just the story of the Incurabili Hospital. There are many hospitals in Naples.

FLYING FORTS BLAST EMDEN IN DAY RAID

R.A.F. Bombers Pound Ruhr —Hit Industrial City of Hagen.

MUNICH LASHED FROM SOUTH

Berlin Says U. S. Flyers Took Part in Night Attack by British Planes.

London, Oct. 2 (A. P.)—Flying Fortresses, escorted by Thunderbolts, attacked the German port of Emden today, it was stated authoritatively, following an R. A. F. night assault on the Ruhr industrial city of Hagen in which the German radio said American bombers also took part.

It was the second time that Emden, Germany's prime North Sea shipbuilding center, U-boat base and shipping port since the virtual destruction of Hamburg, has been bombed this week. The raid marked the third major blow in two days in the Allies' two-way aerial offensive against Germany from both British and African bases. Emden was bombed twice on Monday, in daylight by the Fortresses and at night by the R. A. F.

Hagen, which has a population of 150,000, is ten miles south of Dortmund, often the target for the big R. A. F. night bombers.

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it is in the center of the Ruhr region with important iron and steel foundries, engineering and armament works and has a big railway center with extensive yards and railway car repair shops.

One of the principal industries is the Accumulatoren Fabrika A. G. which makes batteries, motors and other electrical equipment for submarines.

An announcement that two bombers were lost underscored evidence that Allied planes have made inroads on the strength of the German air force in recent months.

Hagen Rail Center.

Hagen—the eleventh Nazi city bombed by the R. A. F. in the last ten nights—represented a blow at both industry and communications. It is the junction of several important railroads linking its factories with other Westphalian industrial centers.

The raid also marked another step in the R. A. F.'s expansion of its campaign against enemy facilities which in the last week has seen a number of seldom-touched targets blasted, like Aachen, Darmstadt and Brunswick. Hagen has been bombed only twice before.

The Berlin radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said that both British and American bombers were over the Rhineland and Westphalia—which includes the Ruhr industrial area hit Monday night.

There was no official indication of American planes participating in the raid but this is the third or fourth time in recent nights that the Nazis have reported American planes over their territory and as far back as March Major-Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Eighth U. S. A. A. F. said that Flying Fortresses would bomb at night.

Allies Over Rumania.

A Berlin broadcast recorded by Associated Press last night said that Allied planes were over Rumanian territory dropping leaflets. Two parachutists, "an air lieutenant and captain," were said to have been captured carrying large sums of Rumanian money, drugs and food.

There was no confirmation of the report from London or other Allied sources.

The Allies attacked the French channel coastal area early today either with planes or warships, coastal reports said.

The attack came while the German radio was saying that Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Runstedt had just completed an inspection of the channel defenses nearest to Britain and had decided on extensions of installations.

EMDEN RAIDED THIRD TIME IN SINGLE WEEK

Fortresses Attack Port, Shoot Down Nineteen German Fighters

Two Bombers Reported Lost; Bases In France Hit By Marauders

OCT 4 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, Oct. 3—American Flying Fortresses blasted port installations at Emden, Germany, yesterday and with their Thunderbolt fighter escorts shot down nineteen German fighters, a communique said early today. Two Fortresses were lost.

The Fortresses bagged fourteen enemy planes and the fighters five, the bulletin said.

Marauders, escorted and covered by RAF, Dominion and Allied Spitfires, attacked the airfield at St. Omer-Longuenesse in northern France.

These latest blows came a scant twelve hours after the Germans reported that the United States Eighth Air Force Fortresses had joined the RAF in a big night raid on the Ruhr Friday night. The German claim was not confirmed by Eighth Air Force officers.

Swiss Alert Sounded

There were indications of continuing widespread attacks early today against the continent, which now is being subjected to aerial hammering from both British and Mediterranean bases. An air alert sounded in Bern, Switzerland, the usual sign of Allied aerial activity against Axis targets. Radio stations in Berlin, Munich, and other German cities also went off the air late last night.

Emden, the Nazis' prime North Sea merchant shipping port since Hamburg, was an Allied target two days during the past week. Fortresses hit the city during the daylight hours Monday and the RAF continued the hammering that night.

In yesterday's attack, as in the Monday daylight raid, single-engined Thunderbolt fighters went all the way to cover the Fortresses—a round trip of approximately 800 miles.

Returning pilots described the Emden attack as successful and reported it was completed against moderately stiff air and ground opposition.

Statement Recalled

The German announcement on night bombing by the Fortresses recalled that as far back as March Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Eighth Air Force commander, said Flying Fortresses would bomb at night—a field of operation hitherto carried out exclusively by the RAF.

Whether or not it has joined in the night bombing, the Eighth Air

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Force has quadrupled the power of its heavy raids on Germany and France since a year ago. It now is sending out an average of over 200 bombers on each raid, and it is likely this average was much exceeded on a number of recent raids. During September the American planes dropped more than 8,000 tons of bombs.

Third In Week

The attack against Emden today was the third for that city this week. It was bombed twice on Monday, in daylight by Fortresses and at night by the RAF.

Since the destruction of Hamburg, Emden has fallen heir to a big block of German shipping. It is the terminus of the Dortmund-Ems Canal, used to carry Scandinavian iron ore and other vital raw materials to the Ruhr.

Two-way blows against the Reich began from North Africa yesterday. American Flying Fortresses, making their first raid on Germany from the Mediterranean theater and their longest operational flight from northwest African bases, pounded Munich in a round-trip flight of approximately 1,800 miles. Liberators teamed with them to blast the Messerschmitt air frames factory at Weiner Neustadt, twenty-five miles southeast of Vienna.

FOUR AMERICAN BOMBERS shot down over Swiss territory.

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By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 2.—Northwest African Air Force Fortresses and Liberators teamed up yesterday for their first double blow at Germany from African bases.

In this first demonstration of the offensive wallop that eventually may rock Germany from the south as well as the west, especially when the four-engined bombers are based in Italy, the Fortresses made an 1,800-mile round-trip flight, their longest from their African bases, to pound Munich.

The Liberators, returning to a target which they hit on an 2,500-mile jaunt from their Middle East bases on August 13, attacked an aircraft factory at Wiener Neustadt, 25 miles southeast of Vienna.

The Allied airmen lost 14 planes in these two body blows and in raids in Italy, in which night bombers attacked lines of the German retreat from Naples. Pontoon bridges at Grazzanise, 20 miles north of Naples, and Formia, on the Appian Way 44 miles northwest of Naples, were attacked in the night forays.

The American losses were small compared with 59 heavy bombers which failed to get back in an attack on Schweinfurt and Regensburg, in the same area of Germany, in a raid from Britain on August 17.

Flying Fortress bombardiers said direct hits were made on buildings in the Munich area, despite heavy clouds.

Between 55 and 60 German fighters attacked the Fortresses, but the bombers' gunners accounted for eight of them.

Direct hits also were reported by the Liberators on the Henschel aircraft factory at Wiener Neustadt. The Liberators, too, were intercepted by about 80 German fighters.

Hitler Orders A 'Blood Wall' In North Italy

Bids Rommel, Kesselring Hold Line to Keep Allies From Borders of Reich

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has ordered Field Marshals Erwin Rommel and Albert Kesserling, his commanders in northern and central Italy, to hold a "blood line" in northern Italy in an effort to keep Allied armies from the borders of Germany, Berlin dispatches to the Swedish press said today.

The German commanders were instructed to "defend 'Fortress Europe' to the last drop of blood," the Stockholm "Tidningen" correspondent said.

Whether that line will be along the Po River or somewhere else in northern Italy was not disclosed by the Germans, who have conscripted thousands of Italian men for work with the Nazis' Todt organization in building fortifications.

A German commentator told the correspondent the "blood wall" was a "guaranty that the Nazi armies in Fortress Europe will be able to hold their positions many years, if necessary, until the Allies are convinced the war is futile."

Military commentators were quoted as acknowledging that Kesselring already was withdrawing his forces to the "wall," and hinted that they expected further intensification of the Allied offensive in Italy.

Other dispatches said the Germans apparently were preparing to defend Rome in the hills to the south, around Castel Gandolfo, the summer residence of Pope Pius XII.

A dispatch to "The Dagen Nyheter" from Switzerland said that German forces in the Naples sector were being withdrawn toward Rome to build a defense around the capital. Italian sources, this dispatch said, reported main concentrations of the Nazi troops in the suburban Castelli region and along the route of the ancient Appian Way from Naples.

Africa-Based Heavy Bombers Blast Munich and Vienna Area

Aircraft Factory at Wiener Neustadt Among Targets of Twin Blow at Reich

Duce Decrees Treason Trials For Party Foes

Reported Aiming at Ciano and Other Fascist Chiefs Who Voted His Ouster

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 2 (AP).—The new Mussolini-headed puppet Fascist government for Italy decreed today establishment of special tribunals to try for high treason party members whom Benito Mussolini has charged with "passing over to the enemy at the moment of trial." These include Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law.

A dispatch to the newspaper "La Suisse" of Geneva from the Italian frontier at Chiasso said that among thousands liable to be brought before the new tribunals would most certainly be all members of the Fascist Grand Council who voted against Mussolini at the historic meeting July 25 at which Il Duce was forced from power.

Among these leading personalities of Italy are such men as Count Cesare Maria de Vecchi di Val Cismon, a former Governor of Rome and of Italian Somaliland; Luigi Federzoni, president of the Royal Academy; Giuseppe Bastianini, former secretary of the Grand Council; Baron Giacomo Acerbo, president of the International Institute of Agriculture, and Dino Alfieri, former Propaganda Minister and Ambassador to the Holy See.

All these and many others who were imprisoned or placed under house arrest by the Bagdolio government have now been transferred to prisons in northern Italy, the Chiasso dispatch said.

Only two members of the Grand Council who voted for the Mussolini ouster will be tried in absentia: Count Dino Grandi, who fled the country, and Count Ciano, who, the dispatch said, has not been heard from since he was reported to have escaped from the Badoglio government's surveillance. His wife Edda, Mussolini's daughter, is reported to have met her father after his release by the Germans.

LANDING AWAITED BY MIKHAILOVITCH

Yugoslav War Minister Says His Army Is Ready to Outdo Feats of the Partisans

OCT 4 1943

PLEDGES ORGANIZED HELP

Tito's Forces Still Fight Foe at Susak—Our Capture of Greek Island Reported

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 2 (AP).—A dispatch reaching here from Switzerland today quoted Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, the Yugoslav guerrilla chieftain, as declaring his army was "ready and waiting the promised signal from the Allies" to attack Nazi occupation forces.

The dispatch quoted him further as saying his troops were not at present participating in the battles being waged against the Axis in northeastern Italy and along the Adriatic coast.

[The Sixth Brigade of the Yugoslav Partisans "has captured the important town of Orahovo in Bosnia," the British radio reported yesterday. The broadcast was recorded at the Columbia Broadcasting System listening station.]

The dispatch was from the Dagens Nyheter's Zurich correspondent, who said General Mikhailovitch had sent him a personal letter by a traveler recently arrived from the Balkans. The correspondent, whose name was given as a Mr. Singer, said he had become personally acquainted with the general while working in Yugoslavia some years ago.

"I already have told the British and Americans my army is ready and will begin to fight when the first Allied division lands in Yugoslavia," the letter said, adding:

"What we are going to do then will completely put in the shade the efforts of the Partisans [led by Gen. Josip Broz, known as "Tito"] because it will not be an improvised Partisan war but a battle by a well organized and equipped regular army to liberate the country."

The letter declared that participation now along with General Tito's Partisans would lead to "unnecessary shedding of blood."

German dispatches to Swedish newspapers said a Berlin military spokesman had expressed the belief that large contingents of Allied troops pouring into the Italian ports of Brindisi and Taranto might be intended for an invasion of the Balkans.

Partisans Fight Germans Going Into Yugoslavia

OCT 4 1943

Fresh Nazi Troops on Way From Italy Are Attacked; Foe Tells of Battle at Split

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP).—Croat and Slovene guerrilla units are attacking German reinforcements moving from Italy toward the Yugoslav coast, especially along the Pola-Trieste road, a Liberation Army communique announced today. Partisan forces are still hold-

ing out against Nazi attacks inside the Adriatic port of Susak and are fighting the Germans behind the port of Split, it continued.

A Berlin broadcast admitted today that Split had been held for sixteen days by Yugoslav partisans and "Badoglio troops" who expected an Allied landing on the Adriatic coast. Tanks and artillery eventually broke the resistance, however, and German troops occupied the Dalmatian capital, it said.

Bitter, inconclusive struggles continue around the northern Italian communications center of Gorizia and the northern Yugoslav city of Ljubljana, the Liberation Army's communique concluded.

Submarine That Raided California Reported Sunk

Japanese Survivors Tell New Zealanders of Attack

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP).—The sinking of a large Japanese submarine which six survivors said was the one which bombarded the Santa Barbara, Calif., coast in February, 1942, was announced by New Zealand's Minister of Defense, M. F. Jones, a Reuters dispatch reported today.

The New Zealand corvette Tui damaged the Japanese submarine with depth charges, and other charges from planes sent the craft to the bottom as it tried to escape, the announcement said.

The submersible displaced 2,653 tons and normally carried a crew of ninety-seven. The announcement did not say where the action took place.

Nazis 'Inhumane,' Says Italy's King

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—King Vittorio Emanuele tonight denounced the Germans as an "inhumane enemy," condemned the "illegitimate shadow government" of Benito Mussolini and appealed to the Italian people to rally to Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, "the interpreter of my will."

In the first direct appeal to the Italian people since the establishment of Mussolini's "Fascist Republic," the King broadcasting from Bari, declared "the fatherland's sacred soil must be freed as soon as possible from a secular enemy who has been unable to conceal his natural instinct of oppression and hatred."

Sink U-Boat, Capture 43

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP).—A German submarine, depth-charged to the surface in an attack by Allied destroyers in the Mediterranean recently, was rammed and sunk by one of the destroyers when it attempted to escape, the Admiralty announced today.

Five officers and 38 Nazi crew members were picked up.

CZECHS FIRM ON RUSSIA

Still Want Pact Despite British and Polish Stands

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government in exile announced today its desire for a mutual assistance pact with Russia despite the desires of both Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the Polish Government for a delay.

Mr. Eden has asked President Eduard Benes to hold off his trip to Moscow until Mr. Eden has had another opportunity to confer with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff. The Czech Government's stand has been that close collaboration among Russia, Britain and the United States is imperative to end forever any German hope of another drive toward the east.

GIRL ASSASSIN SEIZED

Nazis Report Student Arrested for Slaying of Dutch Aide

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that a three-gun Dutch co-ed, 22-year-old Gertrude van Lier, had been arrested by German occupation troops for the assassination on Sept. 3 of Col. Gerrit Jan Kerlen, police president of Utrecht.

The broadcast said the student had admitted participation in another assassination and that she was carrying three pistols at the time of her arrest.

Colonel Kerlen was described by Aneta, official Netherlands news agency, as a retired officer of the Netherlands Indies Army who had become a Nazi collaborationist after the German invasion. The agency said the Nazis had offered a reward of 10,000 guilders ($5,400) for the girl's arrest.

Nazis Say They Sank British Landing Craft

London, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—DNB German news agency, said in a broadcast today that a British landing craft had been sunk by coastal guns in the harbor of Boulogne. The broadcast said the 200-ton vessel was set on fire and sank. There has been no comment from official quarters in London.

Britain Greets New Soviet Envoy

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP).—Fedor Gusev, the new Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, arrived in London today to assume his duties. He was met by Sir John Monck, representing Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Gusev, a former minister to Canada, succeeds Ivan M. Maisky, who was made a Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs after his recall as Ambassador at London.

Two Officers Of WAC In Britain Promoted

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—It's Capt. Henriette ("Hank the Little Giant") Horak now.

This Czecho-Slovakian-born WAC public relations officer and Lieut. Thelma G. Belford, of Portland, Ore., are the first two WAC officers in Britain aside from this theater's commander, Major Anna M. Wilson, to be promoted.

Captain Horak, who is barely tall enough to qualify as a WAC, is a former Portland and San Francisco newspaper reporter who lived first at Pittsburgh. Lieutenant Belford was promoted from second lieutenant. She formerly did personnel work for an insurance company.

Settlement Of British Strike Monday Urged

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—Hope that 9,000 striking engineering employes of the Vickers-Armstrong armament plant at Barrow would return to work Monday was expressed today by company representatives and the strikers' delegates after day-long discussions.

The question of ending the strike probably will be submitted at a mass meeting tomorrow.

The workers went on strike two weeks ago, against the advice of their union.

Report 'Chutists in Rumania

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP).—A Berlin broadcast recorded by The Associated Press last night said Allied planes were over Rumanian territory dropping leaflets. Two parachutists, "an air lieutenant and captain," were said to have been captured while carrying large sums of Rumanian money, drugs and food.

...F TRIPLES WE... OF BOMBS A MINUTE

Rate Goes From 17½ to More Than 50 Tons in 16 Months

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 3 (AP)—In sixteen months the Royal Air Force has increased its concentration of bombing—the amount dropped in a given time, which is now regarded as a major factor in the success of a demolition raid—from seventeen and one-half to more than fifty long tons a minute, the Air Ministry revealed today.

The following table released by the Ministry shows the date of the attack, the target city and the weight of bombs dropped a minute:

May 30, 1942—Cologne, seventeen and one-half tons.

March 5, 1943—Essen, twenty-five.

April 26, 1943—Duisburg, thirty.

May 23, 1943—Dortmund, almost thirty-five.

June 11, 1943—Duesseldorf, almost thirty-five.

July 24, 1943—Hamburg, more than forty-five.

July 25, 1943—Essen, forty.

July 27, 1943—Hamburg, more than fifty.

Sept. 3, 1943—Berlin, fifty.

Reds Advance In White Russia And Caucasus

Germans Report Massive Soviet Drive in Ukraine, With Crimea as the Goal

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Sunday).—Battling mounting German resistance in White Russia, Soviet divisions smashed through forests and swamps toward the upper Dnieper and Vitebsk, while 700 miles to the south the Red Army was slowly squeezing the Nazis from their last foothold in the Caucasus, Moscow said today.

German reports, meanwhile, told of a mighty Russian thrust in the south Ukraine aimed at clearing the Crimea.

The Russian midnight communique said the Germans launched six counter-attacks in efforts to protest the approaches to Mogilev, Dnieper River town in eastern White Russia. But Soviet gains up to eleven miles were reported as the Germans fell back from position after position.

Moscow dispatches called resistance in this sector "exceptional" and reported ten German counter-attacks in one area alone. The Russians were last reported some twenty-nine miles east of the town at the Pronya River.

The Soviet forces also were beating toward Vitebsk to the north, where advances continued and 400 Germans were killed. Toward Gomel, in lower White Russia, several German counter-attacks were warded off and the Red columns advanced on the heels of the retreating Germans, Moscow said. Eight hundred Nazis were killed and war material captured.

On the extreme southern end of the battle line in Russia, in territory that offered almost the same natural obstacles of marsh and wilderness, the Russians won the fortified town of Staro-Titarovskaya, less than twenty miles from the western tip of the Taman Peninsula and only about thirty miles from the town of Kerch in the Crimea. Five hundred Germans were killed in the battle, the communique said.

Mentioning the German Kuban bridgehead for the first time in several days, the communique said the Germans were trying to beat back the Soviet advance by counter-attacks and artillery and mortar barrages. One unit of Russian sappers in seven days' fighting removed 60,000 German mines.

Two other defense points were reported captured as the Germans fell back toward the Kerch Strait escape route into the Crimea.

A Berlin broadcast reported fresh Russian attacks in the Kuban area "as well as enveloping attempts undertaken from the sea" which it said were defeated.

Only the Germans mentioned what appeared to be one of the most powerful Soviet drives on the Russian front in several weeks—that in the South Ukraine. The Germans said Friday they had defeated a five-day push by fifteen Soviet divisions on a seventy-mile front around Zaporozhe, where the Dnieper River bends far to the east in the southern Ukraine.

Later Berlin broadcasts admitted the Russians took to the attack again early Saturday morning with three armies, or about twelve divisions, plus special troops, tank formations and motorized units.

"A fresh and particularly massive enemy assault was opened Saturday morning, according to the latest dispatches from the front," said the broadcasts, recorded by The Associated Press. "The new attack was prepared by artillery fire on German positions and was heralded by a massed offensive of battle planes and bombers. In the hope of having thus softened up German lines, the enemy then proceeded to put his tanks and motorized special formations into action."

The Germans then went on to contend that in the ensuing violent fighting the Russian attacks were repulsed and the attempted break-through failed. The broadcast made clear that the Germans believed the Russians were aiming not only to conquer the lower reaches of the Dnieper, but were pointing toward a drive to cut off the entire Crimean Peninsula and the German armies in it.

"The road to the Crimea—it is stressed here—remains blocked to the Soviet forces," the Germans said.

The Soviet communique has made no mention of that area for some days.

"Red Star," Soviet Army newspaper, reported the Russians had established a 350-mile front along the east bank of the Dnieper from its junction with the Sozh River south to the great dam below Dniepropetrovsk.

The German high command mentioned fighting on the middle Dnieper "for Soviet bridgeheads" without making clear whether they meant Russian-held territory on the east or the west bank of the stream. A Berlin broadcast, however, told of fresh Russian attempts to cross the river and added, "apart from the smallish Russian bridgehead, the entire western bank of the Dnieper is still firmly in German hands." It did not locate this bridgehead but said "several strong Russian troop concentrations" which crossed the river during the night were dispersed by German motorized units and Grenadiers in daylight with more than 3,000 Russians killed.

Moscow reports made no claims of Dnieper crossings but told of mopping up the last centers of German resistance amid swamps and streams on the low east bank.

Red Army men coming in view of the river, were said to have shouted:

"At last, there she is, our Dnieper."

Red Star said the Army reached the east bank so quickly that minefields, pillboxes, dugouts and barbed wire that the Germans had prepared in advance were passed before the Nazis could man them. Guerrillas were said to have occupied some of these posts and led the Soviet troops through the minefields and past other obstacles. Russian planes continued to bomb crossings where remnants of German forces attempted to straggle back to the west bank.

A belated German announcement that it had evacuated Kremenchug, important east-bank town between Kiev and Dniepropetrovsk, came three days after the Russians had announced its capture. The Germans said they foiled a Russian attempt to block their retreat.

Russians Pound

Bases Barring Way to Poland

Reds Take 460 Towns; Nazis Claim 'Major Success' on Dnieper

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—With the Russian and German Ukrainian armies locked in a terrific struggle for Kiev and the lower Dnieper River Valley, Red Army Air Force bombers have unleashed a bombardment against three White Russian rail centers barring the way to invasion of German-held Poland and the Baltic states.

The Moscow radio said today that Mogilev, Orsha and Vitebsk, strongly fortified German bases in White Russia, were pounded for the second straight night by large formations of Russian bombers.

This operation evidently was intended to soften up Nazi defense lines and pave the way for advancing Red Army forces which yesterday surged forward over rain-soaked terrain to reach the Pronya River, 29 miles east of Mogilev and 17 miles west of Cherikov, capture of which was announced earlier in the day.

5,500 Nazis Killed.

The Soviet columns rolled westward through 460 towns and villages, killing more than 5,500 Germans and collecting huge stocks of abandoned war material which the Germans had failed to destroy, a communique said.

The war bulletin, detailing land advances in the White Russian sector, said other drives were aimed at Gomel and Vitebsk. The Germans brought up artillery to meet the advance on Vitebsk and counterattacked several times, it said, but Red Army shock troops battled their way to a stubbornly defended height.

The Germans also were fighting desperately to hold Gomel, further to the south. Here defenses studded with numerous blockhouses and pillboxes checked the Soviet forces, although they succeeded in breaking through at some points. Red Army troops were reported within 11 miles of Gomel several days ago.

Nazis Claim Victory on Dnieper.

The Moscow bulletin, for the second straight day, avoided mention of the Ukrainian fighting, but Nazi broadcasts claimed a "major defensive success" near Zaporozhe on the great bend of the Dnieper River.

Here, the German high command communique said, the Russians lost 140 out of 250 tanks in a mass attack on German forces defending that river and rail center. Berlin said the Russians attacked with 15 infantry divisions and six tank

brigades, backed by heavy artillery support, along a 70-mile front.

German commentators maintained that the shortened German lines permitted them greater mobility in meeting Russian attacks and that their artillery concentrations were effectively checking Russian attempts to cross the Dnieper in force.

Kiev Fighting Not Mentioned.

Fighting at Kiev, where one of the decisive battles of the war appears to be in the making, was not mentioned in either the Russian or German communiques.

The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded here by the Associated Press, reported that Leningrad had been shelled by long-range German guns again yesterday.

The German broadcast, quoting a DNB dispatch, also announced that the Nazis had evacuated Kremenchug, important bridgehead on the east side of the Dnieper River, between Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk, capture of which was announced Wednesday by Premier Stalin.

DNB said, according to the Berlin broadcast, that "while German troops during the last few days have reached the Dnieper at all points during their anticipated disengaging movements on the southern front, detachments of German divisions from the strong bridgehead in front of the town of Kremenchug covered the detachments retreating across the Dnieper."

Civilians Driven West.

DNB said that the Russian attempt to block the retreat was foiled and that bridges and other war installations were blown up as the Germans retreated to the south bank of the Dnieper.

"The entire population left the town with the German troops," the DNB dispatch added.

Russian communiques for days have reported that during their retreat across the Ukraine the Germans have been driving Russian civilians before them, to finally be removed to Germany where they would be forced into "slave labor" battalions. The DNB dispatch was interpreted here as confirming the Russian assertions.

Finns Ignore Mussolini Regime

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 2 (AP)—Finland will take no steps toward recognizing Benito Mussolini's new "government," the Helsinki correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet predicted today. Finns emphasize that the Italian Legation in Helsinki has announced that it would remain loyal to King Victor Emmanuel.

GERMANY 'DENIES' SOVIET PEACE DEAL

Berlin Foreign Office Dismisses Stories of Separate Pact to End War With Russia

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 2 (AP).—For several weeks Berlin propagandists have been circulating "denials" of rumors of a separate peace with Russia. The denials were apparently planted with the objective of creating mistrust among the Allies.

The latest of these denials came from Berlin today in dispatches to Stockholm. They quoted German Foreign Office commentators as saying that there was no basis for such rumors. "The German and Russian war is a battle between two revolutionary systems and there can be no compromise when such gigantic forces are matched," the spokesman was quoted as saying.

Sabotage Behind Nazi Lines

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2 (AP).—A picture of widespread sabotage and destruction of Nazi installations in White Russia, into which strong Russian formations are pushing, was presented today by a Berlin dispatch.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Minister of Civil Administration in eastern occupied territory, who spoke at a state funeral for Commissioner General Wilhelm Kube, who was slain in White Russia, quoted a letter from Kube concerning the difficulties of Nazi occupation officials.

The letter told of the sabotage and destruction of German installations—particularly railways—which resulted in frequent interruption of supplies destined for the Nazi army. Fifteen per cent of the Nazi leaders engaged in White Russia in controlling farms and forests have been killed by Russian guerrillas, the letter said.

...nk Torpedo Used by Nazis in Russia

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 2—The Germans are using a new anti-tank land torpedo that resembles a small tank about the size of a motorcycle sidecar and is operated by remote control, the Moscow radio said today in quoting a Tass dispatch.

The broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor in London said the torpedo carried about 150 pounds of explosive in its nose and had a reel of cable at the rear leading back to an operator who might be in a shelter up to 1,500 yards away. The operator guides the machine and sets off the explosive by electricity.

The Russians have found that the best defense is to cut the cable, the broadcast said.

Find 40,000 Slain Reds Buried in Stalino Mine

London, Oct. 2 (AP).—The bodies of more than 40,000 Russians slain by the Germans have been found crammed into the shaft of a mine near Stalino, Alexei Tolstoi charged in an article entitled "I Demand Vengeance," which the Moscow radio broadcast in English tonight.

The broadcast quoted Tolstoi as saying that a special state commission "is now investigating whether the Germans threw their victims down the shaft alive or whether they shot them first."

Tolstoi also charged that the Germans inaugurated their rule of Kharkov in December, 1941, "by slaughtering literally the whole Jewish population of the city, some 23,000 to 24,000 persons including even babies. The bodies were piled into two big pits."

"I was a witness when these pits were opened," the broadcast quoted Tolstoi, "and this massacre was committed with a high degree of refined torture so that the victims might undergo every possible agony."

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (AP).—The Allied occupation of Naples was announced to the Russian people in a four-line dispatch on the back pages of Moscow newspapers today.

Germans Shift Peasants To West Ukraine Farms

Mass Removal From East Is Reported in Food Drive

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2 (AP).—The Germans are conducting a mass removal of peasants from the eastern to the western farming districts of the Ukraine in order to produce foodstuffs for Nazi armies and to help relieve Germany's shortage of agricultural workers, it was reported today.

Thousands of Russians are crowding the Ukrainian roads, the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper "Tidningen" said. One German war correspondent reported seeing from 40,000 to 50,000 wagons and 250,000 peasants in one area headed westward.

With the fertile farmlands of the eastern Ukraine now in the battle zone, the Germans hope to compensate for the loss of those farmlands by intensifying farming in the western area, known as the "breadbasket" and one of Germany's most cherished war prizes.

RUSSIANS APPROVE CHOICE OF HARRIMAN

Expect New Ambassador to Restore Harmony in U.S. Missions

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Soviet Government was understood today to have given quick agreement to the appointment of W. Averell Harriman as United States Ambassador at Moscow.

Mr. Harriman is expected to reestablish harmony among the American missions here as a new representative of the State Department. Admiral William H. Standley, who resigned as Ambassador yesterday, previously complained of the lack of cooperation between the embassy and the American Supply Mission under Brig. Gen. Philip Faymonville.

The new American Ambassador is expected to come to Moscow soon, but the date of his arrival has not been announced. He will be the fifth man to serve as United States diplomatic representative to the Soviet Union.

FRANCO SEES THREAT

Madrid, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco last night told the Spanish people in a radio broadcast that as the world war continues the possibility of the spread of Communism appears more clearly.

Discussing the country's social program as applied through Falange syndicates, the Spanish leader praised Falange youth organizations, then added in a general sense: "Don't look at our generation. It's not worth while. A changing of the guard is near."

Naples Fall Gets 4 Lines in Moscow

Nazis Purge Jews in Denmark; Swedes Offer Haven to Victims

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2. — The Germans have started a purge of Denmark's 6,000 Jews, they announced officially at Berlin and Copenhagen today, opening a secret police-storm troop reign of terror which prompted Sweden to intercede quickly tonight with an offer of haven for the victims and a warning to the Nazi oppressors.

The Swedish government announced formally that it had asked Germany to permit Danish Jews to come to Sweden, but a Swedish spokesman said there were strong rumors that the Germans already had begun to deport the Jews to Germany and Poland.

German officials announced that the Jews were being "removed from public life" in Denmark. Widespread arrests, made only after storm troop and Gestapo (secret police) reinforcements had been sent into Denmark, were begun on the night of Sept. 30 and early yesterday morning, coinciding with the Jewish holidays. The raids were reported to have continued through yesterday.

The Swedish Minister at Berlin, the Swedish government's announcement said tonight, formally offered refuge for Danish Jews, at the same time telling Nazi officials that the purge would have what he described as "serious repercussions" in Sweden.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman at Stockholm, in announcing the Swedish offer, said he was not prepared to comment on the nature of the "repercussions." So far, he said, Berlin has failed to reply to the offer.

The Swedish government is providing care for Jewish refugees who already have fled to Sweden. Three hundred reached Sweden yesterday.

Although the state of siege in Denmark continued today in full force, establishing a record length of more than a month, Danish resistance to the Germans appeared to be hardening instead of slackening.

Today's German announcement of the purge said that Danish soldiers interned during the period of open revolt against the Nazis in late August would be released soon. Danish sources here said that Prince Viggo, a nephew of King Christian X and an active officer in the Hussars, is the only member of the royal family still interned.

Today's German announcement at Copenhagen said: "Interned Danish soldiers will be released within a few days by order of competent German quarters. An official German statement Saturday emphasized that it is now possible to fulfill the wish of the Danish population for the friends of the interned soldiers, because elements have been removed which continually poisoned the atmosphere.

"The speed of the release depends upon technical conditions. The German measures mentioned in the statement refer to Jews who are accused of having considerably accentuated the situation in Denmark by their anti-German agitation and their moral and material support of terror and sabotage actions. By the German measures, they will be deprived of the possibility of further affecting public life."

The German announcement failed to make clear whether the Jews were being interned in Denmark, Germany or Poland or whether they were being deported to eastern Europe to work on German fortifications and roads—the possibilities regarded here as most likely.

4 U. S. Bombers Felled In Switzerland, One By Antiaircraft Fire

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 2.—Four American bombers were shot down yesterday over Swiss territory during a fight with German fighter planes, including one definitely downed by Swiss antiaircraft fire, a communique announced today.

Two of the bombers fell near Landquart, another between Alvaneu-Bad and Bergun, and the fourth in the Santis region, the announcement said. It added that the bodies of seven flyers had been found and that other crew members had parachuted to safety.

The Zuricher Neue Zeitung said five men of a second crew were probably killed.

The planes were part of a formation of 60 to 100 which encountered Nazi opposition during the raid on German objectives and battled it out in the sky over the St. Moritz resort area in Eastern Switzerland close to the Austrian-Italian frontier.

Berlin 'D... Offering P...

30.24-9001

Separate Peace

Axis-Inspired Rumors Say a Russian Move Similar to '39 Pact Is Expected

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 2 (AP).—A Budapest dispatch to the Swiss newspaper "La Suisse" today brought into the open, reports, of Axis origin, that Germany offered Russia an armistice in June, 1942, and that Russia now is expected to take surprising new political measures in relation to Germany comparable with those of 1939.

In 1939 Russia and Germany signed a non-aggression pact, a move which proved a prelude to Germany's opening hostilities against Poland.

[For several weeks Berlin propagandists have been busy circulating "denials" of rumors of a separate peace with Russia. The denials apparently were planted, with the objective of creating mistrust among the Allies.

[The latest of these denials came from Berlin Saturday in Berlin dispatches to Stockholm which quoted German Foreign Ministry commentators as saying there was no basis for such rumors. "The German and Russian war is a battle between two revolutionary systems, and there can be no compromise when such gigantic forces are matched," the spokesman was quoted as saying.]

Rumors Sweep Balkans

The Budapest dispatch attributed its information directly to a Rumanian Foreign Ministry press conference. Similar stories from Berlin, Bucharest and Vichy last week spoke of Russian negotiations through Japan.

The Budapest dispatch said official German denials had served to increase rather than halt the rumors throughout the Balkans. Official Balkan circles were reported much concerned because any understanding might seriously involve their own positions.

The Budapest dispatch said Rumanian informants did not believe in an armistice in the full sense of the word but "in an event of a political nature which could surprise world opinion."

Private information, still of German origin, said that Russia was using the Free Germany Committee organized in Moscow in discussions with the German military set, hoping that any armistice understanding would include a replacement of the Nazi regime.

Would Retire to '39 Border

"La Suisse" said the German offer of an armistice on June 17, 1942, included withdrawal of German troops to the frontier of Sept. 29, 1939, across Poland, resignation of Fuehrer Hitler and assumption of power by Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, the chief of the high command. It reported that there were similar offers now, but that the triumvirate was not mentioned.

The Budapest report said the 1942 armistice talks broke down because Russia wanted, in addition to the Baltic territories, Memel and Koenigsberg, in East Prussia, as bases, occupation of Danzig and all the territories Russia held on June 21, 1941.

Furthermore, Russia "refused to treat with a National Socialist (Nazi) government of whatever nature," the Budapest dispatch said.

The reports of negotiations had become of such a serious nature that the Rumanian Premier, Marshal Ion Antonescu, was said to have made a demand on Berlin for information. He was assured, it was said, that the German high command was "firmly determined to defend Rumanian territory."

Red Envoy Says Nazis Lie

The Russian Ambassador to Sweden, Alexandra Kollantay, who is the world's first woman ambassador, yesterday "gave the lie to the German propaganda rumors of a separate German-Russian peace and prophesied still closer relations between Russia and the Western powers after the war," the London radio reported Saturday night.

Her views were expressed at an interview given to the correspondent in Sweden of "The London Daily Express," the broadcast added. It was recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

BRITISH LINER SUNK; 500 ABOARD PERISH

Loss of Ceramic, Torpedoed by U-Boat Last November in Atlantic, Is Revealed

WHOLE FAMILIES VICTIMS

Germans Say 18,700-Ton Ship Was Sent Down in Storm and One Survivor Was Found

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Oct. 2 (AP)—News of one of the worst ocean tragedies of the war—the sinking without a trace of the 18,700-ton British liner Ceramic with more than 500 passengers aboard last November—was officially released today by naval authorities.

The Ceramic was sunk, presumably by an enemy submarine, somewhere in the Atlantic while en route to Capetown from England. The official announcement was withheld almost a year because of uncertainty over the fate of passengers and crew.

The exact number of casualties was not known, but it was reported the ship carried more than 500 persons and authorities are still without official news of any survivors.

The Germans announced last December they had sunk the Ceramic with a submarine torpedo in heavy seas and claimed to have picked up one survivor at the time. A person representing himself as the survivor later broadcast over the German radio a version of his rescue by a Nazi U-boat.

According to the German version the Ceramic sank quickly during a gale and lifeboats could not be launched.

The passenger list included many South African and Australian families who were completely wiped out.

The German announcement had said the ship was carrying troops to North Africa.

The Ceramic, owned by Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., had its home port at Southampton, England. It was built in 1913 at Belfast and was 655 feet long. It normally ran between Australia and England.

The ship battled a submarine in the South Atlantic in 1942 and was said to have probably sunk the submarine. She had left Liverpool carrying 360 passengers to South Africa, but turned in at Rio de Janeiro with fuel and stores exhausted after that U-boat encounter.

WAR SPREADS IN AEGEAN SEA

British And Greeks Reported Fighting Nazis For Control Of Inner Isles

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Oct. 1 (Delayed)—A large-scale military campaign for control of the inner islands of the Aegean is in progress just out of earshot of Turkey, but amazingly few of the battle reach these neutral shores.

Passengers on a Turkish steamer returning from Izmir on a voyage along the Turkish Aegean coast today reported rumors that Allied forces had occupied the Greek island of Khios (Chios), and said they heard cannonading from the direction of Mytilene (Lesbos), another Greek island near the Turkish shore.

Turks Hear Roar Of War

Khios is about midway between the Italian Dodecanese islands and the Dardanelles, and Mytilene is only about fifty miles south of the Dardanelles.

Watchers along Turkey's eastern coastline are able to hear the distant rumble as the Germans bomb islands already in Allied hands and as the Allies concentrate on new objectives in the island-dotted sea.

The campaign apparently is a joint effort of the British and Greeks who have been trained in the Middle East. There are no reports of American participation.

Refuse To Discuss Fighting

British military personnel stationed in Turkey became indignant over reports from Turkey that Lero and Coo in the Dodecanese and the Greek Island of Samos to the north had been captured almost a week before the occupation was announced by the Allied Middle East command at Cairo. The British military refuse to discuss the fighting, either with American or British correspondent.

Watchers along the coast south of Izmir witnessed a heavy German air raid on Coo and Lero three days ago in which it was estimated at least sixty German bombers participated.

As Springboard For Mainland

Such a heavy attack is the best indication of the importance attached to the drive against the islands which might be developed into bases for a campaign into the Greek mainland.

The Allied occupation forces are believed to be well dug in, however, and there are indications that they already are spreading their sphere of activity.

Air activity over the Aegean has grown tremendously.

A British Spitfire crashed on Turkish soil yesterday, while three others came down earlier in the week.

The Istanbul press reported all the occupants were killed when another plane crashed, while fourteen crew members were interned when their plane were forced to land. Two of the latter crew members were wounded.

Crash Of British Transport

In addition a troop transport is known to have crashed in the water just off shore, leaving sixteen more British soldiers to be interned. The large transport was speeding along just a few feet above the water when the glare of the sun caused the pilot to lose control for an instant.

Allied troops apparently have been brought into the islands almost entirely by air, as the Germans still control an island screen based on Crete and Rhodes at the entrance to the Aegean. This control makes the use of water transports almost impossible.

The Allied forces being used are not believed to be large, but they are receiving cooperation from Italians in the area and from Greek civilians on the islands.

Greek Island Reported Taken

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 1 (Delayed) (AP)—Passengers on the Turkish steamer Ege reported rumors upon return from a voyage along the Aegean Coast today that Allied forces had occupied the Greek island of Chios.

Chios is near the Turkish coast and is about midway between the Dodecanese and Leros Islands.

BURMA SOFTENED FOR ALLIED DRIVE

Japanese Transport Is So Wrecked, Defense Is Nearly Impossible, Says Air Chief

MITCHELLS RAVAGE THAZI

Destroy Rolling Stock, Tracks —Akyab Put to Flames— Indo-China Shipping Hit

TENTH UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, India, Oct. 2 (AP)—United States Air Forces, by pounding Burma at an increasing pace, already have made a "successful defense by the Japanese nearly impossible," Brig. Gen. Howard C. Davidson declared at a press conference today.

"We have seriously hampered the movement of all Japanese supplies and reinforcements," the commander of the Tenth United States Army Air Force declared. "In many cases we have stopped them altogether. Shipping at Rangoon has been disrupted to a point that supplies entering that primary point are far below the level required to maintain the Japanese adequately in Burma."

Pointing out that the air blows had been mostly of a strategic nature to disrupt supply lines, he said, "We have been busy getting prepared adequately to do this job right, once we start," and he added:

"The formation of the Southeast Asia Command and the appointment of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as Allied commander are definite indications that the time is not far off when our enemy will begin to feel the weight of these preparations."

September a Banner Month

He said the month of September was the Tenth Air Force's "record for the monsoon season and the second largest month in our history from the standpoint of tonnage of bombs dropped. It exceeded the previous month of August by 50 per cent."

About 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped, he related. Combat crews went on missions on every day of the month except two.

Four American planes were lost, but only two due to enemy action, while destroying five interceptors and probably destroying several others.

"Our job has been to prevent the Japanese from making preparation to withstand the forthcoming Allied assault," General Davidson said. "We believe we have succeeded—that the offensive will confirm this without doubt."

He added that "we already can afford fighter support for ground operations about 200 miles radius from our bases."

He introduced Lieut. Philip Robertson of Manistique, Mich., who recently spent eight hours and fifty-five minutes over Burma in a photo reconnaissance plane and reported "river shipping and rail traffic greatly decreased."

Wide Damage Done in Burma

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 2 (AP)—American Mitchell bombers dumped more than twenty-six tons of explosives on Japanese troop concentrations and rail installations at Thazi, sixty miles south of Mandalay in Burma, yesterday without losing a plane, United States Tenth Air Force headquarters announced today.

The bombers destroyed much rolling stock and trackage and leveled near-by buildings with direct hits. One formation destroyed enemy-occupied barracks west of the yards.

An earlier Allied communiqué disclosed that RAF Wellington bombers raided the town of Akyab on the west coast of Burma last night, starting huge fires, one of which was visible for fifty miles.

Other bomber formations attacked Japanese troops' positions at Gwazon on the Mayu Peninsula and the village of Homalin on the upper Chindwin River. Direct hits were scored on buildings and huts, and Mohawks, taking part in the Homalin attack, followed up the bombing with machine gun strafing.

Beaufighters swept enemy shipping and land installations along the Chindwin and Irrawaddy Rivers. A large river steamer was left in flames and four paddle steamers, two smaller steamers and several sampans were attacked.

All Allied aircraft returned to base safely, the communiqué said.

Liberator Bombers Raid Japanese Ships Off Asia

Strike at Foe Near Indo-China and in South China Sea

CHUNGKING, Oct. 2 (AP).—American B-24 Liberator bombers with P-40 Warhawk escorts carried out two attacks on Japanese shipping Thursday, damaging a 100-foot gunboat near Fort Bayard, Indo-China, and bombing a 100-foot freighter in the South China Sea.

An announcement from Lieutenant Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said results of the China Sea attack were not observed. The Americans suffered no losses.

Meanwhile, belated Chinese reports said that a reinforced Japanese advance from the Fu River region of Kiangsi Province had been halted by a Chinese counter-attack last Wednesday but that heavy fighting was still in progress.

Japanese launches loaded with troops attempted to attack Chinese positions near Nanyang, Kwangtung Province, but were beaten off, the communique said.

Chinese forces attacking Sept. 27 at strategic points southeast of Shaklung in Kwangtung Province inflicted casualties and took prisoners before putting the Japanese to flight, it concluded.

Bombay, Oct. 2 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi was 75 years old today and his birthday anniversary was the signal for a nationwide celebration which his followers opened under considerable handicaps.

The All-India Congress leader still is detained at the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona, where he has been held since August 9, 1942, and authorities banned public demonstrations at Madras, Bombay and many other sections.

Finschhafen's Fall Announced By MacArthur

Australians Who Fought at Alamein Capture Japanese Base, Control Huon Gulf

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 3 (Sunday).—The bitterly defended air and sea base at Finschhafen, in northeastern New Guinea, was captured at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by Australia's famed 9th Division in a final charge that drove the Japanese defenders before them, General Douglas MacArthur announced in a communique today.

Supported by a damaging aerial assault by American attack and dive-bombers, the Australians attacked the village from two directions and overcame opposition from the enemy's pillbox defenses. Japanese marines who defended the base held on as long as possible and then scattered before the Australians' rifle and machine-gun fire. Some Japanese took to the hills and jungle and others died on the field.

There was no mention of the Australians taking any prisoners in their final assault. No official estimate had been given of the size of the garrison defending Finschhafen, the third enemy base in New Guinea to fall in as many weeks.

Elements of the Australian division which took Finschhafen originally alnded twelve miles east of Lae on Sept. 4. While another force which landed only ten days ago six miles north of Finschhafen was held on the northern outskirts of the village by fixed defenses, the Lae force fought through forty-

(Continued on page 33, col.)

eight miles of the worst jungle country in New Guinea to make the capture.

The Australian 9th Division won fame at Alamein. Later it was brought from the desert in Egypt and received extensive training in jungle warfare.

The capture of Finschhafen by breaking through fixed Japanese defenses gave the Allies complete control of Huon Gulf, which overlooks Japanese-held New Britain, only seventy miles away.

30.24 - 9003

General MacArthur's spokesman said 100 bodies of Japanese marines, generally considered the enemy's best troops, were found at Finschhafen when the Australians broke through.

Capture Made in Ten Days

The capture of Finschhafen in ten days was General MacArthur's shortest operation yet against a major Japanese position. Lae, sixty miles to the west, fell in twelve days. In other campaigns, in both New Guinea and the Solomons, weeks were required to rout the Japanese from machine-gun emplacements such as were encountered at Finschhafen, a one time German missionary village.

The communique said: "Our ground forces have captured Finschhafen. All organized enemy resistance has been overcome and the entire area is now in our hands. The final onslaught was preceded by air preparation of attack and dive-bombers on the enemy's positions near Kakakog, following which our ground forces took them by assault. Finschhafen itself fell on Saturday morning to troops of the 9th Australian Division at 11 o'clock."

In the final assault the Aussies braved strong Japanese fire and silenced the Nipponese machine guns with hand grenades. The Japanese pulled back, taking advantage of each height and stubbornly contesting every yard. At times the Australian desert veterans were forced virtually to scale perpendicular heights to get at the foe.

Allied Losses Light

Throughout the campaign, the spokesman said, Allied losses have been much lighter than the enemy's.

The Australians themselves described the Japanese as much easier foes than the Germans in the desert. One Australian officer said that Allied troops would have been unable to cross the Bumi River, two miles north of Finschhafen, if Germans had been opposing them. The Bumi is thirty yards wide and was well covered by enemy machine-gun fire.

Japanese forces, the spokesman said, are now scattered over a wide area and the Australians are in pursuit. He said there had been particularly sharp fighting the last few days around Sattelberg, northwest of Finschhafen.

The communique also disclosed that American surface units, presumably PT boats based in the South Pacific, caught a fleet of enemy barges moving toward Kolombangara, in the New Georgia group on the night of Sept. 29 and morning of Sept. 30 and sank nine. A spokesman said three more later were destroyed. It was believed that the barge action was part of an apparent Japanese move to rescue their troops from the Vila base on Kolombangara.

Allied medium, torpedo and dive-bombers twice attacked the Japanese barge depot at Kakasa, on Choiseul Island in the Solomons, starting fires and causing damage, the communique said.

Kakasa is the base for the barges plying under cover of night between that point and Vila.

Reconnaissance planes over Kavieng, New Ireland, attacked and damaged a 2,000-ton freighter the communique reported.

10-DAY FIGHT ENDS IN FALL OF ENEMY BASE

American Airmen Support Final Assault On New Guinea Village

Victory Gives MacArthur Control Of Entire Huon Gulf Area

OCT 4 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Sunday*, Oct. 3—The bitterly defended air and sea base at Finschhafen in northeast New Guinea was captured at 11 A. M. Saturday by Australia's famed Ninth Division in a final charge that drove the Japanese defenders before them.

Supported by a damaging aerial assault by American attack and dive bombers, the Australians attacked the village from two directions and overcame opposition from the enemy's pillbox defenses.

Japanese marines who defended the base held on as long as possible and then scattered before the Australians' rifle and machine-gun fire.

No Mention Of Prisoners

Some Japanese took to the hills and jungle and others fell on the field.

There was no mention of the Australian "diggers" taking any prisoners in their final assault. No official estimate had been g of the size of the garrison defe ing Finschhafen.

Elements of the Australian division which took Finschhafen originally landed twelve miles east of Lae on September 4. While another force which landed only ten days ago six miles north of Finschhafen was held on the northern outskirts of the village by fixed defenses, the Lae force fought through forty-eight miles of the worst jungle country in New Guinea to make the capture.

Shortest Campaign Yet

Finschhafen is the third major Japanese position captured since September 12 when Salamaua fell to the Allies. Lae was taken September 16.

The capture of Finschhafen in ten days was general MacArthur's shortest operation yet against a major Japanese position. Lae, sixty miles to the west, fell in twelve days.

In other campaigns, at Buna, Gona and Munda, weeks were required to rout the Japanese from their coconut palm machine-gun emplacements such as were encountered at Finschhafen, a one-time German missionary village.

"Entire Area In Our Hands"

The communique said:

"Our ground forces have captured Finschhafen. All organized enemy resistance has been over- (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)
c[illegible]nd the entire area is now in o[illegible] hands.

"The final onslaught was preceded by air preparations of attack and dive bombers on the enemy's positions near Kakakog following which our ground forces took them by assault.

"Finschhafen itself fell on Saturday morning to troops of the Ninth Australian Division at 11 o'clock."

Won Fame At El Alamein

This division won fame for its action in El Alamein. Later it was brought from the desert in Egypt and given extensive training in jungle warfare.

Their capture of Finschhafen by breaking through fixed Japanese defenses gave the Allies complete control of Huon Gulf which overlooks Japanese-held New Britain only seventy miles away.

MacArthur's spokesman said one hundred bodies of Japanese marines, generally considered the enemy's best troops, were found at Finschhafen when the Australians broke through.

Grenades Silence Jap Guns

The final assault was a typical jungle one. The Aussies braved heavy Japanese fire and silenced the Nipponese machine guns with hand grenades.

The Japanese pulled back, taking advantage of each height and stubbornly contesting every yard.

At times the Australian desert veterans were forced virtually to scale perpendicular heights to get at the foe.

Throughout the campaign, Gen. MacArthur's spokesman said, Allied losses have been much lighter than the enemy's.

The Australians themselves described the Japanese as much easier foes than the Germans in the desert. Ane Australian officer said that Allied troops would have been unable to cross the Bumi river, two miles north of Finschhafen if the Germans had been opposing them. The Bumi is 30 yards wide and was well covered by enemy machine gun fire.

Japanese forces, the spokesman said, are now scattered over a wide area and the Australians are in hot pursuit. He said there had been particularly sharp fighting around Sattelberg the last few days. Sattelberg is a few miles to the northwest of Finschhafen.

Jap Barges Sunk

Other activity was far overshadowed by the work of ground troops, but American surface units, presumably PT boats based in the south Pacific, caught a fleet of Jap barges moving toward Kolombangara in the New Georgia group the night of Sept 29 and morning of Sept. 30 and sank nine. A spokesman said three more later were destroyed.

It was believed the barge action was part of an apparent Japanese move to rescue their troops from Vila on Kolombangara.

At the same time medium, torpedo and dive bombers twice attacked the Japanese barge depot at Kakasa on Choiseul islands in the Solomons, starting fires and causing heavy damage.

Kakasa is the base for the barges plying under cover of night between that point and Vila.

Reconnaissance planes over Kavieng, New Ireland, attacked and damaged a 2,000 ton freighter.

Japs Being Driven Out Of Central Solomons, Periled on New Guinea

Foe Loses Destroyer And Two Merchantmen From Relief Convoy

OCT 3 1943

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 2.—Relentless air and ground pressure appeared today to be driving the Japanese out of the Central into the Northern Solomons and to pose new perils for them on New Guinea.

In the Solomons, they are about to be pushed off Vella Lavella. At a mounting cost in ships, the latest being a destroyer and two merchantmen, they also seem to be pulling out their 10,000-man garrison piecemeal from Kolombangara.

On New Guinea, where slowly advancing Australians have ringed in Finschhafen, an Allied menace to Madang on up the coast took form in the Ramu River Valley.

Jap Disaster Seen.

Today's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters supplied more pieces to a growing picture of Japanese disaster in the Solomons. The day before, South Pacific headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey said the Japanese appeared to be sending supplies down to their isolated garrison at Vila, Kolombangara, for a holding force and then bringing out men on the return trip. Vila is squeezed between American forces which captured New Georgia and others which hold most of Vella Lavella.

Today's communique said an 11-ship enemy convoy, heading toward Vila, was caught by Liberators in Bougainville Strait Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. Bombs exploded the destroyer as it sent up antiaircraft fire. In addition to the two cargo ships sunk, a third was damaged and the other ships were dispersed.

On Vella Lavella American soldiers are closing in on remaining enemy groups at the northern end of the island. Tuesday 90 Japanese were killed while trying to flee and the enemy's situation is so precarious that the trapped troops must rely on supplies dropped by parachute.

Closing in on Finschhafen.

The Japanese line of sea retreat in the Solomons is reported to be by barge and boat to staging points on Choiseul Island, thence to Bougainville, the last big enemy holding barring the way to the stronghold of Rabaul, New Britain.

On New Guinea, Finschhafen, only 70 overwater miles from New Britain, was encroached from three sides. Australians fought in the northern outskirts, only a few miles behind it and along the south coast at Cape Creton, 7 airline miles away.

Inland from the Huon Peninsula Australians moving out of the Markham Valley northwest of Lae have reached the Ramu River at a point about 60 miles south of Madang. The Ramu flows through a valley northwestward back of Madang. In that sector an Australian patrol ambushed 100 Japanese, killing 45 and wounding many more.

Attack on Convoy Described

UNITED STATES HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Oct. 2 (AP)—The first large enemy surface force to venture into Solomon Island waters in many weeks was in flight today after suffering severe damage in coming under a series of running attacks from United States Liberator bombers.

Of eleven ships making up the convoy, the Japanese lost one ship sunk for certain, one presumed sunk and two damaged, including a two-stack destroyer. American losses were confined to the damaging of one Liberator.

[This new blow against enemy shipping was announced in General MacArthur's communiqué yesterday.]

A spokesman at headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., South Pacific commander, said reconnaissance planes spotted the Japanese convoy of destroyers and several troop and cargo vessels on the afternoon of Tuesday, Sept. 28, coming down from Buka Island at the top of the Solomons step-ladder.

The first attack came at 7 P. M. Tuesday. Liberator bombers followed with a series of running attacks until early hours of Wednesday between Choiseul and Bougainville islands in the upper Solomons. When it first came under attack the convoy was heading back toward Bougainville. Liberators smashed into the formation about fifteen miles northwest of Choiseul Bay.

Admiral Halsey's spokesman would not speculate whether their direction indicated that the Japanese completed their mission, which presumably might be in the evacuation of Japanese troops which had reached Choiseul staging points from besieged Kolombangara.

There was a possibility as well that the Japanese force turned back and had not dared to complete their mission once it was known they had been discovered by United States patrol planes.

The headquarters spokesman said that in the first attack Liberators singled out the largest enemy ship, of a type not identified, and sent two direct hits crashing on its stern. The vessel was badly damaged.

Less than four hours later a Liberator caught the last ship in the convoy and laid two heavy bombs amidship. Tremendous explosions followed and the fire was visible for twenty miles. This ship was presumed sunk.

By 8:30 P. M. Tuesday the enemy ships had proceeded northwest and were hit off the east coast of Kieta, Bougainville.

Liberators scored three possible and four direct hits upon what appeared to be a two-stack Japanese destroyer. The destroyer fought back with heavy anti-aircraft fire, damaging one United States plane. But the ack-ack quickly diminished after bomb hits were scored. It was not known whether the destroyer sank.

Ten minutes later in the same area a similar attack was carried out on what was probably a cargo transport ship. It was seen to turn on its side and go under.

While official sources here were not certain of final results of the sea and air engagement, it was agreed that the enemy had suffered a "stiff blow" in attempting to run the American blockade.

Small Boats Had Big Part.

(The following was written by Staff Sergt. Samuel E. Stavisky of Washington, D. C., and Chelsea, Mass., Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by the Associated Press.)

Rendova Island (Delayed)—Their craft are the "small fry" of the Navy, but the three and four-man crews who operate them landed the Marines on Guadalcanal, the Army in Africa, and both in the central Solomons.

In the invasion of the New Georgia stronghold of the Japanese, no sooner did the small craft establish an invasion base among the isles and islets of Rendova Harbor than they were shuttling men and munitions to the advance beachheads on the very rim of Munda airfield. Harassed with fly-like persistency by Jap strafing planes, the crews of the boats fought back with their light machine guns.

Among them are Seaman First Class Walter T. Galamager, 23 years old, of 53 Reeve Place, Brooklyn, and his mate, Fireman Second Class Thomas M. Hand, 22, of 373 East 137th street, the Bronx. They were in on four American invasion landings—Guadalcanal, Funa Futi (Ellice Islands), Rendova and Munda. And there are lads who struck at Casablanca and other invasion points along the North African coast, like Coxswain Marshall S. Bacon, 20, of Maplewood, N. J.

'Swede' Larsen Rescued

Torpedo Squadron 8 Hero and Companion Are Saved in Pacific

GUADALCANAL, Oct. 2 (AP).—Luck was with Lieutenant Commander Harold H. Larsen, known as "Swede" Larsen, of Birmingham, Ala., former commander of the Navy's Torpedo Squadron 8, and Sergeant C. E. Woods, of Seattle, after their torpedo plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire near Vila, Kolombangara Island.

The plane went out of control and caught fire but made a perfect landing, [illegible] sliding along the

143 Nazis From Chile To Sail to Be Exchanged

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 2.—Traveling by special train from Santiago, 143 German nationals, including Ambassador Von Schen and other members of the German diplomatic staff in Chile, arrived here early today preparatory to sailing aboard the liner Cabo de Hornos for Lisbon, where they will be exchanged.

Davies Declares Russia Will Keep Ties to Allies

He Predicts Co-operation and Respect for Pledges

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 2 (AP).—Continued co-operation by Russia with her Allies was predicted by Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador at Moscow, who arrived here last night for what he said would be a ten-day vacation.

"Russia will not break her promises with England or the other United Nations," Davies said. "The word of the Soviet government is as good as that of any other of the nations fighting Germany.

"Russia will not impose nor try to impose her political, social or economic doctrines in Europe or in the rest of the world after the war. Russia does not have territorial ambitions. Stalin wants others to respect his doctrines and he will respect those of others."

Russia also will keep on fighting until Germany and her allies are defeated, Davies asserted, adding: "Japan has treaties with Russia, but I believe the Japanese will break them at their convenience. Japan considers Russia its natural enemy. Russia wants peace, but does not flee from war."

JAPANESE REVISE GOVERNMENT AGAIN

Ministries Merged to 'Stabilize Food and Transportation

Two further changes in the Japanese Government structure were "formally" approved by the Japanese Cabinet yesterday in a special meeting at the official residence of Premier Hideki Tojo, the Tokyo radio declared in a broadcast to Japanese areas.

As reported to the Office of War Information by United States Government monitors, the Tokyo radio said the following changes had been decided upon, effective Nov. 1:

A new Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to combine the present Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

A new Transportation and Communications Ministry to combine the present Communications and Railway Ministries.

Toll of Convoys Is Heavy

Allies Lose Three Warships in Addition to Other Vessels—Brazilian Ship Sunk.

An Eastern Canadian Port, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—German U-boats again are lurking in the Atlantic shipping lanes after a four months' absence, and accounts from survivors today said that at least nine Allied vessels were lost from convoys last week.

Three warships acting as escorts to the convoys were officially announced as lost by Canada and Britain. One was the Canadian destroyer St. Croix, one of fifty destroyers turned over to Great Britain by the United States before Pearl Harbor. The other two were British—the corvette Polyanthus and the frigate Itchen. The St. Croix took 146 men to the bottom, Canadian Naval Minister Angus MacDonald said.

Survivors of the battle, more than 100 of whom were landed here, said that six and possibly more merchant vessels were sunk. The fiercest attack, they said, came during the three-day period beginning on September 19.

The first of the convoys to be attacked by the U-boat pack lost one ship on the night of September 18-19. The second and faster following convoy steamed into the battle area on Monday, September 20, and the Nazis attacked in full force. Two vessels were lost on that day.

Fight in Fog.

On Tuesday, September 21, a dense fog enveloped the convoys, but the U-boats held on, the survivors said. Sounding devices aboard the convoy ships constantly reported their presence and two surfaced submarines were glimpsed that day through a momentary break in the fog.

The next attack came at dawn on September 22. Two more ships were hit and sunk. That afternoon another merchant vessel was torpedoed. Her crew was successfully transferred, but were later returned to their own ship when it remained afloat. A few hours later, however, the crippled ship sank while in tow and her crew was again transferred, this time to a warship, which the survivors believe was later sunk.

More attacks followed. One ship sent out an S O S but wasn't heard from again and she, too, was believed to have gone under. Hits were seen on one or two other ships but their fate was not known.

PEARL HARBOR BLAME TRIALS ARE PUT OFF

U. S. Delays Action In Sneak Attack Cases 'In Public Interest'

Kimmel And Short Waive Any Technical Bar To Later Judgment

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 2 — Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short today waived any technical barrier against court-martial on charges of being derelict in their duties as army and navy commanders in Hawaii when the Japanese struck.

That they will not be tried until after the war was indicated in a War and Navy Department statement saying, "it has been decided to postpone proceedings against these officers until such time in the future as may be decided upon as being appropriate."

Both, the statement said, "have voluntarily agreed to waive the statute of limitations" which, if operative, would prevent trial of the men after December 7, 1943, at which time the two-year statute of limitations runs out.

Knox And Stimson Agree

Both Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, have said that the trial should not be held while it might jeopardize the war effort, indicating desires to postpone proceedings until after the war.

The preparation of charges for trial by court-martial was ordered after a report had been submitted by a Presidential commission headed by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court. The commission went to Pearl Harbor soon after the attack to make a first-hand study for the President, and on January 24, 1942, reported:

"It was a dereliction of duty on the part of each of them not to consult and confer with each other respecting the meaning and intent of the warnings (transmitted from the War and Navy departments here between November 27 and December 7, 1941) and the appropriate measures of defense required by the imminence of hostilities.

"Lacked Appreciation"

"The attitude of each, that he was not required to inform himself of, and his lack of interest in, the measures undertaken by the other to carry out the responsibility assigned to such other under the provisions of the plans then in effect, demonstrated on the part of each a lack of appreciation of the responsibilities vested in them and inherent in their positions.

"The Japanese attack was a complete surprise to the commanders, and they failed to make suitable dispositions to meet such an attack. Each failed properly to evaluate the seriousness of the situation. These errors of judgment were the effective causes for the success of the attack."

One reason which has been suggested for postponing the trial is the difficulty of bringing together the high ranking officers and the many witnesses needed.

HAWAIIANS ARE IN ITALY

Sons of Japanese Prove Good Soldiers, War Department Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—A unit of American-born Japanese fighting as part of the American forces in Italy is a sharpshooting, physically toughened bunch of men from Hawaii, the War Department reported today.

All the enlisted men in the unit, which has been in action at Salerno, are American citizens of Japanese ancestry, born in the Hawaiian Islands the Department said.

While in the final stages of their training at Camp Shelby, Miss., their constant clamor was "when do we go overseas?" the Department said, and their marksmanship was "better than average."

SENATE SLATES SECRET REPORT BY TOUR PARTY

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2 (AP).—The Senate will receive a confidential report next Wednesday from four members just back from war zones and there were indications their disclosures may have a direct bearing on later consideration of postwar economic and diplomatic policies.

Following little-used procedure, Democratic leader Barkley (D-Ky.), said he would ask the Senate to hold an executive session, from which the public and press would be barred, to hear reports from Senators Russell (D-Ga.), Mead (D-N. Y.), Brewster (R-Me.), and Lodge (R-Mass.), on their trips to all of the fighting areas except Russia.

Use of Fields Demanded.

Senator Chandler (D-Ky.), their companion, has not yet returned to Washington.

The quartet has demanded that something be done immediately to establish American rights after the war to the use of aviation fields this country is building all over the world.

They also have urged that steps be taken to remove some of the United Nations' burden from the dwindling American oil reserves so that the United States will not be drained of petroleum.

There appeared to be no doubt the Senate would hear something about British-American relations in the economic and diplomatic field. Some members want this sort of thing said only in a closed session because they fear any public discussion would have some effect on the prosecution of the war.

Two German Prisoners Escape

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2 (AP)—Donald Hostetter, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Indiana, said today that two German prisoners of war had escaped last night from the Morgan Packing Company's plant at Austin, Ind., where they had been helping to can tomatoes. A search for them has spread over the Midwest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP).—A new and quicker method of removing salt from sea water, designed to aid castaways, has been perfected by Naval M[illegible]ical Research Institute scientists in collaboration with an American commercial firm.

The new technique can make sea water drinkable three times faster and with simpler apparatus than a method announced several months ago by the Institute, the Navy demonstrators said.

Navy doctors said the newer technique produces a pint of drinking water from the Old —in 20 minutes, against an hour's time required by the older method.

Both methods involve removal of the salt by addition of certain chemicals, mixing in plastic bag containers, and separating the salt by precipitation.

The newer method calls for only one bag and one chemical; the older method requires two bags and two chemicals.

Briny—a day's supply for one man

War Dept. Delays Start Of Star Baseball Clubs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 — (AP) An indefinite delay in the major leagues' projected all-star tour of the Pacific war area was imposed today by the War department, which said conditions made the mission "inadvisable at this time."

The department made public a communication from Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, director of the Bureau of Public Relations, to Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis which said:

"I regret the necessity of informing you that the War department is forced to delay the date of departure of the overseas group for a considerable period.

"Increased activities in the Pacific have created greater demands upon transportation than was anticipated. The uncertainties which have resulted seem to make the tour inadvisable at this time.

"Let me assure you again, however, of the War department's appreciation of the desire of the baseball players and officials to be of service to the troops overseas."

To this Landis replied:

"Of course we all greatly regret that conditions beyond control have rendered the tour inadvisable at this time.

"I know the War department has given this thing earnest cooperation in an effort to provide the transportation and facilities which would have been required to accomplish its objectives. We are deeply appreciative of these efforts."

While the War department's ruling said only that there would be a considerable delay, the action appeared likely to forestall any trip of the proposed proportions this winter.

The season ends tomorrow and major league officials pointed out that the players would scatter to their homes immediately. They not only would not be in condition to play a major league brand of baseball if the tour were restored later, but many of them are expected to take war jobs and some seem certain to be inducted into military service in the "father draft."

Vichy Diplomats Here Sent South

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 2 (AP).—The Hershey Hotel today was reopened for normal operation following the departure of the Vichy French embassy staff under orders of the State Department.

The State Department ordered former French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye and his diplomatic aides transferred to Warm Springs, Va. The Vichy staff was moved into the hotel here last November.

7 MORE SAILORS DIE; 31 WOUNDED, 12 LOST

Navy, Marine and Coast Guard Casualties Now 30,246

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Navy announced today fifty casualties, including seven dead, thirty-one wounded and twelve missing.

This brings to 30,246 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 11,278 dead, 5,355 wounded, 9,470 missing and 4,143 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-

Seawater Made Drinkable Quickly by New Process

30.24-9005

commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) include:

New York

GUNNIGLE, ROBERT J., wounded; father, Edward J. Gunnigle, 220-15 Davenport Ave., Queens Village.
LAURENT, LESLIE A., wounded; mother, Mrs. Catherine Laurent, 365 Sumpter St., Brooklyn.
MOORE, PIERCE R., missing; mother, Mrs. Catherine Moore, Mechanicville.
PALMER, JOSEPH L., wounded; wife, Mrs. Helen Dorothy Palmer, 43-34 41st, Long Island City.
POTTER, CLAYTON, Jr., lieutenant (jg), missing; sister, Miss Dorothy M. Potter, 50 E. 78th St.
RYAN, MICHAEL J., wounded; wife, Mrs. Marguerite Ryan, 2615 Hubbard St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey

ELLIS, WILLIAM M., Jr., missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Melvin Ellis Sr., Metuchen.

Connecticut

MILUM, JOHN B., wounded; wife, Mrs Dorothy Elizabeth Milum, Hamden.

September Plane Output Narrowly Misses 8,000

Navy Fighter Production Up 30% Over August Total

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP).—Informed officials estimated tonight that aircraft production narrowly missed totaling 8,000 warplanes in September. To reach that goal aircraft producers would have had to deliver 388 more planes than they turned out in August. Nevertheless, the month's record will show a good gain in the total weight of aircraft produced, one official predicted, indicating satisfactory progress in the trned toward heavier types and also that the substantial 4 per cent monthly increase scored in the latest monthly tally, the largest in several months, would be repeated.

Estimates based on partial reports for the first three weeks of September showed production ahead of the August rate each week. Bomber production was well ahead, but the most remarkable gain was indicated in Navy fighter output, which was reported as about 30 per cent above the August total.

SECRETARY HULL IS 72

He Rests at Hot Springs as He Waits on Journey Abroad

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull celebrated his seventy-second birthday today by preparing for one of his biggest tasks.

With Mrs. Hull he was resting at Hot Springs, Va., awaiting a Presidential assignment expected to take him on his first Atlantic crossing by air to either Moscow or London for a momentous conference with British and Russian emissaries.

Mr. Hull is expected back at his desk in the State Department the first of next week. His associates say all present signs point to his going abroad to confer with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Molotov, pending only selection of the time and place.

Admits Her Guilt In Conspiracy To Give Nazis Data

Detroit, Oct. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Theresa Behrens, one of eight persons accused of conspiring to supply war information to Germany, pleaded guilty in Federal Court here today.

She is the fourth of the group to admit violation of the Wartime Espionage Act.

She appeared in court without counsel today and informed Judge Edward J. Moinet that she did not desire an attorney.

"You wish to plead guilty?" Judge Moinet asked.

"Yes, I plead guilty because I am involved in this matter," she replied.

Mrs. Behrens, who has been on a modified hunger strike, collapsed in court when arraigned September 2.

Government-Owned Paper Planned, Attorney Charges

By the Associated Press.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 2.—C. Ray Hansen, Chicago lawyer, told a club of business executives yesterday that Federal officials he did not name have drawn up tentative make-ups for a Government newspaper.

Mr. Hansen, an investigator and prosecutor of racketeers in the Capone era, made the statement in a speech to the Hi Hatters' Club. He coupled the asserted newspaper project with the Government's monopoly suit against the Associated Press.

"The suit accuses the Associated Press of monopoly in news and seeks to force it to open its membership to any one wishing to buy its service," Mr. Hansen said, "and this means the Government itself could acquire the A. P. news and take the first step toward control of what the people are to hear and read."

Mr. Hansen said a Government-subsidized newspaper would have a tremendous advantage over one privately owned in obtaining news and would be in a position to exert pressure on advertisers.

Archbishop Of Canterbury Sends Message To Convention Of Protestant Episcopals

[By the Associated Press]

Cleveland, October 2—Proposing close cooperation between English and American churches in post-war social reconstruction, the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church of England, sent greetings today to opening sessions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America's 54th triennial general convention.

Unable to attend the conclave because of an English law preventing his leaving the country during war, the Archbishop said he would appoint an Anglican church committee to collaborate with an Episcopalian commission.

Organization sessions of the Episcopal House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies opened the ten-day legislative meeting.

Baltimorean Nominated

The Rev. Phillips E. Osgood, of Boston, was elected president of the House or Deputies, succeeding the Rt. Rev. Zebarney T. Phillips, United States Senate Chaplain, who died recently. The name of the Rev. Don Fenn, of Baltimore, was placed in nomination but was withdrawn after the first ballot.

The House of Bishops reelected the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, of Boston, Bishop of Massachusetts and chairman of the Army-Navy Chaplains' Commission, as vice-chairman, and selected the Rev. John H. Fitzgerald, of New York, as secretary.

The Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, presiding bishop, is chairman of the convention, by virtue of his office. Bishop Sherrill and Mr. Osgood [illegible] named for three-year terms.

Assails Chinese Exclusion

The first major resolution introduced in the House of Bishops denounced present immigration laws as discriminating against Chinese, and demanded revision of the laws by Congress. The resolution was referred to committee.

A resolution was adopted tabling proposed revisions of the communion procedure of the church and a third was authorized sending a message of encouragement to the Australian Anglican Church.

Bishop John S. Moyes, of Armidale, Australia, spoke briefly before the house, lauding Gen. Douglas MacArthur, "a member of your church," for protecting Australia from invasion.

Urges A[illegible]rican And English Churches To Cooperate

6 Killed in Bomber Crash

PENN YAN, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP).—Six service men were killed late today when an Army bomber crashed into th eside of a hill about ten miles west of here. Wreckage of the plane was scattered for 1,000 feet and part of the plane burned. The bodies of the victims, whose names were not disclosed, were brought to a Penn Yan undertaking establishment.

Col. John M. McDowell, commanding officer of district four, 2d Service Command, said at Buffalo that two of the victims were reported to be lieutenants and the other four enlisted men.

Philippines To Defend New Nation, Japs Say

New York, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Japanese Domei agency declared today that Jose P. Laurel, the Philippine puppet president-elect, had said at a press conference in Tokyo that his new "independent" government would organize an army "to defend our own country."

The Domei English-language broadcast, directed to Europe, was recorded by United States Government monitors.

New York, Oct. 2 (AP)—A partial lifting of oft-bombed Berlin's blackout—in the early morning and evening—was announced today by the Berlin radio.

The broadcast offered no explanation, but the German capital receives warnings well in advance that night bombers are approaching due to the long flight across occupied territory and Germany.

Haiphong Area Bombed By Liberators, Japs Say

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Japanese Domei agency in an English-language broadcast to the United States heard by the Federal Communications Commission said today that 18 China-based American Liberator bombers escorted by fighters bombed the Haiphong area of French Indo-China late yesterday.

The Japanese said four fighters were shot down and three bombers were damaged.

Rome's Destruction Predicted By Turks

New York, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Turkish radio said tonight that it was believed the Germans planned to destroy Rome in revenge for the capitulation of Italy.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, pointed out the Nazis were burning "all the places they are retreating from.

"It is believed that Rome will have the same fate" in conformity with Adolf Hitler's assertion that Italy would be a "bloodier battlefield" because of the surrender, the radio said.

Jolson Report Starts Inquiry on Overseas Troop Entertainment

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Al Jolson reports that fighting men abroad were "so hungry" for entertainment they even patched pieces of film together to make complete reels, and his report brought a demand from the War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry for a complete investigation.

Mr. Jolson, who returned Thursday from two months in Africa and Sicily, his fourth overseas tour, said he had heard many compiaints about entertainment, "especially about the movies."

"They want more musical films. Some of the ones they have are so worn that the sound is all garbled. I thought I was listening to Arabic instead of English in some that I sat through," the actor said.

Prompt Inquiry Planned.

Commenting on the remarks, Francis S. Harmon, executive vice chairman of the War Activities Committee of the film industry, said "reports of serious film deficiencies overseas demand immediate attention of the War Department and such remedial action as a complete investigation by Government authorities may warrant."

Mr. Harmon said that since the motion picture industry began supplying films for the fighting fronts February 20, 1942, the War Department had been given 6,635 prints of all types of motion pictures, adding that the department reserved for itself distribution of the films to the fighting fronts. He said he had no way of knowing how many of the prints had been delivered to battle areas.

Mr. Jolson placed equal emphasis on the demands of the fighting men for more popular types of entertainment in personal appearances.

Want to See Girls.

"They want to see girls—dancing girls and singing girls—and they want other popular entertainment," he said.

He said he thought there had been a decided lack of big names of stage and screen at the fronts overseas.

"The boys would give about two months' pay to see girls like Rita Hayworth, Betty Grable, Jinx Falkenburg. They should also see more Cantors, Jessels, Haleys, Red Skeltons and such stars, and they would go crazy over bands like Tommy Dorsey's and Harry James'. They don't want Shakespeare. They're kids—they're babies. They want light stuff, but no legitimate ham.'

New York Nazi Roundup Nets Cousin of Hess

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A middle-aged Jackson Heights woman, described by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a second cousin of Rudolf Hess, former Hitler aide, has been arrested with 41 other German aliens, E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the FBI office, announced today.

Mr. Conroy said the woman, who first denied and later admitted the relationship, was the daughter of a former colonel in the German Army and had a brother who now was a Nazi officer.

The agent explained that the woman was arrested with her husband, who told the FBI he would not fight against Germany even if this country was invaded. Both said they would do nothing to help the American war effort, Mr. Conroy added.

The 42 arrests, made last month, brought to 1,951 the number of German aliens arrested by the FBI since Pearl Harbor.

German Census Ordered

First Since 1939 Will List Those Who Fled Homes in Air Raids

A census of the German people, the first since the outbreak of war in 1939, will be taken Oct. 10, the Nazi home radio has informed the German people, United States government monitors reported yesterday. The last census was made in May, 1939.

The broadcast said special instructions have been issued for filling out of lists by persons removed from their places of residence because of air raids. No census of industrial plants is to be made at this time, the broadcast added.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Associated Press War Analyst)

Nazi Germany came to its greatest crisis of the war this past week along the west bank of the Dnieper river.

No important bridgehead outpost beyond that stream remains firmly in German hands and even the Vitebsk gateway to Poland, the Baltic states and East Prussia appears to be cracking under the weight of the Russian steam-roller attack.

Berlin admitted Russian toeholds west of the river at unstated points. That probably means above the Russian-beseiged Kiev bastion in the sector north of the confluence of the Pripet and the Dnieper as well as southeastward of Kiev where a Russian break-through to reach the Warsaw-Bel Tserktv-Dnepropetrovsk railway would gravely jeopardize the whole Nazi right flank in Russia.

Either threat to the Dnieper line is critical. It could not be held against Russian penetration in force to the west bank of the river on either end. Yet it is on the extreme flanks, north and south, that the first evidence of a Nazi retreat from the Dnieper must come if it is actually an early prospect as all reports suggest.

South of the lower elbow of the great bend of the Dnieper a furious battle to stall off a Russian flanking movement is reported by Berlin. Moscow has not mentioned it. It is clear, however, that heavy Russian forces, hampered by mud and rains, are trying to storm in the flat triangle below the broad Dnieper estuary and posibly cut off the Germans still in the Crimea. The narrow Perekop isthmus, fitted by Nazis with a military railroad since the last Crimean campaign, is the only German escape route from that trap.

It cannot be doubted that German defense lines south of the Dnieper bend to the Sea of Azov coast are in communications difficulties. The river and its marshes hamper the movement of men and supplies into the Dnieper-Black sea triangle if the Kharkov-Crimea railroad is as close under Russian guns as indicated.

The Russian seige of Vitebsk north of the upper bend of the Dnieper at Orsha is pointing a dangerous thrust at the whole left flank of the enemy clear to the Gulf of Finland coast west of Leningrad. By latest available reports from that only dormant sector, German forces still are deeply deployed east of the Pskov gateway to the southern end of Lake Ilmen and on the upper Volkov. They appear to be relying on the marshes between the Lovat and the Polista rivers southwest of Lake Ilmen to protect them from encirclement by

the Russian army which months ago took Velikie Luki.

That Russian force must be merely biding its time. It may be waiting for the freeze-up in northern Russia or the fall of Vitebsk before striking out northwestward toward the critical Pskov gateway to Leningrad, less than 150 miles away. The first winter campaigning in Russia at which Russian forces heretofore have shown themselves the master of their foes in endurance, mobility and daring, is apt to come this year in that sector.

It seems clear that the first symptoms of a disastrous Nazi retreat from the Dnieper, even though the Russian penetration might occur in the center, are to be expected on the extreme north and south flanks of the present line. Both hold possibilities of entrapment of large German forces.

By these and other signs, it seems probable that the next week or two along the Dnieper will see the crisis for the enemy.

NAVY IDENTIFIES THE 'BATTLESHIP X'

South Dakota, of New Slugger Type, Got 32 Japanese Planes, Sank Three Cruisers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The famous "Battleship X," which shot down thirty-two planes in one engagement and then sank three Japanese cruisers, was identified today by the Navy as the South Dakota.

Under command of Capt. Thomas L. Gatch, now Rear Admiral Gatch, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, the South Dakota made her big score the night of Nov. 14 off the point of Savo Island in the Solomons.

She was prowling in search of enemy shipping when the three cruisers came into sight. The first salvo from the South Dakota set ablaze one of the cruisers. Before the other enemy warships could get within range the South Dakota had sunk them all.

Explains Delay in Giving News

The Navy said the battleship's identity had been kept a secret for nearly a year because she was the first ship of a new class bearing new armament and with greatly increased fire power. To have identified her as the South Dakota, the Navy said, would have given the enemy valuable information on the new class.

The sister ships in the hard-slugging class are the Massachusetts, Indiana and Alabama.

Captain Gatch told of the aerial assault and the subsequent surface battle in a formal report in which he declared he was "more afraid of ramming the carrier we were protecting than of the attacking planes." Telling of one of the aerial attacks, he said that only a single torpedo plane of a group of about forty Japanese bombers did not fall or turn back from the South Dakota's fire.

"It came at the stern of the ship," he reported. "It appeared that millions of tracer shells went right past that plane without hitting it but some did strike it and at the right time. They struck just before the pilot released his torpedo."

The torpedo missed and the plane struck the water and sank. Earlier twenty enemy dive bombers had been shot down in the first of three attacks on the battleship.

The third attack brought twenty-four dive bombers and torpedo planes. One bomb landed on top of a turret "That was the only hit we took and it was the one that got me," said Captain Gatch. A fragment of the bomb struck him in the neck.

Sea Engagement Described

Describing the surface engagement, the battleship's commander said the Japanese thought they had set a trap for America.. war vessels between the islands of Guadalcanal and Savo. "We wanted to get caught," Gatch added. "They weren't expecting us." The battleship's lookouts spotted the enemy warcraft. Big 16-inch guns sank the three enemy cruisers before their own guns were in range. "They never knew just what sank them," said Captain Gatch.

Subsequently the American force turned south in a passage west of Savo Island. Japanese cruisers and destroyers dashed out to attack with torpedoes. But again the Japanese "trap" backfired. When the battle ended, the United States vessels had sunk one Japanese battleship or heavy cruiser, three cruisers and one destroyer and damaged other vessels.

30.24-9007

BY FRANKLIN F.BANKER

AN AMERICAN BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, SUNDAY, OCT 3-(AP)-GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES TRIED A "NEW TYPE OF ATTACK" ON U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES FROM THIS BASE WHICH PARTICIPATED IN YESTERDAY'S RAID ON EMDEN, GERMANY, THE GROUP LEADER, MAJ.KIRK R.MITCHELL OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., REPORTED EARLY TODAY.

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IN THIS METHOD OF ATTACK -- THE FIRST OF ITS KIND MITCHELL HAD SEEN IN 18 MISSIONS -- A MESSERSCHMITT, APPROACHING A FORTRESS FRONTALLY, DIVED UNDER IT AND CAME STRAIGHT UP SHOOTING AT ITS BELLY.

THE NAZIS AGAIN ATTEMPTED TO SOLVE THE AMERICAS' TACTICS BY SENDING UP A COUPLE OF CAPTURED FORTRESSES TO WITHIN 1,500 YARDS OF THE ATTACKING BOMBER FORMATION. IT WAS THE SECOND TIME GERMAN PILOTS HAD TRIED THIS TRICK ON MITCHELL'S GROUP, AND HE DECLARED:

"WE'LL GET THEM SOMETIME."

COMMENTING ON THE ROUND TRIP OF APPROXIMATELY 800 MILES MADE BY THE THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS TO ESCORT THE HEAVY BOMBERS ALL THE WAY TO THE TARGET AND BACK, MITCHELL SAID, "THEY SURE CHASED THE HEINIES DOWN." HE SAID HE SIGHTED ONLY 25 ENEMY FIGHTERS ON THE WHOLE TRIP COMPARED WITH THE FORMER AVERAGE OF 50.

RESULTS OF THE RAID WERE OBSCURED BY AN OVERCAST OF CLOUDS AND ONLY A COUPLE OF HUNDRED ROUNDS OF FLAK WERE SHOT UP TO THE LEVEL OF THE RAIDERS.

MITCHELL'S PLANE, "SATAN'S WORKSHOP," GOT TWO PROBABLE KILLS--TOPS FOR THE DAY.

WHEN ONE GERMAN PLANE CAME HEAD ON IN ATTACK, MITCHELL RAISED THE NOSE OF HIS FORTRESS AND STAFF SGT. CLAYTON R. BAGWELL, ALSO OF OKLAHOMA CITY, BALL TURRET GUNNER, SHOT THE NAZI DOWN IN A TRAIL OF SMOKE.

ANOTHER MESSERSCHMITT 109 WAS SHOT DOWN BY FIRST LT. GEORGE WRIGHT OF ONTARIO, CALIF., TAIL GUNNER.

MITCHELL SAID HE WAS SOLD ON THE NAVIGATING OF FIRST LT. RICHARD E. MCELWAIN, 23, OF NEW PARK, PENN., WHO DURING HIS TOUR OF DUTY HAS LED THE WHOLE EIGHTH AIRFORCE TWICE.

"HE'S THE BEST I'VE EVER FLOWN BEHIND," MITCHELL SAID. "WHEN HE IS NAVIGATING I JUST FORGET ABOUT IT, LEAVING IT ALL UP TO HIM."

RADIO OPERATOR SGT. JACK BAXTER OF ELWOOD, IND., COMPLETED HIS REQUIRED MISSIONS TODAY AND ACCORDINGLY PREPARED TO TAKE A TRIP HOME.

OTHER PERSONNEL OF "SATAN'S WORKSHOP" INCLUDE MAJ. C.P. SHUMAKE OF FRANKLIN, GA., CO-PILOT; CAPT. REINALDO J. SAIZ OF SECUNDO, COLO., BOMBARDIER; STAFF SGT CHARLES J. PULANOVICH OF (1511 WEST 19TH STREET) CHICAGO, ILL., TOP TURRET GUNNER; STAFF SGT. VIRGIL BROWN OF BIGELOW, ARK., LEFT WAIST GUNNER, AND SGT. ROBERT W. HOFMAN OF (3043 NEW ENGLAND AVENUE) CHICAGO, ILL., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER.

"THE FALLING BOMBS LOOKED LIKE A BLACK HAIL STORM," SAID SGT. ROBERT C. CALHOUN OF ATLANTA, GA., TAIL GUNNER ON ONE OF THE LEAD SHIPS.

SGT. JAMES REGAN OF AVOCA, PA., A WAIST GUNNER, DESCRIBED A FOCKE-WULFE ATTACK ON THE NOSE OF HIS FORT, "VILLAGE FLIRT." "THE NAZI FIGHTER WENT INTO A VERTICAL CLIMB AFTER THE ATTACK," HE SAID, "AND SUDDENLY WAS HIT BY SIX P47S WHICH QUEUED UP FOR SIX SEPARATE ATTACKS. THE LST TIME I SAW HIM HE WAS GOING DOWN GIVING OFF A BLACK CLOUD OF SMOKE."

"I SAW PLENTY OF JERRIES GOING DOWN," ADDED SGT. ROBERT S. MARTIN OF VELASCO, TEX., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER ON THE "MINOR BAL."

SGT JOHN C.THOMAS, 27, OF 8920 VINTON AVE., DETROIT, MICH., TAIL-GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "CATHY JANE, III" WAS SWEATING OUT THE TRIP HOME FROM EMDEN WITH THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS ON HIS TAIL WHEN HE HIT THE JACK POT.

HE BAGGED TWO OF THEM WITH ONE SQUIRT OF LEAD.

"THREE SILVER FOCKE-WULFS WERE CLOSING IN IN SINGLE FILE," HE RELATED. "WHEN THE FIRST ONE WAS ABOUT 300 YARDS OFF I LET HIM HAVE IT. HE WHEELED AROUND,OUT OF CONTROL, CRASHED INTO HIS MATE BEHIND HIM AND BOTH DROPPED STRAIGHT DOWN BREAKING UP AND BURNING AS THEY FELL."

THOMAS DOESN'T REMEMBER WHAT HAPPENED TO THE THIRD ONE.

(EDS: IN SEVENTH GRAPH OF PREVIOUS STARTING "MITCHELL'S PLANE," ETC., AND ENDING "X X X FOR THE DAY." ELIMINATE PHRASE "TOPS FOR THE DAY."

TA100AEW

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AT A U.S.MARAUDER BASE IN ENGLAND, OCT.2-(AP)-SGT.JACK E.WHITEHEAD OF LAWTON, OKLA., WAS RADIO GUNNER OF ONE OF THE THREE MARAUDER MEDIUM BOMBERS LOST IN THE CLIMAX OF THE BIG ALLIED AIR AND SEA INVASION REHEARSAL IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL SEPT.9.

THE PLANE WAS IN A GROUP OF THE FAST TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS WHICH BLASTED COASTAL BATTERIES AT BOULOGNE AND THE PILOT, LT.STEPHEN DANFORTH OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., HAD JUST SWEPT IN TO DUMP HIS BOMBS WHEN A HEAVY BURST OF FLAK RIPPED THE TAIL COMPLETELY OFF HIS SHIP.

THE PLANE IMMEDIATELY CAUGHT FIRE AND WAS LAST SEEN SPINNING DOWN OUT OF CONTROL OVER THE TARGET AREA.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE LT.JOSEPH M.BRUCK OF NEW YORK CITY, CO-PILOT; LT.WILLIAM J.COFFEY JR., OF LOWELL, MASS., NAVIGATOR; SGT.LOUIS P.MCNEILL OF SOMERVILLE, MASS., ENGINEER, AND SGT.JOSEPH E.SANCHEZ OF MORGANZA, LA., TAIL GUNNER.

B1055AEW

ROAD TO ROME

OPENS UP

FIFTH ARMY

AIDED BY EIGHTH

SLOW GOING

BUT SURE (325)

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

LONDON, OCT. 2-(AP)-THE DISTANT APPROACHES TO ROME, THE GREATEST SINGLE PRESTIGE OBJECTIVE OF THE ALLIES SHORT OF BERLIN AND TOKYO, WERE FALLING SLOWLY INTO ALLIED CONTROL TONIGHT, AND CAPTURE OF THE GREAT CITY SEEMED TO BE ONLY A MATTER OF TIME AND DETAIL.

NOW THAT NAPLES HAS FALLEN AND GEN. EISENHOWER HAS TAKEN IT INTO HAND AS THE MAIN BASE FOR FUTURE CAMPAIGNS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE, ALLIED ARMIES MARCHED UPON ROME ALONG THE OLDEST ROADS KNOWN TO CHRISTENDOM. ALTHOUGH THE CENTRAL AREA OF THE ITALIAN PENINSULA IS MOUNTAINOUS AND COULD BE NASTY FOR THE ATTACKERS, THE GERMANS HAD ONLY TWO HIGHWAYS OF RETREAT UP FROM NAPLES, AND BOTH LAY BARE AND OPEN UNDER THE HEAVY SHADOW OF ALLIED AIR POWER.

AMONG THE NATURAL DEFENSES UPON WHICH THE GERMANS MAY DEPEND IS THE VOLTURNO RIVER, ABOUT 20 MILES NORTH OF NAPLES. THERE SEEMED TO BE, HOWEVER, NO PROSPECT OF PROLONGED ENEMY RESISTANCE THERE, FOR FRONTAL THRUSTS THROWN IN BY GEN. CLARK'S AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY WERE BEING EFFECTIVELY SUPPORTED BY THE OBLIQUE MOVEMENT FROM THE FLANK BY GEN. MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH.

THE VOLTURNO WOULD NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES HOLD OFF THE

FIFTH AND EIGHTH FOR LONG, BECAUSE A MARCH FROM THE EAST BY MONTGOMERY'S LEFT WING COULD NOT BE OPPOSED EFFECTIVELY UNLESS THE GERMANS TOOK THE DESPERATE GAMBLE OF DISPERSING AND WEAKENING THE FORCE NOW CONFRONTING CLARK ALONG THE CENTER.

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BEYOND THE VOLTURNO THE TERRAIN IS VARIED AND HARSH, AND IT IS RECOGNIZED HERE THAT EISENHOWER'S ARMIES, WELL-EQUIPPED THOUGH THEY ARE, WOULD BE SOMEWHAT RESTRICTED AS TO MANEUVER. NEVERTHELESS IT CAME DOWN TO THIS: THE ROAD ON UP TO ROME WILL BE ROUGH AND PERHAPS SLOWER THAN THE PUBLIC ANTICIPATES, BUT DRIVING UP THERE WILL NOT BE A SALERNO OR ANYTHING AS BLOODY AS THAT.

THE BIGGEST QUESTION HERE IN FACT WAS NOT SPECULATION ABOUT THE GERMAN DESIGN BELOW ROME--A GENERAL RETREAT BEYOND IT IS SEEN HERE AS OBVIOUS---BUT RATHER WHAT THE GERMANS WOULD DO WHEN THEY ARE FORCED BACK FROM THT CITY BY ALLIED PRESSURE.

THE ALMOST INCREDIBLE SAVAGERY OF THE NAZI DESTRUCTION OF NAPLES BROUGHT UP SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER ROME WOULD FALL UNDER SIMILAR TERROR. THE BEST GUESS WAS THAT IT WOULD NOT; IT SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE THAT THE GERMAN COMMANDERS WOULD PERMIT ACTIONS WHICH WOULD GIVE THE LAST SHOCK OF HORROR TO THEIR UNWILLING CENTRAL EUROPEAN ASSOCIATES.

FD422PEW

LONDON, OCT.2-(AP)-DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT A BRITISH LANDING CRAFT HAD BEEN SUNK BY COASTAL GUNS IN THE HARBOR OF BOULOGNE.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE 200-TON VESSEL WAS SET ON FIRE AND SANK. THERE WAS NO COMMENT FROM OFFICIAL QUARTERS IN LONDON.

XM1243PEW

30.24-9009

THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCT 3-(AP)-BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS TOOK THE SKY TRAIL BACK TO GERMANY AGAIN LAST NIGHT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, BUT THE TARGETS THEY HIT IN THIS RAID, THE SECOND IN AS MANY NIGHTS, WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT RAF NIGHT RAIDERS WERE OUT CAME SHORTLY AFTER AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE HAD REPORTED A DAYLIGHT ATTACK YESTERDAY BY FLYING FORTRESSES ON EMDEN, GERMANY.

THE FORTRESSES, ESCORTED TO THAT NORTHWEST GERMAN PORT BY LONG-RANGE THUNDERBOLTS FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE TIME, BLASTED SHIPPING INSTALLATIONS AND, WITH THEIR HARDING ESCORTS, SHOT DOWN 19 GERMAN FIGHTERS. TWO FORTRESSES WERE LOST.

THE FORTRESSES, SECOND GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

DA229AEW

THE HAGEN BOMBING RESULTED IN THE LOSS OF TWO PLANES FROM A LARGE FORCE. RAF FLYERS SAID HAGEN, A CITY OF 150,000, 15 MILES FROM BOCHUM, WAS "LEFT ALMOST UNDEFENDED" WITH ONLY "SOME SEARCHLIGHTS AND A FEW HEAVY GUNS," INDICATING THE GERMANS WERE ANTICIPATING AN ATTACK ELSEWHERE.

A SUMMARY OF U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE OPERATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER DISCLOSED THE AVERAGE BOMB LOAD PER PLANE NOW IS ABOUT TWO-AND-A-HALF, AMERICAN TONS, AS AGAINST A ONE-AND-A-HALF TON LOAD ESTIMATE GENERALLY USED BY AIR EXPERTS HERE LAST FALL AND WINTER.

THE TOTAL BOMBLOAD DROPPED ON THE ENEMY BY FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS ALONE IN SEPTEMBER WAS 5,400 TONS. THIS IS PROBABLY SOMETHING LESS THAN HALF THE RAF'S TOTAL ON ABOUT THE SAME NUMBER OF BIG RAIDS--THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCE MAKING 10 AND THE RAF 9. BUT TWO DIFFERENT

KINDS OF BOMBING WERE INVOLVED--PRECISION BOMBING AS AGAINST AREA BOMBING.

THE AMERICAN TOTAL WAS INCREASED TO SOMETHING OVER 8,000 TONS BY THE WORK OF MARAUDER MEDIUM BOMBERS WHICH TRIPLED THEIR AUGUST OPERATIONS BY DROPPING 2,790 TONS IN THE COURSE OF SOME 20 RAIDS. MARAUDERS CARRY ABOUT A TON OF BOMBS APIECE SO THE TOTALS REVEAL THAT THE AVERAGE RAIDING FORCE WAS OVER 100 PLANES.

USE OF AMERICAN FORTRESSES IN NIGHT BOMBINGS, AS CLAIMED BY THE GERMANS, WOULD BEGIN ON AN EXPERIMENTAL BASIS, AND THE ARMY DOES NOT LIKE TO TALK ABOUT EXPERIMENTS UNTIL THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED SUCCESSFUL.

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ALTHOUGH THE HEAVY AMERICAN BOMBERS HAVE PROVED THE FEASIBILITY OF DAYLIGHT, PRECISION BOMBING, A PREMATURE DISCLOSURE OF NIGHT OPERATIONS BEFORE THEY WERE FULLY WORKED OUT MIGHT BE MISCONSTRUED AND REVIVE THE OLD CONTROVERSY ABOUT "DAY BOMBING VERSUS NIGHT BOMBING," BOTH OF WHICH HAVE PROVED THEIR PLACE.

London 6ad KING VITTORIO EMANUELE xx-hotend.

HINTING AT A POSSIBLE ITALIAN DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY, THE KING SAID ITALIAN TROOPS, THE AIR FORCE AND NAVY HAD TAKEN UP THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMANS "WITH RENEWED ENTHUSIASM."

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

(AT THE SAME TIME BADOGLIO, IN A PRESS INTERVIEW REPORTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT ALGIERS AND RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, VOICED "SATISFACTION" OVER THE ALLIED CAPTURE OF NAPLES AND SAID HE WAS HAPPY "TO SEE ITALY AND HER TRADITIONAL FRIENDS MARCHING SIDE BY SIDE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION." THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT BADOGLIO SAID POLITICAL PARTICIPATION WOULD BE EXTENDED "OVER A WIDE BASIS" WHEN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS REESTABLISHED IN ROME.)

THE KING DECLARED THAT "OUR NAVY, AFTER PROOF OF THE CONSCIENTIOUS LOYALTY AND DISCIPLINE REQUIRED BY THE ARMISTICE, IS AGAIN SAILING THE SEAS OF THE FATHERLAND, WITH THE TRICOLOR FLYING AS HIGH AS EVER."

HE EXPLAINED AT THE OUTSET OF HIS BROADCAST THAT HE HAD GONE TO A "FREE PART" OF ITALY WITH HIS SON (PRINCE UMBERTO) AND THE GOVERNMENT "IN THE HOPE OF PREVENTING MORE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO ROME XXX THE INTANGIBLE CAPITAL OF THE FATHERLAND."

BERN, SWITZERLAND, DISPATCHES TOLD MEANWHILE OF THE FIRST ROME-DATED SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY REPORT SINCE THE OCCUPATION OF THE CAPITAL, WHICH ASSERTED THAT MUSSOLINI'S PROCLAMATION OF A FASCIST REPUBLIC HAD PROVOKED LITTLE SYMPATHY AND SAID THE WORKING PEOPLE WERE MORE CONCERNED WITH ECONOMIC THAN SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

MK912PEW

LONDON, OCT 2-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA QUOTED A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN TODAY AS SAYING THAT THE ALLIED ADVANCE IS NOW "GOING FULL SPEED AHEAD TOWARD ROME."

"THE ROAD TO ROME IS NOW OPEN. THE TOWN OF BENEVENTO IS DIRECTLY THREATENED," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

HE ADDED THAT THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IS "ALREADY WELL NORTH OF NAPLES" WHICH WAS OCCUPIED BY ALLIED TROOPS YESTERDAY. BENEVENTO, NEXT MAJOR TOWN ON THE ROAD TO ROME, IS 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF NAPLES.

A CAIRO RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT RECORDED BY REUTERS SAID MARITZA, CALATO AND ANOTHER TARGET ON THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED ISLAND OF RHODES IN THE DODECANESE WERE BOMBED THURSDAY NIGHT.

MQ722AEW

London 6ad Tolstoi xx agony.

"I WAS A WITNESS WHEN THESE PITS WERE OPENED," THE BROADCAST QUOTED TOLSTOI, "AND I TESTIFY THAT THIS MASSACRE WAS INDEED COMMITTED WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF REFINED TORTURE SO THAT THE VICTIMS MIGHT UNDERGO EVERY POSSIBLE AGONY." HE SAID ALSO THAT ABOUT 100,000 PERSONS STARVED TO DEATH IN KHARKOV IN THE WINTER OF 1941-42.

30.24-9011

TOLSTOI, A PROMINENT SOVIET AUTHOR, SAID THE GERMANS REGARDED RUSSIANS AS "INFERIOR" AND ADDED:

"WE HAD TO KILL 10,000,000 GERMANS, WHO, UNINVITED, BROKE INTO OUR LANDS WITH A MURDERER'S KNIFE AND A BURGLAR'S JIMMY, IN ORDER TO MAKE THEM FINALLY SEE THAT WE ARE ANYTHING BUT INFERIOR.

"THEY HAVE COME TO SEE IT WITH A VENGEANCE AND THEIR ONE PURPOSE NOW IS TO SAP OUR STRENGTH FOR MANY YEARS TO COME BY DESTROYING OUR CULTURE AND OUR INTELLIGENTSIA. THEY ARE AIMING AT OUR VERY BRAIN.

"X X X THE GERMANS ARE BEHAVING IN OUR COUNTRY LIKE MEN BEHAVE WHEN SURROUNDED BY WILD BEASTS. TO THE GERMAN MIND OUR PEOPLE ARE WILD BEASTS AND THEY CONSIDER THAT IN THEIR TREATMENT NO STANDARDS OF ETHICS, JUSTICE OR CRIMINAL LAWS NEED APPLY."

TOLSTOI SAID THAT FOR THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE NAZIS IN RUSSIA "THE WHOLE GERMAN NATION IS ANSWERABLE."

CALLING GERMANY "AN ENEMY OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION," HE ADDED:

"THE MURDERER'S MENTAL MAKE-UP IS SOMETHING THEY UNDERSTAND THOROUGHLY. WOMEN OF GERMANY SING OVER CRADLES IN WHICH LIE FUTURE SOLDIERS WHO WILL GO OUT AND CONQUER LIVING SPACE FOR THEIR MOTHERS.

"GERMAN PROFESSORS THUNDER ABOUT IT FROM THE PLATFORMS OF LECTURE HALLS, ALL THE TOPICS THEY TEACH BEING SO MANY CHANNELS WHICH FLOW INTO ONE HUGE BASIN THAT IS TO BE FILLED WITH HUMAN BLOOD.

"IT IS BLOOD THAT WAS THE HISTORICAL FETISH OF NIETZSCHE, THAT GERMAN PHILISTINE MEGALOMANIAC BLOWN UP LIKE A TOAD. IT IS BLOOD THAT IS PREACHED BY THE DOCTOR OF HISTORIOGRAPHY, THAT MOST DANGEROUS AND INSIDIOUS OF ALL SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN GERMANY."

THE BRITISH DESTROYER EASTON RAMMED THE GERMAN CRAFT AFTER IT AND THE GREEK DESTROYER PINDOS HAD FORCED THE U-BOAT TO THE SURFACE.

XM1153AEW

FIRST LEAD LONDON RAID

LONDON, SUNDAY OCT.3-(AP)-A FEW GERMAN RAIDERS DROPPED BOMBS NEAR TWO EAST ANGLIA TOWNS EARLY TODAY CAUSING A BRIEF AIR RAID ALERT IN LONDON, THE FIRST SINCE SEPT.15.

A SINGLE UNIDENTIFIED PLANE, APPARENTLY AN ENEMY RAIDER ATTEMPTING TO CRASH THE CAPITAL'S DEFENSES, WAS TURNED ASIDE BY FAIRLY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BEFORE IT REACHED THE CITY.

IN THE SEPT.15 RAID GERMAN PLANES DROPPED SEVERAL BOMBS ON OUTLYING DISTRICTS, CAUSING A FEW CASUALTIES.

(NO PICKUP)

HW1116PEW

(ADVANCE) CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, OCT 2-(AP)-THERE IS A WORLD-WIDE FOOD SHORTAGE AND BRITISH FARMERS MAY NOT REST ON THEIR HOES FOR YEARS, ROBERT SPEAR HUDSON, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, SAID TODAY IN AN ADDRESS TO FARM WORKERS AND LANDOWNERS.

"THE FIRST PHASE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGN HAS ENDED AND WE ARE EMBARKING ON A SECOND FOUR-YEAR PLAN," HUDSON SAID. "IT WILL NOT BE EASY. WE ARE ENTERING A WORLD STRINGENCY IN FOOD THAT WILL BE ACCENTUATED IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER EUROPE'S LIBERATION."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 2)

dup

by franklin f. barber

an american bomber station in england, sunday, oct. 3--(ap)--german fighter planes tried a "new type of attack" on u. s. flying fortresses from this base which participated in yesterday's raid on emden.

any, the group leader, maj. kirk r. mitchell of oklahoma city, okla., reported early today.

in this attack---the first of its kind mitchell had seen in 18 missions--a messerschmitt, approaching a fortress frontally, dived under it and came straight up shooting at its belly.

the nazis again attempted to solve the yank tactics by sending up a couple of captured fortresses to within 1,500 yards of the american formation. it was the second time german ~~fm~~ pilots had tried this trick on mitchell's group, and he declared:

"we'll get them sometime."

commenting on the 800-mile round trip made by the thunderbolt fighters of approximately 800 miles to escort the heavy bombers all the way to the target and back, m itchell said , "they sure chased the heinies down." he said he ~~misses~~ sighted only 25 enemy fighters on the whole trip comparing with the former average of 50.

results of the raid were obscured by overcast of clouds and only a couple of hundred rounds of flak was shot up to the level of the raiders

mitchell's plane, ~~the~~ "satan's workshop," got two probable kills--

tops for the day.

when one german plane came he headon in attack, mitchell raised the nose of his fortress and staff sgt. clayton r. bagwell of oklahoma city, oklahoma., ball turret gunner, shot the nazi down in a trail of smoke.

another messerschmitt 109 was shot down by first lt. george wright of ontario, calif., tail gunner.

mitchell said he was sold on the navigating of first lt. richard e. mcelwain, 20, of new park, penna., who during his tour of duty has led the whole eighth airforce twice.

"he's the best i've ever flown behind," mitchell said. "hen he

30.24-9013

is navigating i ju[illegible]forget [illegible] about it, leaving [illegible] up to him."

radio operator sgt. jack baxter of elwood, ind., completed his required missions today and accordingly prepared to take a trip home.

other personnel of "satan's workshop" include maj. c. p. shumake of franklin, ga., co-pilot; capt. reinaldo j. saiz of segundo, colo., [illegible] bombardier; steff sgt charles j. fulanovich of (1511 west 19th street) chicago, ill., top-turret gunner; staff sgt virgil brown of bigelow, ark., left waist gunner, and sgt robert w. hofman of (3043 new england avenue) chicago, ill., right waist gunner.

0044 s/159a/tho/915p

OCT 3 1943

BY RELMAN MORIN

NAPLES, ITALY, OCT.1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE DAMAGE TO NAPLES APPEARS TO BE MUCH LESS SERIOUS THAN EARLIER REPORTS INDICATED, A QUICK SURVEY SHOWED TODAY.

AREAS AROUND THE DOCKS AND SOME PARTICULAR BLOCKS HAVE BEEN RAZED TO THE GROUND, BUT CONVERSELY THERE ARE LARGE SECTIONS THAT ESCAPED ALMOST UNSCATHED.

ITALIANS WENT DELIRIOUS WITH JOY TODAY AS BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS APPEARED IN THE STREETS OF NAPLES.

THE HIGHWAY PASSING THROUGH THE SUBURBS WAS LINED SOLIDLY WITH PEOPLE. THEY BROKE INTO TUMULTOUS WAVES OF CHEERING AND YELLING AS THE ALLIED JEEPS PUSHED CAUTIOUSLY AHEAD, AND WHENEVER A CAR HALTED THEY SWARMED ALL OVER US.

FLOWERS RAINED DOWN FROM BALCONIES. WINE BOTTLES APPEARED ON EVERY HAND. [illegible]E PEOPLE GRABBED US ALMOST AS THOUGH THEY WERE TRYING TO PULL US FROM THE JEEPS.

AMERICAN FLAGS WHICH MUST HAVE BEEN HIDDEN THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF GERMAN OCCUPATION BURGEONED FROM SCORES OF BALCONIES.

I SAW ONE RED BANNER WITH THE HAMMER AND SICKLE.

PEOPLE WHO LACKED FLAGS SPREAD BEAUTIFUL MULTICOLORED BROCADES FROM THEIR WINDOWS AND DOORS.

THEY TOLD US THE GERMANS MACHINE-GUNNED ANY CIVILIAN WHO APPEARED ON THE STREETS THE PAST TWO DAYS. MANY WERE WEEPING FROM JOY AT THE ALLIED ARMY'S APPEARANCE OR FROM GRIEF OVER PERSONAL TRAGEDIES.

THEIR SHOUTS OF GREETING TO THE ALLIES WERE MINGLED WITH CRIES OF "MURDER THE GERMANS. KILL THEM ALL," ACCOMPANIED BY GESTURES OF A KNIFE CUTTING THROATS.

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XM2PEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

NAPLES, ITALY, OCT 2-(AP)-THE RECONSTRUCTION OF NAPLES WAS SET IN MOTION TODAY BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH ENGINEERS LESS THAN 12 HOURS AFTER THE FIRST ALLIED PATROLS ENTERED THE STRICKEN CITY AND FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND WATER ALREADY WERE ARRIVING IN HUGE TRUCK CONVOYS.

A FEW GERMAN SNIPERS STILL REMAIN BUT EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL EXCHANGES OF SHOTS THE FIRST NIGHT PASSED WITHOUT INCIDENT. ONE LONE GERMAN MARINE SURRENDERED.

ALLIED PATROLS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE ITALIAN CARABINIERI ARE COMBING THE CITY FOR GERMAN STRAGGLERS.

EXPLOSIONS STILL WERE OCCURING IN THE HARBOR DISTRICT BUT WHETHER THEY WERE FROM MINES OR FIRES WAS NOT KNOWN.

THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOLLOWED TROOPS INTO NAPLES YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, FOUND OFFICES AND WENT INTO OPERATION IMMEDIATELY,

WITH THE RESULT THAT THERE WAS LITTLE DISORDER AND THE MACHINERY FOR DISTRIBUTION OF MUCH NEEDED SUPPLIES WAS QUICKLY ORGANIZED.

ARMY ENGINEERS REQUISITIONED ALL AVAILABLE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, RECRUITED LABOR AND BEGAN WORK THIS MORNING REPAIRING THE DAMAGED WATER SYSTEM.

THE PEOPLE SAY THEY HAVE BEEN WATERLESS FOR TWO MONTHS USING SEAWATER FOR BATHING AND CARRYING SMALL AMOUNTS OF FRESH WATER IN PITCHERS AND PAILS FOR DRINKING AND COOKING.

WATER, AS THE CHIEF PROBLEM, WAS EXCEEDED ONLY BY THE NEED FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES ALL OF WHICH WERE EXHAUSTED OR TAKEN BY THE GERMANS. THE AMG OFFICER FOR THE NAPLES AREA SAID THERE ARE NO EPIDEMICS ALTHOUGH LARGE NUMBERS OF CHILDREN ARE SUFFERING FROM MALNUTRITION.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES ARE ENROUTE TO NAPLES FROM A PORT FURTHER SOUTH.

THE OFFICIAL SAID A GREAT NUMBER OF IMPORTANT BUILDINGS IN THE CITY HAD BEEN MINED OR RIGGED WITH DELAYED ACTION BOMBS AND THAT SAPPERS WERE HUNTING THEM AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.

MK1019PEW

AERIAL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, OCT 2-(AP)-AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS FROM THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCES TEAMED UP YESTERDAY FOR A DOUBLE-BARRELED BLOW AT THE REICH AS THE OPENING ROUND OF AN ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE THAT EVENTUALLY MAY ROCK GERMANY FROM THE SOUTH AS WELL AS FROM THE WEST.

THE FORTRESSES, MAKING THEIR FIRST RAID ON GERMANY FROM THIS THEATER AND THEIR LONGEST OPERATIONAL FLIGHT FROM NORTHWEST AFRICAN BASES, POUNDED MUNICH IN A ROUND-TRIP FLIGHT OF APPROXIMATELY 1,800 MILES.

THE LIBERATORS ATTACKED THE MESSERSCHMITT AIR FRAMES FACTORY AT WIENER NEUSTADT, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF VIENNA, THE SAME TARGET THAT LIBERATORS FROM THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST RAIDED AUG. 13 IN A ROUND-TRIP FLIGHT OF NEARLY 2,500 MILES.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID, PERHAPS SIGNIFICANTLY, THAT YESTERDAY'S WIENER NEUSTADT RAID HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT BY LIBERATORS RECENTLY MOVED FROM THE CAIRO THEATER AND ATTACHED TO THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN GROUP. THE FORTRESS FORMATIONS ALSO HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED HERE FROM BRITISH BASES.

THE HEAVY BOMBERS BRAVED BAD WEATHER TO FLY OVER THE ALPS.

THE ASSAULT GAVE SOME INDICATION TO THE NAZIS OF THE AERIAL PINCERS WHICH THEY CAN EXPECT WILL CLAMP DOWN MORE FIRMLY WHEN ALLIED AIR FLEETS ARE ABLE TO OPERATE FROM NEWLY WON FIELDS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

BOTH MUNICH AND WIENER NEUSTADT HAVE BEEN ATTACKED BEFORE BY ALLIED BOMBERS BASED ON THE BRITISH ISLES--MUNICH FOR THE LAST TIME BY RAF PLANES ON SEPT. 6--BUT YESTERDAY'S OPERATION WAS THE FIRST FROM A SOURCE WHICH, WHEN IT IS ABLE TO USE THE GREAT AIR BASE AT FOGGIA IN SOUTHERN ITALY, WILL EVENTUALLY REACH DEEP INTO EASTERN GERMANY TO HAMMER HITHERTO RAID-FREE INDUSTRIAL CITIES.

THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RAID ON THE MUNICH TARGET WAS CARRIED OUT BY FLYING FORTRESSES WHILE LIBERATORS HAMMERED WIENER NEUSTADT. HEAVY CLOUD FORMATIONS OVER THE TARGET AREAS PREVENTED ACCURATE OBSERVATION OF RESULTS BUT BOMBS WERE SEEN TO LAND IN THE TARGET AREAS.

ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED BY BOTH FORMATIONS BUT THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT INDICATE ITS SCOPE NOR DID IT GIVE ANY DETAILS ON AMERICAN OR GERMAN LOSSES.

(A DISPATCH FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, SAID ONE FLYING FORTRESS AND POSSIBLY FOUR WERE SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM SWISS BATTERIES WHEN THE ALLIED PLANES ENGAGED NAZI FIGHTERS OVER EASTERN SWITZERLAND.

30.24-9015

(BERN SAID 43 PLANES FLEW OVER THE SWISS FRONTIER AT ABOUT NOON AND ADDED THAT SWISS TERRITORY WAS BOMBED--PRESUMABLY BY THE FORTRESSES--BUT ONLY PROPERTY DAMAGE WAS REPORTED. THE DISPATCH SAID SEVERAL PLANES CRASHED DURING THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND AMERICAN PLANES BUT IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THESE WERE GERMAN OR AMERICAN.

(A GERMAN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CLAIMED THAT FIVE FORTRESSES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER THE WESTERN ALPS AND SAID THAT ANOTHER NINE WERE SO BADLY DAMAGED THAT THEY WERE FORCED TO LEAVE THE FORMATION.

(REUTERS QUOTED A DISPATCH FROM THE HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY WHICH SAID THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN PLANES FLEW OVER SOUTHEASTERN HUNGARY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON BUT SAID THAT MOST OF THE PLANES AVOIDED HUNGARY ON THE RETURN TRIP. THERE WAS NO INDICATION AS TO WHERE THE FORMATIONS WERE HEADING BUT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THEY MAY HAVE BEEN PART OF THE FORCE WHICH ATTACKED WIENER NEUSTADT.)

A FORTRESS VICTORY WAS CREDITED TO SGT.BENJAMIN F.WALKER, OF 348 HAYES ST., SAN FRANCISCO, A FORMER MEMBER OF THE F.B.I. IN WASHINGTON.

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LT.COL.JAMES T.PSEY OF HENDERSON, KY., WHO COMMANDED ONE OF THE B-24 FLIGHTS, SAID: "IT WAS THE WORST FLAK I'VE EVER SEEN ANYWHERE AND FIGHTERS WERE EAGER, BUT OUR MISSION WAS CARRIED OUT."

LT.ALLEN DE BARGMANN, OF 1105 BROWN ST., DAVENPORT, IOWA., ALSO SAID THE FLAK WAS THE HEAVIEST HE HAD EVER SEEN.

OTHER VICTORIES CREDITED TO FORTRESS GUNNERS WENT TO:

SGT.SAMUEL J.BURNS, OF GLOUCESTER, N.C., WHO SHOT DOWN AN ME-109; SGT.H.P.CARTER OF KANSAS CITY, MO., AN ME-109; LT.LOUIS FRANC OF SCOTLAND NECK, N.C., AN FW-90 AND AN ME-109; LT.VERNON W. SCHOEDINGER, OF 325 NORTHWEST 45TH ST., MIAMI, AN ME-109; SGT. CARLTON J.MEGEE, OF 228 EIGHTH ST., LAUREL, DEL., AN ME-109; AND SGT. E.K.WORTHEY, ROUTE THREE, ELDON, MO., AN ME-109.

BY RELMAN MORIN

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEP 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WAR, AS IT PASSES THROUGH THESE LITTLE ITALIAN TOWNS ALONG THE ROAD TO NAPLES, IS A MIXTURE OF COMIC OPERA AND HIGH TRAGEDY.

YOU SPEND HALF YOUR TIME DUCKING KISSES FROM BEWHISKERED ITALIAN PEASANTS AND THE OTHER HALF DUCKING BULLETS FROM GERMAN SNIPERS HIDDEN IN HOUSES LESS THAN HALF A BLOCK AWAY.

THIS STORY IS BEING WRITTEN IN THE KITCHEN OF WHAT USED TO BE A GOOD TOURIST HOTEL A HALF-MILE FROM THE RUINS OF ANCIENT POMPEII. THE UPPER FLOORS ARE BEING USED FOR A HOSPITAL NOW AND YOU ARE NOT SUPPOSED TO LINGER HERE BECAUSE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

BUT IT'S PRACTICALLY THE ONLY PLACE FOR MILES AROUND WHERE YOU CAN GET YOUR RATIONS HEATED AND WHERE THEY STILL HAVE A BOTTLE OF PLAIN PURPLE WINE. BESIDES, WE WERE ABLE TO TALK THE LOCAL BOSS OUT OF A PACKAGE OF SPAGHETTI. SO DISEASE OR NO DISEASE WE ARE STAYING HERE.

IN SPITE OF THE ENORMOUS VOLUME OF MILITARY TRAFFIC POURING ALONG THE HIGHWAY--TANKS, HEAVY ARTILLERY, TRUCKS OF ALL TYPES, LITTLE CATERPILLARED BREN GUN CARRIERS, JEEPS AND COMMAND CARS NOSE TO NOSE FOR MILES--IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE THERE IS A WAR ANYWHERE AROUND.

EVERY SO OFTEN GERMAN SUICIDE SQUADS RECALL THIS SALIENT FACT TO YOUR MIND.

THE SNIPERS AREN'T SO BAD. THEY LIE IN HOUSES, USUALLY ON THE SECOND FLOOR, AND OCASIONALLY KILL SOMEBODY, SOLDIER OR CIVILIAN. IT SEEMS TO MAKE NO DIFFERENCE TO THE SNIPERS WHICH IT IS. HOW THEY CHOOSE THEIR VICTIMS IS A GREAT MYSTERY.

THE GERMAN TACTICS HAVE BEEN TO LEAVE A FEW SHARPSHOOTERS OR GUN CREWS BEHIND WHEN THEY ABANDON A TOWN WITH THE MAIN FORCE. ONE TANK OR ANTI-TANK GUN WELL HIDDEN CAN DELAY A LONG COLUMN FOR HOURS. IT HAS TO BE FOUND AND SHOT OR CHASED OUT OF CONCEALMENT.

THE ITALIANS INVARIABLY BEG AND PLEAD FOR THE CHANCE TO LEAD PATROLS TO THE POINT FROM WHICH THE GERMANS CAN BE CAUGHT

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PATROLS TO THE POINT FROM WHICH THE GERMANS CAN BE CAUGHT. THE DEPTHS OF THEIR HATRED FOR THEIR ERSTWHILE ALLIES DEFIES ALL DESCRIPTION. PROBABLY NOT EVEN IN COUNTRIES CONQUERED AND OCCUPIED IS THERE SUCH MURDEROUS LOATHING FOR THE SWASTIKA AND ALL WHO WEAR IT.

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF ITALIAN PATRIOTS WHO ARE GETTING SOME MEASURE OF REVENGE TODAY. THEY SLIP BACK AND FORTH THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES BY NIGHT AND GET THE ACCURATE LOCATION OF THE MAIN ENEMY FORCES, ARTILLERY POSITIONS, ETC., AND REPORT THE INFORMATION TO THE ALLIES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

FREQUENTLY THEY ARE CAUGHT AND KILLED BUT THEY CONTINUE OPERATING. THEY ARE FIGHTING HARDER NOW THAN THEY EVER FOUGHT WHILE ITALY WAS ACTUALLY IN THE WAR.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD AERIAL X X X BEEN COUNTED UP.

AN INDICATION THAT THE ALLIES INTEND TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF ITALIAN AIRBASES FOR FURTHER ATTACKS ON GERMANY WAS SEEN IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MIDDLE EAST NINTH U.S. AIRFORCE LIBERATORS HAVE BEEN PLACED UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ, THUS PLACING THOSE BOMBERS AS WELL AS NORTH AFRICAN PLANES UNDER ONE COMMAND.

FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WILL BE 500 MILES NEARER GERMANY THAN THEIR PRESENT NORTH AFRICAN BASES WHEN THE AIRFIELDS OF FOGGIA ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND ARE PUT INTO USE BY THE ALLIES.

THE FORTRESSES WINGING INTO GERMANY WERE ESCORTED ALMOST TO THE ALPS BY P-38 LIGHTNINGS, BUT WENT ON FROM THERE ALONE.

IN THEIR ATTACK ON WIENER NEUSTADT, THE LIBERATORS ALSO WERE CREDITED WITH DIRECT HITS ON THE HENSCHEL FACTORY, ON THE STYR PLANT WHICH PRODUCES ARMORED VEHICLES AND ON NEARBY HANGARS.

XM1028AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 2-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN A-36 INVADER PILOTS, TAKING OFF WITH CUMBERSOME BUNDLES LASHED BENEATH THEIR PLANES, DROPPED FOOD, AMMUNITION AND OTHER SUPPLIES TO AMERICAN TROOPS HOLDING AN ISOLATED SECTOR OF THE ITALIAN FRONT, AN OFFICIAL REPORT DISCLOSED TODAY.

LT.COL.DORR E.NEWTON OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO COMMANDS AN A-36 GROUP, LED THE MISSION AND CONCEDED IT WAS "RATHER SPORTY," EVEN FOR DAREDEVILS ACCUSTOMED TO DIVING THROUGH ENEMY FLAK TO DROP BOMBS.

OTHER PILOTS PARTICIPATING WERE LTS.WILLIAM SEFTON, 23, OF FORT WAYNE, IND., J.B.WALTON, JR., 22, OF SHREVEPORT, LA., AND ARTHUR E.SORTORE, 23, OF ATLANTA, GA.

THE LOADS WERE PACKED IN CANVAS BAGS AND HOOKED TO THE PLANES' BOMB RACKS. THE PILOTS FOUND THEIR LOADS VASTLY ALTERED THE FLYING CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR PLANES, AND NEWTON SAID:

"I THOUGHT I WOULD NEVER GET OFF AND THEN IT WAS A JOB TO GET ALTITUDE. WE FINALLY ABANDONED HOPE OF CLIMBING AND MADE A RUN ON THE DECK."

MT22APEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 2-(AP)-THE 30 DAYS WHICH HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE INVASION OF EUROPE FROM THE SOUTH COULD WELL BE REGARDED BY GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AND HIS ARMIES AS EASILY THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FOR THE ALLIES IN THE WHOLE WAR. IN THAT BRIEF SPAN

HIS COMMAND HAS ACHIEVED THESE RESULTS:

1--ITALY HAS BEEN KNOCKED OUT OF THE WAR AND HER FLEET AS WELL AS MUCH OF HER MERCHANT SHIPPING ADDED TO THE ALLIED NAVAL RESOURCES.

2--THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM ROUGHLY ONE-FIFTH OF ITALY AND THE GREAT PORT OF NAPLES IS SECURED AS A BASE OF SUPPLIES FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS UP THE PENINSULA.

3--THE WHOLE GERMAN POSITION IN THE BALKANS HAS BEEN OUTFLANKED BY THE ALLIED CONQUEST OF SOUTHERN ITALY AND THE ADRIATIC SUDDENLY HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM AN AXIS LAKE.

4--THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM SARDINIA AND ARE IN FULL FLIGHT FROM CORSICA WHERE EMBATTLED FRENCH TROOPS HAVE BEGUN THE RECONQUEST OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

5--BASES HAVE BEEN SECURED FROM WHICH HEAVY AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS CAN BLAST NOT ONLY GERMANY BUT HITLER'S BALKAN SATELLITES AT COMPARATIVELY SHORT-RANGE IN WEATHER WHICH MONTH AFTER MONTH IS FAR SUPERIOR FOR FLYING TO THOSE PREVAILING IN BRITAIN.

6--OTHER ALLIED BASES FOR SHORT-RANGE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BALKANS ALREADY HAVE BEEN SEIZED IN THE AEGEAN SEA.

7--THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO SHOULDER A PORTION OF THE JOB OF POLICING THE TURBULENT BALKANS WHICH FORMERLY WAS DONE BY THE ITALIANS AND THE POLICE TASK HAS BEEN MADE MANY TIMES MORE DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY AFTER PATRIOT BANDS OBTAINED WEAPONS LAID DOWN BY THE ITALIANS.

8--FURTHER STRAIN HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE GERMAN MILITARY MACHINE BY THE OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING IN MANY NORTHERN ITALIAN CITIES, WHILE NAZI TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS HAVE MULTIPLIED BY THE NECESSITY OF TAKING OVER ITALIAN RAILROADS AND OPERATING THEM WITH SKILLED WORKERS BROUGHT FROM GERMANY.

30.24 9017

with the british-eighth army--first add de luce's eyewitness xxx airforce landings.

because of complicated international negotiations regarding italy's post-armistice status, a.m.g. (allied military government of occupied terriory) has not been assuming ###### responsibility for the administration of towns on the liberated adriatic coast.

but the italian government, which controls ## certain areas by allied consent, has been slow in taking over the civil administration of the foggia plain. a large number of civil prisoners in jail have claimed that their detention was due to anti-fascist politics and that they have been awaiting exile to the tremiti islands in the adriatic.

irish born maj. michael brennan, appointed to the committee of carabinieri, have been inspecting police records and are reporting on prisoners convicted by the fascist regime on political charges.

"i'm going #### carefully into the matter because there is a possibility that some fascists arrested by the badoglio government after mussolini's fall may also be claiming freedon," maj. brennan said.

"they won't get out, of course."

de luces third apr 2200 dcf 132p

by daniel de luce

with the british eighth army, sept. 29 (delayed)-(ap)-hundreds of citizens of san severo attended funeral ####### services today for eight british soldiers killed on the edge of this town two days ago when a gun concealed by the roadside knocked out three armored cars.

it was the heaviest number of fatalities suffered by the eighth army in any ######## individual skirmish in the 110-mile advance up the adriatic coast from bari in the last week.

black-clad women wept, men #### stood with bared heads and children silent in awe as rites for ## the british dead were read in san severo's most hallowed church.

san severo fell at 10 a.m., yesterday after german rearguards withdrew during the night. light armored units entered #### torre maggiore, five miles west of san severo, at noon today, rescuing one wounded british prisoner.

one of the most frantic welcomes ever ########## accorded the eighth army took place at san severo yesterday. when a single german grenadier was found hiding in the town wearing tennins shoes with his regular uniform, an italian crowd tried to beat him in revenge for what the citizens charged was systematic stealing and terrorism perpetrated by the nazis.

the british quickly took the prisoner away.

the german rear guard has now taken up a position in the difficult eastern shoulder of the appenines and apparently still is equipped to carry out extensive demolitions to delay the british advance.

all of the wide foggia plain with its thousand acres of flat grain fields are ideal for airforce landings and strips have been swept clean of the enemy.

delucas apl thru 2220 def 1254p

30.24_ 9019

CAIRO, OCT.2-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN FIGHTER PILOTS OPERATING FROM A CAPTURED ITALIAN AIRDROME IN THE MIDDLE EAST ARE WHISTLING BACK AT THE GERMANS WITH THE NAZIS' OWN WHISTLES.

THE AUSTRALIAN SQUADRON FOUND AN AMMUNITION DUMP AT THE AIRFIELD CONTAINING GERMAN-MADE BOMBS WITH WHISTLES ATTACHED. THEY FASTENED THE WHISTLES TO THEIR PLANES, FOUR TO A PLANE, AND NOW ARE DIVING ON THE GERMANS IN ITALY WITH TERRIFYING SCREECHES.

HW1052PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, SUNDAY,OCT. 3)

(ADVANCE) NEW DELHI, OCT. 2-(AP)-MAJ. WYNN D. (WINDY) MILLER OF COLUMBIA, MO., AND SAN ANTONIO, TEX., RECENT OPERATIONS OFFICER FOR AMERICAN AIR COMMAND NO. 1 IN EASTERN INDIA, SAID TODAY THAT "AMERICAN FIGHTERS BASED AT ASSAM IN THE PAST YEAR DECISIVELY DEFEATED THE JAPANESE IN NORTHERN BURMA BOTH IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND."

MILLER, WHO WAS WITH THE FIRST FIGHTER PILOTS WHO ARRIVED IN INDIA AND PRESENTLY IS ON THE WAY TO AMERICA AFTER 18 MONTHS IN THE FIELD, DECLARED:

"FLYING P40 PLANES, WE DOMINATED THE SKY OVER NORTHERN BURMA TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE JAPANESE HAVEN'T SENT A MISSION AGAINST US BUT ONCE SINCE OCT. 19, 1942."

"ON THE GROUND WE HIT THEM EVERY TIME THEY SHOWED THEMSELVES UNTIL THEY NOW MOVE ALONG THE ROADS ONLY AT NIGHT AND ARE NOT MAKING ANY ATTEMPT TO REPAIR THE BRIDGES WE BOMBED WITH OUR FIGHTERS," HE ADDED.

DECLARING THAT "WE PRACTICALLY CONTROL JAPANESE AIR BASES IN NORTHERN BURMA," MILLER RELATED THAT "WE SIT IN THE AIR ABOVE DESERTED AIR BASES DAY AFTER DAY AND SEE NO SIGN OF MOTION AND THE GRASS NOW IS GROWING IN THE RUNWAYS. THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MOVE ONLY A TRICKLE OF SUPPLIES INTO NORTHERN BURMA BECAUSE OF THE FIERCE WAY THE BOMBERS HAVE BEEN SRIKING AT THE MAIN BURMA BASES."

MILLER BAILED OUT OF A FIGHTER IN DECEMBER, 1942, BEHIND JAPANESE LINES AND ESCAPED INTO ALLIED TERRITORY WITH THE AID OF FRIENDLY NATIVES. HE WALKED BACK TO INDIA IN 18 DAYS, EATING RICE WHICH HE COOKED HIMSELF ALONG THE TRAILS.

THE FIRST THING HE IS GOING TO DO IN AMERICA, HE SAID, WILL BE TO TAKE HIS WIFE, RUTH, WHO LIVES ON CANTERBURY HILL IN SAN ANTONIO, ON THE HONEYMOON HE PROMISED HER THREE AND A HALF YEARS AGO.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, SUNDAY, OCT. 3)

YA110AEW

MADRID,OCT.2-(AP)-SINCE YESTERDAY, WHEN GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO ADDRESSED THE FALANGE PARTY, SPAIN OFFICIALLY HAS CHANGED FROM "NON-BELLIGERENCY" TO "VIGILANT NEUTRALITY."

THE NEW PHRASE WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE FIRST REPORTS OF HIS ADDRESS AND THERE WERE NO HEADLINES IN THE SPANISH DAILY PRESS CONCERNING IT. FRANCO HIMSELF FAILED TO EMPHASIZE IT.

BUT THE FACT THAT THE PHRASE WAS USED BY THE CHIEF OF STATE WHO ALONE DETERMINES HIS COUNTRY'S OFFICIAL POSITION POINTED UP A TREND WHICH GRADUALLY HAS BEEN AFFECTING SPAIN'S POSITION.

NON-BELLIGERENCY MEANT THAT SPAIN WAS NEUTRAL BUT FRIENDLY TO THE AXIS IN DEED AS WELL AS WORD--JUST AS THE UNITED STATES WAS NON-BELLIGERENT BUT FRIENDLY TOWARD ENGLAND BEFORE PEARL HARBOR. UNDER NEUTRALITY, SPAIN WOULD BE EXPECTED TO GIVE EQUAL TREATMENT TO BOTH SIDES.

FOR INSTANCE, IT IS NOW POSSIBLE TO FIND ALLIED COMMUNIQUES FREQ-

UENTLY GIVEN THE SAME SPACE IN THE PRESS AS AXIS COMMUNIQUES. TODAY THE NEWSPAPER ABC CARRIED A PICTURE OF FRANCO SHAKING HANDS WITH UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR CARLTON J.H.HAYES.

SPANISH NEWSSTANDS, HOWEVER, STILL SELL GERMAN AND FRENCH NEWSPAPERS, BUT NOT BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS. SPAIN STILL HAS ITS BLUE LEGION AT THE RUSSIAN FRONT, AND FRANCO IN HIS SPEECH MADE NO BONES ABOUT SPAIN'S ANTI-COMMUNISM.

NEVERTHELESS, SPAIN'S RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS HAVE IMPROVED TREMENDOUSLY OVER 1941 WHEN FALANGE DEMONSTRATIONS FREQUENTLY RESOUNDED WITH CRIES WHICH WERE NOT PRO-ALLY.

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT 3

- - -

GERMANY BAD OFF,
BUT HITLER STILL
WEAVES HIS SPELL

- - -

SWISS WOMAN TELLS
OF CONDITIONS
AFTER TRIP (850)

- - -

BY THOMAS F. HAWKINS

(ADVANCE)..BERN--(AP)--TRAINS ARE LATE, TEMPERS ARE SHORT AND PEOPLE ARE FED UP IN GERMANY, BUT ADOLF HITLER, ALTHOUGH AGAING, STILL HAS THE EYES AND VOICE WHICH HYPNOTIZE HIS AUDIENCE, ACCORDING TO A SWISS WOMAN WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM ACROSS THE BORDER.

WRITING IN THE SWISS NEWSPAPER WELTWOCHE, SHE GAVE THIS PICTURE OF BOMB-TORN GERMANY AND ITS PEOPLE:

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"I WAS WAITING ON A PLATFORM AT FRANKFURT AND A LOUDSPEAKER ANNOUNCED THAT THE TRAIN FROM COLOGNE WAS 70 MINUTES LATE. EVERYONE WAS ACCUSTOMED TO THIS AND THE MURMURS OF THE CROWD ONLY INCREASED SOMEWHAT.

"I SAT DOWN ON MY VALISE. THERE WERE PRACTICALLY NO PORTERS AND MY ARMS FELT AS THOUGH I HAD BEEN WORKING ON THE FARM FOR FOUR WEEKS. PEOPLE TRAVEL ONLY WITH WHAT LUGGAGE THEY CAN CARRY THEMSELVES.

"THE TRAIN CAME AND PEOPLE PUSHED AND CROWDED. AT THE DOORS THERE WAS A RAIN OF NASTY WORDS AND MUMBLING. MANY GOT IN THROUGH THE WINDOWS.

"I FOUND A PLACE AND SETTLED MYSELF AND MY BAGGAGE. AT FIRST THE PEOPLE LOOKED AT ME DISTRUSTFULLY THEN CONVERSATION WENT ON. THERE WERE ONLY WOMEN IN THE COMPARTMENT. THEY PASSED AROUND PICTURES OF THEIR HUSBANDS. SOME WERE AT THE FRONT, SOME AT HARD LABOR IN MUNITIONS FACTORIES.

"A 25-YEAR-OLD WOMAN TOLD ME SHE CAME FROM COLOGNE. SHE SURVIVED THE RAIDS BUT LOST HER PARENTS, BROTHERS, SISTERS AND HER ONLY CHILD. DEEP LINES ETCHED HER YOUNG FACE. SHE SAID HER PARENTS WERE IN A PUBLIC SHELTER. IT WAS DAYS BEFORE THE WRECKAGE COULD BE CLEARED AWAY. EVEN THEN IT WASN'T POSSIBLE TO BREAK INTO THE SHELTER, WHERE 700 PEOPLE HAD GONE BECAUSE THE HOUSES ON BOTH SIDES HAD FALLEN IN ON IT. THE BISHOP FINALLY CONSECRATED THIS SHELTER IN THE CENTER OF TOWN AS AN ETERNAL GRAVE.

"HER SIX-YEAR-OLD SON WAS STRUCK BY PHOSPHOROUS AS HE FLED FROM A FALLING SHELTER AND TERRIBLY BURNED. HER SISTER DROWNED IN A CELLAR WHEN A WATERPIPE BURST.

"SHE SAID THESE DAYS NAZI PARTY MEMBERS HARDLY DARED SHOW

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THEMSELVES WEARING BADGES.

"I WAS SURPRISED AT HOW OPENLY THE YOUNG WOMAN TALKED SINCE ONE HEARS SO OFTEN OF GESTAPO AGENTS WHO RIDE THE TRAINS AND LEAD PEOPLE TO TALK. I POINTED OUT THE DANGER TO THE YOUNG WOMAN.

"'ACH, LET THEM TAKE ME IF THEY LIKE, ITS ALL THE SAME TO ME,' SHE REPLIED. 'WE'RE FED UP, YOU KNOW, ABSOLUTELY FED UP.

I HAVEN'T ANY HOPE LEFT. ALL THE PEOPLE I LOVE I LOST IN ONE NIGHT. MY HUSBAND IS IN THE UKRAINE AND DOESN'T KNOW ANYTHING YET. THE LIFE WE BUILT TOGETHER IS GONE--EVERYTHING WE LIKE IS LOST. OUR LITTLE FLAT, THE BEAUTIFUL OIL PAINTINGS, THE BIG RADIO FOR WHICH WE SAVED FOR A LONG TIME. LET THEM SHUT ME UP. WHY DOES THE WAR GO ON? THE PEOPLE IN THE GOVERNMENT HAVE EVERYTHING THEY WANT.'

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"NATURALLY IT WOULD BE WRONG TO DRAW A CONCLUSION ABOUT THE MORALE OF THE ENTIRE GERMAN NATION FROM WHAT THIS ONE WOMA, WHO HAS HAD SUCH HARD LUCK, SAYS.

"DESPITE ALL THE DIFFICULTIES WITH WHICH ONE HAS TO FIGHT IN BERLIN THERE IS STILL REAL ENTHUSIASM AND CONFIDENCE, I LEARNED FROM THE 15-YEAR-OLD SON OF AN ACQUAINTANCE WITH WHOM I SPENT A FEW DAYS. THE BOY IS WITH THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SERVICE. HE GOES TO SCHOOL ONLY TWO DAYS A WEEK BUT SPENDS EVERY NIGHT WITH THE GUNS. MANY OF HIS COMRADES HAVE ALREADY BEEN KILLED BUT HE DOES HIS DUTY WITH JOY. HE BELIEVES IN THE FUTURE AND HAS ONLY CONTEMPT FOR THE WORRIES OF HIS ELDERS."

"WHEN ONE COMES INTO BERLIN BEFORE REACHING THE ANHALTER BAHNHOF ONE SEES ROWS OF RUINS WHICH TELL OF THE NIGHT'S TERROR. BUT THE INNER CITY OFFERED EVEN A SADDER PICTURE. SMASHED WINDOWS, BOARDED UP, REPLACED THE ONCE BEAUTIFUL SHOP DISPLAYS ON THE KURFUERSTENDAMM AND THE TAUENTZIENSTRASSE.

"THE CLOTHING OF THE PEOPLE WAS POOR, EVEN SHABBY. ONLY A FEW WOMEN STOOD OUT WITH ELEGANT, EVEN EXTRAVAGANT CLOTHES. THEY WORE CHIC PARIS HATS, FRENCH COSTUMES AND ITALIAN SHOES. THEY WERE STARED AT BY PASSERS-BY AND SOMETIMES ONE HEARD DEROGATORY REMARKS.

"AT TEA WITH FRIENDS I MET A YOUNG AIR CAPTAIN WHO HAD JUST BEEN DECORATED BY HITLER AND WAS TOLD HOW HE RECEIVED THE DECORATION.

"HE WAS TOLD THAT HITLER HIMSELF WOULD BESTOW THE AWARD AND TO BE READY AT A CERTAIN TIME. A BUS CAME FOR HIM AND TOOK HIM IN A ROUNDABOUT WAY TO A FIELD WHERE A PLANE TOOK HIM PART OF THE WAY. THEN ANOTHER BUS, ANOTHER PLANE AND ANOTHER BUS. HE HAD COMPLETELY LOST DIRECTIONS AND HAD NO IDEA OF WHERE HE WAS WHEN FINALLY, IN THE HEART OF A FOREST, HE ARRIVED AT A GROUP OF WOODEN BARRACKS.

"THE APPOINTMENT WAS POSTPONED TWICE AND THEN HE, TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL OTHER PILOTS, WAS TAKEN TO HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS.

"'IN THE BIG MAP ROOM INTO WHICH I WAS SHOWN THERE WAS A FIGURE STANDING IN THE HALF-LIGHT,' HE SAID. 'I DIDN'T OBSERVE IT FURTHER, BUT WAITED TENSELY FOR THE APPEARANCE OF THE FUEHRER. THEN THE FIGURE LEFT THE SHADOW, CAME NEARER AND I COULD HARDLY BELIEVE MY EYES. IT WAS THE FUEHRER.

"'HIS FEATURES WERE NOT AS FIRM AS FORMERLY AND HIS HAIR WAS BEGINNING TO GREY, EVEN TURN WHITE. ONLY HIS EYES WERE STILL THOSE OF A HUMAN WHO APPEARS TO BE POSSESSED OF AN INDOMITABLE WILL AND ARE AS EFFECTIVE AS EVER. THEN HE BEGAN TO SPEAK, AT FIRST EXCITEDLY THEN MORE QUIETLY FOR A WHOLE HOUR. HE SPOKE ABOUT MACHINES, PANZERS AND PLANES. HE WAS NEVER PERSONAL, BUT DESPITE THIS, PERHAPS BECAUSE OF IT, HIS SPEECH HAD A VERY WEARING--YOU MIGHT EVEN SAY A HYPNOTIC EFFECT--FOR ALL OF US FROM WHICH WE COULDN'T ESCAPE. THEN, AFTER

THE SPEECH, THE FUEHRER DISMISSED US WITH A SHORT, FRIENDLY GREETING.''
(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 3. SENT OCT 2)
FDS 31AEW

bern, switzerland, oct. 2-(ap)-french border dispatches to the newspaper la suisse said today that french guerrillas who machine gunned a german troop train near thonon-les-bains in haute savoie had killed one nazi soldier and wounded a dozen others.

the dispatch said the train was en route from annemasse ~~#####~~ carrying troops to bolster german efforts to clean up french guerrillas hiding in the mountains.

bruttos ~~#####~~ pw 01430 dcf 1154a

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

U.S.HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, OCT. 2-(AV)-THE FIRST LARGE ENEMY SURFACE FORCE TO VENTURE INTO SOLOMON ISLAND WATERS IN MANY WEEKS WAS IN FLIGHT TODAY AFTER SUFFERING SEVERE DAMAGE IN COMING UNDER A SERIES OF RUNNING ATTACKS FROM U.S.LIBERATOR BOMBERS.

OF 11 SHIPS MAKING UP THE CONVOY, THE JAPANESE LOST ONE SHIP SUNK FOR CERTAIN, ONE PRESUMED SUNK AND TWO DAMAGED, INCLUDING A TWO-STACK DESTROYER. AMERIVAN LOYSES WERE COMFINED TO THE DAMAGE OF ONE LIBERATOR.

A SPOKESMAN AT HEADQUARTERS OF ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., SOUTH PACIFIC COMMANDER, SAID RECONNAISSANCE PLANES SPOTTED THE JAPANESE CONVO' OF DESTROYERS AND SEVERAL TROOP AND CARGO VESSELS ON THE AFTERNOON OF TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, COMING DOWN FROM BUKA ISLAND AT THE TOP OF THE SOLOMONS STEP-LADDER.

THE FIRST ATTACK CAME AT 7 P.M. TUESDAY. LIBERATOR BOMBERS FOLLOWED WITH A SERIES OF RUNNING ATTACKS UNTIL EARLY HOURS OF WEDNESDAY, BETWEEM CHOISEUL ANB BOUGAINVILLE ISLANDS IN TME UPPER SOLOMONS. WHEN IT FIRST CAME UNDEG ATTACK THE CONVOY WAS HEADING BACK TOWARD BOUGAINVILLE. LIBERATORS SMASHED INTO THE FORMATION ABOUT 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF CHOISEUL BAY.

ADMIRAL HALSEY'S SPOKESMAN WOULD NOT SPECULATE WMETHER THEIR DIGECTION INDICATED THAT THE JAPANESE COMPLETED THEIR MISSION WHICH PRESUMABLY MIGHT BE IN THE EVACUATION OF JAPANESE TROOPS WHICH HAD REACHED CHOISEUL STAGING POINTS FROM BESIEGED KOLOMBANGARA.

THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY AS WELL THAT THE JAPANESE FORCE TURNED BACK AND HAD NOT DARED TO COMPLETE THEIR MISSION ONCE PT WAS KNOWN THEY HAD BEEN DISCOVERED BY U.S. PATROL PLANES.

THE HEADQUARTERS SVOKESMAN SAID THAT IN THE FIRST ATTACK LIBERATORS SINGLED OUT THE LARGEST ENEMY SHIP, OF A TYPE NOT IDENTIFIED, AND SENT TWO DIRECT HITS CRASHING ON ITS STERN. THE VESSEL WAS BADLY DAMAGED.

LESS THAN FOUR HOURS LATER A LIBERATOR CAUGHT THE LAST SHIP IN THE CONVOY AND LAID TWO HEAVY BOMBS AMIDSHIP. TREMENDOUS EXPLOSIONS FOLLOWED AND THE FIRE WAS VISIBLE FOR 20 MILES. THIS SHIP WAS PRESUMED SUNK.

BY 8:30 P.M. TUESDAY THE ENEMY SHIPS HAD PRECEEDED NORTHWEST AND WERE HIT OFF THE EAST COAST OF KIETA, BOUGAINVILLE.

LIBERATORS SCORED THREE POSSIBLE AND FOUR DIRECT HITS UPON WHAT APPEARED TO BE A TWO-STACK JAPANESE DESTROYER. THE DESTROYER FOUGHT BACK WITH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, DAMAGING ONE U.S.

PLANE. BUT THE ACKACK QUICKLY DIMINISHED AFTER BOMB HITS WERE SCORED. IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THE DESTROYER SANK.

TEN MINUTES LATER IN THE SAME A SIMILAR ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT ON WHAT WAS PROBABLY A CARGO-TRANSPORT SHIP. IT WAS SEEN TO TURN ON ITS SIDE AND GO UNDER.

WHILE OFFICIAL SOURCES HERE WERE NOT CERTAIN OF FINAL RESULTS OF THE SEA AND AIR ENGAGEMENT, IT WAS AGREED THAT THE ENEMY HAD SUFFERED A "STIFF BLOW" IN ATTEMPTING TO RUN THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE."

(THE NEW BLOW AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING WAS ANNOUNCED IN GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE FOR TODAY.)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, SUNDAY OCT.3)

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, OCT 3-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN PURSUIT PILOTS, VETERANS OF SCORES OF BATTLES AGAINST THE JAPANESE, TODAY OFFICIALLY WERE TERMED THE "LEADING ACES" IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. EACH IS CREDITED WITH 16 ENEMY PLANES.

THE PILOTS ARE MAJ.GEORGE WELCH, WILMINGTON, DEL., MAJ./ THOMAS J.LYNCH, CATASAUQUAA, PA., AND CAPT.RICHARD I. BONG, POPLAR, WIS.

FOURTH RANKING ACE WAS LT.KENNETH C.SPARKS, BLACKWELL, OKLA. SPARKS HAS 11 PLANES. TIED FOR FIFTH, WITH 10 ENEMY PLANES EACH, WERE MAJ. EDWARD CRAGG, COS COB, CONN., AND CAPT.ERNEST A.HARRIS, 433 WEST FIRST NORTH STREET, MORRISTOWN, TENN.

ANOTHER RANKING ACE IS CAPTAIN PAUL M.STANCH, 45 NORTH HAVILAND AVE., AUDUBON,N.J., WITH NINE JAPANESE PLANES DOWNED.

SEVEN JAPANESE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN BY EACH OF

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LIEUTENANTS JOHN L.JONES, PINES ROAD, PATERSON,N.J.; AND RICHARD E.SMITH, 1014 SOUTH HARLAND, EVANSVILLE, IND.

LT.STANLEY O.ANDREWS, 2109 17TH ST., ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., HAS DESTROYED SIX JAPANESE PLANES. CAPT.WILLIAM C.DAY, 221 NORTH CHARLES, RED LION, PA., HAS FIVE VICTORIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 E.W.EASTERN WAR TIME, SUNDAY OCT.3).

EW1028PCW

GUADALCANAL, OCT.2-(AP)-ARTHUR BURGESS, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, WALKED OUT OF TWO GUN-RIDDLED PLANES AND ONE CRACKUP WITH HARDLY A SCRATCH ONLY TO FALL VICTIM TO THE WEATHER AND MALARIA GERMS.

DOCTORS ORDERED THE 37-YEAR OLD REPORTER OUT OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA AFTER HE COLLAPSED FROM HEAT PROSTRATION AND MALARIA. HE HAS LEFT FOR HAWAII.

BURGESS, FORMERLY AP CORRESPONDENT AT TACOMA, WASH., RODE IN A DIVE BOMBER DAMAGED BY JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE SEPT. 28, WENT OUT THE SAME NIGHT WITH A CATALINA PATROL MISSION WHICH WAS HIT BY ENEMY DESTROYER GUNFIRE IN BOUGAINVILLE STRAIT, AND GOT A SHAKING UP WHEN THE CATALINA, ITS WHEEL GONE, CRASHED IN LANDING 12 HOURS LATER.

MAJ. GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING, COMMANDER OF U.S.AIRCRAFT IN THE SOLOMONS, IN A MESSAGE TO LT. CMDR. JAMES BARRETT, SOUTH PACIFIC PUBLIC RELATION FOR THE "ACCURATE AND THOROUGH REPORTING HE HAS DONE ON THE AIR WAR IN THIS AREA."

WW640APW NM

BUENOS AIRES, OCT.2-(AP)-A LIVELY PRESS CONTROVERSY OVER ARGENTINA'S NEUTRAL FOREIGN POLICY GREW HEATED TONIGHT WHEN THE PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPER PAMPERO ASSAILED AS TREASON AN EDITORIAL IN THE PRO-UNITED NATIONS PRENSA WHICH URGED THE NATION TO JOIN THE DEMOCRACIES AGAINST GERMANY AND JAPAN.

PAMPERO SUGGESTED EXECUTION FOR TREASON MIGHT BE FITTING PUNISHMENT FOR THE EDITORS OF THE PRENSA AND ACCUSED THE CONSERVATIVE MORNING PAPER OF ALTERING ITS TYPOGRAPHICAL PRACTICE TO GIVE THE ARTICLE ESPECIAL EMPHASIS.

"THIS IN ITSELF CONSTITUTES A REVOLUTIONARY, EVEN SUBVERSIVE GESTURE IN VIEW OF ITS NATURE," PAMPERO SAID.

LA PRENSA CALLED FOR "FRANK AND COMPLETE INCORPORATION" IN THE AMERICAN BLOC AND ARGUED IT WOULD NOT BE THE RESULT OF FOREIGN PRESSURE BUT OF THE WILL OF THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE.

AT THE SAME TIME THE NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER CABILDO COMPARED ARGENTINA'S SITUATION WITH THAT OF 1816 WHEN THE COUNTRY WAS SURROUNDED BY ENEMIES READY TO INVADE ITS TERRITORY.

"THE MAINTENANCE OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY TODAY IS THE ONLY REAL AFFIRMATION OF OUR NATIONAL EXISTENCE," IT SAID. THE PEOPLE DEMAND I AND THE ARMED FORCES SUPPORT IT."

MEANWHILE, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN OFFERED THE POST OF ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO MADRID.

GUINAZU, WHO WAS A LEADING EXPONENT OF FORMER PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO'S NEUTRALITY POLICY, WAS REPLACED AS FOREIGN MINISTER AFTER THE JUNE REVOLUTION.

HW1149PEW

BUENOS AIRES, OCT.2-(AP)-COL.ARMANDO RAGGIO, MILITARY ATTACHE OF THE ARGENTINE EMBASSY IN ITALY, SAILED FOR LISBON TODAY, BUT HIS ULTIMATE DESTINATION PROBABLY WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE PROGRESS OF THE FIGHTING IN ITALY.

RAGGIO SAILED ON THE SPANISH LINER CABO DE HORNOS WHICH IS ALSO CARRYING 143 GERMANS BEING REPATRIATED FROM CHILE, INCLUDING THE FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO SANTIAGO, MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY AND CONSULAR STAFF AND THEIR FAMILIES.

WHILE THE ARGENTINE EMBASSY STAFF STILL IS IN ROME, THE GOVERNMENT ALSO IS MAINTAINING RELATIONS WITH KING VITTORIO EMANUELE'S GOVERNMENT WHICH IS TEMPORARILY LODGED AT BRINDISI. RAGGIO PROBABLY WILL DETERMINE WHERE TO PROCEED AFTER HE ARRIVES IN SPAIN. THE SAME PROBLEM FACES THE CONSUL AT GENOA, WHO ALSO IS AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

LIKEWISE RETURNING TO THEIR POSTS AFTER LONG VACATIONS WERE THE CONSUL AT BERLIN AND THE CONSUL AT DEVASTATED HAMBUURG, THE LATTER WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO SET UP THE CONSULATE ELSEWHERE IN GERMANY.

HW1137PEW

rio de janeiro,oct.2--german u-boats,inactive for the past several weeks in south atlantic waters off the coast of brazil, returned on sept.26 to sink the 4,998-ton brazilian motorship itapage, it was disclosed here last night.

today brazilian newspapers published new demands that brazil avenge its losses to its merchant fleet--now well past the two-score mark,with more than 1,000 persons killed.

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the itapage became the 23rd ship whose loss has been announced by the brazilian gover ment in 19 months since the mmmrgx buarque--the first victim of german u-boats -was sunk on feb.16, 1942,in the north atlantic.the question uppermost in most minds here is whether the itapage fell victim to a lone marauder or whether a new pack of u-boats has been ordered out to harass south atlantic shipping lanes.

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late dispatches from maceio,where survivors were landed indicate six passengers and 19 members of the crew are still mmm missing from the sailing list of 35 passengers and approximately 80 72 crewmen.mmmmmmmm survivors were reported suffering from wounds recieved when the 1 u-boat crew machinegunned mmx the mmjm ship's mmmmx lifeboats,and from the effects of an explosion on board which followed the torpedoing.

mk diehls 1000 through third fwf 355 aew

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 2-(AP)-FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU WAS RELIABLY REPOR.. TODAY TO HAVE BEEN OFFERED THE POST OF ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO MADRID.

GUINAZU, WHO WAS A LEADING EXPONENT OF FORMER PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO'S NEUTRALITY POLICY MMMMMM WAS REPLACED AS FOREIGN MINISTER AFTER THE REVOLUTION WHICH RESULTED IN THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF GEN. PEDRO RAMIREZ. GUINAZU RETAINED HIS STATUS AS A CAREER DIPLOMAT, HOWEVER, AND HE RECENTLY PRESENTED HIS RESIGNATION IN PROTESTS AGAINST STATEMENTS BY FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER SEGUNDO STORNI IN HIS LETTER TO SECRETARY CORDELL HULL. GUINAZU CONSIDERED THE STATEMENT'S A REFLECTION UPON HIS ADMINISTRATION OF ARGENTINA'S FOREIGN POLICY. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HIS RESIGNATION WAS REJECTED.

Meanwhile two newspapers publishe strong editorials, one calling for a change in argentine foreign policy, the other coming on the la prensa called for frank and total incorporation of argentina nati n to be "firm in its isolation."

in the hemisphere concert and argued that it would not be the result of foreign pressure but of the will of the argentine people.

the newspaper quoted a toast offered the mmmmm president recently

which said the american nations should constitute a bloc so solid no lever could force them asunder.

the nationalist newspaper cabildo, however, compared argentina's situation with that of 1816 when the country was surrounded by enemies ready to invade its territory.

"the maintenance of our foreign policy today is the only real affirmation of our national existence. the people demand it and the armed forces support it."

(montevideo saw more hope than at any time in the last few weeks that argentina might join the anti-axis stand of the other american nations. travellers from buenos aires cited the prensa editorial, noted pessimism in the cabildo editorial, pointed out that the regime had permitted labor news to be circulated, had bowed to university students' demands for the ousting of a pro-nazi interventor in santa fe univeristy and took no violent action against the meat workers' strike in buenos aires province.)

OTTAWA, OCT 2-(AP)-ONE AMERICAN, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD, WAS INCLUDED IN THE 696TH RCAF CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TODAY.

HE WAS SGT.RICHARD EARL TODD WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS MOTHER, MRS.J.S.TENNENT (CARE OF UNITED STATES VETERANS HOSPITAL, LEGION, TEX.

MT311PEW

NEW YORK,OCT.2 (AP)--THE CHUNGKING RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAD ISSUED A MANDATE GIVING JURISDICTION OVER CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMITTEED BY MEMBERS OF THE U.S.ARMED FORCES IN CHINA TO "THE SERVICE COURT AND THE MILITARY AND NAVAL AUTHORITIES OF THE UNITED STATES."

THE BROADCAST,WHICH WAS RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID THE MANDATE WAS THE "RESULT OF THE UNDERSTANDING REACHED BY THE CHINESE POLITICAL XXXXXXXXXXXXXX OFFICIALS AND

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

OWI-39 AM545P

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ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

THE GRAVE FAMINE ON THE DENSELY POPULATED EASTERN SEABOARD OF INDIA, TO WHICH THIS COLUMN DREW ATTENTION A WEEK AGO, IS REPORTED TO HAVE GROWN WORSE, WITH HUNDREDS DYING OF STARVATION DESPITE GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO EXPEDITE IMPORTATION OF FOODS AND GRAINS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AS I REPORTED AT THAT TIME, THERE IS DEEP CONCERN OVER THE SITUATION NOT ONLY AMONG IMPARTIAL BRITISH AND INDIAN CIRCLES BUT IN IMPORTANT AMERICAN QUARTERS. THIS PLAGUE OF HUNGER COMES ON TOP OF THE BRITISH-INDIAN POLITICAL CRISIS WHICH HAS BEEN MARKED BY BLOODY DISTURBANCES DURING THE PAST YEAR. THERE IS FEAR THAT UNSCRUPULOUS PEOPLE MAY BE ABLE FOR ULTERIOR PURPOSES TO MERGE THE DISCONTENT GROWING OUT OF THESE TWO SITUATIONS, THEREBY CREATING A NASTY COMBIN-

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ATION.

THE POINT OF AMERICAN CONCERN IS, OF COURSE, THE FACT THAT INDIA IS THE ARSENAL OF THE ORIENT AND THE PRINCIPAL BASE FOR THE COMING OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN THROUGH BURMA, ACROSS THE WAY FROM BENGAL. AMERICAN INTEREST IS MULTIPLIED BY THE FACT THAT WE HAVE HEAVY MILITARY COMMITMENTS THERE AND ARE BUILDING UP A BIG BASE FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPS.

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IMPORTANT AMERICAN MILITARY AND POLITICAL PEOPLE, WHILE NOT DOING PUBLIC TALKING ON THE SITUATION, ARE ANXIOUS THAT A FRESH EFFORT BE MADE TO SETTLE THE POLITICAL IMBROGLIO. FROM THEIR VIEWPOINT A DISUNITED AND UNHAPPY INDIA IS BOUND TO ACT AS A BRAKE ON THE EFFICIENCY OF THIS GREAT ARSENAL, EVEN IF IT'S CONCEDED THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAN KEEP THE LID ON AND PREVENT DISORDERS. AT BEST IT'S AN UNCOMFORTABLE SITUATION. AT WORST IT WOULD BE TERRIBLY DANGEROUS.

THAT'S NOT THE WHOLE PICTURE, THOUGH. IF INDIA ARRIVES IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD WITH THE POLITICAL PROBLEM STILL UNSETTLED--PERHAPS WITH THE GREAT INDIAN POLITICAL LEADERS LIKE GANDHI STILL LOCKED UP, AS THEY ARE NOW--THERE MAY BE A REPERCUSSION WHICH WILL AFFECT NOT ONLY THE BRITISH EMPIRE BUT ALL THE UNITED NATIONS. INDIAN RESENTMENT MIGHT RESULT IN ALIENATING THIS GREAT COUNTRY WITH ITS
PEOPLE FROM THE ALLIES OF THE WES[illegible]D.

WE ARE FIGHTING JAPAN TO PREVENT HER FROM MAKING HERSELF MISTRESS OF ALL ASIA, AND WE SHALL SUCCEED. HOWEVER, THERE IS ANOTHER CONTINGENCY WHICH DOESN'T SEEM TO BE GENERALLY RECOGNIZED, AND THAT IS THE FORMATION AFTER THE WAR OF AN ASIATIC BLOC OF NATIONS WHICH FEEL THAT THEY HAVE BEEN LEFT OUTSIDE THE ATLANTIC CHARTER OF THE WESTERN ALLIES. THAT'S NO BUGBEAR OF THE IMAGINATION BUT A VERY REAL THING, AS I DISCOVERED DURING MY TRIP THROUGH THE ORIENT EARLY THIS YEAR.

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS MOST PERSISTENTLY ASKED ME WAS WHETHER THE ATLANTIC CHARTER APPLIED TO THE ORIENT AS WELL AS TO THE WEST. ALL THE ASSURANCES WHICH HAD BEEN GIVEN ON THIS POINT HADN'T CONVINCED THE EAST THAT IT BELONGED TO THE CIRCLE OF THE CHARTER. CHINA WAS ANXIOUS; SO WAS INDIA AND OTHER SMALLER COUNTRIES OF THE FAR AND MIDDLE EAST. THE OLD TRADITION THAT EAST IS EAST AND WEST IS WEST MADE THEM SUSPICIOUS.

BY THE WAY, THE SYMPATHIES OF THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES OF INDIA AND CHINA, WITH THEIR COMBINED POPULATIONS OF SOME NINE HUNDRED MILLIONS - NEARLY HALF THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD - SEEM VERY CLOSE. CHINA HAS GIVEN POINTED SIGNS IN LATE MONTHS THAT SHE WANTS TO SEE INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE ESTABLISHED. MANY OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT SETTLEMENT OF THE INDIAN POLITICAL PROBLEM WOULD GO FAR TOWARDS REMOVING THE DOUBTS OF THE ORIENT ABOUT THE INTENTIONS OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.

MY INVESTIGATIONS IN INDIA CONVINCED ME THAT THE INDIAN LEADERS NOW WOULD WELCOME A REOPENING OF THE CASE AND WOULD BE PREPARED TO COMPROMISE ON ISSUES WHICH HERETOFORE HAVE PRECLUDED A SETTLEMENT. THAT BEING SO, THE GATEWAY TO POLITICAL PEACE COULD BE OPENED IF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOUND IT POSSIBLE TO RECONSIDER ITS DECISION NOT TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS UNTIL AFTER THE WAR.

AMERICA DOESN'T PROPOSE TO INTERFERE IN THE INDIAN CRISIS, BUT I KNOW THAT MANY IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY WOULD BE HAPPY, AND RELIEVED, IF THE CASE WERE REOPENED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Library -

J. CROOKS: HERE IS LIST OF TARGETS AND NO. OF TIMES THEY RAIDED (DATED OCT. 1, 1943) WHICH WE HAD TO OVERHEAD TO A CUSTOMER TONIGHT AND WHICH WE COULD KEEP HANDY as background to fill any more of these queries!

- Cables

LONDON 113 2/218AM
ASSOCIATED
NEWYORK

RAIDS BOTH RAF AMERICAN NANTES THIRTEEN

LORIENT SEVENTYTWO

BREST 126

STBRIEUE FIVE

RENNES TEN

TOURS THREE

CAENCHEBOURG NO RECORD AVAILABLE

CHARTRES FOUR

HAVRE 101

ROUEN EIGHTEEN

DIEPPE SEVENTEEN

ABBEVILLE SEVENTYSIX

CALAIS NINETYTHREE

DUNKERQUE ONEHUNDRED

BRUSSELS THIRTY

ANTWERP FORTY

GHENT SIXTEEN

FLUSHING SEVENTYSEVEN

MUNICH SEVEN

STUTTGART THIRTEEN

KARLSRUHE SEVENE

SAARBRUECKEN FIVE

NUERNBERG EIGHT

LUDWIGSHAFEN NINETEEN

MANNHEIM FIFTYNINE

FRANKFURT THIRTYSIX

AACHEN SEVENTEEN

COBLENZ THIRTEEN

DUESSELDORF FIFTYTHREE

HAMBURG 107

GELSENKIRCHEN FORTYFOUR

DORTMUND TWENTYSIX

KASSEL TWELVE

LEIPZIG FIVE

SOEST THIRTYTHREE

HAMM EIGHTYFIVE

WESEL NO RECORD AVAILABLE

EMMERICH TWELVE

MUENSTER TWENTYTWO

MAGDEBURG FIFTYTHREE

HANNOVER FORTYEIGHT

DUISBERG SIXTYONE

KREFELD TWENTYTWO

OSNABRUECK FORTYTHREE

OLDENBURG TEN

EMDEN EIGHTYSIX

WILHELMSHAVEN EIGHTY

CUXHAVEN NINETEEN

LUEBECK FIVE

ROSTOCK SIX

STETTIN EIGHT

238AM 2/10/43

OCT 3 1943

THE TREASURY STATEMENT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEAR SHOWED THAT WAR DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES AMOUNTED TO $12,078,635,025. THE NAVY SPENT $5,843,757,197 AND THE MARTIME COMMISSION, $1,045,996,880. REMAINING EXPENDITURES WERE DISTRIBUTED THROUGH VARIOUS OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

WERLAST MONTH'S WAR ACTIVITY EXPENDITURES OF $6,952,343,935

VARIOUS OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

OCT 3 1943

LAST MONTH'S WAR ACTIVITY EXPENDITURES OF $6,952,343,935 WERE BELOW THE AUGUST TOTAL OF $7,232,000,000.

ALL GOVERNMENT SPENDING, INCLUDING PUBLIC DEBT RETIREMENT FOR THE QUARTER, REACHED $22,264,209,000.

MEANWHILE, THE GOVERNMENT COLLECTED $10,175,624,000 DURING THE FIRST QUARTER--FAR ABOVE THE $3,860,746,000 REVEIVED DURING THE SIMILAR PERIOD LAST YEAR. THE GOVERNMENT'S INCOME FOR THE FIRST QUARTER THIS YEAR INCLUDED $1,240,956,000 IN INCOME TAXES WITHHELD BY EMPLOYERS AND $6,342,897,000 IN ALL OTHER INCOME TAX PAYMENTS. INCOME TAX RECEIPTS FOR THE SAME PERIOD A YEAR AGO WERE $2,554,191,000.

THE GROSS PUBLIC DEBT REACHED $162,320,519,666 AS THE QUARTER ENDED--$71,262,995,780 MORE THAN IT WAS ON SEPTEMBER 30, A YEAR AGO.

VH451PEW NM

WASHINGTON, OCT. 2-(AP)-WAR ACTIVITIES COST THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT $20,616,147,399 DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS, AS COMPARED WITH $14,766,329,682 SPENT DURING THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR, THE TREASURY SAID TODAY

Clark's Army Enters Benevento, Drives for Rome on Appian Way; British Sweep Up Adriatic Coast

GERMAN DEFENSE IN CENTRAL AREA SHIFTED SUDDENLY

Enemy Pulls Back Troops from Melfi Salient in Italy.

BRITISH DRIVE AHEAD

Key Point in Corsica Captured by French Goumiers.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 3—(AP) Allied Fifth army troops have struck up to the German river line northeast of Naples by entering Benevento, while the British Eighth army plunging up the famous road of conquerors has lopped off a wide area on the Adriatic side of Italy, it was announced today.

The Germans have pulled back from the entire Melfi salient in the central sector, official reports disclosed.

Town High in Mountains

Benevento, 32 miles northeast of Naples, is high in the mountains on the main lateral road and railroad running from the big port, and dominates the valley of the Calore river which flows into the Volturno river. It is along the Volturno and Calore rivers that the Nazis have been expected to make a stand against the Allied advance along the Appian way to Rome.

Details of the thrust into this vital town were not disclosed, but American units of the Fifth army were last reported at Avellino, 15 miles to the south. The road from Avellino to Benevento runs through the twisting mountain valley of the Sabato river.

Key Point Captured

In Corsica, Moroccan Goumiers and sharpshooters seized Teghime hill, the "key of Bastia," after beating off violent counter-attack and now hold the whole ridge dominating Bastia and Biguglia lake, a French communique announced.

French shock troops and American Rangers closed in on the Bastia area in nearby sectors, routing several German detachments and pushing to the northern point of Cap Corse. All Corsica thus has been cleared of Nazis except for a strip along the east coast from the area of Cervione to Luri on Cap Corse. This strip, virtually cut in two, is some 30 miles long and four or five miles wide at the most, and the Germans are attempting to escape by sea.

Fifth army armored units in Italy made contact with deploying Nazi elements along the west coast just north of Naples. Meanwhile AMG (Allied military government) officials strove to get the wrecked city of Naples back to some semblance of normal life, and engineers rushed repairs to the heavily-damaged port.

The Fifth army captured Frigento, 45 miles inland from Naples in clearing the central salient.

The front line now runs from Naples to Benevento, to Frigento, and almost due north to the mouth of the Fortore river on the Adriatic coast.

Great Area Taken

A great area was chopped off by the collapse of the enemy's Melfi salient. Towns occupied here by the right wing of the Fifth army and by the Eighth army along the Adriatic include Vallata, Monteleone, Biccari, Orsara, Savignano, Torremaggiore, Lucera, Apricena, Bisaccia, Grottaminarda, and Lesina.

While the main battlefield of the immediate future appears to be the plains between Naples and Rome, it is the Adriatic coastal area that has been the historic route of armies invading Italy. Most such armies have come from the north, but the Eighth army is reversing this direction on the conquerors' highway.

The Adriatic coastal road leads to the Emilian way, running into the heart of the Po valley. There are no high mountains there such as would face the Fifth army north of Rome, but the Germans surely would not leave this door into the strategic Po valley open, and undoubtedly are planning a stand somewhere between the Fortore river and Rimini, where the Po valley opens like a fan.

Much of yesterday's fighting occurred in heavy rains that hindered progress in some places. Bad weather grounded a large part of the Allied air fleets, but American fighter bombers hit enemy transportation in the Isernia-Campobasso area and a bridge at Cancello.

One Allied officer said the withdrawing Germans were employing a system of backward hops with the longest possible delay between each leap. Enemy units hold their positions as long as they can and retreat only to escape annihilation. Innumerable small pockets of determined men were left behind to delay the Allied armies.

Opposition on Right Wing

The Fifth army met its fiercest opposition on its right wing, and along the west coast. In the central sector there was less resistance. The Eighth army had much easier going than the Fifth in this area and along the Adriatic, although both had to wipe out enemy pockets in brisk fighting.

There are as yet no details on how far north of Naples British armor has progressed, but it is understood that the advance there has been relatively slow against German rearguards pushed up the coast from Naples.

Destruction of a number of self-propelled German 88-millimeter guns was reported.

The German communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio, said there was only slight activity in Italy, with the Allies following Nazi rearguards retreating to the northwest.

With yesterday's advance, the Allies gained control of the main water sources for Naples, Bari, Brindisi, and Taranto, whose water supply had been reduced to dangerous levels by demolitions of aquaducts. Engineers began repairing them with Italians as laborers.

Plane Shop Hit

Headquarters announced that photographs showed heavy damage in the Friday attack by African-based Liberators on the Messerschmitt aircraft works and Henschel locomotive plant at Wiener Neustadt in Austria.

Bombs damaged a large assembly shop in a factory producing Messerschmitts and also struck a camouflaged hangar, other buildings, stores of material, and railway tracks.

Several hits were scored on a Henschel works building making locomtives tenders, the official statement added, and in storage areas and sheds, while bombs fell on the north end of the Steyr Daimler works making armored cars.

Three Allied planes were lost yesterday in attacks that included destruction of 20 motor trucks and damaging of 25 more in the Isernia-Campobasso area some 50 miles northeast of Naples, and three direct hits on the bridge at Cancello. R.A.F. Spitfires downed three German planes in another sortie.

Delayed reports disclosed that U. S. A-36 Invaders bombed and shot up enemy transports and the Avezzano airdrome east of Rome Friday, and also downed two Junkers-52 transport planes.

Nazis In Corsica Lose Vital Hill

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 3 (AP)—Teghime Hill, "the key to Bastia" in Corsica had been taken by Moroccan Goums and sharpshooters, the French announced today.

They seized the hill after beating off violent counter-attacks and now hold the whole ridge dominating Bastia and Biguglia Lake, the communique said.

French shock troops and American rangers closed in on the Bastia area in near-by sectors, routing several German detachments and pushing to the northern point of Cap Corse. All Corsica thus has been cleared of Nazis except for a strip along the east coast from the area of Cervione to Luri on Cap Corse.

KNOX WITNESSES BATTLE OF NAPLES FROM DESTROYER

Navy Chief Praises Coordination of Three Armed Services.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS Algiers, Oct. 3 — (AP) Navy Secretary Frank Knox, returning here from the battle of Naples which he watched from a destroyer, praised "the cooperation and coordination" of American and British land, sea and air arms today but added, "We are still only attacking outposts and have not yet assaulted the fortress of Europe."

He said the German army was numerous today as at the start of the war and any idea that the war in Europe would be "over by Christmas" was foolish over-optimism which could only be harmful in effect.

The secretary addressed correspondents at Allied headquarters wearing service khaki but a white dotted green necktie identified him as a civilian.

He said operations in Italy were the most successful yet achieved by the Allies in the war because they marked a new high in cooperation and coordination.

"The amphibious operation has come into its own because it is based on the maximum use of all three services," Secretary Knox said.

He said Army leaders had expressed high satisfaction with the gun support given by British and American warships offshore. He said naval gunnery was so accurate one German machine gun nest had been knocked out at ten-mile range.

Secretary Knox conferred with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark and other commanders, travelled by air and in both American and British warships and visited the land front.

The secretary presented the Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal to Vice Admiral Henry K. Hewitt of Hackensack, N. J., commander of the U. S. Naval forces in northwest African waters.

French Newspapermen Assail Censorship

Algiers, Oct. 3 (AP)—In a resolution adopted after roundtable discussions of the status of the French press, the local branch of the French Journalists Union today criticized French censorship as over-strict, and declared that pro-Vichy writers should be cleaned out.

Jean Lepelteir, secretary of the National Journalists Union, and Michael Rouze, editor of the new De Gaullist *Republican*, told an audience of more than 600 that censorship had become a guidance agency issuing directives which newspapers were expected to follow.

American Downs Plane at Aquino

ALGIERS, Oct. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Donald M. Cummings of Clayton, N. Y., an A-36 pilot, shot down a German Junkers-52 transport plane over the Aquino Airfield sixty miles southeast of Rome Friday.

Thirty Divisions Is Estimated Nazi Strength In Italy

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 3 (AP)—German forces in Italy at the beginning of October were estimated by the Geneva newspaper *La Suisse* today at thirty divisions, at least twice the number of troops landed by the Allies.

The paper asserted, however, that the twenty divisions under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in northern Italy were mired down and were essentially only on garrison duty.

There were three reasons, the paper said, why Rommel's troops could not join Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring's forces in central Italy: First, it would be necessary to open the roads and railroads across the Appenines to central Italy; second, the Germans must be confident that the area where they now are stationed is safe from surprise; and third, daily supplies to the troops would have to be assured.

Russians Bomb German Ships Evacuating Troops In Kuban

Caucasus Battle Nears Close—Pronya River Line East Of Mogilev Cracked By Reds

(By the Associated Press)

London, *Monday*, Oct. 4—The Red army cracked the Pronya river line twenty-eight miles east of Mogilev in White Russia yesterday, Moscow announced early today, while Soviet airmen sank five troop-filled German boats apparently trying to evacuate the final Nazi rearguard from the enemy's shattered foothold in the Caucasus opposite the Crimea.

A midnight supplement to the regular Soviet communique said the Russians had crossed the Pronya, threatening to turn the enemy's upper Dnieper defense line, and hurled the Germans "into a hasty retreat" in central White Russia.

More than 2,000 Germans were killed and seventy villages seized in the drive toward Mogilev and Gomel, said the bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Last Stage Of Battle

The Caucasian campaign apparently was in its last stage. Berlin's high command admitted the loss of Staro-Tamanskaya, virtually the last Axis foothold on the Kerch strait east of the Crimea, and the Russians said their airmen killed hundreds of German troops in that

area, ashore and at sea.

Three barges and several motor boats filled with Germans and sixty trucks were destroyed, the communique said, and three Nazi companies dispersed or annihilated.

The Soviet airmen also struck into the center of the Crimea, a Moscow broadcast said, touching off twenty-five heavy explosions amid freight cars laden with enemy war equipment at the Dzhankoi junction.

Runs Northwest

Dzhankoi is on the line running northwestward out of the Crimea to Kherson. The other Crimean railway running north to Melitopol already is under Soviet artillery fire, and the latest Russian aerial announcement said three German troop trains were wrecked at Melitopol.

Orsha and Mogilev also were pounded by Russian airmen ranging ahead of Soviet ground forces converging on those key junctions in White Russia.

The Russians acknowledged fierce German counter-attacks around Gomel, but said these were beaten down. In addition to 1,200 enemy troops reported killed in that sector during the day, Moscow said 120 prisoners were taken.

Middle Dnieper Action

Moscow did not even mention the Caucasus aside from aerial activities, and reported only "reconnaissance and exchanges of artillery fire" along the middle Dnieper front where Red armies are massed on the east bank of the river opposite Kiev and Dnieperopetrovsk.

Battle on Dnieper

Berlin, however, continued to tell of heavy fighting along the central Dnieper, the High command declaring its army had "succeeded in further narrowing the enemy bridgehead," inflicting heavy losses on the attacking Red army.

This announcement did not make clear whether the Soviet bridgehead was on the eastern or western bank, but a propaganda broadcast later located the fighting in the Dnepropetrovsk sector and said that numerous Russian attempts to cross to the western bank had been frustrated.

Berlin broadcasts also indicated that 12 Soviet divisions still were attacking in the Zaporozhe sector below Dnepropetrovsk in an attempt to break though to the mainland approaches to the Crimea.

The fall of Staro-Tamanskaya in the Caucasus left the Germans only a few miles of untenable marshes on the peninsula opposite the Crimea. Staro-Tamanskaya is 10 miles across the strait from the Crimean port of Kerch, which already is under Soviet air attacks.

The freeing of the Caucasus and the Soviet attacks near Zaporozhe apparently foreshadowed an early Soviet attempt to liberate the Crimea by a pincers movement. A Soviet break-through across the middle Dnieper also would imperil Nazi garrisons there.

The Red communique did not mention the Vitebsk sector, but the Soviet armies were reported within striking distance of all three cities in that area. They hold positions from 10 to 40 miles east of the 200-mile stretch of railway linking Gomel in lower White Russia, Mogilev and Orsha in the center, and Vitebsk in the north.

Moscow dispatches indicated Gomel was likely to fall first to the Soviet forces because it is east of the Dnieper and does not have that natural defense line to aid its defenders, but these reports also emphasized that fall rains had impeded Russian progress and said operations from now until the winter freeze would be extremely difficult for the Red army.

In Saturday's fighting the Russians said their troops destroyed 155 tanks and shot down 42 enemy planes.

Berlin Broadcasts

Berlin broadcasts also indicated that twelve Soviet divisions still were attacking in the Zaporozhe sector below Dnieperopetrovsk in an attempt to break through to the mainland approaches to the Crimea.

Fighting French Leader Goes Back To Moscow

Moscow, Oct. 3 (AP)—Roger Garreau, former chief of the Fighting French delegation, returned to Moscow today from the Middle East where he had been on leave.

The Soviet's recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers as the representative of liberated French territory took place during his absence.

Garreau was welcomed at the airport by a representative of the Soviet Foreign Office.

British Bombers Hit Nazis Third Consecutive Night

U.S. Marauders Attack Airfields in France, Holland During Day.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4—(AP) Large formations of heavy R.A.F. bombers headed over the continent for the third consecutive night last night after wide daylight sweeps by U. S. Marauder bombers against enemy airfields in France and Holland.

Residents on the southeast coast of England said the R.A.F. formations appeared larger than those which dropped 500 tons of bombs on Munich Saturday night and bombed Hagen for the first time Friday night. Soon after the bombers crossed the coast the Berlin, Paris, Calais, Bremen and Friesland radios left the air.

Power Station Hit

In one of the day's sweeps Fighting French pilots, flying Boston bombers, attacked a power station on the outskirts of Paris. The fliers said bombs and cannon shells hit the targets, and huge orange flames and a 3,000-foot pillar of smoke rose in the air.

The Paris radio said five buildings were destroyed and eight persons were killed and 40 injured in a southeast suburb.

The U. S. Marauder operations were carried out without loss of any of these medium bombers.

24 Nazis Downed

Twenty-four German fighters were shot out of the air by R.A.F., Allied and Dominion fighters during a series of daylight sweeps. An Air ministry official said this was the greatest number destroyed by the R.A.F. in any one day's offensive operations over enemy territory. Allied losses were four R.A.F. medium bombers and 11 fighters.

The Air ministry and U. S. military headquarters announced the Marauders bombed the airfields at Woensdrecht, Haamstede and Amsterdam-Schipol in Holland this morning and the Beauvais-Tille airfield in France late this afternoon.

The Beauvais-Tille airfield, about 45 miles north of Paris, is the most-bombed airfield in France, having been attacked nine times in the last 30 days.

United States P-47 Thunderbolts also swept over northern France and Belgium, it was announced.

RAF light bombers attacked electrical power and transformer stations between Paris and the Brest peninsula under escort by squadrons of fighters, which shot down 10 challenging German planes, the Air ministry announced.

Typhoon fighter-bombers, escorted by fighters, were reported to have attacked Nazi shipping at Flushing.

Munich Hard Hit

Five hundred tons of bombs were rained on Munich in a 25-minute attack, the Air ministry news service said, with ten 4,000-pound bombs dropped every minute.

Munich, rail bottleneck through which Germany pushes reinforcements and supplies into Italy, already had gained the doubtful distinction of being the first German city to be placed under aerial pounding by the American-British double punch method, by reason of the Sept. 6 R.A.F. night attack and Friday's Fortress raid.

Munich had been badly battered by eight previous heavy raids. Saturday night's raid piled up new evidence of the deterioration of German air defenses by comparing it with the Sept. 6 raid on Munich in which the R.A.F. lost 16 bombers. Both raids were described officially as heavy, so it was reasonable to assume that the raiding force was approximately the same in both attacks.

Through the official news agency DNB, the Germans acknowledged "major damage in several quarters of the town" as a result of the British raid. Nine bombers were said to have been lost from this and other night operations including attacks on the German Ruhr and Rhineland and minelaying in enemy waters.

The Marauders, which attacked Holland and France, caught enemy fighters on one airfield with a pattern of bombs that hit the runway just as the planes were attempting to take off.

Enemy fighters were also surprised on the ground at Amsterdam-Schipol airdrome. Four were taking off when explosives struck and other fighters were forced to take off from the grass, returning flyers reported.

There was some aerial activity over Britain itself last night when London had its second alert in as many days. The all clear sounded after a half-hour.

There was some aerial activity over Britain itself Saturday night and London had a short alert when one or two enemy planes penetrated to the metropolitan area and dropped bombs at scattered points. Little damage and no injuries were reported. British defenses brought down one raider.

GERMAN FORCES STRIKE TO DEFEND BALKAN OUTPOSTS

British Announcement Reveals Amphibious Attack on Coo.

DETAILS NOT GIVEN

Necessary Measures Taken by Allied Units, Communique Says.

LYNN HEINZERLING

PLANES RAID ISLAND

Operations in Dodecanese Believed to Be on Small Scale Now.

CAIRO, Oct. 3 — (AP) Germany unleashed a sea and air-borne attack against newly-won Allied positions on the island of Coo in the narrow Aegean sea today, striking back in her defense of Europe in a new theater—the ancient battlelanes of the Athenians and the Spartans.

A terse British announcement of the air and amphibious attack on Allied-held Coo, second largest island in the Italian Dodecanese group, added the cryptic statement:

"Necessary countermeasures have been taken by the defending forces."

Details Lacking

Immediate information on the progress of the fighting and the size of the attacking force Germany was able to draw from her strained reserves was lacking, but it was not believed here that an assault had yet been launched on a large scale.

Coo and its excellent airfield were seized by British parachute troops and seaborne forces on Sept. 22 along with Lero in the Dodecanese group on the Greek island of Samos to the north.

The Sunday morning attack was the first evidence that Germany was prepared seriously to contest the Allied advance up the Aegean island stepping stones to Greece, although repeated Nazi air raids have been made on Coo since the Allied occupation.

(A dispatch from Ankara said yesterday that watchers from the Turkish coast estimated that at least 60 planes were hurled against Coo and Lero in a German attack last Thursday.

(Possible Allied penetration of the Aegean much farther than has been announced officially was seen also in the Turkish dispatches which told of reports from steamer passengers that the Greek island of Khios (Chios), midway between the Dodecanese and the Dardanelles, had been occupied by the Allies. The passengers said also that they heard cannonading from the direction of Mytilene (Lesbos), another Greek island 50 miles south of the Dardanelles.

Other Islands Held

(Previously, refugees from Castelrosso, another of the Dodecanese islands, said that southernmost island of the group also had been occupied by the Allies. There has been no confirmation, however, of this report.)

Any sea forces the Germans mustered in the Aegean for today's attack necessarily were small, since they are forced to rely on surface craft captured from the Greeks and Italians or hastily constructed after the occupation of Greece by Germany and her satellites.

Crete, however, 70 miles south of the Greek mainland and little more than 100 miles below Coo, affords excellent airbases for German thrusts at the Allied island positions.

Allied naval forces have been reported in the Aegean islands from time to time but the position of German-occupied Crete probably would hold Allied surface activity to hit and run operations.

Air activity over the Aegean has grown tremendously in the last months, particularly in raids from Middle East bases by R.A.F. Spitfires and Beaufighters and by medium bombers.

The size of the British forces occupying the island has not been revealed but they are believed to be well dug in and probably prepared to meet stiff enemy thrusts. They also have the assistance of the Greek inhabitants and the Italian garrisons which went over to the Allies after the Italian capitulation.

Monthly Review of Bombings

LONDON, Oct. 4 (Monday) (AP).—British bombers unloaded 14,000 long tons of bombs on Germany and occupied countries in September, or 5,000 tons less than in the preceding month, the Air Ministry announced today in its monthly review.

This was in addition to about 8,200 short tons dropped during the month by the American 8th Air Force. The British long ton equals 2,240 pounds, compared with the American short ton of 2,000 pounds.

Despite unsettled weather which made the month the worst since January for heavy bomber operations, ten major attacks were made on targets, principally in Germany, including one attack on Berlin. Boulogne, Montlucon and Modane in France were hit heavily.

British medium and light bombers and fighter-bombers, supplementing American heavy and medium bombers, operated twenty-nine days.

The total of enemy aircraft destroyed was 190, of which 173 were knocked down over Europe, against an R. A. F. loss of 282 aircraft. This compared with 381 British planes lost and 161 enemy planes destroyed during August.

Bombs were dropped on [illegible] by the enemy in nine nights [illegible] no days and fewer than [illegible] aircraft operated over the [illegible] during the month.

British day fighters had [illegible] month of the year, shooting [illegible] 134 enemy aircraft to ra[illegible] year's total to more than 6[illegible]

FOOD AND AX ARE LINKED BY GOEBBELS

Enough To Eat Promised, But Dissatisfied Will Lose Head, He Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 3 — Alternately threatening and reassuring a Berlin harvest day crowd, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels promised Germany enough food for the winter today and then warned that anyone who placed personal comfort "above the honor of our people" would be beheaded.

His broadcast promise of adequate food, however, was in direct contrast with another festival address in which State's Secretary Herbert Backe told the same audience of the severe drought that had gripped all east German terri-

30.24-9031

tories. The year's harvest consequently had been below expectations, he said.

Warns Of More Air Raids

Goebbels warned those attending Germany's annual celebration of the fall harvest that a slackening of Allied air raids during the past few weeks was due to adverse weather conditions and that "we must reckon upon severe setbacks in the future."

But shifting to reassurances, he boasted that "Flying Fortresses will some day become flying coffins" and contended that Germany would win the air war in the end. British and American air attacks have "failed utterly" to destroy Germany's munitions and industry, he declared.

Explains Retreats In Russia

In an explanation of the retreats in Russia, he said "our disengagements . . . originate from audacious and rational reflections."

Losses in war potential, he added, "are being compensated for "by advantages of a strategic nature."

"Nobody knows better than the Fuehrer himself what tribulations have been suffered in badly bombed sections," he said.

"If, however, there is among us so cowardly a subject who places personal comfort above the honor of our people, then we are resolved to cut his head off."

He concluded with the boast that "the march on Berlin has failed."

Transport Plane Crosses The Atlantic in 9½ Hours

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3—A new record of nine hours and thirty-four minutes for an Atlantic crossing in a transport plane was established last week by a DC-53 Skytrooper of the United States Army Air Transport Command.

Bombers crossing the Atlantic, however, have set a record of six hours and twelve minutes.

Peter Masefield, Sunday Times air correspondent, who reported the record, was one of the twenty-one passengers aboard. He was returning from a tour of United States aircraft factories.

The time was from the last stop in Newfoundland to the Transport Command's terminal in Britain. The plane was aided by a strong tail wind most of the way.

Yugoslav Guerrillas Press War On Nazis

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—While Nazi forces opened a new defensive struggle against the Allies in the Aegean today, other German troops attempting to consolidate their positions along the Adriatic coast in the Balkans were opposed stubbornly by Yugoslav guerrillas.

A Free Yugoslav radio announcement said the Tenth Herzegovina Brigade had routed a German column advancing on Bilec, in Herzegovina, twenty-five miles inland rom the coastal town of Dubrovnik.

CHANNEL GUNS ROAR

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4—(AP) The British and German big guns engaged in a lively duel across the channel last night.

The British opened fire shortly before 10:30 p.m., perhaps at an enemy convoy attempting to run the narrow waterway. The heavy German batteries near Cap Griz Nez replied 20 minutes later. Shells fell in the vicinity of Dover.

NAZI SINGS "JOHNNY ZERO"

LONDON, Oct. 3—(AP) "Johnny Zero," popular American song which has been heavily plugged in Britain as well as in the United States, was featured on a German radio propaganda program heard in London tonight. A woman crooner, unidentified by the announcer, sang the number in English. There was no explanation for inclusion of the song.

BRITISH RATIONING TO BE CONTINUED

Restrictions Will Remain in Force After War Ends.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Oct. 3—(AP) Herbert S. Morrison, British home secretary, said today that rationing restrictions and other war time economic controls would have to be continued in Great Britain when peace comes "for as long as abnormal conditions persist."

Premature lifting of such restrictions and controls after 1918, he asserted, contributed largely to the financial depression between the two world wars.

In his speech here the British minister predicted a great clamor to abandon government controls would arise as soon as the war ended, and added that unless wiser judgment prevailed "the folks with the money will get there first."

Mr. Morrison suggested control of spending "by taxes and public self-restraint through voluntary savings"; continuance of rationing both in industry and in the shops so long as shortages exist, and continuance of public control of some industries.

"Industries in need of help will have to stay under public control," Mr. Morrison, a Labor party member said. "We simply cannot have industries calling for the help of the state to re-establish or reorganize themselves or to borrow on special terms for re-equipment and expecting at the same time to go gallivanting off on their own shouting the battle cry of freedom."

Hundreds of Jews Flee From Denmark to Sweden

OCT 4 1943

Nazi Purge Drives Many Across Sound in Small Boats.

JOHN R COLBURN

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3 — (AP) Hundreds of Jews who preferred to risk being shot to death by German patrols along the Danish coast rather than be deported to Nazi labor camps poured into Sweden today as Adolf Hitler's anti-Semitic purge in Denmark fanned Swedish feeling.

Skirmishes and bloodshed were reported when a few Jews resisted arrest in Copenhagen, and others were pursued through Jutland by squads of Gestapo men.

The deportation of Danish Jews to Germany and Poland started from Copenhagen yesterday as the Nazis ignored, at least temporarily, a Swedish government offer to provide haven for 8,000 of the 10,000 Jews whom the Germans blamed for the militant opposition to German occupation of what once was Hitler's "model protectorate."

Escape in Small Boats

Carrying only small bundles of personal belongings, many Jews arrived in Sweden in rowboats and fishing smacks after eluding the reinforced German patrols which were ordered to shoot anyone trying to escape.

They came so fast and at so many scattered places along the south-western Swedish coast, which at its closest point is only two and a half miles across the sound from Denmark, that no accurate count was yet available. Unofficially, however, it was estimated that at least 1,100 have reached Sweden since rumors of the purge swept through Denmark a week ago.

Feeling Runs High

The Swedish government predicted in a formal note to the German Foreign office in Berlin that "serious repercussions" would be felt in Sweden, and feeling ran high, especially in southern Sweden which once was a part of Denmark.

The Swedish government offer to accept the deportees did not include 2,000 Jews who fled Germany Austria and other countries and obtained refuge in Denmark early in the war.

Germany's reply was to send boadloads of Jews from Copenhagen apparently to Baltic ports.

Sweden, now strongly mobilized and in a better position than at any time in its history to back up words with force if necessary, already had officially expressed sympathy for Norway by halting traffic of German troops and war material on Swedish railways between Germany and Norway.

She followed up these measures by banning on Oct. 1 the movement of fuel oil—a vital German military store—on her railways to other countries.

The Swedish press acclaimed the government's latest move to aid the Jews in Denmark but the newspaper Social-Demokraten, organ of the dominant government party, said, "all our humanitarian efforts are killed by the sadistic methods of the other side (German) who use every opportunity to destroy the Jewish race."

Svenska Dagbladet echoed the government's warning, saying that the purge would have "crucial consequences" in Sweden, while the Stockholms - Tidningen predicted the Nazis would continue to fail in their efforts to break Danish resistance.

Dagens Nyheter said Denmark would no longer be a "rest station for German soldiers" and sounded the keynote of the Swedish viewpoint with the statement: "It is impossible to separate the Jews from Danish cultural traditions."

Even Sven Hedin, prominent Swedish explorer noted for his pro-German sympathies, told the Social-Demokraten in an interview that "I think it is deplorable."

1,600 Rounded Up

The Danish News service reported last night that at least 1,600 Danish Jews had been rounded up so far by the Germans.

The roundup started Friday night after all telephone communications had been cut in Copenhagen by the Nazis in an effort to frustrate attempts of the Jews to warn each other that SS troops and Gestapo agents were engaging in large scale arrests.

However, as the Nazis made the rounds they found that many Jews had fled.

Jews arrested included babies and persons to the age of 90. Even a Jewish home for the aged was raided.

German police and military reserves were concentrated along the east coast of Denmark, separated from Sweden only by the narrow sound, to try to prevent anyone fleeing the country. The Danish news service said the German plan was to place pickets at 100-yard intervals along the coast. Three German transports were anchored off Copenhagen.

Strenuous work on east front fortifications appeared in prospect for Jewish men and boys.

The purge of the Jews gave the Germans a scapegoat to blame for failure to control, even with a military dictatorship, the widespread sabotage and passive resistance by the Danes.

Denmark has been under German martial law since Aug. 29, when Nazi Gen. Hermann von Hannecken ousted the government of Prime Minister Erik de Scavenius, and virtually imprisoned King Christian X.

DECLINING MORALE OF U-BOAT CREWS BARED IN NORWAY

Discipline Poor Among Marines, Reports from Tromsoe Reveal.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3—(AP) New reports from Norway confirm previous rumors of declining morale and mutinous tendencies among German submarine crews in far northern Norway, a Norwegian legation statement said today.

Townspeople in Tromsoe, one of the largest U-boat bases in Norway and one used extensively since the Flying Fortress raid of July 24 on the Trondheim base, were quoted as saying that "discipline is very bad and the marines seem to neglect their officers completely when they are ashore.

"In the middle of the night, heavy fighting between U-boat officers and their marines can often be seen in the streets," the statement continued.

Reports of mutiny of submarine crews and marines at Tromsoe came as the underseas boats resumed their preying on Allied shipping after a summer lay-off.

Mutiny also had been reported among Nazi crews in Norway after the Allied anti-submarine warfare took a heavy toll of submarines in the spring and early summer. It was reported on June 26 that six crews had refused to go to sea and that 200 officers and men had been sent to prison at Oslo.

German naval officers have taken extraordinary steps to control morale, shifting crews frequently to duty on warships, but the shortage of trained men for the huge Nazi submarine fleet requires that marines spend long periods at sea.

The legation statement said that during the trouble in June at Tromsoe one crew threw two officers in a fjord clad only in pajamas.

The new reports of mutiny among marines came in the wake of disclosures that some German soldiers recently tried to organize revolt among Nazi troops in Denmark.

NAZIS MOBILIZE CHILDREN

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3—(AP) The Stockholm's Tidingen's Berlin correspondent said in a dispatch today that all German boys and girls over 10 years old would be mobilized for air raid rescue work and that those under 10 were to be removed from cities likely to be bombed.

NAZIS SHIFT OLDER TROOPS TO WEST FRONT

Veterans Of Russian Fighting Are Sent To Riviera And Paris

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Oct. 3 — The German high command has engaged in a gigantic continent-wide reshuffle of its troops, made necessary by retreats on the Russian and Italian fronts and the conversion of former rest areas such as France and the central Balkans into potentially active war zones.

French partisans last Friday reported the first wave of young veterans from the Russian front on their way to the Riviera, while over the week end younger troops relieved older men in garrisons in Paris itself.

The guard also was changed in the Atlantic wall fortresses in Brittany and in the area of Bordeaux.

Rest Camps Moved Inland

Exhausted and battered units from active fronts henceforth will be sent to rest camps in Germany and Austria, according to travelers reaching Spain from the continent over the week end.

The increased turmoil caused by the underground in France, plus Allied threats now weighing heavily on the Atlantic front and the Mediterranean and Adriatic coasts, have eliminated these southern and western areas as rest zones.

Frenchmen from the Riviera and the Cote d'Argent section along the Bay of Biscay said rest hospitals in those sectors have been converted into first-aid battle hospitals.

Some Regions Don't Want Them

In some cases, notably in Croatia and Hungary, according to reports here, rest centers were moved out at the request of local authorities and because of the difficulties in obtaining proper medical and other supplies over battered communications systems devoted almost exclusively to military matters.

Other areas like Yugoslavia and southeastern France have simply ceased to be peaceful zones.

One of the largest rest areas now being evacuated is the Rhone valley from Avignon north to Valence. It lies in what may eventually be an invasion route through southern France and is between the Mediterranean and the Savoy region where French guerrillas hold sway.

Munitions Train Blown Up

The Dijon area of Burgundy is one of the few where the Germans apparently are maintaining rest camps, although there, too, the underground activity is increasing.

Travelers reaching Spain Saturday reported that a large German munitions train bound for Aix-Les-Bains, where it presumably was designed for the use of German forces against the Savoy guerrillas, was blown up south of Saint-Georges early last week.

This and similar acts of sabotage, which indicate the existence of larger and more efficient underground information services than the Germans hitherto had sup-

posed, was one of the reasons for the garrisoning of France with more active, younger troops.

Battle On Spanish Frontier

A fight took place Saturday between Vichy gendarmes and "terrorists" near Foix, capital of the Ariege department, just across the Pyrenees from Andorra and the Spanish frontier, the Foix police announced.

They said at least 300 well armed men held a mountain fortress in the French foothills and that, in a clash with 20 of them, the gendarmes captured seven after casualties to both sides.

Spanish correspondents in Berlin, describing the German home front, said the Germans "no longer think of tomorrow." Describing the effect of Allied air blows on morale, one correspondent wrote:

"It would be silly to think the German saves his money. Every night we all play air lottery. Why should anyone save or think of tomorrow when anyone might get first prize—a bomb?"

BULGARS TOLD TO QUIT AXIS

"Patriotic Front" Urges Collaboration With U. S., Britain And Russia

FRANK O'BRIEN

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Oct. 3—A manifesto from the "Patriotic Front of Bulgaria" which calls upon the Bulgarian people and army to break with the Germans and, on the basis of the Atlantic Charter, to collaborate with other Balkan nations and the United States, Britain and Russia has just been smuggled out of Bulgaria.

The manifesto bears a strong resemblance to the phraseology often used by Bulgaria's "black radio," presumed to be Soviet-directed, which nightly breaks in on Sofia news broadcasts with advice to Bulgarians to get out of the war. The manifesto, however, is remarkable for its advice to Bulgarians to make friends with the United States and Britain as well as Russia and its indication that Bulgaria's future will be decided within the framework of the Atlantic Charter.

Chief Points In Manifesto

Most important among the manifesto's twelve points were:

Prevent Bulgarian entry into Hitler's war;

Break the Bulgarian alliance with Germany and recall Bulgarian armies fighting against sister states and Serb patriots;

Restore political rights and freedom of the press;

Remove control of the army from the Fascist clique.

The manifesto said a genuine Bulgarian government must be set up by a constitutional assembly.

Russia's Hand Is Seen

This apparently Russian-inspired document seems to indicate that the Soviets will insist on a friendly Sofia government but will not attempt to exclude the United States and Britain from Balkan affairs.

The Patriotic Front is active but probably is numerically weak and the manifesto therefore is more important as an indication of political trends than as an index to Bulgarian desire to withdraw from the war.

A Bulgarian break with the Axis probably has been delayed by the Italian example which did not prevent war being continued in the surrendered area.

Rumania Said To Seek Ways To Quit War

Istanbul, Turkey, Oct. 3 (AP)—According to authoritative information received today from Rumania, that Balkan country wants peace badly and is prepared to make what she considers large sacrifices to get out of the war.

She was represented as fearful, however, of destruction of the country by Russia and subjugation to Russia during the armistice period.

German Peace Bid Reported

The same report said that during the last two months the Germans had made strenuous efforts to get an armistice from Russia, offering the Soviets domination over the Baltic states, eastern Poland and Bessarabia. It added the Germans thus far have gained neither a positive nor negative response.

[German peace feelers aimed at Moscow have been reported from several neutral cities in the last few weeks, apparently the result of Nazi efforts to sow doubt among the western allies as to Russia's intentions. There has been no verification of any of these rumors from responsible Allied quarters].

The information received here presented this picture of Rumania, the people and the government:

The Rumanians' paramount postwar aim is to regain Transylvania, the rich western province ceded to Rumania by the Allies after the last war but given to Hungary by the Nazis in 1940. Rumania is willing to sacrifice Bessarabia to the Russians and also the neighboring province of Bucovina if necessary. The greatest Rumanian fear is Russian occupation.

Nazi Minister Rules Rumenia

Rumania's real ruler is the German Minister, Baron Manfred von Killinger. Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu, bound to the Germans by ambition and the fear of losing his position in the event of a break, is for the most part pliant to the Nazis.

It is unlikely Antonescu will dare to try to send more troops into Russia. Rumania still has upward of six divisions in the Crimea and approximately ten divisions in the Odessa region.

The spearhead of Rumanian opposition to collaboration with Germany is still Juliu Maniu, the Peasant party leader, but he is aging rapidly and recently was very ill.

Britianu Backs Maniu

It is doubtful if he is vigorous enough to lead an active revolt, but he has a large following of younger men ready to lead under his direction.

Constantine Bratianu, leader of the Liberals, a group made up of old aristocratic and industrial leaders, also is still active in opposition.

Both he and Maniu favor settlement with Russia quickly, fearing the effects of a continuation of the war more than Russian occupation. They also are fearful of what the Germans might do to the country in the event Rumania tried to make peace without Germany.

Turkey Cuts Flour Rationing

Ankara, Oct. 3 (AP)—On the basis of an expected 10,000,000-ton wheat crop, the Turkish Government today eliminated flour rationing throughout the country except for the three main cities of Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. Rationing is expected to be lifted in the cities soon.

JAPANESE LAUNCH NEW CHINA DRIVE

Suancheng And Several Other Towns Have Been Lost, Chungking Says

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 3—Reinforced Japanese divisions have launched a new offensive in southeastern China and the Chinese High Command announced today its troops had been forced to give up several towns including the railway city of Suancheng, eighty miles south of Nanking.

The Japanese appeared to be aiming at dispersing Chinese concentrations and forestalling attacks on their strongholds in the triangle formed by Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow.

The action was centered in northern Chekiang, southern Kiangsu and southern Anhwei provinces.

Fighting Spreads

"The fighting is assuming more and more extensive proportions," the Chinese communique said.

Since Friday Japanese planes have been actively bombing Chinese positions and there were repeated and concentrated assaults by the Japanese in the Hangchow area, one hundred miles southwest of Shanghai.

Chinese guerrilla and regular forces have been harassing the enemy off and on for over six years in this area.

A prediction that it would "not be long before China launches a counter-offensive against the enemy" was made, meanwhile, by a new army spokesman, 41-year-old American-trained Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng.

40,000 Troops Massed

At his first press conference, Tseng declined to be more specific about an offensive but said "I don't think you will be disappointed."

There were signs, he said, that the enemy is preparing a new drive in Chekiang province, possibly along the lines of their offensive last year when they occupied the whole Hangchow-Nanchang railway.

Tseng said the Japanese had massed about 40,000 troops around the railway town of Kinhwa, their main advance base in Chekiang.

Japanese Launch New Drive

CHUNGKING, Oct. 3 (AP).—A Japanese drive to disperse Chinese concentrations menacing enemy strongholds in northern Chekiang, southern Kiangsu and southern Anhwei Provinces was indicated today by the Chinese high command communique, which reported "severe fighting resulting in casualties on both sides."

The Japanese offensive, which is believed to be aimed at forestalling the possibility of large-scale Chinese attacks, is directed against Chinese lines near Hangchow, occupied capital of Chekiang 100 miles southwest of Shanghai, and around two other points, one ninety miles west of Shanghai, and the other about 150 miles southwest of that city.

The communique indicated that the Japanese were being held in check after initial advances.

U.S. Flyers Fell 30 Zeros in Raid On Indo-China, Blast Haiphong

By The Associated Press

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 14TH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN CHINA, Oct. 2 (delayed). — American Liberator bombers and their Kittyhawk and Lightning escorts shot down thirty Japanese Zero fighters, probably destroyed fourteen others and damaged five on Friday in a running battle with enemy planes over Indo-China, it was announced today.

In spite of the fierce aerial resistance, in which six Liberators were damaged, the big bombers dumped fifty tons of heavy explosive bombs on the power plant, warehouses and dock installations at Haiphong in one of the heaviest raids of the war on that important port.

Sergeant Arthur J. Benko, of Bisbee, Ariz., blazed his way into the position as one of the leading if not the top aerial gunner of the United States Army Air Forces as he personally accounted for seven of the Japanese attackers during the running fight.

Sergeant Benko raised his confirmed total of Japanese planes shot down to sixteen. During a mission to Ichang in May he nailed four Zeros and on a later raid on Hankow he bagged five others.

Friday's target area at Haiphong was left in flames, with smoke rising 5,000 feet, the returning crewmen said.

JAPANESE SHIPPING ATTACKED IN BURMA

Cargo Vessels, Supply Areas Blasted by U.S. Liberator Bombers.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3—(AP) Japanese shipping and supplies were heavily attacked by American B-24 Liberator bombers Friday at the important Irrawaddy river port of Bassein, in southwest Burma, a U. S. airforce headquarters communique announced today.

Boat landings were smashed by heavy explosions and at least 10 direct hits were scored on storage buildings near the jetties at the second most important port in Burma.

On the same day, P-40 fighter-bombers started seven fires in supply area buildings in an attack on Namti, in northern Burma.

Resuming the attack yesterday, B-25 medium bombers blanketed the warehouse areas and demolished several large buildings at Monywa and Alon in west Mandalay.

Flames were still gutting shattered buildings as the fliers turned back, the announcement added. The American raids were made without loss.

R.A.F. Beaufighters also joined in the attack on Burma yesterday, leaving a large Irrawaddy paddle steamer smoking from stem to stern in a strafing assault near Myingun, below Magwe, a British announcement said. Troop positions at Natchung in the Myittha valley were attacked and enemy huts were left burning.

R.A.F. Liberators followed up the assaults last night by bombing enemy installations at Taungup, near the southwest coast, "with good results."

All the attacks were made without loss to the British.

Pacific 'Leading Aces' Named

3 U. S. Pursuit Pilots Credited With 16 Enemy Planes Each

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 3 (AP).—Three American pursuit pilots, veterans of scores of battles against the Japanese, today officially were termed the "leading aces" in the southwest Pacific. Each is credited with sixteen enemy planes. The three are Major George Welch, of Wilmington; Major Thomas J. Lynch, of Catasauqua, Pa., and Captain Richard I. Bong, of Poplar, Wis. Captain Edward Cragg, of Cos Cob, Conn., has downed ten planes and Captain Paul M. Stanch, of Audubon, N. J., nine. Lieutenant John L. Jones, of Paterson, N. J., is credited with six victories.

Charles Dana's Grandson Is Navy Flyer in Pacific

Flew as Rear Gunner in Raid on Gilbert Island Base

ABOARD AN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE PACIFIC, Sept 18 (Delayed) (AP).—A famous American newspaper name was on the roster today of Navy flyers and gunners who smashed Japanese installations at Tarawa Atoll, in the Gibert Islands, from task force carriers.

Ensign Paul Dana, a grandson of Charles Anderson Dana, editor of "The New York Sun," was rear gunner and radio man in the torpedo plane flown by Squadron Leader Lieutenant Commander Bob Isely, of Dodge City, Mo.

"I saw our bomb hit some barracks," Dan said. "It was a block buster and it did plenty of damage.

"No, I wasn't worried. The rear seat man rides backward, you know, and he doesn't see anything until it's all over."

Ensign Dana is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Dana, of 350 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

PACIFIC FIGHT IS REVIEWED

MacArthur Says Finschhafen Fall Eliminates Jap Bases As Far As Madang

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Monday*, Oct. 4—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in a review today of the northeastern New Guinea campaign, said the capture of Finschhafen has eliminated all defensive value of enemy-held centers to the north and west as far as Madang.

By seizure of the air and naval base on the eastern coast of the Huon peninsula, he said, the Allies not only have gained complete control of the Huon gulf but have obliged the Japanese to withdraw toward rear bases on the north shore of New Guinea.

Finschhafen was taken Saturday by Australian troops after a ten-day campaign during which the position was surrounded from its

three land flanks and the defenders were trapped with their backs to the sea.

Caught By Surprise

This enveloping movement caught the Japanese by surprise, the general said, and as a result they lost heavily. Allied casualties, in comparison, were described as light.

A forced withdrawal by the enemy to Madang as a result of Allied domination of the Huon peninsula through the occupation of Finschhafen would mean abandoning nearly 150 miles of coast—virtually the entire New Guinea shoreline of Vitiaz strait.

Awareness of this eventuality on the part of the Japanese command may have dictated the fierce resistance put up by the Finschhafen garrison in the week before it was overrun Saturday.

Put Up Stiff Fight

As against the comparative collapse and flight of the much stronger enemy force at Lae, seized some two weeks earlier, the Japanese marines at Finschhafen fought almost to the last man before bowing to the Australians.

The campaign to eliminate the enemy from the seventy-five-mile wide Huon gulf began June 30 with the landing of Allied forces at Nassau bay, on its southwestern shore. Salamaua, Lae and Finschhafen were the prime objectives, and all were taken.

Describing the success of the campaign against the enemy's coastal holdings, General MacArthur said in his communique that it was supported strongly by a concurrent cross-country advance through interior New Guinea in the direction of Madang itself.

Control Of Peninsula

"The simultaneous air and ground movement of 200 miles from Port Moresby through the center of inland New Guinea gives us control of the entire Huon peninsula," he commented.

"It has outflanked and contained all enemy centers between Finschhafen and Madang and rendered practically useless numerous positions and installations along the coast.

"The speed of this double envelopment caught the enemy completely by surprise and has resulted not only in the dislocation of his grip on British New Guinea but has caused him large losses with no compensating damage inflicted on our own forces.

"Our losses have been extraordinarily light.

'Our forces have always been less than those available to the enemy, but the element of surprise based upon the closely coordinated action of the three elements has prevented him from concentrating at critical points."

Bombardier Sends Six Jap Ships To Bottom

Somewhere In New Guinea, Sept. 27 (AP) (Delayed)—Capt. George P. Dunmore, who concentrates on sinking Japanese ships, has sent six to the bottom, a record no other bombardier in this area can equal.

Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commanding officer of the Fifth Air Force, has been so impressed with this fancy showing—it's estimated that Dunmore has sunk 20,500 tons of Japanese shipping—that he's asked for a picture of the nodest 25-year-old native of Royal Oak, Mich., to hang in his office.

Says Foe Has 75 Divisions

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Monday, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Allies' capture of Finschhafen completes "a great historical pattern which provides the answer to the mechanics of combined operations for the next six to twelve months if we are given the means to carry them out," Brig. Gen. Charles H. Willoughby said today.

General Willoughby said the same broad design could be followed "if we had ten times the force" available for the campaign which gave the Allies complete control of the Huon Peninsula.

Amplifying on a reference in today's headquarters communiqué to the superior forces available to the enemy, General Willoughby said it should be remembered that, besides its troops garrisoning support bases in New Britain and New Guinea, Japan has an army of about seventy-five divisions in Asia.

Substantial portions of these, he declared, could be brought into the New Guinea theatre over interior sea routes that the Allies so far have been able only to harass.

100 Japanese Barges Sunk In September

Allied Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Oct. 3 (AP)—More than one hundred Japanese barges were sunk and damaged during September, a spokesman disclosed here today.

Action against the barges was mainly between Choiseul and Kolombangara islands in the Solomons, the spokesman said. The enemy possibly was engaged in evacuating troops from Kolombangara and supplying whatever holding force he is maintaining on the island.

More than fifty of the barges were sunk or damaged during the last week of September.

Shares 'Chute, Rescue Fails

Flyer Grasps Stranded Mate, Leaps, but Latter Slips to Death

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PCIFIC, Oct. 3 (AP).—Lieutenant John M. Donegan, of Phoenix, Ariz., holder of an air medal and oak leaf cluster for forty-eight combat missions with the 5th Air Force, holds also the Soldier's Medal for an extraordinary attempt at rescue.

The navigator on Donegan's B-25 Mitchell medium bomber, attempted a parachute jump, but his chute fouled. Donegan clasped the man around the body and also jumped, in an attempt to carry the navigator with him and save his life. But the sharp fall tore the man loose from Donegan's grasp and the navigator fell to his death.

DESTROYER NAMED FOR J. H. HUBBARD

Warship to Honor Native of Danbury Who Perished in South Pacific.

DANBURY, Oct. 3 — A new destroyer, one of many to be launched this month, will be named in honor of Commander Joseph H. Hubbard, U.S.N., a native of this city, who lost his life in the South Pacific last fall, it has been announced by the Navy department.

Commander Hubbard was killed when the U.S.S. San Francisco, aboard which he was one of the senior officers, attacked a heavy Jap force. He was below decks supervising damage control work when killed.

The destroyer bearing his name will be launched at an eastern Navy yard, Oct. 28. The ship will be christened by his widow, who returned to her home in Urbana, Ohio, following receipt of word that he had been killed in action.

Prior to his death, Commander Hubbard, a graduate of Annapolis took part in many battles in the Pacific. He was at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, when the Japs made their treacherous attack, but escaped injuries.

Fugitive Nazi Airman Recaptured In Ottawa

Ottawa, Oct. 3 (AP)—Eckbert J. Brosig, 23-year-old Nazi air-force private who was believed to have been the leader of a mass escape plot from an Ontario prisoner-of-war camp, was recaptured here today in the Union Station.

His escape from the camp on August 8 tipped off the plot before a mass exodus could be made. He was said to have made his way out of the camp through tunnels dug laboriously by prisoners who had fashioned tin cans into shovels.

What's Behind The War News

By ELTON C. FAY

(Associated Press War Analyst)

Occasionally Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels lapses into the truth.

The Nazi propaganda minister told the German people yesterday, in talking about Allied air raids, that "we must reckon upon severe setbacks in the future." Raids during the past few weeks, he said, have slackened because of adverse weather.

Improved weather is only one of the factors which will make the doktor's prediction come true.

First among the others is the steady day-by-day, week-by-week growth of Anglo-American bomber power. Along with that factor (and in a large measure because of it) there is a corresponding deterioration of the Nazis' defense against attack from the skies. The pounding that the ground defenses take from the British and American raiders blast away anti-aircraft gun positions, destroy aircraft detector units and paralyze fire combatting system. And in the air, the heavily armed bombers, sometimes escorted by long-range fighters, take a growing toll of the enemy's fighter plane strength.

Air bases from which big raids can be launched are being pushed closer to the war plants and transportation routes of the Nazis' inner fortress. While England-based raiders give the western and central enemy-territory continuous poundings, new bomber bases appear in captured Mediterranean islands and follow the armies north along the Italian peninsula.

The expanding Allied bomber power, the diminishing German air defenses and the closing ring of bomber bases are existing factors which Goebbels must reckon with, even if he prefers to invoke only the weather in his explanation to the Herrenvolk.

Perhaps he should give some attention, too, to recent reports from London concerning a forthcoming American-British-Soviet staff discussion in advance of the three-power diplomatic meeting.

Any meeting of spokesmen for the high military commands of the three great powers is certain to include discussion of use and disposition of that formidable arm of war, aviation. The question of fundamental air war policies must be involved.

The Russians to date have exhibited no extreme enthusiasm over the value of the Anglo-American strategical bombing. It has been suggested that this attitude is explained by the fact that the Soviet aviation problem is somewhat different than that of Russia's western allies.

Russia, like Germany, originally built her air force mainly for the purpose of tactical bombing—the hammering of the enemy's actual fighting line and the supply routes at and not very far back of the front. Aviation, used that way, is super-long-range artillery, assigned to the primary task of aiding ground forces.

Germany, unlike Russia, however, departed at one stage from the fundamental policy of tactical air war and built bombers for the specific job of blasting English cities and morale. The bomber branch of the Luftwaffe blasted cities for a time but failed in the morale-reducing enterprise. When the blitzkrieg phase of the war in western Europe ended (because there was no more territory to blitzkrieg with armored forces covered by an air umbrella) Germany still needed tactical aviation for the war in North Africa and, much more urgently, for the operations on the eastern front. And since the Allies opened their all-out air bombardment of Nazi war plant cities, the Luftwaffe finds fighter plane defense even more vital than tactical operations with ground forces.

Russia, however, has adhered to a basic policy of tactical aviation, making comparatively few long distance forays. Except for one instance, the good targets for strategical bombing have been far removed from Russian bases. The exception is Rumania and its oil fields. American bombers recently battled their way over enemy territory to the Ploesti fields where they knocked out 72 per cent of the refineries, but at heavy loss to themselves.

It seems possible, therefore, that when the Anglo-American military chiefs sit down with the Soviet army men there may be some disposition on their part to inquire if Russia might consider adoption of a strategical bombing program.

30.24 - 9033

42 Senators In Poll Favor Fulbright Plan

11 Oppose It, 36 Decline to Commit Selves, 7 Can't Be Reached for Views

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—An Associated Press poll shows that of fifty-three Senators willing to express their views, forty-two favor the general principle of the Fulbright "lasting peace" resolution and would support it if they were called upon to vote on the measure as it stands today.

Eleven definitely oppose the measure in its present form, thirty-six declined to commit themselves and seven could not be reached for comment.

The Fulbright proposal, passed by a 360 to 29 vote in the House Sept 21, has been sidetracked in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat, of Arkansas, has announced that he will offer it as a substitute for any other resolution the committee may report out.

As passed by the House it states:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world and as favoring participation by the United States therein through its constitutional processes."

The result of the poll follows:

FOR THE RESOLUTION—42

Democrats For—28

Andrews	Hill	Pepper
Bailey	Lucas	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Maybank	Russell
Byrd	McClellan	Scrugham
Caraway	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Downey	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Ellender	Mead	Tydings
George	Murray	Wagner
Gillette	O'Mahoney	
Hatch	Overton	

Republicans For—11

Aiken	Burton	Reed
Austin	Capper	Robertson
Ball	Davis	Tobey
Barbour	Holman	Wiley
Bridges	Moore	

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION—11

Democrats Against—5

Clark, Idaho	Murdock	Wheeler
Johnson, Col.	Van Nuys	

Republicans Against—6

Brooks	Millikin	Taft
Johnson, Calif.	Nye	Willis

NOT COMMITTED—43

Democrats—24

Barkley	Gerry	O'Daniel
Bilbo	Glass	Reynolds
Bone	Green	Smith
Chandler	Guffey	Stewart
Chavez	Hayden	Truman
Clark, Mo.	Kilgore	Tunnell
Connally	Maloney	Wallgren
Eastland	McCarran	Walsh

Republicans—18

Brewster	Gurney	Shipstead
Buck	Hawkes	Thomas, Idaho
Bushfield	Langer	Vandenberg
Butler	Lodge	Wherry
Danaher	McNary	White
Ferguson	Revercomb	Wilson

Progressive—1

La Follette

Although many Senators seem to feel that they may never have an opportunity to vote on the Fulbright measure in its present form, only seven short of a majority say they favor its general principle.

PLACE AND TIME OF WAR MEETING TO BE CHOSEN SOON

Decision on Moscow or London as Parley Site to Be Revealed Shortly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — (AP) Negotiations over the time and place for a meeting of the foreign secretaries of the United States, Great Britain and Rusia are about complete. A decision as to whether the conference will be held in London or Moscow probably will be made in the next few days.

Also within that period Secretary of State Hull is expected to make known whether he will attend. Close friends of the secretary have said he would go if he felt that the best interests of the nation required his attendance but so far he has withheld any commitment.

Military Leaders to Meet

Reports that the diplomatic discusions would be matched by talks among Soviet, British and American military leaders generally met with expressions of approval here. An Associated Press dispatch from London said Russian staff officers would participate in previously planned sessions of ranking British and American commanders.

The projected inclusion of the Russians strongly suggested that Moscow now feels as Washington and London have felt all along that the time is rapidly nearing for absolute coordination of all the ar-

nies attacking the Nazi "fortress of Europe."

An invasion of Europe from the British Isles, marking the start of the main Anglo-American drive to victory, particularly will need to be carefully timed with Russian operations in order to achieve maximum success.

Want Session in Moscow

The main difficulty in fixing the date and place for the tripartite meeting of foreign secretaries has arisen from the fact that the Russians have insisted on meeting in Moscow while the British and American governments have held out for London. Once the meeting place is agreed on, diplomatic sources say, agreement on the time of the conference should be a relatively simple matter.

The behind-the-scene seesaw pull between Moscow and London has been going on for about three weeks. Unles resolved soon, it may upset the timing of the subsequent conference among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

This is one of the main reasons why the negotiation are now being rushed to conclusion.

U.S. PLANES WATCH ENEMY ON NAURU

Reconnaissance Craft Downs One Zero Beating Off Attack.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — (AP) A United States reconnaissance plane making a trip over the Japanese-held island of Nauru, north of the Solomons, was attacked by nine Zero fighters in the area on September 30, Solomons time, and shot down one of the attackers, the Navy reported today.

The announcement indicated that American forces are keeping a close watch on enemy activity in the Nauru area. A previous communique reported that an American reconnaissance plane in the vicinity of Nauru on September 27 engaged five enemy fighters, shooting down one and probably downing another.

Communique No. 472 said:

"South Pacific: (all dates are east Longitude)

"1. On the night of September 30, a U. S. reconnaissance plane engaged nine Zero fighters 15 miles north of Nauru island. One enemy plane was shot down."

ADMIRAL CONFIDENT OF BATTLESHIP'S POWER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — (AP) Rear Admiral Thomas Leigh Gatch let it be known today that he would bet on his battleship South Dakota if the Germans wanted to use the Admiral Tirpitz in a duel.

Admiral Gatch was the skipper of the 35,000-ton South Dakota, until yesterday known to the world only as the "Battleship X" which blew 32 attacking Japanese planes out of the air with a hail of gunfire and beat a Japanese warship concentration in a night battle in the Solomons.

"The South Dakota," Admiral Gatch asserted in a radio program today, "is the greatest in the world, including the much vaunted Admiral Tirpitz."

Admiral Gatch said that the engagement in the Solomons when the Japanese tried to relieve Guadalcanal by use of superior air power "proved that the battleship —with proper air coordination— rules the seas."

"I rather think the battleship is here to stay," he declared.

TREASURY TO ASK MAJOR INCREASE IN LUXURY TAXES

Proposed Boost in Liquor Levy Would Equal 12 1-2 Cents a Drink.

10 BILLION SOUGHT

Hike in Income Taxes to Be Asked with Post-War Refund Provided.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — (AP) The administration will ask Congress tomorrow to put the so-called luxuries of life—such as liquor, beer, pop, gum, tobacco and travelling—on an all-out war footing, by unprecedented increases in tax rates.

By these rates, to be proposed before the House Ways and Means committee by Treasury Henry Morgenthau, the tax on one drink of liquor would be 12 1-2 cents.

This is a part of the administration's program to add $10,650,000,000 to the present annual revenue collection rate of $38,239,000,000. It will embrace suggestions for sharp increases in individual and corporation income rates as well as in excise taxes. Of the $10,650,000,000, the Treasury would refund $3,560,000,000 to individual taxpayers after the war.

Program Outlined

After preliminary discussions with Morgenthau, members of Congress today outlined the administration program as follows:

1. Individual incomes—rates to be raised so as to produce an additional $6,610,000,000 annually, including the post-war refundable $3,560,000,000. The present 20 per cent withholding levy against the taxable portions of wages and salaries would be graduated upward, possibly to a rate of 30 per cent for some incomes. The individual exemptions for married persons would be pared from $1,200 to $1,100; exemption for single persons would remain at $500; and dependents reduced from $350 to $300. The victory tax would be intergrated in the regular income tax.

2. Corporation incomes—a rise in the rate from 40 to 50 per cent, calculated to bring in an additional $1,110,000,000.

3. Raises in excises (the dollar sum representing increase in revenue):—

Distilled spirits (from $6 to $10 a gallon)—$473,000,000 (figuring 80 drinks to a gallon this would be 12 1-2 cents a drink);

Beer ($7 to $10 a barrel)—$210,000,000;

Wine (10 to 15 cents a gallon, for the lower potency group; increases also for the fortified groups)—$60,000,000;

Cigarettes ($3.50 to $5.00 per thousand—no differential as to sizes)—$371,000,000;

Cigars (rates thus far unexplained)—$66,000,000;

Tobacco (smoking, chewing and snuff—18 to 34 cents a pound)—$47,000,000;

General admissions (1 per cent to 30 per cent)—$292,000,000;

Cabarets (5 to 30 per cent)—$82,000,000;

Bowling Alleys Included

Bowling alleys ($10 per alley to 20 per cent of receipts)—$27,000,000.

Transportation of persons (10 per cent to 30 per cent)—$188,000,000;

Comunications (long distance telephone 20 to 25 per cent; local telephone service 10 to 15 per cent) —$81,000,000;

Jewelry (10 to 30 per cent)—$163,000,000;

Furs (15 to 25 per cent)—$54,000,000;

Luggage, hand bags, wallets (10 to 25 per cent)—$5,0,000,000;

Toilet preparations (10 to 25 per cent)—$51,000,000.

Greetings cards (35 per cent on manufacturer-new tax)—$15,000,000;

Soft Drinks Included

Soft drinks (1 cent a bottle—new tax; fountain preparations covered in tax on syrups)—$154,000,000.

Candy and gum (rate as yet unexplained)—$100,000,000.

4. Estate and gift taxes—exemption lowered from $60,000 to $40,000 —calculated to bring in $40,000,000 additional.

While a bi-partisan bloc began taking form to resist enactment of the full rates, as recommended by the Treasury, for individual and corporate incomes, congressional tax authorities appeared in agreement that excises are due to take a sharp rise.

The Treasury is historically opposed to a Federal retail sales tax, although there appears to be some sentiment in Congress for such a levy in preference to the administration program.

Capitol Hill heard that the Treasury made some changes in its program since discussing it with leading members of the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance committees. Prior to the appearance of Morgenthau tomorrow, there were no indications what the changes were.

FLIERS WIN AWARDS IN PACIFIC AREAS

Air Medals, Leaf Clusters Go to Many From Here

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Several men from New York and vicinity are among fifty-seven officers and enlisted men of the Thirteenth Air Force in the South Pacific to whom Oak Leaf clusters to the Air Medal have been awarded.

Those decorated included Second Lieut. Kenneth W. Howat, bombardier, of Verona, N. J.; Staff Sgt. Alvah H. Richardson Jr., gunner, of Haddon Heights, N. J.; Master Sgt. Robert B. Sylvester, bombardier, of Baldwin, L. I.; Staff Sgt. Bruno S. Budaszewski, assistant radio operator, of Buffalo, and Staff Sgt. Harry Scotidas,, engineer, of 20-39 Twenty-ninth St., Astoria, Queens.

Other awards, as announced in delayed dispatches sent to The Associated Press from Allied headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, included:

Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal—Robert J. Cerling of Snyder, N. Y.

Air Medal to 2d Lieut. John F. Crowley of Elmhurst, L. I., and 1st Lieut. John J. Perkins of Syracuse.

Air Medal—2d Lieut. Robert E. Colgrove of Canandaigua; 1st Lieut. Leland P. Vining of Waterville; 2d Lieut. Clifford P. Taylor of Woodhaven; 1st Lieut. Howard N. Round Jr. of Buffalo, and 1st Lieut. Gordon T. Gates of Montclair, N. J.

ZEROS ATTACK U. S. PLANE

Reconnaissance Craft Over Nauru Downs One of Nine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—A United States reconnaissance plane making a trip over the Japanese-held island of Nauru, north of the Solomons, was attacked by nine Zeros in the area on Sept. 30 and shot down one of the attackers, the Navy reported today.

The announcement indicated that American forces were keeping a close watch on enemy activity in the Nauru area. A previous communiqué reported that an American reconnaissance plane in the vicinity of Nauru on Sept. 27 had engaged five enemy fighters, shooting down one and probably another.

Arnold Asserts Planes Saved Day at Salerno

Landing Would Have Been Easier With More, Could Not Be Done With Less'

SEATTLE, Oct. 3 (AP).—Pleading for a greater output of planes, General Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the United States Army Air Forces, said tonight that the invasion of Italy "would have been easier with more planes—it could not have been done with less."

Geenral Arnold credited the United States and British air forces with saving "our troops at Salerno," declaring:

"We had to employ every available airplane that our North African force could muster. We could not have done with less—as a matter of fact, we had to gather these planes together from every source possible—from our training centers, from depots, from modification centesr, to do the trick.

"Understand me, from my own intelligence sources, I know that to be true."

General Arnold spoke at the University of Washiongton Stadium war games, held in a drive to recruit 9,000 new workers for the Boeing Aircraft Corporation.

Praises Flying Fortresses

He stressed repeatedly the outstanding quality of the Boeing Flying Fortresses and the everlasting need for more and more of them, and for more production and unslacking effort on the home front. He termed the Fortress "the outstanding heavy bomber of the war." . . . a plane praised to the skies by our Allies and damned to hell by our enemies."

Although he said "one day last month over 1,600 planes were in the air going from the United States overseas to some war theater," he stressed that still greater replacements are needed, "because every day that the sun comes up the Air Force is supposed to go in there and fight the enemy. Day after day, 365 days of the year."

Terming the price for victory large, he noted that in the raid on Regensburg, Austria, when 147 Fortresses knocked out the Messerschmitt factory, twenty-four of them failed to come home. "Another day, from another field, thirty-five failed to return. A week later, twenty-seven, and twenty-one, and sixteen."

"Big numbers," he added. "And they all must be replaced. Right here in Seattle."

Stresses Home Front

Stressing the need for greater home front production, he said:

"Let me tell you this: wars are not fought by armies any more. They are fought by nations. Big nations. In our forefather's time it was the man in the field that counted. . . . the outcome depended on the brilliance of the general—and a small force could sometimes defeat a large one.

"That is no longer true. It is inconceivable now that a small nation could defeat a large one. War today is, before all else, a test of the productive power of nations. Now a nation fights with all its resources."

"You can take my word for it," he said, "the gallant fight of the 5th and 8th Armies (in Italy) is a small engagement compared to the gigantic expedition which will one day, and we hope not too many months hence, be set against continental Europe. . . . An expedition made up of airplanes, bombers, fighters, ships, tanks, guns, and men—thousands, yes hundreds of thousands of them—streaming onto the continent."

General Clark's Birthday Gift To Wife: Naples

His Timing Was a Bit Off, for City Fell a Few Days Before Her Anniversary

DETROIT, Oct. 2 (AP).—Naples was Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark's birthday gift to his wife, but that was one occasion when the general's timing was a little bit off if he intended the dates to coincide. He was a few days early with it.

Mrs. Clark, who is in Detroit to help with war-bond drives, told today of receiving a letter from General Clark in which he promised her Naples as a birthday present.

"I had a letter from him dated Sept. 21," Mrs. Clark said. "He said: 'I'll take Naples and give it to you for your birthday. What are you going to do with it?'

"The birthday is Tuesday and Naples is taken.. It looks as though I might have a few other cities to go with it."

Mrs. Clark, making no attempt to disguise her pride over the general's accomplishments, recited at length from his letters when interviewers met her.

"I hope your bond effort is a success," General Clark wrote. "The way we are snooting up ammunition and using up equipment here, we need the financial help of every soul at home."

General Clark praised the 5th Army for performing "superbly," remarking that it had had "a real battle" from the moment of its landing in Italy. He mentioned that the enemy could not match the fire power of the 5th Army.

"The earth trembles a good deal of the day from the bombing we are giving them," General Clark wrote. "They retaliate but not with the strength of our fire.

"When the ack-ack starts at night, it is like a real Fourth of July celebration.

"I buzz around the front every day to see our soldiers. I never can praise them enough. I visited the wounded last night. The nurses are the best soldiers we have. They work twenty-four hours a day, live in dust and dirt and never complain.

"I talked to the wounded. . . . All they want to do is get back in the fight. The Germans never will be able to stop the 5th Army."

NAZI CAPTIVES TO WORK

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Oct. 3—(AP) Army officials tonight disclosed the arrival here of several hundred German prisoners of war who will be put to work in grape processing plants of this area.

The prisoners, quartered in the Benton Harbor armory, were brought here by special train under military police guard Saturday night. They are expected to their first work in the proc plants tomorrow.

30.24-9035

11 Army Flyers Perish In Crash in Colorado

Three Buffalo Airmen Among Liberator Victims

DENVER, Oct. 3 (AP).—Eleven Army airmen, including three from Buffalo, perished in a Liberator bomber crash near Bailey, Thursday night, officials at Lowry Field disclosed last night. A twelfth occupant of the plane, Second Lieutenant Henry A. McQuade, the bombardier, parachuted to safety. He suffered minor injuries.

The dead included:

Second Lieuteant Edward W. Double, pilot; wife, Dorothy M. Double, 50 Poultney Avenue, Buffalo.

Second Lieutenant John J. Cook jr., co-pilot; father, John J. Cook, 50 Poultney Avenue, Buffalo.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Samson, navigator; father, Elwood H. Samson, 185 Shenandoah Road, Buffalo.

2 Flyers Die in Mid-Aair Crash

NORTH TOWNAL, Me., Oct. 3 (AP).—Pilots of two British planes on a routine flight from the Brunswick Naval Air Station were killed when their craft collided in mid-air and plummeted into a swamp today. The names of the two flyers were withheld pending notification of next of kin.

AFL DISPUTES CIO STRENGTH

Tells British Labor Rival's Membership Is Less Than Half It Claims

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Oct. 3—The American Federation of Labor today credited the rival Congress of Industrial Organization with only 2,500,000 members, less than half of the CIO's claimed membership, while reporting its own paid up membership as nearly 6,000,000.

This estimate of CIO strength was contained in a hitherto u published note which AFL lea handed to British trade u last February in explanatio AFL's refusal to admit the CIO and the four independent railroad brotherhoods to the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee. The document also set forth the AFL's reasons for rejecting the British proposals for a three-power committee which would include the Soviets.

Says Rift Might Result

The contents of the note became available today in the annual report of the executive council to the Federation's sixty-third convention opening tomorrow.

In polite but unmistakable language the AFL said that a break in Anglo-American labor relations might result if the British persisted in seeking to include the CIO and the brotherhoods.

Discussing suggestions that the British approach these organizations indirectly, the AFL said "it should be clearly noted that what we are unwilling to do directly, we are equally unwilling to have done indirectly . . . ."

Relationship "Highly Prized"

"Finally, we have always regarded most highly and have prized most deeply, the cordial, fraternal, cooperative relationship which has existed so many years between the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor.

"We should not wish anything to take place that would in any way disturb that splendid relationship, especially at this particular time when more than ever it is essential that the forces of free labor be united the world over . . ."

If the situation were reversed, the AFL said, it would not "in any manner whatsoever give such oppositional movement (in England) any cause whatever for comfort or encouragement."

CIO Figures Questioned

Citing CIO numerical inferiority as one reason for refusing to share American representation with it on the international committee, the AFL said, "no authentic or public record is available as to the members paying per capita or monthly contributions to that organization. The studious avoidance of publication of the paidup membership by the CIO leaves conjecture or projected membership subject to serious question.

"Estimated, however, from records of the reported and allied membership of the unions making up the CIO at present, and from such other sources as have been made available, it is fair to assert that the total membership of the CIO approximates 2,225,000. It is thus apparent that the membership of the AFL is almost three times as large as the CIO."

CIO And AFL Membership

CIO officials say the membership of their affiliated unions aggregates "about 5,000,000." George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, reported per capita tax receipts from 5,393,021 members as of August 31, a net gain of 456,440 in the year despite the withdrawal of the big machinists' union last May 31. The treasury balance was reported as $1,680,076.

The AFL note also said "it is important to bear in mind the fact that the CIO is a dual or seceding body to the AFL, that the division in the ranks of organized labor is due to no fault of the AFL; that we have not only regretted this division but have sought to heal the breach. . . ."

The AFL credited the independent railroad engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen with a total of 340,000 members, and said the rest of the railroad employes, numbering about 1,100,000 were affiliated with the AFL.

AFL Stand On Russia

The note said the AFL is unwilling to recognize the Soviet trade unions "other than as governmental agencies" but that would "in no way lessen our zeal in rendering every possible aid, support and help to the Russian Government and its people."

Another part of the annual report said "the executive council is of the opinion that the time is fast approaching when the final chapter in the dramatic legal attack upon labor's fundamental rights, through civil and criminal prosecutions instituted by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice will be written. . . .

"As a result of labor's efforts the anti-trust division was defeated in its attempt to destroy labor's right to exercise normal, lawful and usual activities of trade unions. . . . One or two trial judges yielded to the arguments of the anti-trust division and found AFL affiliates guilty of violating the anti-trust laws when prosecuted jointly with employers. However, these cases are on appeal and have not yet been decided."

Spare "Eternal City," Spellman Urges U. S.

New York, Oct. 3 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman today expressed hope that "baiting" by the enemy would not lead American forces to destroy Rome.

"I beg for prayers that Rome, the city of the soul, eternal Rome, be spared destruction, and above all, that Rome be not destroyed by us, by baiting us," he declared in his first public address since his return from an overseas tour.

The archbishop spoke at a rally sponsored by the Union of the Holy Name Society at the Polo Grounds here.

Nazi Excommunicated For Indignity To Priest

New York, Oct. 3 (AP)—Leon Degrelle, Belgian Nazi leader, has been excommunicated from the Catholic Church for forcible ejection from a church of a Belgian priest who had refused him Holy Communion because he was in uniform, the BBC said in a German-language broadcast tonight. BBC quoted the Belgian Nazi Rexist Organ, *Le Pays Reel*.

The broadcast said the Nazis had been asked by Cardinal Van Roey not to attend church in uniform.

Post-War Treasure Hunt of Art Needed to Find Masterpieces

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 — (AP) Georges Wildenstein, an art expert of Paris and New York, said today a great treasure hunt would be necessary after the war to recover millions of dollars in art masterpieces stolen by the Nazis from collectors in occupied Europe.

Many paintings, sculpture, furniture, tapestries and porcelains have gone into private collections of high Nazi officials, Mr. Wildenstein declared in a statement, while others have been scattered through public auction sales.

"I believe that one of the decrees of the peace should be to forbid the removal of art works from any part of Europe and to declare a moratorium on all transactions in paintings, sculpture and other art objects," he said. He also recommended that proof of ownership before 1936 be required of all Germans, Itailans and neutrals in Europe possessing art objects of value.

The Rothschild family alone lost almost $100,000,000 worth of masterpieces to the Germans, Mr. Wildenstein aserted, among them Rubens' portrait of his wife, child and self; "The Astronomer" by Vermeer; a famous Gainsborough portrait valued at $250,000; Rembrandt's "Man at the Window" and "Standard Bearer," and Goya's "Women on a Balcony."

Both Hitler and Goering have large collections of confiscated works, he continued, adding that Goering now possesses "The Adoration of the Lamb," a polyptych by Jan and Hubert Van Eyck which was taken from the ghent cathedral in Belgium.

Mr. Wildenstein said "The monumental task of tracing rightful ownership appears almost insurmountable unles a careful plan is developed to solve the tangle."

OCT 11 1943

LONDON OCT 3-(AP)-COL.HUBERT ZEMKE, 29, OF MISSOULA, MONT., THE COMMANDER OF A U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER GROUP, BECAME AN ACE YESTERDAY BY DESTROYING HIS FIFTH GERMAN FIGHTER WHILE SERVING IN THE ESCORT OF FLYING FORTRESSES WHICH RAIDED EMDEN YESTERDAY, ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ZEMKE, THE HOLDER OF THE SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND AIR MEDAL, WAS ON THE RETURN TRIP IN HIS THUNDERBOLT WHEN HE SPOTTED A MESSERSCHMIT-109 BELOW HIM.

"I CALLED TO MY WINGMAN, 'LET'S GO DOWN,' AND I TURNED RIGHT AND STARTED DOWN," HE SAID. "I CLOSED FAST ON THE MESSERSCHMITT AND OPENED FIRE FROM DEAD ASTERN AND A LITTLE ABOVE, GIVING HIM THREE BURSTS. THE FIRST BURST MUST HAVE KILLED THE PILOT BECAUSE HE TOOK

NO EVASIVE ACTION.

"MY SHOTS WERE HITTING JUST AT HIS WING ROOTS. I MOVED IN CLOSER TO ABOUT 200 YARDS AND FIRED AGAIN. STILL NO EVASIVE ACTION. I CLOSED TO ABOUT 150 YARDS AND GAVE HIM A FINAL BURST. THE PLANE STARTED SMOKING AND DIVED THROUGH A CLOUD BANK OUT OF CONTROL. I BROKE FOR THE SUN AND JOINED OTHER THUNDERBOLTS OUT OVER THE WATER."

XB812PEW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 4.)

OCT 4 1943

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, OCT 3-(AP)-THE WORSTED MATERIALS INDUSTRY IS APPLYING PRESSURE ON THE BOARD OF TRADE TO PERSUADE IT TO RECONSIDER ITS DECISION BARRING ANY FURTHER EXPORTS OF WORSTEDS TO THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

WHATEVER THE GOVERNMENT'S WARTIME POLICY MAY BE, THE TRADE CONTENDS THERE IS NO JUSTIFICATION FOR ENTIRELY NEGLECTING THESE MOST HIGHLY DEVELOPED MARKETS AND AT THE SAME TIME ASKING THE INDUSTRY TO SUPPLY MARKETS WHICH HAVE NEVER PREVIOUSLY PURCHASED FINE WORSTED PRODUCTS AND WHICH, BECAUSE OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, MAY NEVER BE ABLE TO PURCHASE THEM.

ORDERING THEM TO CHANGE THE DIRECTION OF THE TRADE TO MARKETS WHICH CANNOT ECONOMICALLY PURCHASE THE GOODS MEANS A LOWERING OF THE STANDARD OF PRODUCTION TO WHICH TRADERS HAVE ALWAYS OBJECTED STRONGLY, ONE SPOKESMAN FOR THE WORSTED INDUSTRY DECLARED. HE ADDED THAT THERE ARE "VERY OBVIOUS UNFAVORABLE EFFECTS" OF THE SHORT-TERM POLICY NOW BEING ADOPTED IN THE "PROBABLE CONTINUANCE" OF THE LOSS OF TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, COMMENTING ON THE SITUATION, SAID IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT BETWEEN 70 AND 80 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL BRITISH WORSTED PRODUCTION WAS EXPORTED, THE BULK TO MARKETS TO WHICH ALLOCATIONS ARE NOW REFUSED AND THE REMAINDER TO EUROPEAN MARKETS NOW DRIED UP BECAUSE OF THE WAR.

COTTON:--THE DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR CLOTH IS MAINLY FOR SPECIAL TYPES FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, BUT THERE IS ALSO A FAIRLY GOOD DEMAND FOR STOCK LOTS FOR EXPORT. IN YARNS, PRESSURE ON COARSE COUNTS SPUN PRINCIPALLY FROM AMERICAN OR EGYPTIAN RAW COTTON REMAINED HEAVY. GOOD QUANTITIES OF TWISTS AND WEFTS WERE BOOKED FOR UTILITY CLOTHS.

WOOL:--MANUFACTURERS PLANNING AHEAD FOR THE JANUARY-APRIL GARMENT PRODUCTION PERIOD HAVE PREDICTED HIGHER PRICES FOR WOOL WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS. THESE ADVANCES ARE EXPECTED TO RANGE FROM TWO CENTS TO FOUR CENTS A POUND FOR CROSS-BREDS AND FROM FOUR CENTS TO FIVE CENTS A POUND FOR BOTANY YARNS.

CORRESPONDING INCREASES ARE ALREADY IN EFFECT FOR NON-UTILITY YARN, BUT THIS IS ONLY A MINOR PART OF THE TOTAL OUTPUT.

RAYON:--MOST MANUFACTURERS HAVE ENOUGH ORDERS ON THEIR BOOKS TO KEEP THEM BUSY UNTIL WELL IN 1944. THE EXPORT DEMAND IS FAR HEAVIE THAN CAN BE SATISFIED AND ONLY THOSE MARKETS WHICH ARE HELPING THE WAR EFFORT GET ALLOCATIONS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 4.)

OCT 4 1943

KA1230PEW

30.24_9037

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT 4-(AP)-AIR RAID SIRENS SOUNDED IN LONDON LATE LAST NIGHT AND BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WENT INTO ACTION.

IT WAS THE SECOND ALERT IN THE CAPITAL IN AS MANY NIGHTS, SATURDAY NIGHT A SINGLE UNIDENTIFIED PLANE BEING RESPONSIBLE. IT WAS TURNED BACK AFTER FAILING TO PENETRATE THE CITY'S DEFENSES.

AFTER A HALF-HOUR ALARM, THE ALL-CLEAR SOUNDED EARLY TODAY.

RQ738PEW

LONDON, OCT.3-(AP)-A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TODAY SAID NAZI FORCES HAD EVACUATED THE TOWN OF TAMAN ON THE PENINSULA DIRECTLY ACROSS THE KERCH STRAIT FROM THE CRIMEA.

XM1204PEW

OCT 4 1943

LONDON--SECOND ADD AERIAL (ORIGINAL) XXX ONE RAIDER.

THE MARAUDERS WHICH ATTACKED HOLLAND AND FRANCE CAUGHT ENEMY FIGHTERS ON ONE AIRFIELD WITH A PATTERN OF BOMBS THAT HIT THE RUNWAY JUST AS THE PLANES WERE ATTEMPTING TO TAKE OFF.

ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE ALSO SURPRISED ON THE GROUND AT THE AMSTERDAM-SCHIPOL AIRDROME. FOUR WERE TAKING OFF WHEN EXPLOSIVES STRUCK AND OTHER FIGHTERS WERE FORCED TO TAKE OFF FROM THE GRASS, RETURNING FLIERS REPORTED.

"HOLLAND" WAS OBLITERATED FROM THE OPERATION MAP OF ONE OF THE RAIDERS BY GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER THAT NAZI-OCCUPIED NATION. FIRST LT.PHILIP J.WILLIAMSON OF 29 GREEN ST., SOMERVILLE,MASS., NAVIGATOR OF THE "CACTUS KID," WAS HOLDING A MAP OF THE NORTH SEA AREA WHEN A JAGGED PIECE OF FLAK TORE THROUGH IT TEARING HOLLAND OUT. THE BRITISH ISLES SECTION OF THE MAP WAS LEFT UNTOUCHED, HE SAID.

RQ643PEW

LONDON AND YUGOSLAVIA BY DUBROVNIK

ALL GERMAN THRUSTS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN REPULSED IN THE SLOVENIA SECTOR, WHERE THE MAIN FIGHTING IS RAGING ALONG THE RAILWAY FROM LJUBLJANA TO ITALIAN TRIESTE, 90 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST.

THE BROADCAST CREDITED A CROAT PATRIOT CORPS WITH ROUTING A NAZI MOTORIZED COLUMN ATTEMPTING TO REINFORCE THE GERMAN GARRISON AT SPLIT--ADRIATIC PORT EVACUATED BY THE YUGOSLAVS FRIDAY AFTER BITTER FIGHTING. THE ACTION TOOK PLACE BETWEEN BIHAK AND KNIN, 30 AND 65 MILES RESPECTIVELY INLAND FROM SPLIT.

OTHER YUGOSLAV FORCES WERE REPORTED TO BE HEAVILY ENGAGING NAZI FORCES NEAR THE NORTHERN ITALIAN COMMUNICATION CENTER OF GORIZIA, AND ALSO NEAR SPLIT.

RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS REPORTED TODAY ALLIED SHIPS NOW ARE SUPPLYING PATRIOT FORCES ALONG THE DALMATIAN COAST WITH FOOD AND AMMUNITION.

XM358PEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR USE IN AMS OF MONDAY,OCT. 4)

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

(ADVANCE) ALGIERS, OCT. 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-YOU TAKE A GUY FROM TEXAS AND THINGS GET AWFULLY DULL FOR HIM OVER HERE.

ESPECIALLY IF ALL HE HAS TO DO IS PILOT A B-17 NAMED "COTTON-EYED JOE, II."

THAT'S THE WAY IT WAS WITH CAPT. CHARLES B.COVERT OF 227 WEST LULLWOOD ST., SAN ANTONIO. NOTHING MUCH TO DO--BOMB ROME YESTERDAY,

MESSINA TODAY, LA SPEZIA TOMORROW, DODGE A LITTLE FLAK, MIX IT WITH A FEW ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES AND LET THE MACHINEGUNNERS TAKE CARE OF THEM, AND THEN BACK TO THE BASE. OH, HUM. ANOTHER DAY, ANOTHER DOLLAR. YOU SEE THERE WAS NOT REALLY A CHANCE FOR A TEXAN WITH AN ITCHY TRIGGERS FINGER TO GET IN HIS LICKS.

SO CHUCK TOOK A POSTMAN'S HOLIDAY AND PICKED HIMSELF AN ME-109 --THUS BECOMING ONE OF THE FEW BOMBER PILOTS TO KNOCK OFF AN ENEMY INTERCEPTOR IN AERIAL COMBAT.

IT WAS HIS DAY OFF AS THE BOYS BACK HOME WOULD SAY.

WHEN THE BOMBER CREWS SLATED TO SLAP FOGGIA AROUND FOUND THEY WERE SHORT A BOMBARDIER, CHURCK SAID SHUCKS HE'D GO ALONG FOR THE RIDE SINCE "COTTON EYED JOE II" WAS BEING CHECKED OVER.

THEY HAD HARDLY CLEARED THE TARGET WHEN COVERT, SEARCHING THE SKY BEHIND HIS MACHINEGUN

WERE SHORT A BOMBARDIER, CHUCK SAID SHUCKS HE'D GO ALONG FOR THE RIDE SINCE "COTTON EYED JOE II" WAS BEING CHECKED OVER.

THEY HAD HARDLY CLEARED THE TARGET WHEN COVERT, SEARCHING THE SKY BEHIND HIS MACHINEGUN UP THERE IN THE BOMBARDIER'S "GREENHOUSE," SAW THE ME-109 COMING IN.

"I KNEW THAT PROBABLY WOULD BE MY ONLY CHANCE," HE GRINNED. "SO I STARTED SHOOTING BEFORE ANYONE ELSE GOT A CHANCE. AT FIRST I WAS WAY OFF, BUT WHEN HE GOT IN A LITTLE CLOSER I GOT THE RANGE AND STOPPED HIM COLD. THAT IS, I SET HIM ON FIRE AND THE BOYS IN THE BALL TURRET DOWN BELOW GAVE HIM A FEW MORE BURSTS FOR LUCK AS HE WENT UNDER. BUT THEY SAID I GOT HIM AND I GOT CREDIT FOR HIM."

COVERT TOLD THE STORY BEFORE HE KNEW THERE WAS A NEWSPAPERMAN AROUND. HE WAS SHOOTING THE BULL WITH SOME OF THE BOYS OUT AT THE AIRPORT WAITING ON A PLANE GOING EAST. SOMEWHERE ALONG THE LINE HE AIMED TO PICK UP HIS ORDERS TO GO HOME FOR A SHORT LEAVE. HE HAD FLOWN 50 COMBAT MISSIONS AND HE WAS DUE FOR A LAYOFF. HE HAD SEEN A GUY WHO HAD SEEN HIS ORDERS FOR HOME LEAVE AND SO HE WAS OUT HUNTING FOR THEM.

WHEN HE FINDS THEM AND GETS HOME THERE'LL BE A HOT TIME IN SAN ANTONIO THAT NIGHT. BESIDES MRS. COVERT THERE'S A BOY NAMED--THAT'S RIGHT--CHARLES B. COVERT JR. JUNIOR HASN'T SEEN HIS OLD MAN, HAVING ONLY BEEN AROUND SINCE JULY 12. THEY'LL GET ALONG. THE PICTURE CHUCK HAD OF JUNIOR SHOWED HIM IN HIS MOTHER'S ARMS WITH HIS FISTS DOUBLED UP AND LEADING WITH HIS LEFT AS HE AIMED A PUNCH AT THE CAMERA. ANOTHER FIGHTER.

COVERT WHO WENT ON THE ROME RAID, BOMBED MESSINA THREE TIMES, PALERMO TWICE AND LA SPEZIA ONCE, WASN'T THE ONLY ONE HEADED FOR HOME. SO WAS CAPT. ;2.41.KEMP OF CHICO9;;.7

PALERMO TWICE AND LA SPEIA ONCE, WASN'T THE ONLY ONE HEADED FOR HOME. SO WAS CAPT. W.R.KEMP OF CHICO, CALIF., PILOT OF A B-26 AND FIRST LIEUT. E.C. BROPHY OF ELIZABETH, PA., PILOT OF A P-38.

LOOKING FOR ORDERS FOR HOME LEAVE SEEMS TO BE ONE OF THE CHIEF PASTIMES FOR THE OFF-DUTY PILOTS. THE ARMY AIR FORCES ARE MOVING SO RAPIDLY THAT THE PAPER WORK HAS A HARD TIME KEEPING UP SO THE NEWS OF OFFICIAL ORDERS COMES BY WORD OF MOUTH AND THE BOYS

30.24_9039

WHO ARE IMPATIENT HITCHHIKE BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE NORTH AFRICAN AIR ROUTES LOOKING FOR THEIR ORDERS.

KEMP HAD BEEN ON 41 MISSIONS AND BROPHY ON 50. THE IRISH PILOT OF THE INTERCEPTOR PLANE HAD ONE CONFIRMED ENEMY PLANE TO HIS CREDIT PLUS ONE PROBABLE AND ONE DAMAGED. THE ONE CONFIRMED WAS OVER NAPLES WHEN IT COUNTED.

BOTH OF THEM HAD HEARD THAT THEY HAD BEEN ISSUED OFFICIAL ORDERS FOR HOME LEAVE AND LIKE COVERT THEY WERE OUT SCOUTING FOR THEM.

HELPING THE BOYS GET PLANE PASSAGE AND TO FIND THEIR ERRANT ORDERS WAS MAJ. JOHN H.MICHENER OF THE FIGHTER COMMAND WHO HAS BEEN OVER HERE SINCE LAST DECEMBER. AT THE MOMENT HE HAS NO HOPES OF GOING HOME UNTIL IT'S ALL OVER. A RESIDENT OF (1 EAST END AVE.,) NEW YORK CITY, MICHENER WAS A PILOT IN THE LAST WAR. HIS CAMPAIGN BAR STARS SHOWED HIM TO BE THE POSSESSOR OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AND THE CROIX DE GUERRE BUT THAT WAS IN THE LAST WAR AND MICHENER WOULDN'T TALK ABOUT HOW HE WON THOSE LAURELS. HE GESTURED TOWARD THE BOYS.

OCT 4 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 3-(AP)-COL.CHARLES M.MCCORKLE OF 437 BURR ROAD, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., A SPITFIRE PILOT, SEVERLY DAMAGED AND PROBABLY DESTROYED A MESSERSCHMITT 210 ATTEMPTING RECONNAISSANCE OVER NAPLES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE LAST SAW HIS VICTIM POURING SMOKE IN A VERTICAL DIVE, AND LATER OBSERVED TWO FIRES IN THE AREA WHERE THE PLANE MIGHT HAVE FALLEN.

XB813PEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 3-(AP)-A REPORT RECEIVED HERE TODAY FROM MALMOE, SOUTHERN SWEDEN, SAID DR.NIELS H.D.BOHR, DANISH PHYSICIST AND NOBEL PRIZE WINNER IN PHYSICS IN 1922, WAS AMONG THE REFUGEES TO REACH SWEDEN FROM GERMAN-OCCUPIED DENMARK.

NO DETAILS OF HIS FLIGHT FROM DENMARK WERE AVAILABLE.

APPOINTED A MEMBER OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN IN 1916, HE WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INSTITUTE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS AT THE UNIVERSITY, WHICH BECAME ONE OF THE GREAT INTELLECTUAL CENTERS OF EUROPE.

HIS FAME AS A PHYSICIST RESTS LARGELY ON HIS THEORETICAL WORK IN THE FIELD OF ATOMIC STRUCTURE.

RQ530PEW

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 4

- - -

INTERNED ITALIAN
SAILORS AWAITING
FINAL DISPOSITION

- - -

FORCED TO REMAIN
ABOARD VESSELS
AT ALEXANDRIA (500)

- - -

BY CHARLES A. GRUMICH

(ADVANCE)..ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, OCT. 1-(AP)-UNDER THEIR OWN ENSIGN

SNAPPING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BREEZES, PERSONNEL OF ITALIAN FLEET UNITS HERE ARE IN VARIOUS MOODS, WITH SOME CHEERFULLY AND HOPEFULLY AWAITING CLARIFICATION OF THEIR STATUS.

THUS FAR THE BRITISH ARE SOMEWHAT WARILY TREATING THEIR ERSTWHILE NAVAL ENEMIES AS "GUESTS" RATHER THAN SURRENDERED PAWNS OF WAR. THEY ARE ACTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEPT. 23 STATEMENT OF LORD CRANBORNE, LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, THAT THE ITALIAN FLEET'S STATUS HAS NOT YET BEEN DECIDED.

MEANTIME THE BRITISH "HOSTS" ARE DOING THEIR UTMOST FOR THE PROTECTION OF THEIR GUESTS AND SIGNIFICANTLY HAVE PERMITTED THEM TO FLY THEIR OWN ENSIGN SO THEY'LL FEEL MORE AT HOME.

ALTHOUGH MAINLY HELD INCOMMUNICADO, ITALIAN PERSONNEL HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO BATHE OVERSIDE, WITH SOME OF THEIR MEN DOING LIFEGUARD DUTY IN SMALL BOATS.

THE ITALIANS HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT IN THIS COSMOPOLITAN AND POLYGLOT PORT, TEEMING WITH DOZENS OF RACES AND NATIONALITIES, CREEDS AND COLORS, WITH TEMPERS RANGING FROM BOISTEROUS TO BELLIGERENT, THERE ARE SOME ELEMENTS WHICH HARBOR RACIAL ANIMOSITIES EVEN ANTEDATING MUSSOLINI AND FASCISM.

THE ITALIANS SAY THEY WILL RISK THAT--ANYTHING TO GET SHORE LIBERTY.

CRANBORNE'S STATEMENT LEFT IT AN OPEN QUESTION AS TO WHAT USE THE ALLIES EVENTUALLY MAKE OF THE ITALIAN FLEET. BUT HE STRESSED IT WAS NOT A SURRENDERED FLEET, IT MERELY HAD MOVED TO DESIGNATED PORTS UNDER THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE.

THE FACT REMAINS THAT THE ITALIAN NAVY ALREADY HAS FOUGHT ITS ERSTWHILE GERMAN ALLIES IN GETTING AWAY FROM ITS HOME BASES. ALTHOUGH THE ALLIES NATURALLY WILL ADHERE TO REGULATIONS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION, THESE HAVE NOT YET BEEN CONSTRUED.

A REALIGNMENT OF SIDES APPEARS TO BE ON A CATCH AS CATCH CAN BASIS AT THIS STAGE OF THE WAR.

WHAT IS TO PREVENT THE ITALIANS FROM FIGHTING A FULLSCALE OFFENSIVE FOR THE LIBERATION OF THEIR OWN HOMELAND AND THUS FOR THE LIBERATION OF ALL EUROPE?

THE ANSWER PROBABLY IS AS COMPLICATED AS THE ETERNAL POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF EUROPE AND NEEDS LONG BRIEFING IN SEA LAWYER FASHION.

WHATEVER THE REASON, SOME OF THE ITALIAN NAVAL PERSONNEL APPEAR SULLEN AND REFUSE TO ANSWER AFFABLE QUESTIONS. THEY LOOK UNDERFED AS A RESULT OF THEIR LONG DIET OF BLACK BREAD, WHICH IS BEING SOMEWHAT SUPPLEMENTED NOW.

THEIR DISPIRITED CONDITION COULD BE THE RESULT OF WORRY OVER THE PLIGHT OF THEIR HOMELAND, A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE FASCIST SELLOUT TO HITLER AND CONSEQUENT TOTAL DISASTER AND IN SOME CASES SURRENDER CONDITIONS, BUT ABOVE ALL THEIR GENERALLY UPSET WARTIME LIFE AND THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE FUTURE.

UNCERTAINTY AND HOPELESSNESS PROBABLY FIGURE AS LARGE AS ANYTHING ELSE IN THEIR DISCOURAGEMENT.

THE WAR MAY OR MAY NOT BE OVER FOR THEM.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 4, SENT OCT. 1).

RP11PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT. 3-(AP)-AWARD OF A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO FIRST LT. GEORGE L. LUDOLPH, ST. PAUL, MINN., OFFICIALLY LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LUDOLPH WAS BOMBARDIER OF A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH WAS BADLY DAMAGED

30.24-9041

BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND FELL OUT OF FORMATION IN A RAID ON PALERMO, SICILY, LAST MAY.

ENEMY FIGHTERS ATTACKED, BUT LUDOLPH ENCOURAGED THE PILOT TO CONTINUE THROUGH THE BOMB RUN AND ACCURATELY BOMBED THE TARGET. THREE GUNNERS ON THE PLANE WERE WOUNDED AND A FIRE STARTED UNDER THE COCKPIT. WHILE THE NAVIGATOR EXTINGUISHED THE FIRE, LUDOLPH MANNED BOTH NOSE GUNS AND SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY FIGHTER, BREAKING UP THE ATTACK.

ALTHOUGH THE PILOT ADVISED UNINJURED CREW MEMBERS TO BAIL OUT, LUDOLPH CONTINUED TO FIGHT AND REMAINED AT HIS GUN EVEN WHEN COLLISION WITH ANOTHER BOMBER FURTHER DAMAGED THE PLANE.

FD431PEW

ALGIERS add KNOX

HE PRESENTED THE LEGION OF MERIT TO REAR ADMIRAL JOHN L.HALL,JR. OF ALEXANDRIA, VA., COMMANDING AMERICAN AMPHIBIAN FORCES IN THIS THEATER; REAR ADMIRAL LYAL A.DAVIDSON, TASK FORCE COMMANDER, AND REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD LANSING CONOLLY, COMMANDING LANDING CRAFT AND BASES.

IN CAUTIONING AGAINST OVER-OPTIMISM, KNOX SAID "THE WAR IS ONLY BEGINNING." HE LATER MODIFIED THIS TO SAY HE MEANT THE HARDEST PART OF THE FIGHT AGAINST ADOLF HITLER'S STRONGHOLD OF EUROPE WAS BEGINNING.

ALGIERS, OCT.3-(AP)-INTERIOR MINISTER ANDRE PHILIP OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION SAID TODAY THAT ON THE BASIS OF REPORTS FROM THE UNDERGROUND THERE ARE MORE THAN 200,000 FRENCHMEN LIVING IN "ILLEGALITY" IN THE ALPS OR PYRENEES AFTER FLEEING TO AVOID DEPORTATION TO FORCED LABOR IN GERMANY.

FORTY THOUSAND FRENCHMEN HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY THE GERMANS UP TO MARCH, 1943, HE SAID.

XM251PEWA43

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, OCT.4)

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY STAFF SGT.SOLOMON I.BLECHMAN, 530 PALMER AVE., MAMARONECK,N.Y., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.)

GUADALCANAL--(DELAYED)-(AP)-PFC CHARLES VINCENT PACINI, U.S.M.C., COULD HAVE KILLED A JAP WITH A BULLET DURING THE MARINE RAIDERS' ATTACK AT BAIROKO, NEW GEORGIA, BUT INSTEAD HE CHOSE TO STAB HIM TO DEATH WITH A STILETTO.

THE LEATHERNECK CHASED THE JAP INTO A NATIVE HUT AND THERE FINISHED HIM OFF WITH A SLASHING STROKE OF THE KNIFE.

AFTERWARD PACINI'S COMMANDING OFFICER ASKED HIM WHY HE RISKED HIS LIFE UNNECESSARILY.

"IT SEEMED A GOOD TIME TO CHRISTEN MY STILETTO," HE ANSWERED.

HE IS THE SON OF GUY PACINI OF 116 WHEATFIELD ST., NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y.

CORPORAL HUBERT MILANOWSKI, U.S.M.C., OF 123 TRAVERS ST., GRAND RAPIDS,MICH., WHO WITNESSED THE INCIDENT, TOLD THE STORY.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, OCT 4--MOVED OCT 1)

WU421AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS VIA SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT. 23-(DELAYED)--(AP)-LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL TO SEVERAL OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 5TH AIR FORCE FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS.

THE OPERATIONS INCLUDED ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORTS, INTERCEPTION AND ATTACK MISSIONS, AND PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS,

IN THE COURSE OF WHICH STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS WERE MADE FROM DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDES AND ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT WERE DESTROYED.

THE MEN GIVEN THE CLUSTER, AND A CITATION FOR "OUTSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY," INCLUDED:

STAFF SGT. ROY E. BAKER OF (606 RALEIGH ST.) BLUEFIELD, W.VA.

CAPT. JOHN C. BENNER OF (108 N. MONROE ST.) ABINGDON, ILL.

1ST LT. WILLIAM L. BERSCH OF (2561 WINNEMAC AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL.

CAPT. ROSS L. BLACKLY OF CARSTAIRS, ALBERTA, CANADA.

CAPT. RICHARD L. PONG OF POPLAR, WIS.

STAFF SGT. JACK C. BURKLEY OF HOWARD, PA.

STAFF SGT. HENRY FAUROT, III, OF (4115 OGDEN AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL.

FD443PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT. 24-(DELAYED) -(AP)-LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL TO A GROUP OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 5TH AIR FORCE FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 25 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS.

THE OPERATIONS INCLUDED ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, INTERCEPTION AND ATTACK MISSIONS, AND PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS, IN THE COURSE OF WHICH STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS WERE MADE FROM DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDES AND ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT WERE DESTROYED.

THE MEN GIVEN THE MEDAL AND CITED FOR "OUTSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY," INCLUDED:

1ST LT. JAMES W. OWEN, JR., OF (215 ADAMS AVE.) LEBANON, MO.

1ST LT. WALTER POSVISTAK OF (76 EAST BROADWAY) MUSKEGON HTS., MICH.

1ST LT. ORVILLE L. ERDMANN OF OAKFIELD, WIS.

1ST LT. JACK A. A. ERICSSON OF (1237 W. CORNELIA AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL.

1ST LT. GORDON T. GATES OF (79 AFTERGLOW AVE.) MONTCLAIR, N.J.

1ST LT. THOMAS R. HUFF OF (197 LAKESIDE ROAD) ARDMORE, PA.

FLIGHT OFFICER LOUIS C. MARTIN OF (1542 WILLOW ST.) GREEN BAY, WIS.

1ST LT. MARYAN J. ZALESKI OF (13588 JUSTINE AVE.) DETROIT, MICH.

FD439PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT. 23-(DELAYED) -(AP)-THE AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS HAS BEEN AWARDED BY LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THIS AREA, TO OFFICERS OF THE 5TH AIR FORCE, INCLUDING:

2ND LT. CHARLES E. HILL, JR., OF (ROUTE 2, BOX 36) BOWIE, TEX.

1ST LT. CHARLES A. PETERSEN OF (RFD) AMES, IA.

1ST LT. GORDON B. PRENTICE OF (3790 MONTICELLO BLVD) CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, O.

1ST LT. CHARLES L. RAINVILLE OF (BOX 44) DUNCAN, ARIZ.

THE OPERATIONS INCLUDED ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, INTERCEPTION AND ATTACK MISSIONS, AND PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS, INVOLVING STRAFING AND BOMBING FROM DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDES.

THE CITATION SAID "OUTSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY" WERE DEMONSTRATED.

FD434PEW

30.24-9043

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT. 23-(DELAYED) -(AP)-THE AIR MEDAL WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THIS AREA, FOR OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 5TH AIR FORCE FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS.

CITATIONS SAID THE MEN DEMONSTRATED "OUSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY, AND DEVOTION TO DUTY" IN ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORT AIR-CRAFT, INTERCEPTION AND STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS FROM DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDES.

THOSE HONORED INCLUDED:

CPL. MILO J, MC CLERNON OF (1200 1/2 CHESTNUT ST.) OTTAWA, ILL.

S. SGT. LIONEL G. YOUNG OF (HILLSDALE SIMCOE COUNTY) ONTARIO, CANADA.

SGT. DONALD A. DANDO OF (BOX 156) SLICKVILLE, PA.

T. SGT. RUDOLPH W. ROSENBERG OF (306 S. 15TH ST.) BISMARCK, N.D.

FB459PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT. GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HAS AWARDED TH (POSTHUMOUS) AIR MEDAL, TO 2ND LIEUT., WILLIAM S. GILLEN, (110 ANDOVER STREET, BUFFALO, N.Y.) FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS.

H413PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL TO A GROUP OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 5TH AIR FORCE FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 25 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS.

THE OPERATIONS INCLUDED ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, INTERCEPTION AND ATTACK MISSIONS, AND PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS, IN THE COURSE OF WHICH STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS WERE MADE FROM DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDES AND ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT WERE DESTROYED.

THE MEN GIVEN THE MEDAL AND CITED FOR "OUTSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY" INCLUDED:

2ND LT. JOHN F. CROWLEY, 9417 41ST AVE., ELMHURST, L.I., N.Y.

1ST LT. JOHN J. PERKINS, 326 COOLIDGE AVE., SYRACUSE, N.Y.

H446PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT [illegible]AYED)-(AP)-LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL TO SEVERAL OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 5TH AIR FORCE FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS.

THE OPERATIONS INCLUDED ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORTS, INTERCEP-TION AND ATTACK MISSIONS, AND PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS, IN THE COURSE OF WHICH STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS WERE MADE FROM DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDES AND ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

WERE DESTROYED.

THE MEN GIVEN THE CLUSTER, AND A CITATION FOR "OUTSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY" INCLUDED CAPT. ROBERT J. GERLING, 247 WALTER DR., SNYDER, N.Y.

M459PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT 23-(DELAYED)- (AP)-THE AIR MEDAL WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THIS AREA, FOR OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 5TH AIR FORCE FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS.

CITATIONS SAID THE MEN DEMONSTRATED "OUTSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY, AND DEVOTION TO DUTY" IN ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, INTERCEPTION AND STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS FROM DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDES.

THOSE HONORED INCLUDED:

ST. SGT. LIONEL G. YOUNG, HILLSDALE, SIMCOE CO., ONTARIO, CANADA.

2ND LT. CLIFFORD P. TAYLOR, 80-12 89TH AVE., WOODHAVEN, N.Y.

1ST LT. HOWARD M. HOUND, JR, CARE OF AMERICAN RADIATOR CO., 87 HENO ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

M402PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, MONDAY OCT.4-(AP)-FOR HIS SPEED AND EFFICIENCY IN HELPING ESTABLISH AN ARMY BASE IN AUSTRALIA UNDER DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES, COL. GEOFFREY GALWEY OF EAST NORTHPORT LONG ISLAND, N.Y., TODAY RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT.

THE AWARD WAS MADE BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR "FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES" AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF A BASE SECTION BETWEEN FEB.17 1942, AND MARCH 20, 1943.

"WITH A LIMITED PERSONNEL AND UNDER UTMOST SPEED, HE PLANNED, SECURED, ORGANIZED AND SET IN OPERATION NUMEROUS AGENCIES, CAMPS, PORT INSTALLATIONS AND OTHER FACILITIES REQUIRED FOR THE DEBARK- ATION AND STAGING OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES," GALWEY'S CITATION SAID.

"THE IMAGINATION AND ENERGETIC DRIVE WITH WHICH HE BROUGHT THE PROJECTS TO COMPLETION ENABLED HIM TO MAKE A MOST VALUABLE CON- TRIBUTION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARMY BASES IN AUSTRALIA."

NN1024PCW NM

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,OCT. 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE PATROL OF A RECONNAISSANCE PLANE MAY BE A NO HUM AFFAIR, OR IT MAY BE MOST INTERESTING, LIKE THE 12-HOUR FLIGHT TODAY OF A LIBERATOR BOMBER SKIPPERED BY LT.ROBERT J.SYLVERNALE OF EAST CANAAN, CONN.

IN THE MORNING, SYLVERNALE AND HIS CREW HAD A BRIEF BRUSH WITH A COUPLE OF JAPANESE FLOAT BIPLANES, BUT IT DIDN'T AMOUNT TO MUCH AND THEY JOURNEYED ON UNTIL THEY SPOTTED ANOTHER ENEMY FLOATPLANE ON A REEF OFF MUSSAU ISLAND, IN THE ST.MATTHEWS GROUP 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF KAVIENG.

AS THE LIBERATOR APPROACHED THE ENEMY, TWO JAPANESE PULLED AWAY IN A ROWBOAT SO FAST "THEY WERE MAKING A WAKE LIKE A PT BOAT," SAID 2ND LT.GROSVENOR S.WRIGHT OF PHILMONT, N.Y., THE LIBERATOR'S NAVIGATOR.

WHEN THE LIBERATOR CAME DOWN TO 500 FEET FOR A STRAFING RUN, THE JAPANESE DIVED FROM THE ROWBOAT. THE LIBERATOR'S MACHINEGUNS BLAZED,

BUT THE FLOAT PLANE DIDN'T CATCH FIRE.

"IT PROBABLY WAS BECAUSE THE PLANE WAS OUT OF GAS," SAID 2ND LT.GEORGE W.HAGEN OF 134 WASASTER ST., JACKSON, MISS., THE CO-PILOT. "THIS IRKED US CONSIDERABLY, SO ON THE WAY HOME IN THE AFTERNOON WE WENT AFTER THE PLANE AGAIN WITH A COUPLE OF BOMBS."

STAFF SGT.JOHNNY RAGSDALE OF DINGER, OKLA., THE LIBERATOR TAILGUNNER, REPORTED THE LAST HE SAW OF THE FLOATPLANE IT HAD CAPSIZED. THEY SOON AGAIN MET UP WITH THE PAIR OF FLOAT BIPLANES THEY'D BRIEFLY TANGLED WITH IN THE MORNING. ANOTHER PLANE HAD REINFORCED THE PAIR, AND THE THREE OF THEM ATTACKED THE LIBERATOR.

TECH SGT.CHARLES REIS OF 1305 COURTLAND AVE., COLUMBUS, O., AND THE OTHER GUNNERS HEAVILY DAMAGED TWO OF THE ENEMY PLANES, BUT NOT BEFORE THE JAPANESE HAD PUT SOME SLUGS INTO THE LIBERATOR.

TECH SGT.ROBERT F.FRIEDEL, 1120 EAST 74TH ST., CLEVELAND, O., THE RADIOMAN, WAS ONE OF THE CREW MEMBERS.

ET846PCW

OCT 4 1943

30.24 9045

A24FX

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,OCT.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AFTER WINNING A DECISIVE BATTLE WITH STUBBORN JAPANESE TROOPS YESTERDAY, VETERAN AUSTRALIAN INFANTRYMEN OCCUPIED FINSCHHAFEN AT 11 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

THUS WAS SECURED FOR THE ALLIES A POTENTIALLY VITAL BASE FROM WHICH VITIAZ STRAIT CAN BE CONTROLLED AND FROM WHICH IT IS ONLY 85 AIRLINE MILES TO CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN ISLAND.

THE FACT THAT MARINES, LONG REGARDED AS JAPAN'S BEST FIGHTERS, FORMED THE BULK OF THE FINSCHHAFEN GARRISON ACCOUNTS IN SOME MEASURE, ALONG WITH DIFFICULT TERRAIN, FOR THE BITTERNESS OF THE CAMPAIGN WHICH BEGAN WITH THE LANDING OF TROOPS ON THE BEACH SIX MILES ABOVE FINSCHHAFEN SEPT.22.

THE BODIES OF MANY DEAD JAPANESE WERE FOUND IN THE AREA AND MUCH EQUIPMENT WAS CAPTURED. FOR THE FEW ENEMY STRAGGLERS REMAINING IN ISOLATED POCKETS SOUTH OF FINSCHHAFEN THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE OF ESCAPE SINCE ANOTHER FORCE OF AUSSIES WHICH HAS BEEN MOVING ALONG THE COAST FROM LAE WAS WITHIN SIX MILES OF FINSCHHAFEN, ACCORDING TO LAST FRONT LINE DISPATCHES.

FINAL ASSAULT ON THE ONE-TIME CENTER OF GERMAN MISSIONARY ACTIVITY TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY MORNING WHEN THE AUSTRALIANS MADE A BAYONET CHARGE ON JAPANESE POSITIONS AT KAKAKOG VILLAGE, IN WHICH THE ENEMY LEFT 100 COUNTED DEAD. THE JAPANESE FELL BACK FROM OTHER POSITIONS UNDER PRESSURE FROM AUSTRALIANS MOVING IN FROM THE WEST AS WELL AS OTHER UNITS COMING DOWN THE COAST FROM THE NORTH.

ABOVE FINSCHHAFEN AND INLAND FROM THE ORIGINAL LANDING STE OTHER AUSSIES WERE PUSHING STEADILY WESTWARD TOWARD SATTELBERG MISSION, SIX MILES INLAND. ILIMINATION OF OPPOSING JAPANSE IN THIS AREA IS EXPECTED MOMENTARILY.

(A SPOKESMAN AT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE JAPANESE FORCES ARE SCATTERED OVER A WIDE AREA AND THE AUSTRALIANS ARE IN HOT PURSUIT. HE REPORTED PARTICULARLY SHARP FIGHTING AROUND SATTELBERG THE LAST FEW DAYS.

(HE ALSO DISCLOSED THAT THE AUSTRALIANS TAKING FINSCHHAFEN WERE FROM THE 9TH DIVISION WHICH WON FAME FOR ITS ACTION AT EL ALAMEIN

IN EGYPT. LATER THIS DIVISION WAS BROUGHT HOME AND GIVEN EXTENSIVE TRAINING IN JUNGLE WARFARE.)

QD1029APW NM

S.W. PAC - 6 Jap Barges sunk - 30 September

LAST THURSDAY NIGHT AMERICAN DESTROYERS INTERCEPTED 12 LIGHT JAPANESE BARGES 15 MILES OFF TUKI POINT, NORTHERNMOST POINT ON KOLOMBANGARA, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, SINKING SIX FOR CERTAIN AND THREE PROBABLY. THREE ESCAPED. THE JAPANESE ANSWERED THE AMERICAN ATTACK WITH MACHINE GUN FIRE WHICH CAUSED NEITHER DAMAGE NOR CASUALTIES. JAPANESE PLANES DROPPED FLARES DURING THE FIGHT, BUT DID NOT ATTACK THE AMERICAN SHIPS. FROM ALL INDICATIONS, THE SPOKESMAN ASSERTED, THE BARGES WERE ENROUTE TO KOLOMBANGARA FROM CHOISEUL.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT AMERICAN DESTROYERS INTERCEPTED ANOTHER BARGE CONVOY, SINKING ONE LARGER BARGE, PROBABLY SINKING A SMALLER ONE AND DISPERSING SIX OTHERS. AT DAWN PT BOATS ON PATROL SPOTTED TWO WRECKED BARGES NEAR TUKI POINT AND THEN INTERCEPTED TWO MORE BARGES WHICH THEY PROMPTLY BLASTED OUT OF THE WATER.

WW1023APW

OCT 4 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--THIRD ADD PACIFIC WAR (WHICH MAY BE BY-LINED "BY C.YATES MCDANIEL")

XXX CRITICAL POINTS."

THE COMMUNIQUE INDICATED THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE MILITARY ACTIVITY IN THE AREA SINCE THE FALL OF FINSCHHAFEN.

BAD WEATHER HAMPERED EVEN THE ROUTINE AIR RECONNAISSANCE, BUT ALLIED FIGHTERS SUCCEEDED IN INTERCEPTING AND SHOOTING DOWN TWO JAPANESE BOMBERS OVER NEW BRITAIN, THE STRATEGIC ISLAND DIRECTLY EAST OF NEW GUINEA ON WHICH MACARTHUR'S ATTENTION NEXT MAY CENTER.

ALLIED BOMBERS IN SMALL NUMBERS SHOT UP A VARIETY OF TARGETS IN WESTERN NEW BRITAIN AND ISLANDS OFF ITS COAST. ANOTHER GROUP CAUSED LARGE FIRES AND HEAVY DAMAGE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, IN A DAYLIGHT BOMBARDMENT OF AMBOINA, WEST OF NEW GUINEA.

NM

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OALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--FIRST ADD WILLOUGHB XXX TO HARASS.

THE CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE SAID GENERAL MACARTHUR'S SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND IS AT LEAST ABREAST OF OTHER THEATERS IN PLANNING AND EXECUTING RAPID ENVELOPMENT OPERATIONS COMBINING AIR AND SEA-BORNE MOVEMENTS WITH DIRECT FRONTAL PRESSURE.

SUCH OPERATIONS, HE ADDED, HAVE "MADE THE ENEMY PAY FOR COMING DOWN AS FAR SOUTH AS HE HAS."

WILLOUGHBY EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT COMMANDERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC MUST HUSBAND THEIR RESOURCES.

"WE CANNOT AFFORD HEAVY LOSSES," HE SAID. "ALLIED LOSSES DURING A SINGLE NIGHT'S AIR OPERATION OVER EUROPE ARE EQUIVALENT TO THE TOTAL BOMBER FORCE AVAILABLE IN THIS THEATER.

"SO FAR WE ARE SOLVENT, AND OUR CREDIT IS SOUND."

REVIEWING THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED BY AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN FORCES SINCE SEPT. 25 LAST YEAR--THE LOW WATER MARK OF ALLIED FORTUNES IN NEW GUINEA--WILLOUGHBY SAID THAT MACARTHUR'S OPERATIONS HAD TO BE TIMED VERY CLOSELY TO PREVENT A CONCENTRATION BY THE ENEMY OF THE FORCES HE HAD AVAILABLE.

HW557PPW

30.24- 9047

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA--FIRST ADD SHIP SINKING RECORD (TOP ON AAA) X X X IN HIS OFFICE.

DUNMORE, WHOSE MOTHER NOW LIVES IN SAN DIEGO, CALIF., RIDES AS BOMBARDIER WITH A LIBERATOR UNIT KNOWN AS THE JOLLY ROGERS.

HE STARTED HIS RECORD STRING DEC. 8, 1942, WHILE FLYING ON HIS FIRST MISSION. ABOVE ST.GEORGE CHANNEL, 40 MILES FROM RABAUL, A SIX-SHIP CONVOY WAS SIGHTED AND DUNMORE PICKED OUT A HEAVY CRUISER. THE LIBERATOR PILOT, FIRST LIEUT.COLWYN W.GLENDENNING OF (1212 27TH ST. N.E.) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WENT IN FOR THE KILL. AFTER TWO NEAR MISSES THE CRUISER STARTED SINKING BY THE STERN AND THE LIBERATOR, DUBBED HELL'S ANGEL, WAS ORDERED TO SHADOW THE TARGET TO MAKE SURE.

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"WE FLEW AROUND FOR THREE HOURS AND WERE ATTACKED BY A FLIGHT OF ZEROS," DUNMORE RECALLS. "WHEN WE GOT BACK WE HAD 80 HOLES IN THE PLANE. THE CRUISER WAS ALMOST UNDER AND THE NEXT DAY IT WASN'T THERE."

HIS NEXT SCORING DAY WAS AT WEWAK WHERE, WITH ANOTHER CREW, HE SPOTTED TWO CARGO VESSELS, ONE OF 1,500 AND THE OTHER 2,000 TONS.

NEXT A 1,000 TON CARGO VESSEL IN BOGIA HARBOR WENT DOWN UNDER DUNMORE'S BOMBS. ONE DAY IN HUMBOLDT BAY HE SKIP-BOMBED A 4,000 TON CARGO-TRANSPORT. SEVERAL DAYS LATER, 40 MILES EAST OF HUMBOLDT BAY, HE LAID ONE ON THE DECK OF A 2,000 TON CARGO SHIP AND THEN SKIP-BOMBED IT FOR GOOD MEASURE.

MEMBERS OF THE GLENDENNING CREW INCLUDED: TECH.SGT.LOUIS R. SASSI (3 TREMONT ST.) KINGSTON, MASS., WHO WAS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION APRIL 10, 1943; STAFF SGT.MAURICE BERFLER (1601 W.RUSCOMB ST.) PHILADELPHIA, PA., MISSING IN ACTION, AND STAFF SGT.MARVIN C.PARSON, (642 MILWAUKEE PLACE S.E.) WASHINGTON, D.C., MISSING IN ACTION.

ET707PCW NM

MELBOURNE, MONDAY, OCT 4-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. SIR EDWARD HERRING, COMMANDER OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS OPERATING IN THE FORWARD AREA IN NEW GUINEA, HAD A NARROW ESCAPE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, WHEN A PLANE IN WHICH HE WAS A PASSENGER CRASHED WHILE TAKING OFF FROM A NEW GUINEA AIRFIELD, KILLING HIS AIDE, BRIG.R.D.SUTHERLAND.

SUTHERLAND SAW ACTION WITH AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST EARLIER IN THE WAR.

[illegible] NM

WINNIPEG, OCT 2-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE WINNIPEG TRIBUNE SAYS A GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE WILL REQUEST THAT THE EXCHANGE BE RE-OPENED FOR WHEAT TRADING. THE REQUEST WILL BE PLACED BEFORE THE GRAIN EXCHANGE COUNCIL TODAY.

WHEAT TRADING WAS SUSPENDED WEDNESDAY BY A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ORDER WHICH PLACED ALL MARKETINGS IN THE HANDS OF THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD.

THE TRIBUNE SAID THAT THE GROUP INTENDED TO CONTEST THE LEGAL RIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE THE ORDER AT ALL AND LIKEWISE THE ORDER OF THE EXCHANGE COUNCIL ORDERING A SUSPENSION OF WHEAT TRADING.

KA1119AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 2-(AP)-FINAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF AMERICAN OIL COMPANIES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO ARISING FROM THE EXPROPRIATION OF PETROLEUM PROPERTIES IN 1938 APPEARED NEARER TODAY WITH ACCEPTANCE BY STANDARD OIL CO. (NJ) OF A DECISION AWARDING IT $18,391,651 AND INTEREST OF $3,940,843.

ACCEPTANCE BY STANDARD OF THE AMOUNT AGREED TO BY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WAS TAKEN IN OIL INDUSTRY CIRCLES HERE TO INDICATE OTHER AMERICAN CONCERNS MIGHT TAKE A SIMILAR POSITION.

COMPENSATION AGREED ON BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, FOR ALL COMPANIES INCLUDING STANDARD, AMOUNTED TO $23,995,991 AND INTEREST OF $5,141,709.

STANDARD IN A STATEMENT YESTERDAY INDICATED IT HAD NO ALTERNATIVE AND ACCEPTED THE AWARD WITHOUT RESERVATION SINCE IT HAD "EXHAUSTED ALL LEGAL REMEDIES" PRIOR TO STATE DEPARTMENT INTERVENTION.

STANDARD'S ANNOUNCEMENT CAME A FEW HOURS AFTER MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA PRESENTED TO H.F.SINCLAIR A CHECK FOR $1,500,000 TO COMPLETE PAYMENT TO THE SINCLAIR OIL CORP. OF $8,500,000 WHICH THE SINCLAIR COMPANY AND MEXICO HAD AGREED TO IN DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

KA1054AEW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 4)

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, OCT 3-(AP)-THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND IN A SURVEY RELEASED TODAY SAID THAT POST-WAR PLANS OF SOVIET RUSSIA WERE CONCENTRATED ON DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND INTERNAL RESOURCES WITH THE AVOWED GOAL OF LEADING THE WORLD IN PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF MANY BASIC NECESSITIES AND CONSUMER GOODS.

THE FUND, ESTABLISHED AND ENDOWED BY THE LATE EDWARD A.FILENE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH, SAID THAT CHINA PLANNED AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAM OF MODERNIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION TO RAISE THE LIVING STANDARDS OF HER PEOPLE.

THE FUND HAS BEEN SURVEYING POST-WAR PLANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE REPORT SAID RUSSIAN LONG-RANGE PLANS WERE BASED ON THE LAST PRE-WAR MEETING OF THE ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN FEBRUARY, 1941, AT WHICH THE SOVIET STATE PLANNING COMMISSION WAS ASKED TO DRAW UP A 15-YEAR PLAN DESIGNED "TO SURPASS THE MOST ADVANCED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES IN PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF IRON, STEEL, FUEL, ELECTRIC MACHINES AND CONSUMER GOODS."

BUT, SAID THE SURVEY, THE NAZI INVASION OF RUSSIA IN JUNE 9I 1941, "DESTROYED A LARGE PART OF WHAT THE RUSSIANS HAD BUILT UP WITH SO MUCH PAIN AND AT THE COST OF GREAT PRIVATIONS SINCE 1928."

SOME OF THIS HAVOC WAS BALANCED, SAID THE REPORT, BY THE ACCELERATED ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE ASIATIC REGIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION WHICH HAS "COMPENSATED TO SOME EXTENT FOR THE DESTRUCTION IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA."

CHINA'S PLAN TO RAISE LIVING STANDARDS WAS BASED ON PRINCIPLES OUTLINED BY DR.SUN YAT-SEN, AND SHE LOOKED TO THIS COUNTRY FOR THE MOST HELP, THE REPORT SAID. "THE AMOUNT OF CREDITS THAT CHINA CAN USE HAS BEEN ESTIMATED IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS," THE FUND REPORT STATED.

"THE KEY TO THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM AND TO THE REALIZATION OF COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA, ACCORDING TO SOVIET SPOKESMEN, IS THE TECHNICAL PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY," THE REPORT SAID.

"THE DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL AND ELECTRIC POWER AND OF TECHNICAL PROFICIENCY IN INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORTATION, IS THE SINE QUA NON OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST SYSTEM, OF ITS CAPACITY TO MAKE SOCIALISM ACCEPTABLE TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, OF DEFENDING THE COUNTRY AGAINST ENEMY ATTACKS FROM WITHOUT AND OF PREPARING THE GROUND FOR THE FUTURE COMMUNIST SOCIETY," THE REPORT ADDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR A/S OF MONDAY, OCT. 4).

KA328PEW

NEW DELHI, OCT.3-(AP)-A LARGE PADDLE STEAMER WHICH THE JAPANESE HAD USED TO CARRY SUPPLIES ON THE IRRAWADDY RIVER IN BURMA WAS LEFT WITH SMOKE POURING FROM ITS ENTIRE LENGTH BY BRITISH BEAUFIGHTERS IN AN ATTACK YESTERDAY, A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LIBERATOR BOMBERS ATTACKED JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS LAST NIGHT AT TANGAUP AND MOHAWKS SHOT UP TROOP POSITIONS AT NATCHUNG YESTERDAY, THE BULLETIN SAID.

HR452AEW

allied headquarters, algiers, oct. 3-(ap)-- award of distinguished flying crosses to two missing men, first lt. george l. Ludolph, st. paul, minn., and staff sergt. joseph h. james, 111 vannoy st., greenville, s.c., was announced today.

Ludoph was bombardier of a flying fortress which was badly damaged by anti-aircraft fire and fell out of formation in a raid on palermo, sicily, last may.

Enemy fighters attacked, but ludolph encouraged the ilot to continue through the bomb run and accurately bombed the target. Three gunners on the plane were wounded and a fire started under the cockpit. While the navigator extinguished the fire, ludolph manned both nose guns and shot down one enemy fighter, breaking up the attack.

30.24-9049

allied headquartes, algiers, oct. 3-(ap)-- flight office robert c. allen, 23, of savannah, tenn., bagged a german junk rs-52 transport friday near pescara on the italian adriatic mm coast. he was flying an a-36 invader.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 3-(AP)-COL.CHARLES M.MCCORKLE OF 437 BURR ROAD, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., A SPITFIRE PILOT, SEVERLY DAMAGED AND PROBABLY DESTROYED A MESSERSCHMITT 210 ATTEMPTING RECONNAISSANCE OVER NAPLES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE LAST SAW HIS VICTIM POURING SMOKE IN A VERTICAL DIVE, AND LATER OBSERVED TWO FIRES IN THE AREA WHERE THE PLANE MIGHT HAVE FALLEN.

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XBS13PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, OCT. 3--(AP)--

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY ALLIED PLANES INDICATED THAT THE MESSERSCHMITT AIRCRAFT WORKS AND THE HENSCHEL LOCOMOTIVE PLANT AT WIENER NEUSTADT IN AUSTRIA WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED BY NORTH AFRICAN-BASED LIBERATORS IN THE RAID FRIDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

APRB 1110 AAB 720AEW

allied headquarters, algiers, oct. 3-(ap)--- lt. donald e m. cummings, clayton, n.y., an a-36 invader pilot, shot down a german junk rs-52 transport plane over aquino airdrome 60 miles southeast of rome friday.

Managua, nicaragua, oct. 3-(ap)-- two newspaper executives, dr. pedro joaquin chamorro of la prensa and andres largaespada of novedades, left today for new orleans for a tour of the united states at the invitation of the national press club of washington.

alb/ aql2 atha 3pew

BRITISH LAND BEHIND FOE IN EAST ITALY; U. S. FLIERS IN RECORD ATTACK ON REICH; RAF SMASHES KASSEL WITH 1,680 TONS

British Troops Land Behind German Lines

NORGAARD

Eighth Army Moves Up Adriatic Coast in Spectacular Gain.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 4 — (AP) The Allied offensive rolled forward along the entire Italian front today, with landings from the Adriatic sea 17 miles behind the enemy's lines enabling the British 8th army to make a spectacular gain in the face of stiffening German resistance.

Gen. Sir. Bernard L. Montgomery's amphibious operation—

British Take Termoli

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 4—The British Eighth Army, supported by Allied naval forces which penetrated the Adriatic, has landed and clinched positions at Termoli, on the Adriatic coast nearly midway between the Italian heel and the mouth of the River Po, in northern Italy, official front-line dispatches announced today.

Simultaneously, United States troops of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army have surged forward from Benevento in their march from Naples on Rome and have captured an important crossing of the Calore river, thereby threatening to turn the flank of any water defense line which the Germans might attempt to hold along the Volturno river.

It is about 215 miles up the coast from Otranto on the Italian heel and 190 miles south of Rimini where the Po plains begin. It is along the historic path of conquerors toward the Emilian way, which leads to the Po valley in northern Italy, the same type of "leap-frogging" advance that proved high successful in earlier campaigns in Africa, Sicily and Calabria—trapped an undisclosed number of Nazi troops and clinched positions at Termoli, almost midway between the Italian heel and the mouth of the river Po in northern Italy. Desperate German counter-attacks failed to drive the British veterans back into the sea.

Troops Battle In Rain

Fighting through a steady rain, American troops of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's 5th army pushed forward from Benevento, 32 miles northeast of Naples, to force an important crossing over the Calore river and tonight were in position to outflank any defense line the Nazis might attempt to establish along the Volturno river, of which the Calore is a tributary.

British armored patrols thrusting northward from Naples engaged in brisk clashes with the retreating enemy, but there yet was nothing to indicate that the Germans intend to fight anything more than a rearguard action in that area.

While the rain as well as enemy delaying action and demolitions slowed the assault above Naples, the weather improved sufficiently for American bombers to resume their blasting of Nazi communications.

The air attack was directed primarily against bridges and highways around Capua, Isernia and Mignano, in the area between Naples and Rome where the Nazis have concentrated their transport both to supply their fighting troops and to withdraw heavy equipment from the path of the Allied advance.

Bridge Destroyed

American Mitchells destroyed a high bridge northeast of Isernia, wrecked an important road intersection and destroyed four enemy craft. Two waves of Marauders also knocked out the Capua road bridge across the Volturno after long columns of enemy troops and supplies had been observed crossing it.

The Eighth army's landing at Termoli confronted the Germans with a new threat to their left flank. Fifty miles north of the great air base of Foggia, the port is at the sea head of a good lateral highway that runs inland to connect with a main north-south trunk line running up over the Appennine mountains to Rome.

Termoli is about 215 miles up the coast from Otranto on the Italian heel and 190 miles south of Rimini, where the Po plains begin. It is along the historic path of conquerors toward the Emilian way, which leads to the Po valley in northern Italy.

Army East of Rome

Gen. Montgomery's forces now stand almost directly eastward across the Italian peninsula from Rome and are about the same distance from the Eternal city as are Gen. Clark's divisions fighting out of Naples. By continuing its swift progress up the Adriatic shore, the British Eighth could make it virtually impossible for the Germans to put up a major defense south of Rome, or, indeed, south of the Po line.

There already was evidence that yesterday's crossing of the Calore by the Americans had forced the Nazis to abandon any thought of making a stand on the Volturno, which swings around to the north and west about 20 miles out of Naples. The Calore, which the Americans reached with the capture of Benevento, flows into the Volturno about 25 miles north of Naples. Once across the Calore in force, the Americans will be able to strike westward with little natural impediment.

Among the towns listed as taken in today's Allied communique were Castelfranco, 20 miles northeast of Benevento; Ginestra, also northeast of Benevento; Montecalvo, 16 miles east of Benevento; Mirabella, Melito and Bonilo, all east and southeast of Benevento; Lapio, Altavilla and Arpina, south of Benevento; Motta, 28 miles northwest of Foggia, and Montemiletto, 11 miles southeast of Benevento. There was only a slight arc in the Allied line bisecting the Italian peninsula from Termoli to Naples.

Civitavecchia, north of Rome, was the target of a night attack by R.A.F. and Canadian Wellington bombers. Pilots reported smoke and flame and a series of blue flashes after 4,000-pound bombs hit in the railway yards and among electrical installations.

Germans might attempt to hold along the Volturno river.

Nazi Flanks Threatened

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's advance up the Adriatic coast—along the historic path of conquerers toward the Emilian Way, which leads to the Po valley—likewise threatened to turn the defenses of German Marshals Rommel and Kesselring which may be centered about Rome and the Appennines.

His march was advanced greatly by the leap-frog tactics of amphibious landing forces which seized Termoli by surprise, beat off German counter-attacks, took an undisclosed number of prisoners well behind the enemy's rear and then made a junction with the main body of the Eighth Army which continued to pound up the coast.

Five Miles From Naples: Berlin

(Berlin broadcasts today said British forces were attacking in the area of Giugliano, about five miles directly north of Naples' city limits and three miles south of Aversa.

(The German account said fighting was still in progress at Termoli, and that strong British armored columns were attacking northwest of Foggia.)

Fifty Miles From Foggia

Termoli is fifty miles north of Foggia, the airbase city, and approximately seventeen miles north of General Montgomery's previous position at the mouth of the Fortore river just north of the "spur" of the Italian boot.

Termoli is a small seaport with 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants and is some ten miles behind the mountainous ground which breaks into the coast to ring the Foggia plain.

It is about 215 miles up the coast from Otranto on the Italian heel and 190 miles south of Rimini where the Po plains begin.

Retreat Already Indicated

Already there was evidence that the crossing of the Calore by the Americans was forcing the Germans to withdraw from the Volturno line, where they might have hoped to halt their retreat.

The Calore, which the Americans reached with the capture of Benevento, flows into the Volturno, which turns northward at Amorosi, twenty-six miles northeast of Naples.

Immediately north of Naples, Fifth Army patrols with strong British armor support, stabbed relentlessly at the retreating Germans and found enemy resistance stiffening, apparently because the Germans were intent upon slowing down Clark's advance long enough to withdraw heavy equipment and supplies across the Volturno.

Demolitions Delay Allies

The Fifth Army's march also was impeded greatly by German demolition parties which were blowing up every bridge, road junction and culvert.

With the Americans across the Calore river and in a position to strike westward in force, the Germans appeared able only to fight a delaying action along the Volturno once Clark's main body reaches that stream.

While Montgomery's amphibious undertaking, a repetition of the tactics which permitted rapid advances along both Sicilian coasts, made spectacular gains, other Eighth Army forces pushed to the northwestern edge of the Foggia plain and occupied the town of Motta, twenty-eight miles northwest of Foggia, a communique announced. The communique did not say when the town was taken.

Montemiletto Occupied

The communique also announced the occupation of Montemiletto, eleven miles southeast of Benevento, on the flank of the American column which reached and crossed the Calore.

Other towns and villages taken within the Allied line stretching across Italy included Castelfranco, twenty miles northeast of Benevento; Ginestra, also northeast of Benevento; Montecalvo, sixteen miles east of Benevento; Mirabella, Melito and Bonilo, all east and southeast of Benevento, and Lapio, Altavilla and Arpina, south of Benevento.

Eighth Takes Three Other Towns

In the inland push to the west from the Foggia plain the Eighth Army also occupied Roseto, Voliarino and Alberona, all south of Motta, and Pietra and Montecorvino, northeast of Motta.

(The Cairo radio said today that Fifth Army units cleaning up the Melfi salient, had occupied Vallatta and Grottaminarda. Grattaminarda is four miles north of captured Frigento, and Vallatta is farther to the east.)

Rain still falling in the Naples area yesterday impeded Clark's drive beyond the city, where essential services and food supplies were being organized quickly by Allied forces to relieve the dangers of famine and epidemics.

But the weather did not prevent Allied Air Forces from going out to impede the German retreat, and American Marauder bombers attacked Castel Volturno at the mouth of the Volturno on the north side of the stream and blasted roads east of that point without encountering either enemy fighters or anti-aircraft fire.

Nazis Send Up Fighters

For the first time, Marshal Kesselring sent up his fighters to beat off Allied bombing attacks on his communication lines farther north, particularly in the Isernia area, fifty-five miles north of Naples.

Despite the efforts of eight to ten fighters, American Mitchells destroyed the high bridge northeast of Isernia, wrecked an important road intersection and shot down four of the enemy aircraft.

Two waves of American Marauders also knocked out the Capua road bridge across the Volturno after much movement of enemy troops and supplies had been seen going across it.

Rail Bridge Converted

Once a railway artery, the bridge had been converted to highway traffic when the rail service was knocked out.

The air arm also struck out north of Rome during the night, British and Canadian Wellingtons blasting the freight yards at Civitavecchia, north of Rome, where they saw smoke and flame and a series of blue flashes from 4,000-pound bomb hits in the railway yards and electrical installations. Civitavecchia is the nearest port of any importance to Rome.

American Lightnings bombed the Naples-Rome road at Mignano, and knocked out other bridges at Arce and Isoletta.

Lightnings Down Five

Other Lightnings patrolling off the Corsican coast in the hope of intercepting German transport planes evacuating troops from the island, encountered seven Messerschmitts and got one of them for a total day's bag of five enemy aircraft. The Allies lost three planes yesterday.

In addition, 103 enemy planes were found destroyed on Italian airfields. These increased to 377 the total of wrecked aircraft found on airfields in Italy.

(A dispatch from Bern said the Geneva newspaper *La Suisse* had estimated German strength in Italy at thirty divisions, at least twice the number of troops landed by the Allies. The newspaper asserted that twenty of the German divisions, commanded by Rommel, were held in reserve in northern Italy.)

Gains In Corsica Reported

Allied forces also were meeting with success in Corsica, although German remnants were fighting strongly to the last.

A French communique said yesterday Moroccan Goumiers had seized Teghime hill and were holding the whole ridge dominating Bastia and Biguglia lake. French shock troops and American Rangers pushed to the northern point of Cap Corse.

Fortresses Hit At Frankfurt, Inland Port

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 4—American Flying Fortresses, supported by long-range Thunderbolts, swept into Germany today and attacked targets in Frankfurt, which is ninety-one miles southwest of Kassel, where RAF heavy bombers struck last night, it was announced today.

The Air Ministry also said that British Mosquitoes bombed Hannover and targets in the Rhineland last night. Other bombers laid mines in enemy waters.

A British communique described the Kassel attack as "very heavy," and said preliminary reports indicated "that heavy damage was done to this important industrial target." The weather was described as excellent.

Allies Lose 24 Bombers

The RAF's night operations, including the Kassel raid, cost twenty-four bombers.

Frankfurt, with a population of more than half a million, is a big inland port on the Main river, a railway center, and the site of large oil refineries, chemical plants and other war factories.

It was the thirty-seventh raid of the war on that city. It has been untouched by air assault, however, since last December.

Kassel last was attacked on July 30 by Flying Fortresses.

The city, which has a population of 200,000, has been bombed more than a dozen times during the war.

Fortresses paid their first visit there July 28. The raid last night was the fifth on Germany in seven nights by British-based bombers.

At Kassel are the Fieseler aircraft works, which the hard-pressed Nazis have been forced to shift from an original product of light army observation planes to Messerschmitt fighters because of the inroads on combat plane sources like the recent attacks on fighter factories near Vienna, at Regensburg and Paris.

Today's raid on Frankfurt was the first precision attack of the war on that city. The Kassel raid was the fourth big blow in six months on that target.

Heavy Raid On Hannover

While the RAF was bombing Kassel, light Mosquitos attacked Hannover, only 160 miles west of Berlin, in the second heavy blow at that industrial city in six days. It was last raided in force by the RAF on September 27.

Other Mosquitos hit at the Rhineland in the widespread operations that kept most of western and southwestern Germany alerted for hours during the night.

Three enemy patrol boats in the Bordeaux area were damaged, mines were scattered through shipping lanes and a JU-88 was shot down by still other Mosquitos ranging the French Channel coast.

Five hundred tons of bombs were dropped Saturday night on Munich, a main supply outlet from southern Germany into Italy. The industrial city of Hagen was attacked Friday night.

Second Blow In 48 Hours

The British smash at Munich followed by less than forty-eight hours the first Fortress raid on the same city from northwest African bases.

The Fortress attack was made by daylight Friday simultaneously with an American Liberator raid on a Messerschmitt factory at Wiener-Neustadt, near Vienna. A communique announced that both formations had been transferred recently to the Northwest African air command, the Fortreses from Britain and the Liberators from the Middle East.

Fortresses, escorted by Thunderbolts, smashed into northwestern Germany by daylight Saturday and attacked post installation at

Emden.

Raid By Fighting French

In one of yesterday's sweeps Fighting French pilots, flying Boston bombers, set fire to a power station on the outskirts of Paris. The Paris radio said five buildings were destroyed and eight persons killed and forty injured in a southeast suburb.

The German air force, which struck back at Britain last night and lost one bomber, presented only light opposition in the new series of Allied operations.

75 NAZI FIGHTERS DOWNED IN BATTLE

U. S. Raiders Take Heavy Toll During Attack on Frankfurt.

LONDON, Oct. 4—(AP) American bombing and raiding operations today against the important German industrial city of Frankfurt, other targets in western Germany and operations over the North sea resulted in the destruction of 75 Nazi planes, it was announced tonight.

A joint communique issued by U. S. Army headquarters and the British Air ministry said the operations were carried out with the loss of 15 heavy bombers.

The Flying Fortresses that hammered Frankfurt arrived over that city only a few hours after R.A.F. night raiders gutted Kassel with 1,680 tons of explosives hurled down at the rate of 56 tons per minute.

Fighters Guard Fortresses

The Fortresses were guarded by long-range Thunderbolt fighter planes, which accounted for 19 of the total of enemy craft destroyed. The rest were blasted out of the sky by the Fortresses and the Liberators who participated in the North sea sweep.

In addition to the German targets, the Fortresses also blasted the enemy airfield at St. Dizier, France.

U. S. Thunderbolts (P-47s) supported the Fortresses in their penetration into enemy territory and withdrawal support was provided by squadrons of Spitfires. The day's operations were described as among the biggest yet carried out by the American Eighth air force.

The R.A.F. attack on Kassel equalled the concentrated fury attained in the July 27 raid on Hamburg and the Sept. 3 attack on Berlin.

Reconnaissance pilots said that eight hours after the 1,500 long tons, or 1,680 American tons, had been cascaded on Kassel, fires were burning so furiously that curtains of smoke were encountered 30 miles northeast of the city.

First U. S. Raid on Frankfurt

The raids today were the first by Americans on both Frankfurt—hit many times by the R.A.F.—and St. Dizier which is 130 miles northeast of Bordeaux and 350 miles south of the English channel. The St. Dizier attack was one of the Fortresses' deepest penetrations into France.

The North sea operation was the first Liberator raid in this theater since early last month, when Liberators participated in the Allies' eight-day cross-channel bombing of a convoy along the Dutch coast and targets in northern France.

In the attack on Kassel, 100 miles east of the Ruhr, the R.A.F. dropped a concentration of bombs equal to the best record made against Hamburg on July 27 and against Berlin on Sept. 3.

Frankfurt is only 100 miles to the south. Strong opposition was reported on the American raids, but there were indications that the multiple blows into Germany had rattled the enemy defenses.

The Kassel attack was accompanied by a Mosquito raid on Hannover, 80 miles to the north. The fliers in the Kassel raid saw antiaircraft and searchlight barrages open up both in Hannover and at Cologne, 120 miles to the west, but encountered no fighters until they were nearly through with their work.

BRITISH FORCES GIVING GROUND TO NAZIS ON COO

Germans Wrest Strongpoints from English on Dodecanese Island.

LONDON, Oct. 4—(AP) Striking in strength by sea and air, German forces have wrested several strongpoints from the British on the island of Coo in the Italian Dodecanese, the Allies acknowledged today, but in Yugoslavia determined patriot armies heavily engaged the Nazis on a long, irregular front.

The counter-assault upon Coo, 23 miles long and the second largest island of the Dodecanese lying near Turkey, was a minor but measurable setback in the Allied campaign in the Aegean, and the Middle East command announced that "the fighting continues."

A strong air armada punished German invasion boats all day Sunday, when the landings began, and big bombers including Liberators and Halifaxes winged out to bomb the airfields at Calato on Rhodes and Heraklion in Crete to weaken Nazi air support of their island drive.

A Berlin broadcast asserted that all military installations had been seized on Coo, and that the British garrison was taken by surprise. Coo was recovered Sept. 22 by British parachute troops and sea-borne forces along with Lero in the Dodecanese and the Greek island of Samos to the north.

Battle on Long Front

The Yugoslavs, eager to speed the day of liberation, battled the Nazis on a front from northeastern Italy in the frontier region 350 miles down the coast of Yugoslavia, broadening their lodgement in the lower section of their homeland and tearing up German port and rail communications in the bottleneck where the Italian peninsula meets the Balkans.

They struck with rising power at a time when the German flank in that area of the Balkans was being increasingly menaced by the landing of fresh troops of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army on the Adriatic shores of Italy at Ermoli.

A communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio gave these details of the struggle pinning down a large number of Nazi divisions:

The Tara river city of Kolasin in southern Yugoslavia 75 miles inland from the port of Dubrovnik was captured by the Yugoslavs in bitter fighting;

All isolated German garrisons in Lika province are encircled and are "being systematically destroyed;"

The Yugoslavs still are clinging to their positions about the port of Susak near Italian Fiume, and about the port of Split after days of heavy German attacks;

All German tank assaults in Slovenia have been thrown back;

Railway lines from Rakek to Trieste and from Zagreb to Susak have been cut.

The German nigh command conceded that the struggle was continuing against "Communist guerrillas" in northeast Italy, and claimed annihilation of Yugoslav forces of unstated size south and east of Trieste.

RUSSIANS ATTACK RETREATING NAZIS

Germans Fleeing from Caucasus Pounded by Red Bombers.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5—(AP) Russian airmen, apparently hammering the last German remnants fleeing from the Caucasus to the Crimea, sank six more barges carrying troops and supplies yesterday, while the Red army forced another river near Gomel and killed nearly 4,000 Germans amid bitter tank battles in White Russia, Moscow announced early today.

The Soviet Black sea fleet airmen also destroyed more than 100 trucks and dispersed a German battalion, said a midnight communique supplement recorded by the Soviet monitor. But there was as yet no official Moscow report on what Berlin has hinted—that the liberation of the Caucus was in its final stage.

Bad Weather Slows Reds

In White Russia and along the Dnieper river line of the Ukraine, bad weather and fierce German resistance definitely had slowed the Red army for the first time since it launched its successful summer offensive to hurl back the Germans 200 miles to the Dnieper, the Moscow communique indicated.

The Red army was massing men and material for the next big phase—a strike across the Dnieper in the Ukraine—while Soviet forces still battered at the approaches to Gomel, Mogilev and Vitebsk in White Russia on the north.

A group of Soviet automatic riflemen crossed a river near Gomel, probably the Sozh northeast of the city, routed the German defenders and paved the way for the crossing of the main Russian forces, the bulletin said.

Nazi Attacks Broken

In another sector of the Gomel front the Russians said one of their units beat down seven enemy counter-attacks and wiped out about 3,000 Germans.

Three populated places were captured by the Russians attacking in the Vitebsk area, where 300 Germans were killed, and stout enemy counter-attacks also were reported on the intermediate Mogilev front, Moscow said.

"The enemy is launching fierce counter-attacks and trying to retain their positions at any costs," said the bulletin in describing the Mogilev front.

Soviet airmen entering the White Russian skies above the armies grappling in the marshes below knocked out 10 German tanks, 40 guns, and more than 100 trucks carrying war materials, it was said.

The daily Moscow bulletin issued last night termed all these engagements as only of "local importance," fought to improve Soviet positions.

The shortest communique yet issued since the powerful Red army launched its summer campaign in the Orel-Kursk sector also reported for the second consecutive day only "active reconnaissance and artillery duels" on other sectors, including the Ukraine Dnieper river line. There were no specific advances announced, no towns captured.

No News on Caucasus

Nor was any mention made of ground operations in the northwest Caucasus where the Germans have announced the abandonment of Starotamanskaya, virtually their last foothold on the Taman peninsula poposite the Crimea. It was believed the Russians were waiting until the last enemy soldier had been hurled across the Kerch strait before announcing the liberation of the Caucasus.

A tacit acknowledgement that fierce German resistance also had played its part at the Dnieper came in the announcement that 67 German tanks had been destroyed in Sunday's fighting.

That made a two-day Russian bag of 222, and showed that German tank reserves were being hurled into battle along the Dnieper and the Gomel-Vitebsk railway in White Russia as the Axis fought for time and weather to hold its natural defense line after a harrowing retreat carried out steadily over nearly a three-month period.

Fifty-three German planes also were shot down for a two-day total bag of 95, Moscow said, as airmen of both sides increasingly took over a battle that has bogged down in muddy roads and marshes.

The Russians now hold an attack corridor only 10 to 40 miles east of the 200-mile Gomel-Vitebsk railway in White Russia, and have reached the Dnieper river's east bank from below Gomel to the Zaporozhe sector of the big bend in the southeast. They are within artillery range of Kiev, Ukraine capital on the high west bank, and in the east bank suburbs of Dnepropetrovsk.

Last Toehold Threatened

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—German troops were threatened with the loss of their last tenuous toehold in the Caucasus today as the Red army drove them back from Staro-Tamanskaya on the Taman Peninsula, while on the upper Dnieper river the Nazis fought furiously to block a Russian flanking movement aimed at Mogilev.

The announcement of the fall of Staro-Tamanskaya was made by the Berlin radio, and the full extent of the German collapse in the Caucasus was indicated in a Russian communique last night which told of the sinking of a number of troop-laden ships which apparently were attempting to evacuate the remnants of the shattered German army across the narrow Kerch Strait to the Crimea.

On the central front, Moscow said, more than 2,000 Nazis were killed as the Russians stormed across the Pronya river, twenty-eight miles east of Mogilev, to occupy seventy villages in a maneuver which threatened to turn the German flank in that sector.

Soviet airmen supporting ground forces pounded both Mogilev and Orsha, an important junction town fifty miles to the north.

The Russians said that large quantities of Nazi supplies and artillery were captured, as well as considerable material which had been taken from Russians in that area.

South of Mogilev the Russian columns advancing on Gomel found their assaults slowed up by numerous counter-attacks, all of which the Russian communique said were repulsed with German losses of more than 1,200. The Russians advanced from three to five miles and captured twenty villages.

PRISONERS SLAIN SOVIETS CHARGE

Murder and Inhuman Forced Labor Killing Off Captives.

LONDON, Oct. 4—(AP) The Red army's chief surgeon, Nikolai Burdenko, told the Russian people tonight that the Germans were exterminating war prisoners systematically by "murdering them outright and by causing their death by inhuman forced labor."

Burdenko's charges were broadcast by the Moscow radio and heard here by the Soviet monitor.

It was the second time within three days that the Russians accused the Germans of wholesale murder. Alexei Tolstoi said in an English language broadcast Saturday that the bodies of more than 40,000 slain Russians were found in a mine shaft near Stalino.

Declaring that the mortality rate in the war prison camps had reached 20 to 30 per cent, Burdenko charged that the prisoners were not given sufficient food or medical care. He said they were kept half-naked in unheated buildings and that "each morning the Germans pulled out the dead bodies and all the survivors were driven out to work" without being given water for washing or drinking.

"I believe that depriving people of food, confining them in unheated buildings, robbing them of their clothing in spite of cold weather and leaving the wounded and sick without medical aid should be treated on a par with ordinary murder and that the German criminals guilty of these crimes should be tried for murder," he declared.

Slavs Advance On 3 Fronts

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Free Yugoslav radio in a communique recorded by Reuters today announced that patriot troops had captured the Montenegrin town of Kolasin on the Tara river seventy-five miles inland from Dubrovnik.

Troops of the First Croat Corps have occupied the railway station of Generalski-Stol on the Zagreb-Susak line, the bulletin added.

Yugoslav troops were reported still battling German forces near the Adriatic seaport of Split and near the towns of Klis, Knin and Drnis.

Other units in the north slashed across the Rakek-Trieste railway at several points and large sections are in the hands of partisans, the war bulletin said.

3 ITALIAN PROVINCES ANNEXED BY GERMANY

LONDON, Oct. 4.—(AP) Reuters quoted the Stockholm newspaper Afton Tidningen as saying today that the three northeast Italian Alpine province of Bolzano, Trento and Belluno had been incorporated into Germany. It gave no details of the transfer.

The Brenner Pass through which the Nazis have paured troops and supplies runs into Bolzano province, which includes 92 towns with a total population of 277,720. Trento province has a population of 406,432 and Belluno 236,823.

CUNNINGHAM GETS HIGHEST NAVY POST

Succeeds Pound as the British Chief of Staff and as the First Sea Lord

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham tonight was named First Sea Lord and chief of the naval staff, Britain's highest naval post. Often termed the greatest British admiral since Nelson, Admiral Cunningham succeeds Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, who resigned today because of ill health. Admiral Pound has been seriously ill in the Royal Masonic Hospital since Sept. 20.

It was not disclosed whether Admiral Cunningham would continue as commander of the Allied Mediterranean Fleet or whether his new job of directing the entire British Fleet would force him to relinquish the Mediterranean command.

Admiral Cunningham knows the Mediterranean perhaps as no other man. He defeated units of the Italian Fleet in the first stages of the present war and spent the last months before Italy's surrender attempting to lure Italian warships from hiding.

The 59-year-old admiral was attached to the Mediterranean Fleet in the first World War. He served in neighboring waters during the Boer War.

He was serving in one of his few land jobs—as deputy chief of naval staff—when this war broke out, and took his assignment as commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet with a sigh of relief.

"I never was any damned good at office work anyhow," he told intimates.

Admiral Cunningham is considered the personificiation of the British Navy, a strict disciplinarian who holds the respect of his men. He is known throughout the British Navy for his powerful voice.

Admiral Pound, 66, had been prominent in three critical periods for Britain. He commanded the Colossus at the Battle of Jutland and in 1935, when war with Italy threatened Ethiopia, he was placed in command of the Mediterranean Fleet. He was appointed chief of naval staff in 1939 and soon after became an admiral of the fleet.

Called the "father" of Britain's present naval strategy, which emphasizes aggressive action, he attended Prime Minister Churchill's warship conference with President Roosevelt at which the Atlantic Charter was drawn, and later conferences at Washington.

Admiral Pound is one of two living naval officers to hold the decoration of the Order of Merit, which the King conferred on him Sept. 2. He served as director of the Admiralty plans division in 1922-25, was Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and assistant chief of the naval staff in 1927-29, rear admiral commanding the battle cruiser squadron in 1929-31 and from 1932 to 1935 was Second Sea Lord and chief of naval personnel. Lady Pound died last year.

Italian Fleet Surrender Mentioned by Churchill

Statement Revives Question of Ships' Status

LONDON, Oct. 5 Tuesday (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill said today that the Italian fleet had surrendered at Malta. He thus raised anew the question of the status of that fleet. The statement was made in a letter to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, who resigned today as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty and chief of the naval staff.

The Prime Minister expressed regret at Sir Dudley's resignation, attributed to illness, at a time "when control of the Mediterranean is virtually within our grasp, when the Italian fleet has made its surrender in the Malta harbor."

Viscount Cranborne told the House of Lords on Sept. 24 that the Italian fleet did not surrender but merely moved to designated points under the terms of the Italian armistice and that the fleet's future was being discussed.

King Victor Emanuel III said in a broadcast Saturday that the Italian fleet still was flying its own colors and was sailing in the Mediterranean in the fight against the Germans.

[Announcing that the French had 300,000 tons of war vessels with 3,000 officers and 50,000 men, Admiral Andre Le Monnier, the combined French Navy's chief of staff, said that the men were eager to fight, although many were without ships and that he was ready, it occasion arose, to take over units of the captured Italian fleet, the Exchange Telegraph News Agency reported from Algiers Monday night, in a dispatch broadcast by Allied Headquarters and recorded here by the Columbia Broadcasting System.]

NAZIS EXECUTE A FAMILY

Six Czechs Slain in Prague for Aiding Communist

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Six members of a family have been executed by the Germans at Prague for assisting in the escape of a Communist fugitive, it was announced here today by the Czechoslovak information bureau.

The victims were 55-year-old Antonin Brabenec, his 51-year-old wife, their daughter, 18, a nephew and two brothers-in-law.

Fifty Frenchmen Shot

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP).—The German controlled Paris radio announced today that 50 French "terrorists," recently arrested, had been shot Saturday "owing to a recrudescence of assassination and terror acts."

Nazis Put Gag on Italians

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP).—Any one in Italy "spreading information about the Badoglio government" is subject to penal servitude, the Berlin radio said today. Listening to radio broadcasts other than German or Italian is prohibited under the same penalty, the radio added.

NAMED TO ALGIERS

LONDON, Oct. 4 — (AP) Alexander Bogolomov, former Soviet representative to the exiled Allied governments in London, has been appointed Russian representative to the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers, the Moscow radio announced tonight in a broadcast recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP).—A communique broadcast by the Tokio radio today declared that Japanese naval units had sunk six Allied submarines during September "near Japan proper and in other operational areas."

The bulletin provided indirect confirmation of United States Navy announcements concerning the extensive operations being carried out by American submarines in Japanese waters, where they have been reported taking a heavy toll of enemy shipping. The Japanese claims concerning the number of submarines reported sunk, however, is not borne out by American acknowledgements of submarine losses.

Naval Skirmish Is Reported

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—German naval units and British destroyers Brittany coast early this morning, the Berlin radio said today.

BRITISH STRIKE SETTLED

LONDON, Oct. 4.—(AP) The 17-day old strike of 9,000 engineers at the Vickers-Armstrong munitions plant, which led to government charges that an anti-war faction was trying to create industrial unrest in Britain, was settled today.

HARRIMAN LANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN

New Ambassador to Russia Will Await Senate Confirmation in London.

LONDON, Oct. 4. — (AP) W. Averell Harriman, newly-named U. S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, landed here late today by air from the United States and will proceed to Moscow as soon as his nomination is confirmed by the Senate.

He was met by U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain John G. Winant, Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, American commander in the European theater of operations, and a personal representative of Prime Minister Churchill.

During his stay here Harriman will give his attention to foundation work for the forthcoming tripartite conference.

Every indication was that the meeting of the big three Allied powers would be held in Moscow as originally planned, despite subsequent talk that it would be shifted to London. There seemed to be no doubt that Harriman will have at least a behind-the-scenes hand in the meeting.

He is a close personal friend of Churchill, Premier Joseph Stalin and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden who will represent Great Britain at the tripartite session.

Gable Gets Award

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—Capt. Clark Gable has been awarded the Air Medal for "exceptionally meritorious achievement while participating in five seperate bomber combat missions" over enemy territory, Eighth Air Force headquarters announced today.

His "courage, coolness and skill" during the five missions "reflect great credit" to him and the armed forces, the citation said.

The former movie star's latest raid was against Nantes, France, on September 23. It was announced then that he would leave soon for the United States with a gunnery training film he directed. Gable manned a Flying Fortress nose gun during a part of the flight to Nantes.

2 SOLDIERS HELD

LONDON, Oct. 4—(AP) As a result of a "shoting fracas with United States Army military policemen" in Cornwall Sept. 26, 21 American soldiers are being held pending an investigation by the Army provost marshal, the European theater of operations headquarters announced today.

"Two wounded military policemen are still under treatment in a U. S. Army hospital," the announcement added.

Jingle Unites Lonely Hearts

LONDON—(AP) Three years ago 16-year-old Rose Wood, war worker at a clothing factory, dropped a jingle into a pocket in the soldier's battledress she was making. The jingle went:

"If you are single, drop me a line.
If you are married, never mind.
If you are single, and lonely, too,
Write to me and I'll write to you."

Pte. Percy Lambert, 20, got the battledress—and the note. He wrote. They met. They were married recently.

Capt. Don Scott, Football Star, Killed in Plane

'39 Ohio State Quarterback, Veteran of 9 Raids, Dies in Crash in England

AT A UNITED STATES MARAUDER BASE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 4 (AP).—Captain Don F. Scott, twenty-three years old, former Ohio State University football star and commanding officer of a Marauder bomber, was killed Oct. 1 along with his co-pilot and test engineer in a routine training flight, it was announced today.

The others killed were Second Lieutenant Ramsey J. Toon, twenty-three, 6997 Fulton Street, San Diego, Calif., co-pilot, and Master Sergeant James B. Sutton, twenty-four, Silver Creek, Miss. Bad weather was blamed for the crash.

Captain Scott had been on nine operational missions over Europe. He entered the Air Corps March 15, 1941, and was commissioned at Kelly Field on Nov. 1, 1941. He was the son of Charles L. Scott, of North Canton, Ohio.

11 German Fighters Downed In Battle with Fortresses

'Murder Incorporated' Lives Up to Name in Bombing Raid on Ruhr.

By FRANKLIN BANKER

A U. S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 4.—(AP) The Flying Fortress "Murder Incorporated" dealt out murder aplenty today. It tied the Eighth Air Force record for bombers by probably shooting down 11 Nazi fighters in a hell-bent-for-election return trip from a raid on Frankfurt deep in southwest Germany.

Over the target, enemy fire wrecked the Fortress' oxygen system, forcing Flight Officer Leslie S. Cruthirds of Diboll, Tex., to drop to 12,000 feet. There the crew got enough natural oxygen from the air to breathe, but it put them into a hornet's nest of anti-aircraft and fighter fire.

That didn't stop them from dropping their bombs on the target. But the bomb bay doors wouldn't close; they stayed open all the way home as the crew sent enemy fighter planes down in smoke on every side as their guns blazed.

Sgt. William S. Trask of Portland, Me., tailgunner, said that "over the Ruhr the flak was so thick we couldn't see out of the plane. We ran into a protective low overcast, or else it would have been too bad for us." Trask claimed three kills.

Claiming two kills each were Ballturret Sgt. Frank Mazarka of Musketon, Mich.; Topturret T/Sgt. Theodore P. Curtis of North Smithfield, R. I.; Right Waist S/Sgt. Lionel E. Adams of Pagosa Springs, Col.; Left Waist S/Sgt. Raymond A. Hammond of Marshall, Mich.

The present record of 11 kills on one mission was set by Lt. Robert H. Smith of Lamesa, Tex., who lost his life during a routine flight over the Gulf of Mexico after he had completed the required missions in this theater.

Col. Kermit D. Stevens, commanding officer of this station, flew as co-pilot of "Mister Five By Five," piloted by Capt. Jacob James of Valliant, Okla.

P-47 Thunderbolts escorted the bombers deep into the Ruhr, but from there on the Fortresses were on their own for 75 minutes and battled through ME-109s and ME-110s, the latter using rocket guns.

Lt. Arnil Sumarlidason of Seattle, Wash., pilot of the "Meat Hound" and Capt. Joseph M. Strickland of Liberty, Miss., co-navigator of "Mister Five By Five", completed their required missions, thus earning a trip back to the United States.

Danish Jews Get To Sweden

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 4—Southern Sweden has become a haven for at least 1,100 Danish Jews who risked death by drowning or the guns of Nazi patrols rather than face deportation to Polish or Baltic labor camps, it was estimated here today.

The nation opened its arms to the refugees, who used rowboats and fishing smacks to run the gantlet of alert Germans across the narrow channel which separates the two countries. Offers made by the Swedish Government to Berlin to provide a haven for 8,000 of the 10,000 Jews in Denmark have been ignored by the Nazis.

Mutinies In Sub Crews

Reports from Norway, meanwhile, tended to confirm rumors of declining morale and mutinous tendencies among German submarine crews in the northern part of that country.

A Norwegian legation statement quoted advices from Tromsoe, one of the largest German submarine bases in Norway, as saying that discipline there was very poor and that German marines ashore had clashed on more than one occasion with their officers.

Danish Sabotage Claim

Sweden's domestic radio network said two large German vessels being prepared to transport Danish Jews to Germany were sabotaged in Copenhagen harbor last night. The broadcast, reported by United States Government moni-

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...ors' to the OWI, added that the record of Copenhagen University and its governing board "have decided to close the university for one week in view of the disasters that have overtaken Danish fellow citizens during the last few days."

NAZIS SEARCH DANISH HOMES IN JEW PURGE

Patriots Blast German Troop Barracks in Re-Intensified Sabotage Drive.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4 — (AP) Danish patriots blasted German troop barracks, two power stations and two war material factories in a re-intensified sabotage campaign today which provided a militant answer to Germany's attempted purge of the 10,000 Jews in Denmark.

The Free Danish Press service here said one of the heaviest bombs ever used by saboteurs wrecked the important power station at Broenderslev in the Jutland area. Another station at Nibe was damaged and explosions wrecked portions of a troop barracks at Loekken on the Skagerrak coast of Jutland where large contingents of Nazi troops are assigned to guard against a possible Allied invasion.

Other damage was caused by saboteurs to a factory at Hilleroed, producing wheels and tires for German armored vehicles, and to a machine factory manufacturing war materials near Copenhagen.

Germans Blame Jews

While the Germans blamed the Jews for the sabotage and gave that as one reason for the purge, Danish refugees said the roundup of the Jews instead of halting efforts to hamper the war effort would add new impetus to the Danish opposition.

Danish soldiers who were released from the internvent in which they had been held since their militant uprising against the Nazis Aug. 29, have refused to sign statements pledging themselves not to aid opposition groups. The Germans had sought to arrange the release as a propaganda move to counteract the Jewish action.

The German Gestapo, meanwhile, relentlessly continued a purge of Denmark's Jews, extending a house-to-house search all along the Danish coast from Copenhagen north to Helsingoer.

Reports from Malmoe, on the south coast of Sweden opposite Denmark, said that the Nazis were trying to run down Jews hiding along the coast for an opportunity to escape across the narrow sound to Sweden.

Refugees, meanwhile, continued to arrive in this country, causing a housing problem in such communities as Haelsingborg and Landskrona.

The bodies of terror-stricken Jews who had plunged into the icy waters to swim across the three-mile strait between Denmark and Sweden were being washed ashore. The bodies of two Jewish youths were found today on the Swedish coast.

'5-Day Sabotage In Rumania'

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Oct. 4 — A Budapest dispatch to the *Basler Nachrichten* declared today that an organized campaign of sabotage has been under way for the past five days in industrial cities of Axis-dominated Rumania.

The dispatch reported fire and explosions, accompanied by heavy loss of life, had partly destroyed an important leather factory at Mociornitza and the Schmidt chemical works, one of the largest plants of its kind in Rumania.

Fire-Fighters Hampered

Telephone lines were said to have been cut to hamper fire fighters and first-aid units after four heavy explosions started a blaze in the leather factory, where thirty-one persons were reported to have perished. An official explanation, however, the Budapest dispatch said, attributed the disaster to a carelessly dropped cigerette.

After the fire in the Schmidt plant, in which the loss of life was not specified, military guards were said to have been increased at all important industrial establishments.

Other Plants Damaged

Despite the vigilance of the guards, two other factories engaged in production of war materials were said to have been damaged by explosions only a few hours apart.

The explosions were not unexpected, the dispatch said, "since sometime ago big military stores in Bucharest were transferred to other parts of the country."

(These reports followed an Associated Press dispatch from Istanbul yesterday saying that information from Rumania indicated that that country is anxious to withdraw from the war and is ready to make what she regards as great concessions. The Rumanians were said to be willing to surrender their claims to Bessarabia and Bucovina in favor of Russia, if necessary, but were represented as anxious to regain Transylvania, the rich western province they were forced by Germany to cede to Hungary in 1940.

Bulgaria Shift Seen

(Rumania's southern neighbor, Bulgaria, also is displaying a growing sentiment for a break with Germany, the Istanbul advices declared.

(Copies of a manifesto of the "patriotic front of Bulgaria" smuggled out of the country demanded the Bulgarian people and army collaborite with other Balkan nations, the United States, Britain and Russia on the basis of the Atlantic Charter.)

Russians Press For Gomel, Mogilev

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 4—Activity on the Soviet-German front was confined to Red army attacks in the Gomel and Mogilev sectors of White Russia today as autumn rains prevailed over most of the long battle line.

The Russians kept up sharp scouting activity and long-range artillery duels elsewhere along the front where the Red army lines were lodged against the German defenses on the Dnieper and upper west Dvina rivers.

A lull in military operations is customary at this time in Russia when the rains create virtually impassable bogs of vast stretches of the country.

Pace Slackened, Nazis Say

(The German communique indicated a considerable slackening of activity along the entire Eastern front, reporting only local Soviet attacks in the Kuban peninsula of the Caucasus and scattered clashes with the Russian troops which had forced crossings of the Dnieper.)

Last year's Russian winter offensive did not begin until November 19.

The line generally appeared to have been stabilized until the early winter frosts freeze a new, hard track fit for campaigning.

Progress Toward Mogilev

Some further advances, however, were still being made today in White Russia toward the east bank of the Upper Dnieper. Most progress was being made toward Mogilev where the Red army yesterday crossed the Pronya river twenty-nine miles east of Mogilev.

The Russians pushed more slowly through the strongly defended populated points near Gomel.

Stiffer German resistance at the points of attack was indicated by estimates in last night's Soviet communique that 155 enemy tanks were destroyed or damaged yesterday. This was the highest figure since August.

Heavy Rains Soon Are Due Along Nazi-Russian Front

Deluges Will Have Most Damaging Effect on Military Machines.

MOSCOW, Oct. 4—(AP) Rain, that unbeatable enemy of all armies, is about to assume command over the 2,000-mile Russian-German front.

Already autumnal torrents have started, but the big deluges are from a few days to a week off yet, and the roads still are passable, although the going is hard.

Rain will have its most damaging effect on military machines in White Russia, but it also will play a role along the long Dnieper river line through the Ukraine, and up through the forest and lake lands of northwestern Russia.

The rainfall in White Russia, which is covered with bogs, morasses and marshes, makes a large portion of the land impassable for almost everything save foot soldiers and horses. The whole sector west of Gomel, Mogilev and Orsha, is that kind of country.

White Russia has low-lying districts in the south covered with great areas of nothing but marshes. The rest of the country is picturesque, with typical contrasts of high hills, hedged-in lakes, morass basins, and wide river valleys—not exactly suited for machine warfare when it rains.

The Germans were forced to bypass much of this territory when they drove into White Russia.

Freeze in November

In White Russia the rivers freeze during the second half of November, which leaves considerable time yet before this factor can be used tactically.

North of White Russia the rains and winter come earlier and strong western and southwestern winds now sweeping large sectors are bringing the first rains. Heavy snows often fall in October and never leave the ground until the following spring.

Winter actually sets in along that sector of the front from Velikie Luki in early November, and remains until late April. Farther north, through a great area supporting more than 1,200 lakes, it may be even a week or so earlier.

In the Leningrad sector strong winds in the autumn blow masses of water back up the streams, often flooding the whole countryside. Those winds already are raging.

Down in the Ukraine, where the Red army has driven to the Dnieper's east bank over an area from just south of Gomel to Zaporozhe, winter is four months' long, from December through March.

The rains should begin to fall there soon, but they should not materially interfere with operations on the front because Ukraine rivers are navigable for 230 days of the year. It is some time yet before they will freeze.

The crossing of the Dnieper in force is going to be an extremely difficult undertaking for the Soviets.

The Red army has yet to report it has tried to reach the western banks, and such an announcement may be some time in coming. There is a great amount of consolidation necessary, a great problem of moving up supplies and manpower, for such gigantic operations.

Comintern Ex-Leader Honored

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (Delayed) (AP).—Dimitri Z. Manuilsky, former member of the executive committee of the dissolved Comintern, has been awarded the Order of Lenin by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, it was announced today.

The former executive of the Communist International received the award on his sixtieth birthday for "revolutionary services to the party and the Soviet country," the announcement said.

SOVIET INDUSTRY SPEEDED

Fighter-Plane Output Described —New Army Divisions Foreseen

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Communist party newspaper Pravda, reflecting Russia's preparations for a possible great winter offensive, devoted an entire page today to a description of work at a factory where fighter plane production was estimated to have more than doubled in a year.

The article disclosed that the new Lavochkin-5, a wooden-fuselage fighter considered to be among Russia's best planes, also is in production at the plant.

Rome Seizure Credited To Nazi 'Brown Shirts'

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Oct. 4—S. A. storm troopers, originally the private army of the National Socialist party and designed for use on the home front, won the battle of Rome by surprise after the Italian armistice was announced, a special correspondent for the Swiss paper *Der Bund* revealed today.

The direct reference to the Brown Shirts was the first since they were supposedly incorporated into the German regular army in January, 1942, or were assigned to home-front duty.

Tide Is Turned

It was S. A. men, *Der Bund* said, who succeeded in occupying Palazzo Viminale, in Rome, 300 yards from the Royal Opera House, to which Italians who had besieged the main railway station had fled. The resulting confusion on the part of the Italian officers and men who had no direct orders from the Badoglio Government turned the tide in favor of the Nazis, *Der Bund* declared.

In the days before the Italian surrender Premier Pietro Badoglio withdrew many troops from Rome, in line with the open city declaration, it was said, and tried to influence the Germans to do likewise. Strong Italian forces were concentrated outside the city, however.

Marshal Albert Kesselring was suspicious, *Der Bund* said, and moved several S. A. regiments into position. When the armistice was announced September 8 he received orders from Berlin to "occupy Rome."

King, Badoglio Left

"For some reason not clearly explained, the King, Badoglio, Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio and Gen. Mario Roatta, of the general staff, and Fleet Commander Admiral Decourten left the city after having dissolved all staffs," *Der Bund* said. "It appeared that the dissolution of all commanding posts was commanded by the Allies in conclusion of the [illegible] because they feared G[illegible]r Fascist forces might seize power and force the Italians to continue to fight on the side of Germany."

In any case, *Der Bund* related, the order resulted in such confusion that the Germans were able to break into the city. From then on small S. A. units advanced and finally surprised the Italians at the railway terminal.

SWITZERLAND TO BURY 14 AMERICAN FLIERS

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 4—(AP) Military funeral services will be held at Ragaz tomorrow for 14 United States aviators who were killed in Switzerland last week by anti-aircraft fire and in a fight with German pursuit planes.

They were members of the crews of two American bombers which, it now is confirmed, were downed. The Swiss had announced that one American Flying Fortress was brought down by anti-aircraft fire last Friday, the day when Northwest Africa-based bombers blasted the Munich area of Germany and Wiener Neustadt in Austria.

The fliers will be buried in a single grave.

Among those who will

service will be the United States, British and Iranian ministers, Brig. Gen. Barnwell R. Legge, U. S. military attache to Switzerland, and 78 American internees, all of them survivors of bombers that landed or crashed in Switzerland.

NAZIS ARREST COUNT

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 4—(AP) A Rome dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve said today that the Germans had arrested Count Calvi di Bergolo, military commander of Rome and husband of Italian Princess Yolanda.

The dispatch did not make clear why the Germans had arrested King Vittorio Emanuele's son-in-law, whom they named puppet commander of the Rome garrison shortly after the Italian capital's capitulation to Nazi forces.

Princess Yolanda was reported to have arrived in Switzerland on Sept. 9.

POLITE WARNING

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 4—(AP) French patriots are distributing tiny, neatly carved replicas of coffins, two or three inches long, to persons who collaborate with the Nazis — with the warning: "You know what's waiting for you."

Curfew Decreed in Reprisal

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 4 (AP).—German occupation authorities decreed an 8 p. m. curfew for the Thonon region of southeastern France today and arrested twenty-five hostages there, including seven women, in reprisal for an attack on a German troop train in which one soldier was killed and a dozen wounded.

Herriot Alive, Report Says

Bern, Oct. 4 (AP)—A Vichy dispatch to the *Gazette de Lausanne* said today that Eduard Herriot, former president of the French republic, was at a clinic at Nancy where his health is improving.

This dispatch contradicted recent reports that Herriot was dead.

BLACK MARKET IN GERMANY

ZURICH — (AP) Black market prices are booming in Germany where one cigaret costs the equivalent of 38 cents, according to the Swiss newspaper Die Tata. Other prices include $55 a pound for tea and coffee, a pound of butter brings $30 and a pair of shoes anywhere from $100 to $145.

Former Fascist Chiefs Out Of Setup, Says Badoglio

New Italian Government to Be Established on Democratic Basis.

ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Oct. 2—(Delayed)—(AP) Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio declared today that the new Italian government emphatically would be established on a democratic basis and asserted that "all former Fascist leaders will definitely be excluded."

In his first interview with Allied newspapermen, the 72-year-old head of the temporary Italian government and commander in chief of Italian forces, revealed details of Benito Mussolini's fall from power. He said that when Fascism collapsed unfounded rumors that Hitler had been assassinated swept "all the German soldiers in Rome into ecstasies of joy."

Tear Hitler's Pictures

Declaring that the happy Nazi troopers "embraced people in the streets," Badoglio said:

"They tore down photographs of the Fuehrer in their barracks and scattered the bits in open places." Describing Fascism's final moments, Badoglio said that "Fascism, at the end, broke apart like a rotten apple."

He said also that Mussolini, apparently fearing the fury of the people, wrote a note thanking Badoglio for placing him in protective custody.

In a reference to the new Italian government, Badoglio said, "I will set about its constitution as soon as practically possible."

He declared that as proof of Fascism's failure to exert a hold upon the Italian people "not the slightest resistance to the change was met even from any of the 7,000,000 belonging to the Fascist party proper." He added, "the morning after the announcement (of Mussolini's fall) not a single person even any longer wore the fallen regime's insignia."

Recounting the last hours of Fascism, Badoglio said:

"It fell from within, during the night of July 24 at the general meeting of the Fascist Grand Council, held to invite Mussolini to resign power into the King's hands. The scene was a lively one. Mussolini himself was present and was violently attacked by the Fascist chiefs. The meeting lasted from five in the evening until three in the morning. In the final voting 19 favored the resignation and five only were against."

Resignation Accepted

The next morning Mussolini saw King Vittorio Emanuele, who accepted the Fascist leader's resignation and invited Badoglio to take over the government, he said.

Badoglio also revealed that Mussolini had said he now wished to dedicate himself to the Roman Catholic church. This fact was elicited from a letter to a sister posted from one of Mussolini's three places of confinement preceding his rescue by German parachutists.

(Since his rescue Mussolini has announced the establishment of a new "Fascist-Republican" government for Italy).

Mussolini's only regard for Count Galeazzo Ciano is one of sheer hate, and Ciano revolted more and more against his father-in-law, Badoglio said, adding that finally with Count Dino Grandi, one of the four leaders of the march on Rome and now fugitive in Lisbon, Ciano was one of the two persons who made the fiercest attack against Mussolini at the fateful Grand Council meeting.

BOOBY TRAP FOUND IN HOTEL AT NAPLES

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN NAPLES, Oct. 3—(Delayed)—(AP) Discovery of a 1,700-pound booby trap left by the Germans in a Naples hotel today possibly saved the lives of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark and other high American and British officers.

Engineers found the explosive while inspecting the building, where General Clark intends to establish headquarters for the American Fifth army. The booby trap was removed. Had it not been rendered harmless, it might have been detonated at any time.

Although a large number of booby traps were left in Naples, there have been no reports of explosions as yet. Engineers and sappers, with Italian assistance, have removed many.

FOOD SITUATION IN NAPLES GRAVE

Retreating German Army Removes Stocks; No Serious Epidemics.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 4—(AP) The first official report of conditions in Naples today said the food situation was serious as the Germans had taken stocks with them.

There are no serious epidemics in the city, however, despite war time crowding and demolition of water supply lines. Restoration of the water supply is not yet assured, it was added.

The report said the Germans carried off public transports, including buses, and destroyed industrial plants and hotels. The waterfront and rail yards are in wreckage.

Of the city's normal population of 1,000,000, some 600,000 are now there.

The report, issued by Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, personal representative of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, was the first authoritative announcement of conditions in the scarred city. Made following a survey and consultations with local Italian officials, the report was sent to Washington.

The report set forth that heads of public health services said there was no cholera or typhus in Naples and that figures for other diseases were "normal." Medical supplies are short, but there are sufficient doctors.

The water supply is not yet certain, for some parts of the main aqueducts are in territory which the Allies have not yet occupied.

A preliminary survey indicated there was no serious housing problem, for the vast areas of tenements which cover the greater part or Naples had not been damaged badly.

The harbor and waterfront are the worst damaged areas. The main entrance to the harbor is blocked, but the harbor master said that at least one other entrance is open, although no ship has entered through this channel as yet.

Officials appointed by the government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio were still in the city when the Allies entered, and wished to co-operate with the Allies in restoring Naples to something approaching its normal condition.

Carrier Type of Spitfires Covered Salerno Landing

Nelson and Rodney Among the Warships Guarding Carriers

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Oct. 4 (AP).—Seafires—the British Fleet Air Arm's carrier-borne version of Spitfires—flown from five carriers, four of which were built in the United States, provided a substantial part of the air cover for warships and transports participating in the Salerno landings, the Allied naval command disclosed today.

The carrier force was commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Philip L. Vian. His command consisted of the carrier Unicorn, and four converted carriers, the Hunter, Battler, Stalker and Attacker. Vian's flagship was the cruiser Euryalus, and his escort included the cruiser Scylla and Charybdis and the Polish destroyers Slazak and Krakowiak.

Cover for Vian's force was provided by "Force H," commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Algernon U. Willis. That force included the battleships Nelson and Rodney, the carriers Illustrious and Formidable and a destroyer screen.

Corsica's Chief City Falls, Conquest of Island Near

Moroccan Warriors Occupy Bastia Following Artillery Barrage.

ALGIERS, Oct. 4—(AP) Allied forces fashioned another spearhead at Adolf Hitler today with the fall of Bastia in the northeastern corner of Corsica, virtually completing conquest of the island.

Moroccan mountain warriors—the Goumiers—entered the city, the chief commercial city of the Napoleonic isle, at 10 a. m., the French announced, following a devastating artillery bombardment from the hills which sent shells plunging into munitions stores and the boats in which the Germans were trying to escape.

While the shellfire was splintering the boats and setting huge fires, the pig-tailed Moroccans employed their sharpshooting skill to chase the Germans out of Furian, three miles southwest of the port, and then pursued the enemy to the beaches.

Few Germans Remain

Only a few isolated remnants of the Germans remained scattered along the beaches and they were being mopped up quickly by American Rangers and French motorized and shock detachments which had been equipped from United States stores.

The French communique said that the whole western coast and northern part of Cap Corse, the northern tip of the island, had been cleared as far as Luri, and that Borgo and its airfields 10 miles southwest of Bastia, Vescovato and Casamozza, farther south, had been occupied.

Freeing of the Corsicans from enemy bondage was completed in less than a month after the patriots, supplied secretly by submarine and parachute, attacked the Germans on Sept 8 when it was learned that Italy had capitulated. The native guerrillas had been reinforced by American Rangers and shock battalions rushed in by submarine and fast destroyers.

Most of the 80,000 Italian troops on the island gave up their arms when fighting broke out between them and the Germans. But some joined in the battle against the Germans. One battalion of Italian parachute troops went over to the German side after killing their commander.

Commanded By French General

Gen. Henry Martin of the French army commanded the Allied operations in its later phases, in which the Corsican patriots were reported to have killed thousands of Germans and captured many.

The Germans evacuated some of their troops from Sardinia to Corsica, and throughout most of the struggle they fought mainly to keep the east coast road open for a retreat from Bastia.

An Allied officer just returned from the island said the Germans got most of their troops out, but suffered about 3,000 casualties.

About two-thirds the size of Connecticut, Corsica is 112 miles long and 52 miles wide and is famed as the birthplace of Napoleon. A plaque at Calvi proclaims the town as the birthplace of Columbus, and it was there that Lord Nelson lost his right eye. The population is about 325,000.

All the 800 miles of Nazi-held coastline from the French-Spanish border to the Volturno river in Italy is within easy range of bombers which can make a round-trip to any point of the semi-circle in three hours. Nice, Genoa, Leghorn and La Spezia can be reached in one-hour hops.

This is the chief strategic value of the island, although its airfields are not believed suited to large-scale bomber operations at present. There are naval stations, however, at Ajaccio, the capital on the west coast, Bonifacio on the south coast and L'Ile Rousse in the north.

The island has been French since 1768, the year before Napoleon's birth.

French Enter Bastia

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Algiers, Oct. 4—The final collapse of German resistance in Corsica was marked today by the entry of French forces into Bastia.

Moroccan Goums, of the French forces, were the first to enter the city at the northeastern tip of the Mediterranean island which now becomes a threat to the German forces on the Italian mainland above Rome.

Remnants Pressed

Remnants of German forces were still scattered on beaches at isolated points both north and south of Bastia. But these were being pressed by French troops and American Rangers.

Motorized and shock detachments yesterday mopped up the whole western coast and northern part of Cap Corse as far as Luri, which had previously been taken.

Borgo Taken

Borgo, the site of an airfield ten miles south of Bastia, Vescovato and Casamozza, farther south on the east coast, also were taken and Moroccans wiped out a pocket of fierce resistance at Furian, in the central sector.

Troops looking down from hill positions saw French artillery blowing up ships and munitions at the docks and beaches, where the Germans were trying to get away.

Nazis Land On Coo

By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 4—The Germans landed in strength on the island of Coo in the Italian Dodecanese and secured several important points in fighting with the British garrison, the Middle East command announced today.

"The fighting continues," said

30.24-9155

the communique.

Germans Bombed

The enemy's boats off Coo were attacked from the air all day yesterday, however, any many hits were scored, with Beaufighters, Baltimores and Hudsons all joining in the fierce assault.

Four-engined Liberator and Halifax bombers of the RAF also entered the fray by attacking airfields at Calato on Rhodes Island on Saturday night in an effort to upset the enemy's plans for air operations over Coo. Similar bombings were carried out last night against Heraklion airfield in crete, another air-support base for the enemy's operations.

Two German dive-bombers were shot down over Coo, while the British lost six planes.

The German offensive was the first serious counter-move against Allied infiltration among the island stepping stones of the Aegean.

Jap Bases In Burma Hit

New Delhi, Oct. 4 (AP)—Heavy attacks on Japanese supply bases and rail transport were carried out by American medium and fighter-bombers in northern and central Burma Saturday and Sunday, a United States headquarters announcement said today. (Such attacks frequently precede an invasion.)

Tenth Air Force Mitchells caused heavy destruction of tracks and rolling stock and left several large fires raging in the storage area during Sunday assaults on Sagaing, Irrawaddy river port in central Burma, the announcement said.

P-40 fighter-bombers tore up railway tracks and left five fires raging among warehouses Saturday in a furious raid on Namti, north Burma supply center. It was the second heavy raid in two days on that main central Japanese supply base.

Both attacks were carried out without loss to the Americans, the announcement added.

China Admits Japanese Gain

Chungking, Oct. 4 (AP)—Japanese successes on the East China front were admitted in a Chinese high command announcement today which said that a number of towns, including several key points, had been lost.

Chinese forces fell back along several sectors between Hangchow, lakeside beauty spot near the east coast, and Nanking, former capital.

The Chinese were reported to be engaging the enemy advances according to a well-prepared plan—which probably is their much-favored strategy of fading away when superior forces are encountered and then striking at the enemy's flanks when his lines have been extended.

The new Japanese drives apparently are aimed at dispersing Chinese concentrations constituting a potential menace to the invaders' strongholds in the triangular area formed by Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow.

Liang Named Overseas Chief

Chungking, Oct. 4 (AP) — Liang Han-chao, 42-year-old Vice-Minister of Political Training, was appointed Minister of Information today to succeed Chang Tao-fan, who was named Minister of Overseas Chinese Affairs.

(The Ministry of Overseas Chinese Affairs is distinct from the Foreign Ministry, which is headed by T. V. Soong.)

Japs Pour Troops Into Southeast China

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 4. — The Japanese were reported pouring fresh troops into Southeastern China today in a drive apparently aimed at dispersing Chinese concentrations and forestalling possible attacks on their strongholds in the triangle formed by Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow.

A Chinese communique acknowledged that Chinese forces had been forced to give up several towns, including the railway city of Suancheng, 80 miles south of Nanking.

The bulletin said the Japanese had reinforced their troops in Ne[illegible]kiang, Southern Kiangsi [illegible] Southern Anhwei with units shifted from adjacent areas and had started concerted drives in all three provinces.

Meanwhile, headquarters of the United States 14th Air Force in China announced that American Liberator bombers and their fighter escorts had shot down 30 Japanese fighters, probably destroyed 14 others and damaged 5 more while carrying out a heavy attack Friday on the enemy base at Haiphong in French Indo-China.

Japs' China Air Force Reported Up 200 P. C.

[By the Associated Press]

Headquarters of the Fourteenth United States Air Force in China, Oct. 1 (Delayed)—Japanese air strength recently has been boosted 200 to 300 per cent. along the coast in the Hongkong, Canton and Haiphong areas, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault said today in an interview.

"I think we have hit them so heavily that they had to bring in more planes to defend themselves," said the Fourteenth United States Air Force commander.

Japanese planes have improved in performance and the pilots are showing evidence of more careful training, Chennault said.

Japs Lost 16 Bombers

Reviewing operations in the last half of September, he said the enemy definitely lost sixteen bombers and two fighters and probably lost seven more bombers and two fighters. The Americans lost one Mitchell bomber and crew.

In attacks on Yangtze and coastal shipping, the Americans sank one tanker, and damaged or sank a destroyer, a freighter and a gunboat.

With a large enough air force, Channault declared, he could have destroyed the enemy's vital shipping along the China coast from Japan to southeast Asia.

"Couldn't Defend Selves"

"They couldn't defend themselves along 1,000 miles of coast. It would be impossible for them to furnish an air patrol for every ship," he asserted.

"If the Japanese feel they must abandon any conquered territory I believe Burma would be considered the least important," he added. "Our planes cannot attack Japan from Burma, and the Japanese know that the transport capacity of the Burma road would be limited."

Allies Squeeze Japs On Huon Peninsula

MCDANIEL

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 4—Their last important coastal supply base gone and their land flank beset by a column of Australian troops, the Japanese on New Guinea's Huon Peninsula today were squeezed between the mountains and the sea.

The enemy's position, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in a communique, was futile if not untenable, and the Allies had every reason to believe the entire northeastern New Guinea shoreline as far as Madang was within grasp.

Finschhafen, the major enemy anchorage and air station on the eastern coast of the Huon Peninsula, fell Saturday to Australia's famed Ninth Division, battle-hardened veterans of Tobruk and El Alamein.

Control Assured

That in itself assured the Allies final control of the Huon Gulf, on which Lae and Salamaua are situated.

But through a simultaneous air and ground advance, pressed persistently up the Markham river from Lae and over the mountains of interior New Guinea to the Ramu river valley on the northwest, the Allies have achieved dominance of the entire peninsula as well.

"The speed of this double envelopment caught the enemy completely by surprise and has resulted, not only in the dislocation of his grip on British New Guinea, but has caused him large losses with no compensating damage inflicted on our own forces," General MacArthur declared triumphantly.

"It has outflanked and contained all enemy centers between Finschhafen and Madang and rendered practically useless numerous positions and installations along the coast."

Three-Week Drive

Madang, former capital of German New Guinea, lies nearly 200 miles northwest of Finschhafen. Thus, in less than three weeks since the fall of Lae, September 16, MacArthur's forces have come close to clearing the Japanese from a strip of New Guinea coastline nearly as long as that taken in the preceding seven months' slow advance from Buna to Salamaua.

Furthermore, MacArthur disclosed, these new successes have been obtained with forces "always less than those available to the enemy" and at a cost of "extraordinarily light" losses.

They are attributable in large measure, the general added, to "the element of surprise based upon the closely coordinated action of the three elements of ground, sea and air," which, he said, prevented the enemy "from concentrating at critical points."

Limited Only By Forces

Enlarging on his commander's statements, Brig. Gen. Charles Willoughby, MacArthur's chief of intelligence, suggested the future reward for operations of this type is limited only by the forces available to execute them.

The northeastern New Guinea campaign, he asserted, "provides the answer to the mechanics of combined operations for the next six to twelve months if we are given the means to carry them out."

Willoughby declined to say whether new Allied undertakings, large scale or small, are in prospect. He declared, however:

"We will not stand still."

'Samurai' Code.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—(AP) The Japanese beheading of a captured American airman was disclosed in all its stark details today as General MacArthur's headquarters made public a diary captured from a Japanese soldier at Salamaua, New Guinea.

The execution, carried out according to the "samurai" code of the Japanese, occurred last March.

Verbatim translations of extracts of the dairy, dated March 29, said:

"We all assembled at headquarters where one of the crew of a Douglas shot down by anti-aircraft March 18 was brought under guard.

"Tai Commander (sub-lieutenant first class) Komai told us it had been decided to execute him and he was to be accorded a samurai's death.

Soldiers Are Assembled

"We were assembled to witness the execution. The prisoner was given a drink of water outside the guard house. The chief surgeon, Lieutenant Komai and a platoon commander bearing a sword came from the officers' mess.

"The time has come. The prisoner of war totters forward with his arms tied. His hair is cut close.

"I feel he suspects what is afoot, but he is more composed than I thought he would be. Without more ado he is put on a truck and taken to the place of execution.

"The prisoner sits beside the chief surgeon and about ten guards accompany him. The noise of the engine echoes along the road in the hush of twilight. The sun has set and columns of clouds rise before us.

"I glance at the prisoner and he seems prepared. He gazes at the grass, now at the mountains and sea.

"At the execution ground Lieutenant Komai faces the prisoner and said: 'You are to die. I am going to kill you with this Japanese sword according to the samurai code.'

"The commander's face is stern. Now the time has come. The prisoner is made to sit on the edge of a water-filled bomb crater. The precaution is taken to surround him with guards.

"When I put myself in his place the hate engendered by this daily bombing yields to ordinary human feelings.

"The Tai commander draws his favorite sword, the famous 'Osamune'. The sight of the glittering blade sends cold shivers down the spine. First he touches prisoner's neck lightly with sword.

"Then he raises it overhead. His arm muscles bulge. Prisoner closes his eyes for a second and at once the sword sweeps down.

"Swish—it sounds at first like noise of cutting but is actually made by blood spurting from arteries. The body falls forward. Everybody steps forward as head rolls on the ground.

"The dark blood gushed from trunk. All is over. There lies the head like a white doll.

"I realize that the emotions I felt just now was not personal pity but manifestation of magnanimity that becomes a chivalrous samurai.

"A superior seaman from the medical unit received the sword from the surgeon. He rolls the body on back.

Abdomen Slashed Open

"'Here's something for the other day—take that,' he says and with one sweep lays open the abdomen.

"'These thick-headed Americans are thick bellied too,' he remarks. There's not a drop blood left in man's body. The seaman gives him a kick then buries it.

"The wind blows mournfully and the scene prints itself on my mind. Darkness descents.

"In front of headquarters we got off truck. If ever I get back alive this will make good story to tell. That's why I write it down.

"The prisoner killed today was airforce 'Tai' (captain or flight lieutenant) from Moresby. He young man aged 23, an instructor in army transport command at Moresby."

That ended the entry in the dairy. But at the end of the press release, appearing as though headquarters wanted to remember for future reference, was the footnote that said the officer who committed the atrocity was Sub lieutenant First Class Komai and the next senior officer responsible was Lieut. Commander Tsukioka.

Beheading of Yank Flier Revealed in Japanese Diary

MCDANIEL

Execution of Prisoner Carried Out According to

U. S. FLEET BALKS ENEMY ATTEMPT TO EVACUATE ISLE

SCHEDLER

Heavy Casualties Inflicted

On Jap Troops Fleeing Kolombangara.

GUNBOAT SUNK

Tokyo Bombers Hit One Ship in American Navy Flotilla.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Oct. 5 — (AP) American warships intent on thwarting the enemy's apparent evacuation of Kolombangara island, intercepted flotillas of gunboat-escorted barges in the Vella gulf the night of Oct. 1-2 and destroyed more than 40 of the craft.

One of the Japanese gunboats also was sent to the bottom under heavy shelling from surface units of Admiral William F. Halsey's south Pacific naval force, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Caught in Narrow Channel

The scene of the action, which was repeated the following night when further losses were inflicted upon the enemy, was in the narrow waters between American-held Vella Lavella island in the Solomons and the weakening Japanese position at Vila on Kolombangara to the south.

Indications were that the barges carried full loads of enemy troops. A spokesman at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, however, said there was no immediate report on the probable number of soldiers annihilated in the two actions.

On the night of the first attack, enemy planes attempted to disperse and drive off the American warships, but Gen. MacArthur's communique said they inflicted only "light casualties on one vessel." In addition, the ship suffered some bomb damage from a near miss.

Ground Troops Gain

At the other extreme of the southwest Pacific battlefront, Allied ground forces pushing up the Ramu river valley in northeastern New Guinea were reported to have crossed the Gusap river. The Gusap, a tributary, flows into the Ramu 20 miles northeast of the long-held Allied airfield at Bena Bena, in interior New Guinea 90 miles northwest of Lae.

Off Buka, at the extreme northern end of the Solomon chain, Navy Catalina patrol bombers bombed and damaged an enemy destroyer and a large transport or cargo ship.

The destruction of the 40 barges off Vila brought to nearly 150 the number of such craft sunk or smashed in these waters since the first of September. Previously, however, the sinkings have been the work largely of airplanes and P-T motor torpedo boats.

South Pacific headquarters have expressed belief that Japan is using the small boats to evacuate its beleaguered garrison at Vila and to supply the small holding forces still remaining there.

Vila, developed by the Japanese as an air base in the earlier stages of the Solomons campaign, once was manned by an estimated 10,000 enemy troops, but since American capture of surrounding Munda, Arundel and Vella Lavella islands, the Japanese position on Kolombangara has become virtually hopeless.

As a result, the Tokyo command is thought to have ordered an evacuation to Choiseul island, on the north, and from there to Bougainville, the central enemy base in the Solomons.

In another attack on the enemy's barge traffic—this one at Sio in the New Guinea theater—Allied light naval units, probably P-T boats, destroyed three more of the craft and inflicted "many casualties among enemy troops on shore."

These may have been Japanese forces attempting to escape envelopment after the capture of Finschhafen and the fresh Allied advances along the Ramu valley, which together have placed a squeeze on enemy positions along the northeast coast of New Guinea.

Bombers Press Attack

The Japanese attempt at escape from Vila was hampered further by an attack by American four-engined bombers on supply and troop centers in the area, while at Bougainville on the north big Liberators heaped new destruction on the often raided Kahili airdrome.

From 30 to 40 enemy interceptors tried to head off the assault, the communique said, but the bombers' fighter escort accepted the challenge and shot down four of the Japanese planes. One U. S. fighter is missing.

The enemy retaliated with two daylight raids by dive-bombers against Vella Lavella on Oct. 1, and an evening attack the same day against the Munda airfield on New Georgia.

American fighter planes and anti-aircraft fire brought down five of the Vella Lavella raiders. The Japanese dropped a number of bombs at Munda, but the communique said no one was hurt and nothing damaged.

Australia Will Shift From Munitions to Food Production

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 4.—The emphasis on war production in Australia is shifting from munitions to food. The commonwealth hopes to become the larder for all United Nations forces fighting in this part of the world.

The government's intention, apparently the outgrowth of decisions reached in Allied high councils, became evident with the announcement that Australia's munitions output is to be reduced.

As an immediate result, 50,000 workers will be released. Of this labor force, many of the male workers are expected to go directly into farming and most of the women into food processing.

Parts of some munition factories will turn to manufacture of agricultural machinery to help speed food production.

The balance of the munitions capacity no longer required to make small arms and ammunition in large amounts, will concentrate on marine engine construction and on ship and aircraft building and repair.

The lessened need for arms results from accumulation of a substantial reserve and elimination of the Middle East as a field of war where Australian troops must be supplied.

The government's position is that shipping space can be saved and greater all-over efficiency in the conduct of the war in this area can be achieved if the United States carries the burden of arms production and the commonwealth concentrates on producing the bulkier or more perishable needs of war.

Government spokesmen emphasize, however, that the facilities are being retained to accelerate Australian arms output quickly if necessary.

Draft Board 'Defers' Officer in Service

By the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND—Lt. Irving C. Rosvold, a radio engineer, got a postal card.

It was from his draft board in Southern Alaska notifying him he had been permanently deferred on occupational grounds.

Knox Arrives In Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 4 (AP)—United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox arrived at Recife, Brazil, from Africa today, a national Brazilian news agency dispatch said.

SCHOOLS HONOR F.D.R.

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 4 — (AP) The Inter-American Education Conference adopted today a recommendation that one school in each Latin-American country be named after President Roosevelt. The conference includes ministers and directors of education of 21 American republics.

U. S. UNIVERSITY PROPOSED

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 4—(AP) Their sights trained on smoother hemispherical relations with education the nucleus, educational executives of 21 American republics voted today for the joint creation of an inter-American university. The university is to be launched when all governments concerned ratify Inter-American Education conference.

Japs Report Sinking Six Ships in Convoy

Attack Off Vella Lavella Made Friday, Tokio Says

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Berlin radio said today that five Allied transports, a cruiser and 10 planes were destroyed Friday during a Japanese aerial attack on a convoy off Vella Lavella in the Central Solomon Islands. There was no Allied confirmation of such losses.

The broadcast added that planes from the Japanese naval air force "repeatedly attacked" the Allied convoy, which it said was protected by 45 fighters.

The Japanese admitted loss of five of their planes.

New York, Oct. 4—The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, quoted a Geneva dispatch as saying that King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, accompanied by Crown Prince Umberto and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, arrived in Naples today.

What's Behind the War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Associated Press War Analyst)

A lull of uncertain duration in heavy fighting both in Italy and Russia seems indicated although on both fronts the Nazis are still in retreat.

This does not mean there is lack of major movements now. On the contrary, in Italy both the 5th Army in the west and the 8th Army in the east are moving up swiftly against Nazi rearguard resistance, probing for indications of the line along which the enemy proposes to make his next formidable stand after his skillful evacuation of all the southern and south-central portion of the peninsula.

In Russia Red forces are apparently thrusting at the narrow sector the Germans still hold east of the Dnieper between Orsha and Loev. That east bank footing covers the vital crossings of the Dnieper above the marshes of the Pripet on the west bank. It forms an outpost protection for this most vulnerable and dangerous central segment of the Dnieper defense line and it appears possible that heavy Nazi forces have been thrown in here to hold the Russians at arms' length from the river.

The railroad running laterally to the west bank, feeding the whole German Dnieper central front, lies within field gun range of the high-

(Page Two)

er east bank all the way from Orsha to Zhlobimi. The Sozh river, rising southward of Orsha and roughly paralleling the Dnieper southward until it flows into the larger stream at Loev, affords a possible Nazi outer defense line for the Dnieper front in that critical sector.

Early fall rains obviously are impeding the Russian attempt to reach the Dnieper along its whole length and particularly in the center above Kiev and below Orsha. The threats to Orsha, to Mogilev, to Zhlobin and to the Gomel crossing below them are very grave, however, and stubborn Nazi resistance in an effort to cling to that long, narrow east bank footing between Orsha and Loev sufficiently indicates Nazi recognition of the vital importance of that segment to any hope of holding the Dneiper "blood wall" front at all. Moscow's silence as to developments of the last few days in that area further demonstrates that the fate of the Dnieper defense line may be immediately at stake there.

For winter freeze-ups which harden roads and fields for maneuvering will soon be at hand in central White Russia and from there all the way north to the Baltic. Last year the Germans took official note of cold weather's effect upon the operations in that sector about mid-October although the great Russian winter offensive at Stalingrad which began the Red westward march to the Dnieper did not come until late in November.

In Italy, the Allied march on Rome is in full swing as the Nazis give ground grudgingly but fast enough to avoid entrapment. Advices from Allied headquarters indicate that there is no expectation of more than a delaying stand expected now short of the Rome-Chieti line. Some Allied commentators are already apprehensive that Rome may be destined to know the grim fate that overtook Naples.

Even the Rome-Chieti line is regarded as vulnerable by military experts who have closely studied Italian terrain maps. They doubt seriously that the German high command is contemplating a real knock-down-drag-out defense short of the Arno-Rimini front far north of Rome.

It is pointed out that this is the line to which Nazi generals urged Mussolini to fall back after the loss of Sicily to the Allies was assured. Any other line across the Italian boot could be turned by seaborne flanking operations, such as the 8th Army has now employed in landing at Termoli on the Adriatic coast, 50 miles north of their previous most advanced position.

GROMYKO LAUDS U. S.-SOVIET UNITY

New Russian Ambassador Presents Credentials to President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — (AP) Russia, says the new Soviet ambassador, Andrei A. Gromyko, has the "unswerving desire and aspiration" to maintain and develop "friendly relations and closest collaboration" with the United States.

Presenting his credentials to President Roosevelt today, Gromyko observed that the friendship between the two countries is not accidental but "the expression of the basic interests of our peoples and our nations."

He said America's material aid to Russia has been of high value and the Soviet Union has a feeling of "warm gratitude."

The ambassador told the President that the Allied military campaigns in Italy and North Africa "have created a favorable military political situation for inflicting decisive blows upon the hated enemy."

Meantime, Secretary of State Hull told his press conference that he had nothing in mind presently on attending an Anglo-American-Soviet conference at London or Moscow—meaning, he added, nothing in mind to say to the public.

The white-haired secretary welcomed to his conference Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who moved into his new office as undersecretary of state.

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The text of remarks exchanged between Soviet Ambassador Gromyko and President Roosevelt today follows:

By AMBASSADOR GROMYKO

Mr. President:

I have the honor to present to you the letter of credence by which the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accredits me to you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and also the letter of recall of my predecessor.

In presenting you with the letter of credence, I feel it my duty to state that the people of the Soviet Union entertain for the American people feelings of friendship and deep respect, and that the maintenance and further development of friendly relations and closest collaboration with them constitute the unswerving desire and aspiration of my Government.

The friendship of the peoples of our countries is not accidental. It is the expression of the basic interests of our peoples and our nations. This friendship has grown stronger under the grim trial of this war, in which the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States fight against their common enemy—Hitlerite Germany and her allies in Europe. The bonds of friendship uniting our peoples are being still further strengthened by the blood which the best sons of our countries are shedding in the struggle against the German fascist gangsters.

During the entire two years of this stubborn struggle, in which the heaviest burden of effort and sacrifices have fallen upon the Soviet Union, the peoples of the Soviet Union received and are receiving from the friendly American people not only moral, but substantial material, support as well in the form of airplanes, tanks, guns and other military material, and also foodstuffs. The Soviet people highly value this support, for which I express to you, Mr. President, and through you to the whole American people, the warm gratitude of my Government and the peoples of my country. The armed forces of the Allies, including those of the United States of America, are taking an increasingly greater part in our common struggle against Hitlerite Germany and have already inflicted a number of heavy defeats upon the cunning foe. The successes of the Red Army in its struggle against the Hitlerite hordes during more than two years, its present victorious advance on the Soviet-German front, the remarkable successes of Anglo-American arms in North Africa and Sicily, as well as the developing military operations of the Anglo-American

forces on the territory of Italy, have created a favorable military-political situation for inflicting decisive blows upon the hated enemy.

Sees Post-War Collaboration

It is now clear that the war is turning in favor of the United Nations. However, for delivery of the final blow upon the enemy, exertion of the total strength of our countries and also of all the United Nations will be required. I firmly believe, Mr. President, that the present joint struggle against our common foe, Hitlerite Germany and her allies in Europe, will bring about closer collaboration of our countries in the post-war period, in the interest of general peace and security.

Believe that the mutual understanding and mutual confidence between our countries, which are so necessary both during wartime and in the post-war period as well, will be forged to the maximum degree in the fire of our joint military effort. I am prepared to devote all my endeavors to further the consolidation of this mutual understanding and confidence between our countries, certain of the success and fruitfulness of our mutual effort, directed to the achievement of this high purpose. I hope, Mr. President, that in executing my duties as the Ambassador accredited to you I may rely upon your support and likewise that of the Government which you head.

I beg you, Mr. President, to accept the assurance of the warm sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the American people, and the expression of full confidence in the further fruitful development and strengthening of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, for the benefit and prosperity of our great peoples and of all friendly countries.

By PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Mr. Ambassador:

I am happy to receive from Your Excellency the letters by which the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Government of the United States, and I welcome you in that capacity.

I am deeply gratified at the expression of your determination to develop further the friendly relations of understanding and confidence which so happily exist between our two countries, and continue thereby the work of your distinguished predecessor whose letters of recall you have handed to me. I can assure you, that in the performance of this high task with which your Government has entrusted you, Your Excellency may count upon receiving the full cooperation and support of the Government of the United States.

The fortitude, courage and self-sacrifice of the armed forces and people of the Soviet Union in their terrible hours of trial have aroused the undying admiration of the American people, and we rejoice with the people of the Soviet Union in the ever growing tide of success which is crowning Soviet arms.

Envisages Enduring Peace

Since the day of the treacherous assault upon your country by Nazi Germany it has been, and it is, the unswerving intention of this country to lend maximum assistance to your gallant armies. Our two countries are united against a common enemy. The Government and people of the United States have bent every effort to bring to bear as speedily and as effectively as possible the might of our armed forces against that enemy.

The enemy has felt, is feeling, and will to an ever increasing degree feel the weight of the combined forces of the United Nations, and when the final and complete victory is achieved, as it will be, I know that every one of the United Nations will have made its full contribution toward that victory.

Our countries are joined together in a high cause, and I fully share your confidence that the unity of purpose which binds our peoples and countries together in the prosecution of the war will be translated into a close and lasting collaboration, together with other like-minded countries, in the establishment of a just and enduring peace.

TURKISH SYMPATHIES REPORTED WITH ALLIES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. — (AP) Turkish sympathies are definitely with the United Nations and if the military situation warrants, Turkey will enter the war with the Allies, diplomatic sources said today.

The Nazis, these sources assert, have written the strategically-placed neutral off their list of hoped-for satellites.

They pictured German propaganda as making little headway in Turkey and as aimed only at keeping her out of the war instead of trying to enlist her on the Axis side.

Turkey is convinced, it was said, that the United Nations will win and if she should be equally convinced that her entrance into the war would be concretely helpful without endangering her own security, she would move into the Allied camp.

Halifax View Of Reconstruction

Washington, Oct. 4 (AP)—British Ambassador Lord Halifax, in an article written for the magazine *World Affairs*, expresses the belief that the United States, England, Russia and China have the most to contribute in "getting the world on its feet again after the war."

"Between us," he writes, "we dispose of a very large part of the world's resources in manpower, industrial strength and material wealth. If we want a better world . . . it is up to us to get it started."

SENATE URGED TO SET POSTWAR FOREIGN POLICY

OCT 5 1943

Clear Stand Needed to Give U. S. Weight, Declares Ball.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — (AP) Senator Ball (R-Minn.) said today he is convinced that American, British and Russian foreign ministers will devote major attention at their forthcoming conference to the maintenance of Europe's future peace and urged his colleagues to make the Senate's attitude on post-war policies clear at once.

"I can't see how the United States can have the weight it should have at the conference unless the Senate speaks clearly and specifically as to the policies and programs which it is prepared to set forth at this time to maintain peace after we shall have won the war," Ball declared.

"The American representatives at the conference can say what they think the United States will do, but our Allies know that what they propose must eventually come to the Senate to be approved."

Ball and Senator Hatch (D-N.M.) joined in urging the Senate to adopt a post-war foreign policy declaring that is "plain in its language." They are among the authors of a proposal proposing the creation of a permanent united nations military force to prevent future aggression.

Senate Divided On Peace Policy

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 4—A majority of the Senate favors international collaboration after the war, but there are so many different viewpoints that any foreign policy declaration now almost certainly would have to be vague and general in its commitments.

That was the interpretation placed by veteran observers today on the results of an Associated Press poll in which eighty-nine Senators were asked if they would support the House-approved Fulbright peace resolution if it came to a vote in its present form.

42 Favor The Principle

A total of forty-two said they favored the principle of the measure, which would record Congress as favoring American participation through constitutional processes in "approving international machinery with power adequate to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world."

Eleven Senators opposed the measure in its present form, and thirty-six declined to commit themselves. Seven others were not reached for comment.

More Than A Majority

Among the thirty-six who declined to state "yes" or "no" views were at least ten who publicly have said they favor some form of international collaboration. If these were added to the forty-two who gave qualified or full indorsement of the Fulbright measure, the fifty-two total would be three more than a majority.

Included in the group who would not commit themselves were chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senators Vadenberg (R., Mich) and White (R., Maine), who have drafted their own foreign policy declarations.

Have Urged Cooperation

Others who have expressed publicly a desire for international post-war cooperation include Democratic leader Barkley (Ky.), Senators Stewart (D., Tenn.), Eastland (D., Miss.), Truman (D., Mo.), Brewster (R., Maine), Hawkes (R., N. J.) and Buck R., Del.).

U-Boat Shoots Down Bomber Before Destruction by Yanks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. — (AP) The Navy told today the story of an American bomber shot down in battle with a U-boat—which itself was destroyed by the lost bomber and four others.

It was the third recent official report of a submarine fighting back against air attack. In one of the previous cases a blimp was lost.

The Navy said the account exemplified the "German attempt to reduce their submarine losses by using their increased anti-aircraft armament to fight it out on the surface."

The running battle, over parts of two days, occurred last summer in the south Atlantic. The submarine, the Navy said, was one of the 90 reported by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as sunk during a three-months period. Twelve men, apparently the entire crew of the lost bomber, are missing.

The Navy gave the story in this order:

A Liberator piloted by Lieutenant Commander Renfro Turner, Jr., of Earle, Ark., first spotted the U-boat and straddled it with bombs. It disappeared in spray. The U-boat surfaced again after Turner had waited an hour and a half, and he attacked again. That time the dive was slow, indicating damage.

His fuel running low, Turner returned to base but a second Liberator spotted the raider, which dived before the plane, piloted by Lieutenant (JG) John D. Burton, Salem, Mass., could attack. Darkness called a recess.

The next morning a bomber flown by Lieutenant (JG) C. A. Baldwin of Norfolk, Va., found the U-boat again. Driving crewmen from their deck guns with machine-gun fire, that plane dropped bombs that got a flow of oil onto the sea and apparently damaged the submarine so that it could not dive.

Out of ammunition, Baldwin called two more Liberators but by that time the Germans were shooting back.

Lieutenant William R. Ford, Salt Lake City, was pilot of the plane credited with the actual "kill."

As he started his own run, Ford said he saw the other plane, commanded by Lieutenant (JG) Goree Edward Waugh, Bluefield, W. Va., drop "a perfect straddle of bombs right across the sub from about 60 feet."

"As the plane cleared the stern of the sub," Ford related, "it seemed to pause for an instant, then continued on its course into the sea."

Ford continued on his own run and reported:

"We crossed over the conning tower at very low altitude through heavy spray and pulled out into a left turn to circle and investigate. The sub was not in sight."

Ford reported that later they passed over an oil slick and saw life rafts and about 10 or 12 survivors from the sub in the water. A surface vessel rescued two of the survivors. The others had disappeared.

Administration Hits Draft Bill

Washington, Oct. 4 (AP)—Senator Hill (D., Ala.) told the Senate today that navy needs may force the drafting of a great many more pre-Pearl Harbor fathers than the 446,000 estimated as necessary to meet armed service quotas the remainder of this year.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 4—The army disclosed to the Senate today that it had 1,766,000 enlisted men in the United States with from one to three years of training as Senator Hill (D., Ala.) opened an Administration attack on legislation to halt the induction of fathers.

Chairman Reynolds (D., N. C.) of the Military Committee offered, without comment, a communication from the War Department disclosing that as of September 1 there were 1,172,000 enlisted men with more than one year of training, 510,000 with from two to three years and 84,000 with more than three years' preparation.

Figures Conflict

The figures conflicted sharply with other totals previously reported by Senator Johnson (D., Col.), which, however, apparently did not distinguish between enlisted men and commissioned officers.

Hill, the Democratic whip, pleaded with his colleagues against attempting to "interfere with the grand strategy of the chiefs of staff," by denying the men necessary to "carry out plans in the global warfare."

Senator Danaher (R., Conn.) contended that President Roosevelt had authority to defer pre-Pearl Harbor fathers. While Hill disputed this interpretation of the Selective Service Act, Senator Taft (R., Ohio) supported Danaher's view and won an admission from Hill that deferments could be ordered on the basis of dependency.

Hill said that if Congress should pass the Wheeler bill to delay induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until after January 1, "the inevitable result would be to lengthen the war," because the army and navy would not obtain sufficient men to carry out the general staff's strategic plans.

Hope To Cut Draft Call

The high command is hopeful, Hill said, that after January 1 the army will not have to take more than 75,000 men a month, getting these replacements largely from among youths just becoming 18 years old.

Senator Johnson has said he had "authentic" figures indicating there were more than 3,500,000 men in the army with more than a year's training.

Johnson, a supporter of the move to delay the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, said this figure included 800,000 men with two years' service, 300,000 with three years and 100,000 with more than three years' service.

Enough Already Trained, He Says

Johnson, a member of the Senate Military Committee, asserted that there were enough trained men in the United States and overseas to take care of all the needs of the army this year and next.

He said he had demanded the figures from the War Department, but received no reply. He then obtained them from another source, Johnson added.

NEEDS OF SEEN FORCE FATHER DRAFT

Administration Presses Efforts to Kill Wheeler Anti-Induction Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — (AP) The administration, seeking a

crushing defeat for the Wheeler bill to stop drafting pre-war fathers, pictured expanding Navy needs today as meaning that next year these men may be called on heavily for service.

Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip, opening the formal senate attack on a bill by Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) to postpone father inductions until Jan. 1, told questioners:

"I don't think there is a reasonable hope that the Navy's needs can be met without taking additional fathers during the first six months of 1944."

Officials have estimated that it will be necessary to draft 446,000 fathers to meet Army-Navy needs for the remainder of the present year.

If only the Army's needs were involved, Hill said to Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), "there is a reasonable hope that there would be no further drain upon fathers," in 1944.

Figure Charge Unlikely

He said the 7,700,000 men contemplated for the Army by the end of the year likely would not be increased, and that its monthly replacements probably could be obtained from the 73,000 to 75,000 physically qualified youngsters becoming available at 18 each month.

However, he said, the Navy will want 92,000 men a month for the first six months of 1944, including replacements and men "to man and use the ships and airplanes coming off the line."

Hill said he could not estimate how many fathers it would be necessary to draft monthly during 1944 to meet the needs of the two services since the Navy's enlistment this year of 17-year-olds may have decreased the number of 18-year-olds that will become available for drafting.

Selective service has said 446,000 fathers will be needed during the rest of 1943.

Apparently counting upon final disposition of the father-draft question by Wednesday, Majority Leader Barkley announced the postponement from 2 p.m., Wednesday until noon Thursday of the scheduled executive session at which the Senate is to receive a confidential report from the five senators who recently completed a tour of the World War fronts.

Barkley explained the postponement was decided upon "so as not to interrupt the business of the senate."

One Firm Wants Monopoly Representation for U. S. Planes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—(AP) A major domestic airline advocated today a monopoly representation for the United States in world air traffic, while one of the two American companies certified for international flying urged "regulated competition" consistent with present law.

W. A. Patterson, president of United Air Lines, declared that "as a nation we cannot permit the conduct of private business to retard our international negotiations."

A short time later, W. H. Coverdale, president of American Export Airlines, asserted his company was "unalterably opposed to the thesis of monopoly," adding that, "our country is just too big for such a system."

Patterson Suggests Law

Patterson suggested a law, if necessary, to prevent domestic airlines from entering the international field, and hinted at the possibility of pooling our water and air resources to meet foreign competition. But, he said, United Air Lines would enter the foreign field to protect the company's prestige if a wide open policy is adopted by the government.

Patterson's views were expressed in a letter to Chairman L. Welch Pogue of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Coverdale issued a statement to the press in New York and Washington.

Discussion of international air transport has been going at a lively pace since President Roosevelt, at a press-radio conference last Friday, said that he and Prime Minister Churchill were agreed on freedom of the air after the war. Mr. Roosevelt indicated agreement on the right of innocent passage, that is, to stop in a foreign country for operational servicing; suggested a readiness to subsidize non-profitable foreign routes, and said that in general international airlines should be in private hands.

Adopt Free Policy

Sixteen domestic air carriers—of whom more than a dozen have applied for foreign route certificates—recently adopted a policy of free worldwide competition under private ownership and management. They issued a statement that the President's remarks "seem to support the basic principles" which they expressed.

United Air Lines received CAB approval last week for the acquisition of three-fourths of the capital stock of Lineas Areas Mineras, a Mexican airline company which serves 12 cities in that country.

American Export, prior to the war, received CAB certificates authorizing it to fly to Portugal and Ireland, but had not obtained landing rights from the foreign governments. Pan American Airways is the only American company with foreign landing rights. Some of those now are being used by other companies, including American Export.

"It is my earnest belief," Coverdale said, "that the United States will get out of post-war aviation just what its government and the public was willing to put into it."

VESSEL OUTPUT SHOWS SLUMP IN SEPTEMBER

OCT 5 1943

Figure Drops Back to June Level, Admiral Vickery Reveals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — (AP) Rear Admiral Harold L. Vickery said today merchant ship production in September was "disappointing," with a total of only 160 vessels delivered compared with 164 in August.

Instead of the all-time record anticipated, Vickery said the 160-figure dropped back to the June level.

The vice chairman of the Maritime Commission disclosed that the Oregon Shipbuilding corporation's Portland, Ore., yard, managed by Edgar Kaiser, had shattered all records with the delivery of 24 ships in September, built with the lowest man-hour cost in history.

Vickery said American shipyards shortly would start production of the new Victory ships, which he said will be "far superior to the Liberty and will have a real place in the post-war trade."

The first few Victorys, he said, will be equipped with engines designed for the standard C-3 fast cargo ships, and "should have a speed in excess of 17 knots."

Vickery described the Victory ship as a cross between the Liberty and the C-type vessels and declared the new vessel "will be speedy enough to hold her own with the merchant fleet of other nations after the war."

The 160 ships delivered in September aggregated 1,652,651 deadweight tons, compared with August's tonnage of 1,697,400. Of the September total, 14 were Liberty ships. Vickery's statement had only this to say on the causes of the shipbuilding lag:

"There are several logical reasons why September production did not reach its anticipated record. However, we are interested in ships that are delivered not reasons why ships are not delivered."

GENERAL DECORATED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — (AP) Award of the Legion of Merit to Brigadier General Elbert L. Ford of 186 Belmont avenue, Springfield, Mass., for "outstanding contribution to the war effort" was announced today by the War department.

Airplane Spotters to End Full-Time Observation Duty

OCT 5 1943

Warning Net to Operate Only One Day Weekly on War Dept. Order.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. — (AP) The volunteer civilian portion of the nation's aircraft warning net was virtually eliminated tonight except as a reserve for emergency use.

The War department ordered most of it placed simply on an "alert" status as a manpower conservation measure.

To Curtail Operation

Instead of operating 24 hours a day, the approximately 7,500 observation posts of the aircraft "spotters" and the 43 filter centers along the east, west and gulf coasts and the Canadian border will be manned only a few hours one day a week, to keep the organization together and prepared to return to full time duties at a moment's notice.

Approximately 600,000 members of the ground observer corps and the aircraft warning corps were affected by the decision, which General H. H. Arnold said was made in the assumption of a "calculated risk" of enemy air attack, and which President Roosevelt warned the public not to interpret as a demobilization of civilian defense.

The majority of the volunteers affected are members of the ground observer corps, serving as spotters and reporting to the filter centers, also manned entirely by civilian volunteers.

These filter centers in turn reported to Army information centers, manned by military personnel under the direct command of the fighter commands protecting the borders.

These information centers will continue their full time operations and the order—directed only at the civilian volunteer setup—will not diminish in any way the watch maintained by military posts, ships at sea and others in the aircraft warning net.

Roosevelt Comments on Order

President Roosevelt, speaking of the War department decision said:

"The War department is assuming the calculated risk of a small-scale raid in order to release some aircraft warning service manpower and facilities to add new and necessary strength to the several American military drives expected to continue against the enemy far into the future."

Mr. Roosevelt added that the public should not interpret the decision to mean that the time has come "for demobilization of civilian defense." Civilian defense activities along other lines, he said, "must be pushed forward with the greatest possible energy.

Four Virginians Missing In Action

Washington, Oct. 4 (AP) — The names of four additional Virginians missing in action were included in a list of 400 United States soldiers made public today by the War Department. They were:

Staff Sergeant Charles F. Bang, Arlington, European area; Second Lieutenant Victor T. Turrou, Falls Church, Middle Eastern area; Private O. Mann, Farmville, and Staff Sergeant Rudolph E. Shields, Gretna, North African area.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty casualties, including the following:

NEW YORK

NICKERSON, PAUL FRANCIS, missing. Father, Paul L. Nickerson, 38 Post Avenue, New York.

PILKINGTON, KIERAN JOHN, missing. Father, Kieran J. Pilkington, 2243 Ryer Avenue, the Bronx.

SERRANO, JUAN, missing. Daughter, Mrs. Juanita Serrano Barrett, 45-15 Forty-second Street, Long Island City, Queens.

NEW JERSEY

BENNETT, ENSIGN ROBERT VANCE, dead. Wife, Mrs. Cora Belle Bennett, Northfield.

SAW'ELLE, LIEUTENANT ALVIN CONVERSE JR., dead. (Reported missing Aug. 24, 1943.) Wife, Mrs. Virginia H. Sawtelle, 85 Porter Place, Montclair.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO HEAR WORLD SERIES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4— (AP) A play-by-play description of the World Series will be broadcast by short wave to American soldiers and sailors throughout the world.

The War department announced this today, saying that through arrangements made by the Army's Special Division, the broadcasts will be beamed to Greenland, Iceland, England, North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Liberia, Egypt, Panama, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the South Pacific Islands, Australia, India, China, the Aleutians, Canada and Alaska.

DOUGHTON VOICES HIS OPPOSITION TO NEW TAX PROGRAM

Treasury's Proposal on Mammoth Revenue Measure Faces Quick Death.

INCREASES TOO STEEP

House Leader Fears Unbearable Burden Will Break Morale.

WASHINGTON, Oct 4 — (AP) The Treasury's mammoth new tax program, intended to raise another $10,500,000,000 from income tax payers, gum chewers, tobacco smokers and drinkers of liquor and soda pop, apparently died a-borning today.

Rep. Doughton (D-N.C.) took a quick look at the program, which would increase by 40 per cent the government's overall take from personal incomes, and proclaimed it too big a burden for the taxpayers to bear at this time.

Tax Bill Doomed

Since Rep. Doughton is chairman of the House Ways and Means committee, through which all tax bills must go, it was believed unlikely that this tax bill or anything remotely like it would get to first base. There was speculation that any tax bill passed this year would raise no more than half the amount the Administration asked.

To Rep. Doughton, portions of the Treasury plan seemed "utterly indefensible."

Calling reporters to his office, he said:

"Any benefit which might arise from the effect of the Treasury's plan in curbing inflation would be more than offset by such unbearable increased burdens, which may well have a tendency to break down the morale of the taxpayers.

Increases Too Steep

"I feel that the secretary's (Morgenthau) program is more ambitious and calls for more tax, in the aggregate, than the taxpayers can reasonably bear at this time, in view of the already heavy tax liability. x x x I do not see at this time how we can make the full increases requested, either in individual, corporate or excise taxes.

"I think some of the increases recommended on excise taxes (there are a score of them) are utterly indefensible—picking out a few articles that are already taxed excessively high and imposing on these articles greatly increased rates, leaving without any tax whatever other articles which cannot be classed as necessities."

Sizeable increases in the personal income tax were a chief feature of the Treasury plan.

The effective rate in the lowest income tax bracket would jump from the present 20 per cent to 27, and increases would be made throughout the other brackets. The effective rate on taxable income over $100,000 would be 96 per cent

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, with the approval of President Roosevelt, also asked for sharp increases in levies on corporations and so-called luxuries, such as liquor and tobacco, and for new taxes on soft drinks and chewing gum.

Proposes Change in Withholding

Appearing before the tax-framing House Ways and Means committee, he proposed that the withholding levy on wages and salaries, now 20 per cent of taxable income, be placed on a graduate bas-

Airlines Clash on Issue Of Post-War Ocean Flying

30.24 - 9059

is to cover the gross earnings of all income brackets, with rates that might range from one per cent for the small wage earner up to 90 per cent for a person with a $1,000,000 salary.

The withholding rates under the new plan would follow roughly the effective rates of tax liability and would vary according to size of income and marital status. Effect would be given to the exemptions by variations in the withholding rates.

The present 20 per cent withholding levy, collected after family status deductions, is calculated to cover the tax obligation only through the first surtax bracket.

Rep. Robertson (D-Va.) told Secretary Morgenthau the suggested tax increases actually would limit individual incomes to less than $25,000 a year, and Rep. Knutson (R-Minn.) declared the new taxes would come as a "crushing blow" to the taxpayers who have not received substantial wartime increases in earnings.

As outlined by the Treasury secretary, the Administration's program would increase Federal annual revenues to almost $50,000,000,000—about one-third of the national income. It provides:

Outline of Program

1. Individual income tax—raise $6,500,000,000 in addition to the present collections of about $16,000,000,000; reduce the personal exemption of married couples and heads of families from $1,200 to $1,100 and reduce the dependent credit from -350 to $300, the single person's exemption remaining at $500; repeal the five per cent victory tax; and repeal the earned income credit. Repeal of the victory tax would relieve about 9,000,000 people of any income tax.

2. Corporation income taxes—increase surtax rates, the combined normal and surtax reaching a maximum of 50 per cent as compared with the present maximum of 40 per cent on corporations with income in excess of $50,000. Calculated to yield another $1,140,000,000.

3. Excise taxes — increase all along the line, and add soft drinks and chewing gum, bringing in an additional $2,290,000,000. A bottle of pop would be taxed one cent.

4. Estate and gift taxes—increase estate tax rates, reduce specific exemption from $60,000 to $40,000, and increase gift tax rates to three-quarters of the new and higher estate tax rates.

5. A post-war credit system, to apply primarily at the lower levels of income, by which $2,270,000,000 to $3,510,000,000 of the increased take from individuals would be refunded. Persons who have not had earnings increases of over 15 per cent since Pearl Harbor could take the credit currently; others, after the war.

Insurance Plan Offered

If a refund device is approved by Congress, Secretary Morgenthau suggested that the taxpayer be permitted to purchase with his rebate a fully paid-up life insurance policy.

Secretary Morgenthau also proposed new Social Security taxes, although not making them a part of the current program and stipulating that "if payroll taxes are increased, the income taxes should at that time be made substantially lower than I have suggested to avoid an excessive tax burden on the lower income groups."

A Treasury assistant explained that the withholding levy might be worked out about on this basis: A married person without children with a net income of $1,500 would have seven per cent deducted from his earnings each pay day; if the income is $2,000, the deduction would be 12 per cent; $3,000—18 per cent; $5,000—26 per cent; $10,000—36 per cent; and so on up until the rate would be 90 per cent for a salaried person making more than $1,000,000.

Randolph Paul, Treasury tax authority, presented to the committee this table showing the effect of the proposed new taxes on individuals:

A married person without children with a net income of $1,500 before personal exemptions, would pay $79 taxes (including net victory tax) under present law, while his proposed gross tax amounts to $108; if the income is $2,000, the tax would jump from $188 to $255; $2,500—$297 to $417; $3,000—$405 to $594; $5,000—$894 to $1,409; $10 000—$2,467 to $3,885; $25,000—$10,035 to $14,230; $50,000—$27,075 to $35,571; $100,000—$68,584 to $82,005.

10 MORE STATES PASS BOND QUOTAS

Total of 29 Now Over Top as New Returns Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — (AP) Nearly a half billion dollars in additional third war loan subscriptions sent the total tonight to $17,384,000,000 as a Treasury recapitulation showed ten new states—29 in all—over their quotas.

Although the $15,000,000,000 drive ended formally at midnight Saturday, the Treasury said reports would continue to be tabulated through Oct. 16. The week-end gain was $497,000,000.

In addition to the ten more states that have gone over their quotas on the basis of sales reported through Saturday, five went over the top in sales to individuals. Joining West Virginia and Georgia in that group were Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, Tennessee and Texas.

The ten new 100 per cent plus states on over-all quotas were Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania and Texas.

President Visits Gettysburg

Washington, Oct. 4 (AP) — White House officials said today that President Roosevelt visited the Civil War battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., yesterday. They had no details of his tour.

U. S. Artillery Wrecks 'Nazi Westwall' in Aberdeen Tests

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—It may or may not be a tipoff on United Nations strategy, but Yank, the Army weekly, reports artillery tests against a miniature Westwall, the chain of Nazi fortifications that faces the old French border.

"Army ordnance has built a miniature Nazi Westwall at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.," Yank says, "and American artillery was placed at a battle distance in realistic firing tests. When the guns finished the Westwall was a shambles."

10 Million Yule Gifts.

Other items about fighting men from recent issues of Yank:

The War Department figures that more than 10,000,000 individual Christmas presents will be mailed overseas during the September 15-October 15 mailing period. That is twice as many as were sent to men overseas during a similar period last year.

Latest word in GI chow in Sicily is the new U ration box. This box holds three days' rations for five men and includes such stuff as pea soup, roast beef, orange juice, spaghetti and meat balls, and toilet paper. Although the box is a bit bulky for field conditions, it's a welcome change from C rations which are the standard diet.

Blood plasma bottles furnished the Army by the Red Cross will no longer have white labels. Some medics were shot by Jap snipers because the white labels made perfect targets. The labels now are of colors to blend with the surrounding country.

600 Women Doctors.

The Navy will soon commission 600 women doctors for active service. They will be stationed in the continental United States. The Army has 10 women medical officers, the WAVES 8.

Face value of GI insurance jumped from $57,500,000,000 in April to $85,000,000,000 in August as a result of the last insurance drive in which Congress made it possible for soldiers to take out policies without physical examinations prior to August 10.

Army Air Forces camouflage engineers have developed nine basic camouflage colors for soldiers on any terrain any season of the year. Experiments show that a soldier can be made invisible at 10 paces.

The United States Army Red Cross field director in Australia has suggested that Aussie girls who have married Americans receive instruction on how to fit themselves for home life in the States. There are now more than 500 such marriages officially recorded, he says, and probably many more unrecorded. The Red Cross, incidentally, carefully investigates the backgrounds of both the GI and his girl before they git hitched to make sure each one knows what the score is. Parents or guardians of the girl must sign a statement that they'll care for her in an emergency, and the girl is advised that she can't get to the United States until the war's over.

Archbishop Spellman Urges U. S. to Ignore 'Baiting' on Rome

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman yesterday expressed hope that "baiting" by the enemy would not lead American forces to destroy Rome.

"I beg for prayers that Rome, the city of the soul, eternal Rome, be spared destruction, and above all, that Rome be not destroyed by us, by baiting us," he declared in his first public address since his return from an overseas tour.

The archbishop spoke at a rally sponsored by the Union of the Holy Name Society at the Polo Grounds. More than 75,000 persons attended the rally.

Urging that prayers be offered for the Pope, he said "I ask you to pray for our holy father, Pope Pius XII; not that he be spared to life, for death to him in his agony of suffering would be a mercy * * * but for his cause, the cause of Christ, the cause of right, the cause of civilization."

He expressed the hope that America will be in the forefront of nations which "stand for liberty and justice for all men, especially the persecuted, the oppressed and the minorities."

The archbishop praised the bravery of American soldiers and paid tribute to "all our honored dead, whose crosses dot the hillsides and vales around the world."

PLANE INDUSTRY PREDICTED HIGH IN POST-WAR ERA

Expected to Rank Among Five Top American Business Enterprises.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—(AP) Aircraft production will rank among the first five top American industries after the war, even though it contracts to a $2,000,000,000 a year business from its present war fatness, it was predicted today.

Until the outbreak of the Second World war, the manufacture of airplanes did not even rank among the first 40 big industries.

Long-term perspectives of air transportation exceed those of the motor car, A. W. Zelomek, of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., said today in summing up the foregoing statements.

"The problems of the aircraft industry when the war ends are so apparent that there is a tendency to be blinded to the great, though more distant, possibilities of the business," Zelomek said.

Sharp Decline First

"The first reaction, of course, will be a sharp decline in production. This will be reflected immediately in employement in the industry, since the war-time earnings of the producing companies are not great enough to carry the inflated payrolls for more than a short time.

"Even if the product value of aircraft contracts of $2,000,000,000 annually, drastic though it would be, it would still leave aircraft production among the first five American industries."

In another survey, the Harvard Business School released figures showing that 11 aircraft manufacturing companies made an average refund of $16,600,000 to the government out of 1942 earnings as a result of contract renegotiation.

The Harvard group said the effect of this was to reduce working capital 24 per cent below what it would have been if refunds were not required, and that at the end of last year the 11 aircraft companies had a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of 1.09 to 1, compared to 2.2 to 1 for the average industrial company.

Zelomek said that the "real future of the aircraft industry lies in its further development of a safe, low-cost plane."

INVASION PATH MAPPED BY AIR RECONNAISSANCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—(AP) Maps of western Europe for use by invasion troops already have been prepared from photographs taken by aerial reconnaissance units, Col. James G. Hall, newly appointed chief of the reconnaissance branch of the Army Air staff, revealed today.

Asked at a War department-approved press conference if the site for the invasion had been selected definitely, the 46-year-old flier replied, "You can say we have photographed the entire coast of France."

Aerial reconnaissance has revealed the disposition of at least 75 per cent of all the enemy's forces, he said, adding that frequent flights over enemy ports "enable us to maintain an accurate check on the movements of all enemy shipping. As a result, the exact location of every German naval and merchant vessel is known."

Progress of U-boat and airplane construction also has been followed closely by air photographs, he said.

VAST QUANTITIES OF GAS BEING USED BY ARMY

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. — (AP) Commodore Frederick G. Reinicke, third naval district port director, today declared that "in one typical day of all-out offensive, the European theatre of operations consumed 42,000 tons of petroleum."

Aerial operations alone over the European continent on one active day require 2,750,000 gallons of aviation-gasoline, he told representatives of Marine and Tanker Loading departments of 16 oil companies.

"To this staggering figure," he said, "add the fuel consumed by supply trucks, jeeps, tank trucks, squad cars ,gun carriers, troop carriers, hospital trucks and all the other fuel-consuming vehicles."

Added to that, he said, are the vast quantities of petroleum needed by the Navy in combat and convoy operations.

No-Strike Vow Urged Again

[By the Associated Press]

Buffalo, Oct. 4—R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, urged the union today to reaffirm its "no-strike" pledge and declared "we've done everything to prevent strikes, while the forces of reaction have done everything to provoke strikes."

Adressing the opening session of the UAW-CIO eighth convention, Thomas also asked the delegates to "go on record one hundred per cent. behind" President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace.

Criticizes Southern Democrats

"We should, however, tell the reactionary members of the Democratic party and Southern Democrats, most all of whom are reactionaries, that they must give consideration more thoroughly to labor's rights in this war if we are to maintain the present morale of workers which is needed to maintain war production," he said.

He urged the convention to demand that "if labor is frozen to jobs by any national service act, manufacturers should also be frozen," and added:

"If Government permits labor to take care of the manpower problem, labor can do it without any national service act."

Floor Fight Expected

A spirited floor fight was indicated over the question of reaffirming or revoking the union's "no-strike" pledge.

Six resolutions urged withdrawal of the pledge, some sponsors contending that Congress "has been unappreciative of labor's sacrifices" and that employers "have taken advantage" of the pledge to "obstruct collective bargaining and to wage a vicious offensive against labor unions."

Germany Still Is Strong Patterson Warns Labor

Green Calls for End Forever of American Isolationism.

BOSTON, Oct. 4—(AP) Delegate to the American Federation of Labor's 63rd annual convention today heard under secretary of War Robert P. Patterson caution them against the dangerous optimism of fence-rail strategists" and cheered their president, William Green, as he called for an end to America's isolationism forever and delivered a biting reply to organized labor's critics.

Patterson remarked that "some of you present have heard fence-rail strategists say that Germany will crumble this fall as Germany crumbled in the fall of 1918. Or that our victories in the south Pacific have softened up the Japanese and that we can take them easily when the war in Europe is over. I have heard some talk like that—but not around the war department."

1944 Year of Dicision

The under secretary called 1944 the year of decisions but said that does not mean the end of the war.

"Lets talk a few cold, hard facts about the enemies," he said.

"Germany right now has three times as many combat divisions in the field as she had when she began the attack on Poland four years ago. You remember Germany's resounding defeat at Stalingrad last winter. Twenty German divisions were completely wiped out. But since that time the Germans have raised and equiped divisions—armored, motorized and infantry divisions—to replace the 20 lost at Stalingrad. She has raised more than that. This year alone Germany has raised or re-equiped a total of more than 60 divisions. That does not sound like an enemy beaten.

"At the moment, at least, Germany can make ends meet on industrial man power despite the army of 300 divisions she maintains in the field. We must not forget that Germany dominates Europe and feeds on Europe's industries and resources. The number of workers employed in war industries in Nazi-dominated lands was 23,000,000 at the start of the war. Now it is 35,000,000."

He added that although the German armies are retreating now they are retreating in good order and "soon there will come a day when the forces of the United Nations will reach the lines where the Germans are determined to stand. That will mean fighting of the hardest kind."

The War department officials also pointed out that our nearest air base to Tokyo now is 1,800 miles away, three times as far as London is from Berlin—"and the distance from London to Berlin is considered fairly long for effective heavy bombing."

Green, in his keynote, address said:

"This war has taught us that America cannot isolate herself from the rest of the world. As a nation we face a new era in international relations when the war ends. Our first objective must be to assure lasting peace. We know that peaceful intentions on our part are not enough, that we must assume our full share of responsibility that war-like tendencies of other nations do not break beyond bounds."

Union Labor Leads

Green asserted that 85 per cent of America's war material is produced by union labor and "we hope that the bullet that will finally end Hitler's life will bear the union label."

The A. F. L. president said that "tragic figures" of the production front show that "casualties to American workers through accident since Pearl Harbor number 80,000 dead, 7,000,000 injured, on and off the job."

"These figures are taken from the latest report of the National Safety Council," he added.

"The soldiers of production have lost 80,000 of their colleagues fighting the war in the production plants of the nation. Twenty thousand have been killed in the armed forces of our nation. What a striking comparison.

"I do not claim that labor is giving more, or doing more because I know that our soldiers on the battlefield are giving their all, but I do want these figures to be presented to those who have denounced labor from one end of the country to the other.

"You men and women who make up the American Federation of Labor, and all our friends, have listened to commentators over the radio who have denounced labor as shirkers. You have listened to demogogues who have moved from the north to the south and from the east to the west visiting towns and cities denouncing labor. You have read vicious editorials in the reactionary press of the nation, and whom did they denounce? I challenge them to show a better record in any emergency, in any crisis in the world's history."

AFL Head Tells U. S. To Forget Isolationism

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Oct. 4—Keynoting the sixty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, President William Green told applauding delegates today that the United States must abandon isolationism forever and join the world family of nations.

"The war," declared Green, "has taught us that America cannot isolate herself from the rest of the world. We know that our peaceful intentions are not enough. America must join with other nations of good will to preserve peace throughout the civilized world."

Nearly 600 Delegates

The declaration evoked resounding applause from the hotel ballroom packed by nearly 600 delegates and as many more visiting spectators.

"That is why," said the AFL president, "labor demands a place at the peace table to see to it that the will of the people is not thwarted by professional and international diplomats."

Discussing post-war domestic problems Green said organized labor was prepared to assist expansion of the free enterprise system and expressed the hope that business leaders, too, would be prepared.

"Life-Or-Death Test"

"The free enterprise system," he asserted, "faces a life-or-death test in the post-war period. Business leaders must be prepared to move boldly and swiftly. They must be prepared to reconvert their plants almost overnight. They must face the risk and responsibility of investing the necessary funds or the people will lose confidence in them. We dare not and we must not offer our returning soldiers bread lines."

Green also said the AFL would give every assistance in effectively utilizing available manpower and womanpower, but would oppose compulsory measures until voluntary means have been exhausted.

Denounces Critics

Green denounced organized labor's critics and said that production was the best answer. He quoted Government figures on plane and ship production and said 80,000 "soldiers of production have died and 7,000,000 have been injured since Pearl Harbor, compared with 20,000 killed on the battlefields.

"I do not claim," said Green, "that labor is giving more or doing more, because I know our soldiers on the battlefields are giving their all. But I do want to give these figures to the people who denounce labor on the radio and in the reactionary press. I challenge them to show a better record than the record of those who are fighting here in the workshops of America."

Union Labor's Output

He said more than eighty-five per cent. of the war material in America was being produced by union labor and "we hope that the bullet which will finally end Hitler's life will bear the union label."

The convention opened amid indications that many of the smaller trade-union groups, at least, were unsympathetic to the Lewis application.

Six resolutions on the subject were laid before the 500 or 600 delegates at the opening session, and five of the resolves strongly opposed the Lewis application. Even the sixth stipulated that Lewis be readmitted only after settling his "present difficulty with the Government and agreeing to confirm with the no-strike pledge." The sponsor of this resolution was Delegate John J. Hurst, of the Cincinnati Central Labor Union.

The six resolutions were not necessarily the only expressions regarding Lewis which the convention may consider. They were submitted under the rule requiring that resolutions be submitted thirty days before the convention. Exempt from this rule are resolutions adopted by conventions of international unions and State federations of labor. None of the six came from any of the major AFL unions. Resolutions also may be accepted at any time by unanimous consent of the convention.

BOSTON NAVY YARD PROBE IS ORDERED

'Loafing, Overmanning' to Be Investigated by Admiral Theobald.

BOSTON, Oct. 4—(AP) George R. Farnum, Boston lawyer and former assistant U. S. Attorney, said tonight that Real Admiral Robert A. Theobald, commandant of the First Naval district, had been ordered by the Navy department to investigate reported "loafing and over-manning" at the Boston Navy yard.

Farnum said he was informed of the order in a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard in reply to his request to Secretary Knox for such an investigation.

"The commandant is being instructed to take all necessary steps to cure any bad conditions that may be found to exist," Bard's letter stated.

Farnum's action was taken after City Councillor Michael Kinsella, a Navy yard employe, charged in a council meeting last week that men were "falling over each other at the Navy yard" and that at least one-fourth of the day workers were "idlers."

FOUR FLIERS KILLED

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 4—(AP) Two instructors and two young Army student fliers attached to Allegheny College lost their lives today in a collision of their two training planes a mile and a half east of Meadville. The accident occurred about 1,000 feet above the ground.

The victims identified by the Army included James K. Samour, 22, student of Stoneham, Mass.

One of the students managed to leap from the plane, witnesses said, but his parachute failed to open.

Both planes burned after crashing.

NAZIS, ITALIANS SPLIT

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 4—(AP) The State department today separated the German and Italian diplomatic internees who had been held at the Ingleside hotel near here since shortly after the invasion of North Africa.

The 19 Italian diplomats were moved by bus to Shenvalee hotel at New Market, where a famous battle of the war between the states was fought.

QUALITY OUTPUT FIGHT CONTINUES

Army Confirms Report Filed by Truman Investigating Committee.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., Oct. 4.—(AP) Senator Harry S. Truman (D-Mo.), chairman of the Special committee investigating the war program ,said tonight the army had confirmed the committee's findings on construction and inspection of airplane engines, and he pledged that the fight for quality production of war material would continue.

In an address prepared for delivery at a Methodist Brotherhood dinner and broadcast over the Blue network, Truman dwelt at length on the committee's investigation of the Lockland, Ohio, plant of the Curtiss-Wright corporation, and said:

"Since the committee's report, the Curtiss-Wright company has installed much better management and procedures of every kind. Rigid inspection is now required, not only by the War department, but also by the company itself."

(The committee accused the company of selling to the Army and Navy airplane engines that were not in accordance with specifications.)

The Farewell Letter of a Man Who Knew for What He Died

Lieutenant Wrote Parents: 'I'm Content, Doing What I Want to Do and Must'

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 (AP).—"My dearest parents," began the letter of Lieutenant (j. g.) Wallace M. Bonaparte, young Los Angeles lawyer.

"I had hoped never to have to write this, for over a long period, even after being sent overseas, I had been safe and secure, but lately I have been in some tight spots. I do not expect to die in this war—no one does—but I am playing on my luck more and more. Only in the event it does not hold out will you get this letter.

"It would not be written now, for I have no premonition of death, were it not that I know full well the place that I and my personal welfare play in your lives and in your hearts. This cannot ease your grief, but it may serve to convey my frame of mind at the prospect of losing my life, and my frame of mind may be of some importance to you.

"At first when I knew I was in danger I thought a lot about it. I worried continually, frantically, at the thought of all the happiness I would miss in my married life that started out so wonderfully, and of how you, who have built your lives around my health and happiness and success, would feel.

"After a while I ceased to think of dying. Now I never do—except in moments like this, when I do so for a definite purpose. I am inured to death. If it comes I am mentally and morally prepared. My primary thoughts out here are of life; of winning the war and returning some day to you and to my dear wife.

"I am deeply conscious of what I am fighting for and would not sit at home during this war if I could. What I fight for is not an abstraction to me. It is not any vague ideal of freedom or democracy. I reduce it to the most elemental of emotions, that of man's instinctive, dominating, intense desire to protect those individuals whom he holds dearest. I don't claim that this is the reason for any other man's participation in the war. It is my own.

"So the fact I may die while I am protecting you does not appall me in the least. If I do I shall be happy to have done what I have to preserve your lives and way of life, and all of the sacrifice and effort on your part to rear me as a good citizen, educated and successful, are not wasted.

"So although you will grieve, do not, please do not, be bitter. Know that I am smiling here as I write

German War Prisoners Make Jam And Jelly

Benton Harbor, Mich., Oct. 4 (AP)—Some of Adolf Hitler's soldiers began helping out here today in the job of assuring the American housewife of her jams and jellies.

Prisoners of war, several hundred troops once marching under the swastika, were brought to this fruit center quietly by special train over the week end from the Camp Grant (Ill.) prison camp.

Their work, in the grape-processing plants of this area, was slated to begin almost immediately. Under the guard of American soldiers, the prisoners will be taken in busses to jobs in various processing plants.

at sea—that I am content that I am doing what I want to do and must do. Be proud that you did a good job of rearing me to do what was my chief purpose. Live out your lives to the fullest, without loneliness or pain. Wherever I am, I will be at peace, and if there is a heaven, I have a clear conscience and clean soul. And know, also, that I love you above all and that to me you are the grandest, dearest people in the world."

The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bonaparte, were notified that Lieutenant Bonaparte had been killed in action in the South Pacific. The letter, intrusted to an uncle, was then delivered to them.

"The letter gave us a better realization of the full stature of the boy, of his fortitude and foresight," said the father. "We were glad to permit it to be published, for we thought it might bring some solace to other parents whose boys are killed without being able to leave a message of comfort such as this.

"He was talented in many directions—writing cartooning, music, the law—and gave promise of doing big things in life. He was wonderful to his parents and his wife, a youngster of whom any parents would be proud."

Lieutenant Bonaparte, twenty-six years old, joined the Navy in July, 1942, and met death while serving with an amphibious force, his father added.

Neither Side Rules Air Over Europe: Rogers

Beverly Hills, Cal., Oct. 4 (AP)—Neither side has superiority in the air in western Europe except that held by the Allies over the English Channel, Representative Will Rogers, Jr. (D., Cal.) said today.

"No one can truly be said to have air mastery over western Europe with the exception of the English Channel, where, of course, clear superiority is in the hands of the Allies," he said. "But if we had complete air mastery in western Europe, Germany would have been beaten to her knees by now."

The representative also warned against any assumption that the Reich's production has been crushed by British and American bombings.

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ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN xx VILLAGES

THE RUSSIANS WERE APPARENTLY STALLED AT THE DNIEPER RIVER BARRIER IN THE VICINITY OF KIEV AND DNEPROPETROVSK TO THE SOUTH, AND THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE TOLD ONLY OF RECONNAISSANCE AND HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE.

IT WAS APPARENT THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE PREPARING A MAJOR EFFORT TO HURL THE GERMANS OUT OF THE CAUCASUS AND TRAP, IF POSSIBLE, THE REMAINING NAZI FORCES CONCENTRATED IN THE CRIMEA.

IN ADDITION TO RAIDS ON GERMAN SHIPPING IN THE KERCH STRAIT THE MOSCOW RAIDS SAID THAT SOVIET AIRMEN BLASTED DZHANKOI JUNCTION IN THE HEART OF CRIMEA, CAUSING 25 EXPLOSIONS IN GERMAN FREIGHT TRAINS. THE STATION IS ON THE LINE RUNNING NORTHWEST TO KHERSON, THE ONLY ESCAPE ROUTE REMAINING OPEN TO THE NAZIS. THE RAILWAY LINE CUTTING DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE CRIMEAN PENINSULA FROM SEVASTOPOL TO MELITOPOL ON THE RUSSIAN MAINLAND ALREADY IS UNDER FIRE OF RUSSIAN ARTILLERY, WITH FORCES MOVING ON MELITOPOL.

MK336AEW

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ADD LONDON- RUSSIAN (LONG) xx DNEPROPETROVSK

ALTHOUGH DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW FOR THE PAST FEW DAYS HAVE FORESHADOWED A LULL, LARGELY DUE TO THE FALL DOWNPOURS, IT WAS TOO EARLY TO SAY WHETHER THE LATEST COMMUNIQUE MEANT THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE TO BE CHEATED OUT OF EARLY CAPTURE OF GOMEL, MOGILEV AND VITEBSK. THE WINTER FREEZE DOES NOT DESCEND ON WHITE RUSSIA UNTIL LATE NOVEMBER.

AT LEAST ONE RED ARMY SPEARHEAD HAS DRIVEN TO WITHIN 11 MILES OF GOMEL WHOSE FALL WOULD HAMSTRING GERMAN LATERAL COMMUNICATIONS AND LEAVE THE GREAT BULK OF FFF FFFFFF FFFFFFF FF F FFF BETWEEN THE ENEMY'S NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ARMIES. WHILE THE GOING MAY BE

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DNIEPER OPERATIONS, AND DISPATCHES

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THAT ANY CROSSING IN FORCE WOULD BE A LONG, TOUGH JOB.

THE GERMANS NOW HOLD THE HIGH, EASILY-DEFENDED WESTERN BANKS OVERLOOKING THE DEPLOYED RUSSIAN ARMIES, AND ALSO HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF THE EXTENSIVE RAILWAY NETWORK INSIDE THE DNIEPER BEND FOR THE QUICK DISPATCH OF RESERVES TO ANY THREATENED BRIDGEHEAD.

RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE A PRODIGIOUS SUPPLY PROBLEM WITH THEIR LENGTHENED LINES IN THE WEST AND DESTROYED BRIDGES AND RAILWAYS WHICH MUST BE REPAIRED TO BACK UP ANY CROSSING ATTEMPTS.

IN THEIR BRILLIANT SUMMER CAMPAIGN THE RUSSIANS REGAINED MORE THAN 120,000 SQUARE MILES OF SOVIET TERRITORY, INCLUDING NUMEROUS STRATEGIC CENTERS AND THOUSANDS OF VILLAGES. THEY LAUNCHED THEIR GREAT COUNTER-OFFENSIVE JULY 12 AFTER FIRST ABSORBING THE SHOCK OF A LIMITED GERMAN OFFENSIVE BEGUN JULY 5 IN THE OREL-KURSK SECTOR.

WD628PEW

ADD LONDON-AERIAL XX OPERATIONS

EXCLUSIVE OF LAST NIGHT'S RAID ON GERMANY, THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE HAS COST THE ALLIED FORCES 31 BOMBERS, A LOSS INSIGNIFICANT IN COMPARISON WITH THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TARGETS AND THE WEIGHT OF THE BOMBS DROPPED.

TWENTY-FOUR GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY BY RAF, ALLIED AND DOMINION FIGHTERS. AN AIR MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID THIS WAS THE GREATEST NUMBER DESTROYED BY THE RAF IN ANY ONE DAY'S OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS OVER ENEMY TERRITORY. ELEVEN ALLIED FIGHTERS WERE LOST.

A DISPATCH FROM BERN, QUOTING A REPORT TO THE NEWSPAPER DIE TAT, SAID SATURDAY NIGHT'S BRITISH RAID ON MUNICH CAUSED THE LONGEST ALERT OF THE WAR IN SOUTHERN GERMANY----ABOUT THREE HOURS.

A SMALL NUMBER OF CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED FROM ENEMY BOMBS DROPPED AT SCATTERED POINTS IN EASTERN ENGLAND LAST NIGHT.

PS501AEW

ADD LONDON-AERIAL (THIRD) XXX WORK

AMERICAN FLIERS ON THE FRANKFURT RAID SAID THAT "FLAK WAS SO THICK WE COULDN'T SEE OUT THE PLANE."

RAF TYPHOONS, SOME FLOWN BY BELGIANS, ENJOYED ONE OF THEIR BEST DAYS IN SWEEPS OVER BELGIUM. THEY DESTROYED T REE ENEMY FIGHTERS IN THE AIR; HIT A BOMBER ON THE GROUND; DAMAGED FIVE BARGES, ONE TUG AND FOUR LOCOMOTIVES; FIRED A FUEL TANK AND SHOT UP TWO RADIO TOWERS, A STAFF CAR AND A GUN POST.

AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT OTHER TYPHOON FORMATIONS BLASTED ENEMY SHIPPING AMONG THE DUTCH ISLANDS, DAMAGING SEVERAL SMALL VESSELS. FIVE RAF TYPHOONS WERE MISSING.

A RECAPITULATION SHOWED THAT TWO ADDITIONAL ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED IN RAF FIGHTER OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS YESTERDAY, BRINGING THE TOTAL TO 26.

THE RAIDS TODAY FOLLOWED THE ALLIES' BIGGEST AIR WEEK, WITH BLOWS BEING DIRECTED AGAINST THE NAZIS BOTH FROM BRITAIN AND NORTH AFRICA.

THE INTENSITY OF THE DRIVE INDICATED THAT IT MIGHT BE INTENDED TO OPEN THE WAY FOR AN INVASION OF NORTHWESTERN EUROPE, OR TO CREATE A REAL AERIAL "SECOND FRONT" CALCULATED TO BRING THE MAXIMUM FORCE AGAINST THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WHILE IT IS PREOCCUPIED IN RUSSIA AND ITALY.

THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN FIGHTERS IN THE AIR IN THIS THEATER ALONE IS PROCEEDING AT A RATE PROBABLY EQUAL TO HALF THE NAZIS' CURRENT PRODUCTION.

SWEEPING IN AND OUT OF GERMANY ON AN 800-MILE ROUND TRIP THE FORTRESSES MADE THEIR FIRST PRECISION ATTACK OF THE WAR ON FRANKFURT, WHOSE BIG RUBBER, AUTOMOBILE, CHEMICAL AND RAIL FACILITIES GIVE IT HIGH PRIORITY ON ALLIED LISTS OF GERMAN TARGETS MARKED FOR OBLITERATION.

THE ESCORTING THUNDERBOLTS, EQUIPPED WITH EXTRA GASOLINE TANKS FOR THE LONG HAUL, DID NOT SUFFER A SINGLE LOSS AS THEY KNOCKED DOWN 19

3024—9063

INTERCEPTING GERMAN FIGHTERS.

THE RAF LOSS FROM THE KASSEL ATTACK AND SUBSIDIARY MOSQUITO BOMBER THRUSTS AT HANNOVER AND THE RHINELAND, AND THE LAYING OF MINES IN ENEMY WATERS, WAS 24 PLANES.

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THE MOSQUITO ASSAULTS AT HANNOVER SO CONFUSED THE GERMANS, RETURNING PILOTS SAID, THAT KASSEL'S DEFENDERS DELAYED GOING INTO ACTION.

THE FLIERS SAID THEY SAW GUN AND SEARCHLIGHT BARRAGES START UP AROUND HANNOVER AND COLOGNE, 120 MILES TO THE WEST, WHICH WAS NOT ATTACKED. NOT UNTIL THE END OF THE FURIOUS HALF-HOUR EXPLOSIVE CASCADE DID GERMAN NIGHT FIGHTERS BEGIN ARRIVING IN FORCE OVER KASSEL. ONE HUGE EXPLOSION WAS TOUCHED OFF AT KASSEL EARLY IN THE ATTACK, THEY SAID.

KASSEL WAS ONE OF THE PLACES FLOODED WHEN THE RAF DARINGLY RIPPED HOLES IN THE MOHNE DAM LAST MAY.

THE FORTRESS BLOW AT FRANKFURT, 90 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KASSEL, SENT THE LATEST ALLIED AERIAL OFFENSIVE FROM BRITAIN SPINNING INTO ITS FOURTH DAY, WHILE THE NEW TWO-WAY CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMANY FROM BRITAIN AND AFRICA HAS RESULTED IN THE BLASTING OF 17 MAJOR ENEMY TARGETS IN A FORTNIGHT.

ASIDE FROM THE HEAVY DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE SPRAWLING GERMAN WAR MACHINE, THE ALLIED RAIDERS PROBABLY HAVE BEEN AVERAGING EASILY 25 GERMAN FIGHTER VICTIMS DAILY IN RECENT OPERATIONS. THIS MAY WELL BE AS MUCH AS 50 PER CENT OF THE NAZIS' CURRENT PRODUCTION.

FRANKFURT IS THE SITE OF TWO BIG RUBBER FACTORIES, DUNLOP AND PETERS UNION. GERMANY'S LARGEST AUTO FACTORY, THE OPEL WORKS, AS WELL AS THE ADLER AUTO PLANT, AND THE HEADQUARTERS AND MAIN FACTORIES OF THE I.G. FARBEN CHEMICAL TRUST, ALSO ARE LOCATED THERE. IT IS GERMANY'S SECOND LARGEST RAIL TERMINAL, AND HAS BEEN ATTACKED 37 TIMES.

KASSEL, 100 MILES EAST OF THE MUCH-BATTERED RUHR, IS THE SITE OF ONE OF THE NAZIS' FEW UNDISRUPTED FIGHTER PLANE PLANTS SUCH AS THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN ATTACKING IN THE RECENT RAIDS ON THE VIENNA, REGENSBURG, AND PARIS AREAS. THE HENSCHEL LOCOMOTIVE AND AUTO WORKS ALSO ARE THERE.

IT WAS THE FOURTH BIG BLOW IN SIX MONTHS AT THE MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTER PLANE CENTER, AND A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED IT AS "VERY HEAVY." INITIAL REPORTS INDICATED "THAT HEAVY DAMAGE WAS DONE TO THIS IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL TARGET," IT ADDED.

BERLIN ACKNOWLEDGED "CONSIDERABLE" DAMAGE TO KASSEL AND SAID THE POPULATION ALSO SUFFERED LOSSES. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE DECLARED 44 ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE DOWNED DURING YESTERDAY'S AND LAST NIGHT'S RAIDS.

THE RAF LOSS OF 24 PLANES BROUGHT ALLIED CASUALTIES FOR BRITISH-BASED AIRCRAFT TO AN AVERAGE OF 11 PER RAID OUT OF HUNDREDS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN CRAFT USED IN NIGHT AND DAY ASSAULTS SINCE LAST WEDNESDAY'S ATTACK ON BOCHUM IN THE RUHR.

RECONNAISSANCE PICTURES OF HAGEN IN THE RUHR SHOWED VERY HEAVY DAMAGE FROM THE FRIDAY NIGHT ATTACK, THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED.

HITS WERE SCORED ON AN IMPORTANT PLANT MAKING MOTORS, BATTERIES AND OTHER ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR SUBMARINES, AND ON FACTORIES PRODUCING AIRCRAFT PARTS, MACHINE TOOLS, AND TEXTILES, AS WELL AS ON STEEL WORKS AND FOUNDRIES, IT SAID.

NEARLY 24 HOURS AFTER SATURDAY NIGHT'S RAID ON MUNICH MANY

FIRES STILL WERE BURNING IN THAT NAZI BIRTHPLACE, RECONNAISSANCE PILOTS SAID.

WD/WM455PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD COO-BALKANS (BJT. BY WHITE) XXX

EAST OF TRIESTE.

THE LIBERATION ARMY'S NIGHT COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF NEW SUCCESSES FAR INLAND, WITH THE LARGE FORTIFIED TOWN OF TUZLA, 50 MILES NORTH OF SARAJEVO, AND BIJELOPOLJE, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF NIKSIC, FALLING TO BOSNIAN AND MONTENEGRIN PARTISAN UNITS ALONG WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WAR MATERIAL.

FIGHTING ALSO WAS DECLARED GOING ON ALONG THE RAILWAY LEADING FROM BIHAC EASTWARD TO KRUPA.

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ADD LONDON XXX O

SCOTT WAS MARRIED SHORTLY BEFORE HE LEFT THE UNITED STATES.

HE HAD BEEN ON NINE OPERATIONAL MISSIONS OVER EUROPE, AND HIS COMMANDING OFFICER, COL.CARL R.STORRIE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SAID OF HIM:

"CAPT.SCOTT WAS ONE OF THE BEST PILOTS IN THE AIR CORPS. MUCH WAS EXPECTED OF HIM AS A COMMANDING OFFICER. HIS ABILITY AS A PILOT AND LEADER OF MEN WAS OUTSTANDING AND HE WILL BE DIFFICULT TO REPLACE."

LONDON, OCT 4-(AP)-BRITISH LONG RANGE COASTAL BATTERIES SHELLED A GERMAN CONVOY PASSING THROUGH THE ENGLISH CHANNEL DURING THE NIGHT, THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT SHORTLY AFTER LIVELY GUNFIRE HAD BEEN HEARD ALONG THE COAST.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT GERMAN BIG GUNS BASED IN FRANCE HAD SHELLED RAMSGATE, DOVER AND FOLKESTONE AT THE SAME TIME.

THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT CLAIMED THE CONVOY ESCAPED UNARMED AND THAT A LARGE FIRE WAS STARTED IN THE DOVER AREA.

MK7AEW

LONDON, OCT. 4-(AP)-- FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD SHEILA RAYMENT IS GOING BACK TO SCHOOL WITH A GIFT PAIRM OF INDOOR SHOES, ENDING A DISPUTE WHICH LANDED ON THE FRONT PAGES OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS AND EVEN WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN EDITORIAL IN THE ZXXXXZ LONDON TIMES.

THE DISPUTE STARTED WHEN SHEILA WAS SUSPENDED FROM THE ILFORD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL BECAUSE HER PARENTS DECLINED TO PROVIDE HER WITH A PAIR OF INDOOR SHOES IN CONFORMITY WITH A PRE-WAR SCHOOL RULE. THE SHOES WOULD REQUIRE SEVEN RATION COUPONS, SHEILA'S MOTHER SAID, XXXX XXX ADDING THAT SHE THOUGHT THE FIVE PAIRS OF SHOES HER DAUGHTER ALREADY HAD SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ORDERED AN INQUIRY WITH UNANOUNCED RESULTS. XXXXXXXXXX THE INCIDENT BROKE INTO PRINT XXXXX WITH LETTERS TO EDITORS TAKING ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER, AND HUNDREDS OF PERSONS SENT RATION COUPONS TO SHEILA BUT HER PARENTS DECLINED TO ACCEPT THEM AS A MATTER OR PRINCIPLE.

TODAY THE RAYMENTS FINALLY DECIDED TO ACCEPT THE GIFT OF A PAIR OF INDOOR SHOES BECAUSE, THEY SAID, SHEILA HAD TO RETURN TO SCHOOL.

THE XXXXXX LONDON TIMES, COMMENTING ON THE INCIDENT, SAID

30.24-9065

THAT "NEVER, PERHAPS, SINCE THE DAYS OF CINDERELLA, HAS THE QUESTION OF A SLIPPER AND A YOUNG LADY BEEN THE SUBJECT OF SO PORTENTOUS AN INQUIRY."

APL AGNEWS THRU 2ND 0516--JA-- 523A

LONDON, OCT 4-(AP)-MAYOR ROBERT E. RILEY OF PORTLAND, ORE., HERE ON A GOODWILL TOUR AS THE GUEST OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT 30 PER CENT OF ALL NAVAL AND MERCHANT SHIPS BUILT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DURING THE WAR WERE PRODUCED IN THE PORTLAND AREA WHICH DIDN'T TURN OUT A SINGLE SHIP BETWEEN THE CLOSE OF THE LAST WAR AND THE START OF THE PRESENT WAR.

M750AEW

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ADD U.S. BOMBER BASE, ENG. (BANKER) xxx STATES

OTHER CREWMEN WERE NAVIGATOR LT.ROBERT W.COE, SUFFERN,N.Y. CO-PILOT LT.CHARLES A.FULLER OF LOS ANGELES; BOMBARDIER LT.AL SILVERMAN, BRONX,N.Y.; AND RADIO GUNNER SGT.THOMAS KLIMP, CHICAGO.

COL.KERMIT D.STEVENS, EUGENE, ORE., LEADER OF A GROUP FROM ANOTHER BASE, SAID THAT THE FORTRESSES GAVE THE AIRPLANE PARTS FACTORY IN FRANKFURT A "GOOD SHELLACKING."

OTHER PERSONNEL OF THE "MEAT HOUND" INCLUDED:

CO-PILOT LT.MARTIN L.CLARK, DALLAS, TEX., NAVIGATOR LT.JOHN P.D. NOTHSTEIN, LEHIGHTON, PA.; BOMBARDIER LT.CHARLES W.SPENCER, PEORIA, ILL.; ENGINEER T/SGT.SAMMY J.BACKIEL, STATEN ISLAND,N.Y.; RIGHT WAIST GUNNER SGT.ALEXANDER WISNIEWSKI, HOUSATONIC, MASS.; RADIO SGT.ROBERT J.MCGUIRE, LAKEWOOD, OHIO; BALL TURRET GUNNER ST.JOHN W.BROOKS, GIRARD OHIO; TAIL GUNNER S/SGT.EDWARD J.CASSIDY, CHICAGO; AND LEFT WAIST GUNNER SGT.JAMES F.HOY, CHICAGO.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF "MISTER FIVE BY FIVE" INCLUDED: LT.BYRON K.BUTT, JOHNSTOWN, OHIO; TOP TURRET SGT.JOSEPH J.SCHEURER, NAMPA, IDAHO; BALL TURRET GUNNER SGT

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF "MISTER FIVE BY FIVE" INCLUDED:

LT.PAUL W.SCOGGINS, TIOGA,TEX., CO-NAVIGATOR; BOMBARDIER LT.BYRON K.BUTT, JOHNSTOWN, OHIO; TOP TURRET SGT.JOSEPH J.SCHEURER, NAMPA, IDAHO; BALL TURRET GUNNER SGT.FREDERICK B.KNIGHT, DALLAS, TEX.; RADIO S/SGT.ALLEN J.HAMILTON, DARBY, PA.; TAIL GUNNER S/SGT. FRANK L.MISIAK, CIERO, ILL.; WAIST GUNNER S/SGT.JESSE TRIPP, POCATELLO, IDAHO; AND WAIST GUNNER SGT.FRED D.KUEHL, CHICAGO.

RQ801PEW

BY FRANKLIN F.BANKER

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, OCT. 4-(AP)-THREE FLYING FORTRESSES BASED HERE ARE RUNNING A CLOSE RACE TO COMPLETE 50 MISSIONS OVER ENEMY TERRITORY AND BECOME THE FIRST AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER TO REACH THAT NUMBER IN THIS THEATER.

THE FRONT RUNNER TO DATE IS "KNOCKOUT DROPPER," A VETERAN OF 45 ROUNDTRIPS. THE NEXT BEST RECORD IS HELD BY "HELL'S ANGELS," WITH 43 MISSIONS WITHOUT CASUALTIES, AND RUNNING THIRD IS A FORTRESS WITH 42 MISSIONS WHICH WAS NEVER NAMED AND NEVER WILL BE, SINCE THE CREW BELIEVES A CHRISTENING AT THIS LATE DATE MIGHT CHANGE THEIR LUCK.

AS AN ADDED INDUCEMENT, THE CREWS HAVE A HUNCH THAT THE FORTRESS TO COMPLETE 50 MISSIONS WILL GET A TRIP BACK HOME.

THE BOMBERS ARE AMONG THE SEVEN SURVIVORS OF THE ORIGINAL GROUP

TO ARRIVE AT THIS BASE.

SGT.FABIAN FOLMER, 25, OF MANSFIELD, O., CREW CHIEF OF "HELL'S ANGELS," SAID HIS CREW IS WORKING TOP SPEED TO KEEP THE "ANGEL" IN SHAPE FOR THE LAST LAP. HE REFERRED TO "KNOCKOUT DROPPER" AS ONLY A JUNK HEAP.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE "KNOCKOUT DROPPER'S" CREW CHIEF, SGT. BUFORD PAFFORD, 22, OF STEWARTSTOWN, PA., PREDICTED HIS SHIP "JUST CAN'T LOSE," AND SGT.FRED KUHN, 23, OF PERRYTON, TEX., CHIEF OF THE UNNAMED FORTRESS' GROUND CREW, IS EQUALLY CONFIDENT HIS SHIP WILL WIN.

RQ607PEW

OCT 5 1943

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

A U.S.BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, OCT. 4-(AP)-ANOTHER STORY OF THE KIND OF FRIENDSHIP THAT KEEPS TOGETHER THE MEN WHO TAKE THE U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES OUT OVER HITLER'S EUROPE WAS TOLD HERE TONIGHT.

THE CREW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "INVADER" HAD COMPLETED THEIR REQUIRED MISSIONS AND THEY WERE STARTING BACK HOME TO THE UNITED STATES.

BUT BEFORE CHECKING OUT OF ENGLAND FOR THE EAGERLY AWAITED TRIP THEY STOPPED AT ANOTHER FORTRESS BASE TO PICK UP A REPORT ON A COLLEAGUE--LIEUT.MARTIN KESTENBAUM OF PLAINFIELD,N.J.--WHO WAS ILL WHEN THEY MADE THEIR FINAL RAID AND WHO WAS TO FINISH HIS QUOTA AS AN EXTRA NAVIGATOR ABOARD A BOMBER ON TODAY'S FRANKFURT RAID.

THEY WERE TOLD THAT THE FORTRESS ON WHICH NAVIGATOR KESTENBAUM WENT OUT HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN.

BITTERLY, THE MEN POSTPONED THEIR TRIP. THEY CAME BACK TO THEIR BASE. THEY VOWED THAT THEY WOULD GO OUT ON MORE RAIDS--TO AVENGE THE DEATH OF THEIR PAL.

BUT THEN, UP TO THEIR AMAZED GAZES STRODE KESTENBAUM, ALIVE AND WELL.

KESTENBAUM, ADDRESSING A GROUP OF POPPED EYES AND SAGGING CHINS, EXPLAINED THAT WHEN HE HAD BOARDED THE ILL-FATED BOMBER, HE DISCOVERED IT HAD NO OXYGEN OUTLET FOR HIM AND SO HE WAS SHIFTED TO THE FLYING FORTRESS "DUCHESS", THE PLANE ON WHICH CAPT.CLARK GABLE, THE HOLLYWOOD STAR, MADE HIS LAST RAID SEPT. 23.

THE "DUCHESS," PILOTED BY MAJOR JOHN BLAYLOCK OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, DID FINE IN THE FRANKFURT ASSAULT.

THERE WAS A BIG CELEBRATION TONIGHT, AND KESTENBAUM WAS THE STAR. THE CREW IS HEADED BY CAPT.JOSEPH FRISCHOLZ OF BUFFALO,N.Y., THE PILOT.

OTHER "INVADER" CREWMEN ARE LIEUTENANTS CLYDE R.SIMMONS OF JOPLIN, MO., CO-PILOT, AND EDWARD L.SAKER OF CLEVELAND, O., BOMBARDIER; AND GUNNER SERGEANTS BERT H.TANEY OF BROOKLYN,N.Y.; LESLIE MILLER OF ROSEBURG, ORE.; WALTER GRISKIEWICZ OF AMESBURY,MASS.; GEORGE A. GLICK OF WICHITA, KAS.; HAROLD G.MCCONNELL OF SYLVANIA, O., AND WILLIARD D.KLINK OF RONAN, MONT.

THEY ARE RESUMING THEIR TRIP HOME, ALTHOUGH THE DATE OF THEIR DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND IS INDEFINITE.

RQ931PEW

BY ERNEST AGNEW

A U.S.FIGHTER BASE IN BRITAIN, TUESDAY, OCT. 5-(AP)-IN THE DEEPEST OVERLAND PENETRATION EVER MADE BY EIGHTH AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLTS SUPPORTING AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES, 19 ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY AND TWO PILOTS BECAME ACES IN ESCORTING THE BIG BOMBERS ALMOST TO FRANKFURT, GERMANY.

CAPT.WALKER MAHURIN, 727 WEST WILDWOOD, FORT WAYNE, IND., DESTROYED THREE MESSERSCHMITT 110S TO JOIN THE GROUP OF FIGHTER ACES AND

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TIE THE HIGH SCORER OF THE THUNDERBOLTS WITH A TOTAL OF SIX PLANES TO HIS CREDIT.

THE OTHER NEW ACE IS LT.FRANK F.MACCAULEY, HICKSVILLE, O., WHO BAGGED AN ME110 TO ADD TO FOUR OTHERS SHOT DOWN ON PREVIOUS MISSIONS.

LT.VANCE P.LUDWIG, FORMER NEWSPAPERMAN OF 11801 LAKE AVE., CLEVELAND, O., SHOT DOWN THREE PLANES IN WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "THE GREATEST DAY OF MY LIFE."

LUDWIG HAS BEEN ON 48 PREVIOUS MISSIONS, BUT NEVER HAD A VICTORY BEFORE BECAUSE HE ALWAYS HAD FLOWN AS A WINGMAN WHO NEVER TAKES OFFENSIVE ACTION.

STRIPPING OFF HIS FLYING CLOTHES BETWEEN SIPS OF COFFEE, LUDWIG TOLD OF THE FIGHTERS HE BAGGED.

"WE SPOTTED ABOUT 30 ME110S TRAILING THE BOMBERS AND KEEPING IN PERFECT FORMATION," HE SAID. "DOWN WE WENT ON THEIR TAIL. THREE OUT OF THE FOUR OF US IN MY ELEMENT GOT ON THEM AND DOWN WENT THREE IN FLAMES.

"WE CAME BACK UP BUT HAD TO QUEUE UP TO GET ANOTHER SHOT AT THEM. OUR OTHER ELEMENTS HAD COME UP BY THEN AND WERE GOING IN, AND WE HAD TO WAIT OUR TURN.

"WE DIVED AGAIN AND THIS TIME MY JERRY TRIED EVASIVE ACTION, BUT I GOT IN A DEFLECTION SHOT AND HE WENT DOWN, TOO.

"MY THIRD ONE WAS TOUGHER. HIS REAR GUNNER WAS FIRING TRACERS AT ME AND THEY WERE ZIPPING RIGHT OVER MY HEAD. I DROPPED BELOW HIM TO GET OUT OF HIS RANGE AND THEN CAME UP FAST. MY FIRST BURST MUST HAVE GOT THE GUNNER, BECAUSE HE DIDN'T FIRE AFTER THAT, AND A MOMENT LATER THAT AIRPLANE WENT DOWN, TOO."

LT.GLEN SCHILTS, 264 GLENWOOD ST., NORTH CANTON, O., WHO DESTROYED THREE IN ONE MISSION AUG. 17 BROUGHT DOWN HIS FOURTH TODAY AND SAID "THESE ME110S WERE PRETTY EASY--JERRY MUST BE HARD UP TO SEND HIS 4-F MEN."

OTHER PILOTS RECEIVING CREDIT FOR 110S IN THE DAY'S MISSION INCLUDED:

MAJ.DAVID C.SCHILLING, WARDELL APTS., DETROIT, MICH.;

LIEUTENANTS HAROLD E.COMSTOCK, 215 NORTH FRESNO ST., FRESNO, CALIF.;

JACK D.BROWN, 525 BOTHWELL ST., SALT LAKE CITY;

DON GOODLFEISCH, 1847 STANDWOOD RD., CLEVELAND,O.;

BERNARD R.SMITH, 511 DURSTON AVE., SYRACUSE,N.Y.;

JOHN W.VOGT, JR., 633 CLEVELAND, AVE., ELIZABETH,N.J.;

JOHN D.WILSON, MOUNT OLIVET, DETROIT;

JAMES R.CARTER, PALOUSE, WASH.;

WILLIAM MARRENGELLO, 463 E. 5TH ST., PLAINFIELD,N.J.;

CAPT.CARL F.EKSTROM, 310 CLIFTON ST., MINNEAPOLIS,MINN.

A U.S.FIGHTER STATION IN ENGLAND, OCT 4-(AP)-THE MEN HERE HAVE FOUND ONE CREATURE THAT LIKES POWDERED EGGS--THUNDERBOLT, THEIR BABY PORCUPINE MASCOT.

THUNDERBOLT WENT ON A HUNGER STRIKE, SULKING FOR DAYS BESIDE A HANGAR STOVE. THEN BY ACCIDENT HE SNIFFED A PLATE OF POWDERED EGGS. HE DIVED IN HEAD-FIRST. NOW HE GULPS THREE HELPINGS A DAY AND IS GETTING SO HEALTHY THE FLIERS HAVE TO WEAR HEAVY GLOVES AND LEATHER FLYING SUITS WHEN THEY GO NEAR HIM.

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TIE THE HIGH SCORER OF THE THUNDERBOLTS WITH A TOTAL OF SIX PLANES TO HIS CREDIT.

THE OTHER NEW ACE IS LT.FRANK F.MACCAULEY, HICKSVILLE, O., WHO BAGGED AN ME110 TO ADD TO FOUR OTHERS SHOT DOWN ON PREVIOUS MISSIONS.

LT.VANCE P.LUDWIG, FORMER NEWSPAPERMAN OF 11801 LAKE AVE., CLEVELAND, O., SHOT DOWN THREE PLANES IN WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "THE GREATEST DAY OF MY LIFE."

LUDWIG HAS BEEN ON 48 PREVIOUS MISSIONS, BUT NEVER HAD A VICTORY BEFORE BECAUSE HE ALWAYS HAD FLOWN AS A WINGMAN WHO NEVER TAKES OFFENSIVE ACTION.

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ADD STOCKHOLM (KHAMRE) XX CO-ST

COPENHAGEN DISPATCHES SAID THE NAZI ROUNDUP OF JEWS WAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF SHIPPING THEM TO POLISH OR BALTIC LABOR CAMPS.

A SWEDISH RADIO BROADCAST SAID TWO LARGE GERMAN VESSELS WHICH WERE BEING PREPARED TO TRANSPORT THE JEWS TO GERMANY HAD BEEN SABOTAGED IN COPENHAGEN HARBOR LAST NIGHT AS NON-JEWISH DANES JOINED IN EFFORTS TO SHIELD THE FUGITIVES.

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THE SWEDISH BROADCAST ADDED THAT THE COPENHAGEN UNIVERSITY HAD CLOSED ITS DOORS FOR A WEEK "IN VIEW OF THE DISASTERS WHICH HAVE OVERTAKEN DANISH FELLOW CITIZENS DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS."

REPORTS FROM MALMOE GAVE THESE DETAILS:

RAIDS ON JEWISH HOMES IN COPENHAGEN AND OTHER DANISH TOWNS WERE MAINLY CARRIED OUT AT NIGHT. THE COPENHAGEN SYNAGOGUE HAS BEEN CLOSED BY THE GERMANS. ALL JEWS WORKING AT THE DANISH RADIO STATION HAVE BEEN SEIZED. ALL OTHER EMPLOYES THERE WERE FORCED TO OFFER PROOF OF THEIR ARAYAN STATUS.

THE DANES WERE HELPING THE JEWS TO ESCAPE THE GESTAPO IN EVERY MANNER POSSIBLE. IN HELLERUP FIGHTING BROKE OUT BETWEEN THE DANES AND GERMAN POLICE OFFICERS.

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET SAID THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL REACTION TO A SWEDISH GOVERNMENT OFFER OF ASYLUM FOR 8,000 OF DENMARK'S 10,000 JEWS. HE SAID THAT A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE EMPHASIZED THAT THE ACTION AGAINST THE JEWS WAS BASED ON WHAT WAS TERMED "CONCRETE INFORMATION" THAT THE JEWS WERE INVOLVED IN SABOTAGE AND HELPED THE ENEMY.

THE SWEDISH PRESS ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY DENOUNCED A NAZI ORDER OF DEATH FOR ALL JEWS ATTEMPTING TO FLEE THE COUNTRY.

(NO PICKUP)

ADD MOSCOW (GILMORE) XX OPERATIONS

THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE SWING OF THE DNIEPER THE WESTERN BANK IS HIGH AND EASILY DEFENDED, WHEREAS THE LOW BANK IS ON THE EASTERN SIDE.

THE FACT THAT THE RIVER FREEZES OVER DOESN'T NECESSARILY MEAN IT CAN BE USED IN GETTING TANKS AND GUNS ACROSS. I REMEMBER IN THE COLDEST PART OF LAST YEAR WHEN I WAS VISITING THE DON THAT IT HAD MANY GREAT OPEN SPACES AND MUCH OF ITS ICE WAS NOT STRONG ENOUGH FOR BIG TANKS.

CROSSINGS MUST BE DONE BY ENGINEERS--JUST AS THE RED ARMY HAD TO BUILD ITS WAY ACROSS THE VOLGA LAST WINTER FOR THE STALINGRAD OFFENSIVE. IT WILL BE LONG AND HARD.

RQ649PEW

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MOSCOW, OCT.4-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, REFLECTING RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS FOR A POSSIBLE GREAT WINTER OFFENSIVE, DEVOTED AN ENTIRE PAGE TODAY TO A DESCRIPTION OF WORK AT A FACTORY WHERE FIGHTER PLANE PRODUCTION WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED IN A YEAR.

THE ARTICLE DISCLOSED THAT THE NEW LAVOCHKIN-5, A WOODEN-FUSELAGE FIGHTER CONSIDERED TO BE AMONG RUSSIA'S BEST PLANES, ALSO IS IN PRODUCTION AT THE PLANT.

PRAVDA SAID THE PLANT ACHIEVED ITS GREAT EXPANSION WITHOUT ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT AND WITH FIVE PERCENT FEWER WORKMEN.

B1140AEW

MADRID, OCT 4-(AP)-PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS' PLEDGE OF REPRISALS AGAINST BRITAIN FOR AIR ATTACKS ON THE REICH HAVE LED TO DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH SHOWED THE IDEA WAS MORE THAN POPULAR AMONG THE GERMANS, A SPANISH CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN SAID TODAY.

"THE DESIRE FOR REPRISALS AGAINST ENGLAND," HE WROTE, "COMPLETELY

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FILLS THE HEART OF ALL GERMANS."

HE ADDED THAT WHEN DR.GOEBBELS ANNOUNCED THAT GERMANY WOULD TAKE REPRISALS AND "WHEN HE ASSURED HIS LISTENERS THAT THIS WAS NOT A PHRASE OF RHETORIC OR PROPAGANDA XXX HE DREW ONE OF THE GREATEST PROLONGED OVATIONS EVER HEARD FROM SELECTED AUDIENCES AT THE SPORTS-PALAST."

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ADD ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND ITALY (LUCE) XX MEETING

DESCRIBING THE GERMAN ATTITUDE BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE DOWNFALL OF THE FASCIST REGIME, BADOGLIO SAID:

"BEFORE THE CRISIS CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTIES HAD ARISEN IN THE ALLIANCE BECAUSE THE GERMANS COMMANDED EVERYTHING. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DID NOT INTERVENE IN INTERNAL FASCIST EVENTS THEMSELVES, BUT WHEN THE GRAND COUNCIL'S DECISION WAS KNOWN IT AT ONCE PASSED EXTRA DIVISIONS INTO ITALY.

"NEVERTHELESS, GETTING RID OF FASCISM WAS TAKEN AS A POLITICAL AFRONT BY GERMANY, AND, USING THE PASSAGE OF TROOPS AS AN EXCUSE, SHE PREVENTED ANY FURTHER TRANSPORT OF PETROL AND COAL. HER DELIBERATE INTENTION OF THROTTLING ITALY WAS IMMEDIATELY CLEAR."

MUSSOLINI'S INTIMIDATION BY HITLER'S VERBOSITY WAS ALMOST CERTAINLY A CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE OF THE ITALIAN DICTATOR'S DOWNFALL, BADOGLIO SAID.

WHEN THE TWO DICTATORS MET AT FELTRE ON JULY 19, MUSSOLINI'S ORIGINAL INTENTION HAD BEEN TO STATE PLAINLY THAT ITALY NO LONGER WAS FIT TO CONTINUE THE WAR. BUT INSTEAD OF ALLOWING HIM TO SPEAK, HITLER STORMED FOR TWO HOURS UNINTERRUPTEDLY. BY THE END OF THE TIRADE, MUSSOLINI'S COURAGE HAD EVAPORATED AND HE SAID NOTHING. THE KNOWLEDGE OF THIS UNDOUBTEDLY PRECIPITATED THE ATTACK ON HIM AT THE FINAL FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL MEETING.

WHETHER, IN FACT, THE FASCIST LEADERS REALIZED THE COUNCIL'S DECISION SEALED THEIR OWN DOOM IS OBSCURE. SOME THOUGHT IT WAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO CLAMBER INTO HIGHER POSITIONS, AND OTHERS FAILED TO REALIZE THAT A COMPLETE CRACKUP WAS INEVITABLE.

"THE GENERAL FEELING AGAINST FASCISM WAS SO INTENSE THAT ONLY THE SINGLE ACT OF GETTING RID OF MUSSOLINI WAS REQUIRED TO TUMBLE THE STRUCTURE," BADOGLIO COMMENTED.

BADOGLIO GAVE THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE ESCAPE HE AND THE KING MADE FROM ROME:

"WE LEFT ROME SEPT, 9. ITALIAN TROOPS WERE ALREADY FIGHTING ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY. THEY HAD NO TANKS, AND THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE PITCHED AGAINST THEM. WE PASSED GERMAN TROOPS ON THE WAY. BUT A PORT WAS SAFELY REACHED, AND THE REST OF THE JOURNEY WAS MADE BY SEA."

BADOGLIO RECALLED THAT HE VISITED THE UNITED STATES IN 1921. HE CELEBRATED HIS 72ND BIRTHDAY THREE DAYS AGO, ON THE DATE OF THE MALTA CONFERENCE WITH ALLIED MILITARY CHIEFS.

"I AM DELIGHTED THAT MY COUNTRY IS ON THE RIGHT ROAD AGAIN," HE SAID. "ITALY ALWAYS HAS BEEN A FRIEND OF AMERICA AND BRITAIN. MANY AMERICANS AND BRITONS FOUGHT WITH THE ITALIANS IN THE LAST WAR, AND I AM PERFECTLY CERTAIN THE SAME RESULTS WILL BE OBTAINED IN THIS WAR."

HJ655PEW

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN NAPLES--FIRST ADD BOOBY TRAPS (WHICH BYLINE: BY RELMAN MORIN) X X X REMOVED MANY.

THE HOTEL BOMB TRAP WAS CONCEALED IN A PILE OF BOXES SCATTERED ACROSS THE BASEMENT IN SUCH A WAY AS TO OCCUPY A LARGE PART OF THE FLOOR AND PREVENT USE OF THE BASEMENT FOR STORAGE. EACH BOX WAS CONNECTED WITH THE OTHERS BY WIRES AND THERE WERE SEVERAL DETONATORS. IF ANY SINGLE BOX HAS BEEN MOVED, ALL WOULD HAVE EXPLODED.

THIS HOTEL IS VIRTUALLY THE ONLY ONE LEFT INTACT IN NAPLES. THE OTHERS ARE EITHER BOMBED OUT OR RUINED BY FIRE. THE GERMANS OBVIOUSLY CALCULATED THAT IT WOULD BE REQUISITIONED AS HEADQUARTERS.

REPORTS THAT THE NAZIS LEFT "POCKETS OF RESISTANCE" IN AND AROUND NAPLES ARE INCORRECT, AN ARMY AUTHORITY SAID. SPORADIC STREET FIGHTING DEVELOPED, BUT INVESTIGATION SHOWED IT WAS A FAMILY FIGHT BETWEEN FASCISTS AND ANTI-FASCISTS AND SOME FIFTH COLUMNISTS, HE SAID.

THE ONLY POINT WHERE ACTUAL GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED AS THE ARMY ENTERED NAPLES WAS AT THE AIRPORT, WHERE A BRITISH PATROL FOUND A NUMBER OF GERMAN ARMORED CARS WHICH FIRED A FEW ROUNDS AND THEN SPED DOWN THE ROAD.

LIVING IN NAPLES TODAY IS LIKE SITTING ON A TIME BOMB AND WONDERING IF THAT NOISE YOU HEAR IS A CLOCK TICKING.

EVERYBODY KNOWS THE CITY IS MINED. THE QUESTION IS: WHAT KIND OF MINES? ORDINARY BOOBY TRAPS ARE BAD ENOUGH. ONE WOULDN'T DARE TO PICK UP AS MUCH AS A PIECE OF SHRAPNEL FROM THE STREET WITH ANY ASSURANCE. HOWEVER, WITH REASONAL CAUTION ONE CAN AVOID THESE TRAPS.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO RELAX WITH THE ALMOST CERTAIN KNOWLEDGE THAT THE GERMANS HAVE LEFT HUGE STORES OF EXPLOSIVES WITH TIME FUSES TO DETONATE THEM. THEY MAY GO OFF TODAY, TOMORROW, OR NOT FOR A WEEK. THEY MAY BE ANYWHERE.

SO MANY BUILDINGS AND HOUSES HAVE BEEN KNOCKED TO PIECES THAT A HABITABLE PLACE IS AT A PREMIUM.

THE GERMANS MOVED EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD OUT OF A BELT SOME 3,000 YARDS WIDE EXTENDING FROM THE WATERFRONT BACK INTO TOWN BEFORE THEY LEFT. THEY WERE ABLE TO WORK UNOBSERVED WITHIN THAT BELT FOR SEVERAL DAYS AND THERE IS NOBODY MORE FIENDISHLY INGENIOUS AT PLANTING MINES THAN A GERMAN.

HJ937PEW

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BY RELMAN MORIN

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN NAPLES, OCT 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A MIGHTY PAEAN OF THANKSGIVING ROSE FROM THE CHURCHES OF NAPLES TODAY AS THE CITY'S INHABITANTS CELEBRATED THEIR FIRST SUNDAY OF FREEDOM FROM FASCISM AND DELIVERANCE FROM THE GERMAN ARMY.

CHURCH BELLS TOLLED FROM DAWN UNTIL NOON AND SACRED MUSIC FILLED THE AIR.

MORE THAN 200 PERSONS DIED IN SAVAGE STREET FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMANS, OFFICIAL REPORTS SHOWED, AND UNTOLD NUMBERS WERE KILLED AS HOSTAGES OR FOR APPEARING ON THE STREETS NEAR NAZI SOLDIERS.

CAPT.FAUSTO CIULINI OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR OCCUPIED TERRITORIES (AMG) WHO LIVES AT 6144 KENNETH ST., CHICAGO, ILL., ESTIMATED THAT 500 CIVILIANS HAD BEEN HOSPITALIZED FOR BATTLE WOUNDS.

NEITHER THE WATER NOR THE ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS ARE WORKING YET AND BECAUSE OF GERMAN LOOTING AS WELL AS DESTRUCTION OF WAREHOUSES THE FOOD SHORTAGE IS BECOMING CRITICAL.

AN AMG OFFICIAL SAID THE GERMANS BURNED ENOUGH FOODSTUFFS TO FEED THE PEOPLE FOR THREE DAYS.

IN ONE OF THOSE FORTUNATE ACCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED SEVERAL TIMES IN SICILY, AMG WORKERS FOUND ABOUT 300 TONS OF UNMILLED WHEAT STORED IN

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AN UNTOUCHED WAREHOUSE. WITHOUT POWER TO MILL IT, THE ARMY NOW IS TRYING TO DEVISE SOME MEANS OF HOOKING PORTABLE GENERATORS TO A NAPLES MILL.

I WENT THROUGH THE TENEMENT DISTRICT AROUND VIA SANTA ROSA AND FOUND THE PEOPLE PUTTING WASHTUBS AND EVERY CONCEIVABLE TYPE OF RECEPTACLE IN THE NARROW WINDING ALLEYS TO TRY TO CATCH RAINWATER TO DRINK. THE MAJORITY WERE SHIVERING IN THEIR TATTERED GARMENTS.

AS USUAL THERE IS A BLACK MARKET OPERATING IN NAPLES AND IT'S A GOLDMINE FOR THE INEVITABLE FOOD PROFITEERS. ONE RESTAURANT SERVED STEAK AND LOBSTER COURSES FOR DINNER YESTERDAY, BUT THE BILL FOR THE WHOLE MEAL WITH ALL THE TRIMMINGS RAN TO NEARLY $30. FISH IS SELLING ON THE AVERAGE OF $1 A POUND AND MEAT IS SLIGHTLY HIGHER.

MOST WORKERS ARE TRYING TO LIVE ON A FEW POTATOES DAILY AND WHATEVER GRAPES AND APPLES THEY CAN FIND IN THE SUBURBS.

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I WATCHED SOME MEN IN A SMALL BOAT FISHING WITH NETS ALONG THE QUAYS, BUT THEY WEREN'T AFTER FISH. THEY WERE SALVAGING SMALL ARMS, PISTOLS AND RIFLES THROWN THERE WHEN THE GERMANS ORDERED THEM SURRENDERED.

IF THESE PEOPLE CAN GET ARMS, THERE WILL BE A SIZEABLE GUERILLA ARMY OPERATING BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES BEFORE ANOTHER WEEK PASSES.

UNAIDED THEY HAVE ALREADY FERRETED OUT AND DELIVERED TO THE ALLIES MORE THAN 100 GERMANS, WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF FIFTH COLUMNISTS.

XB1150PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 4-(AP)-ALLIED OPERATIONS IN ITALY REPRESENT A NEW HIGH IN COOPERATION BETWEEN LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES, U.S.NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX DECLARED YESTERDAY, BUT HE WARNED AGAINST OVER-OPTIMISM AS A RESULT OF THE SUCCESSES THUS FAR ACHIEVED.

"WE ARE STILL ONLY ATTACKING OUTPOSTS AND HAVE NOT YET ASSAULTED THE FORTRESS OF EUROPE," KNOX SAID IN AN ADDRESS TO WAR CORRESPONDENTS AFTER WATCHING PART OF THE BATTLE OF NAPLES FROM A DESTROYER.

HE DECLARED THAT ARMY LEADERS HAD EXPRESSED HIGH SATISFACTION WITH THE SUPPORT GIVEN THEIR FORCES IN ITALY BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN WARSHIPS OFFSHORE. NAVAL GUNNERY WAS SO ACCURATE KNOX DECLARED, THAT IN ONE INSTANCE A GERMAN MACHINEGUN NEST WAS KNOCKED OUT AT 10-MILE RANGE.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE "COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES," KNOX SAID:

"THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION HAS COME INTO ITS OWN BECAUSE IT IS BASED ON THE MAXIMUM USE OF ALL THREE SERVICES."

KNOX CONFERRED WITH GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK AND OTHER ALLIED LEADER DURING HIS VISIT TO THIS THEATER. HE TRAVELLED BY AIR AS WELL AS IN BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH WARSHIPS AND VISITED THE LAND FRONT.

MK714AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 4-(AP)-THE WORLD SERIES FEVER HIT THE AMERICAN ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA HARD TODAY--SO HARD THAT LT. JAMES A. BURCHARD, FORMER SPORTS WRITER FOR THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM NOW A REPORTER FOR THE STARS AND STRIPES, TORE OFF SOME NOSTALGIC VERSE FOR THE TROOPS. THIS IS WHAT HE WROTE:

-BATTER UP-

THE AIR MAN CLIMBS INTO HIS SHIP AND SPEEDS TOWARDS AXIS LAND
HE DROPPED HIS LOAD OF CALLING CARDS WITH COOL AND PRACTICED HAND.
BUT AS THE BOMBS CRASHED FAR BELOW ON RAILROADS, GUNS AND TANKS

THE AIRMAN'S THOUGHTS ARE FAR AWAY; HE'S DOPING OUT THE YANKS.

-DASH-

A SAILOR ON AN LST (CQ) IS BLASTED OFF THE DECK
HE FLOPPED INTO THE WATER FROM A TWISTED FLAMING WRECK.
THIS DOUGHTY TAR WENT UNDER TWICE; YES, HE WAS DAMNED NEAR DROWNED
HE MURMURED AS HE SLID BELOW "WILL CHANDLER TAKE THE MOUND?"

-DASH-

THE GRIMY DOUGHBOY CRAWLS ALONG A HILLSIDE RAKED BY SHELLS
BIG JERRY GUNS HAVE MADE HIS WORLD THE HOTTEST OF ALL HELLS
BUT, AS HE RACES TO THE CHARGE, WHAT DOES THIS DOUGHBOY DO?
HE HOLLERS AT A BUDDY "50 LIRE ON ST. LOO."

-DASH-

NOW EVEN IN THE GERMAN LINES WHERE ARYAN BLOOD RUNS PURER
THE WEHRMACHT TALKS OF BASEBALL AND JUST IGNORES THEIR FUEHRER.
THE CARDS TO THEM ARE STRICTLY GREEK, BUT STATES IF THAT BE TRUE
"HEIL ANYONE WHO BEAT THE YANKS. IT'S MORE THAN WE CAN DO."

MK526AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT. 4--(AP)--THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS CONFERRED UPON LT. COL. JOSEPH B. PHILLIPS, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, FOR EFFICIENT WORK IN ORGANIZING PRESS COVERAGE IN THIS REGION DURING AND SINCE THE LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA LAST NOVEMBER.

PHILLIPS, FORMER MANAGING EDITOR OF NEWS WEEK AND LONG A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS, WAS DECORATED BY MAJ. GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

APR NORGAARDS 01130 CCC 725A

ALGIERS, OCT. 4-(AP)-THE NORTH AFRICAN EDITION OF "STARS AND STRIPES", ARMY NEWSPAPER, CARRIES AN INTERVIEW WITH JOHN L.LEWIS UNDER A WASHINGTON DATELINE IN WHICH THE WRITER, SGT.JOHN WILLIG, SAYS "LEWIS KNOWS HE IS PROBABLY THE MOST-HATED MAN IN THE COUNTRY AMONG THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS OVERSEAS AND ESPECIALLY IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER."

LAST JUNE THE SAME EDITION OF "STARS AND STRIPES" PUBLISHED A SURVEY OF COMMENTS OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ON THE STRIKES BACK HOME, ESPECIALLY THE COAL MINE WALKOUT, AND SAID: "ALMOST 90 PER CENT OF THE MEN URGED DRASTIC GOVERNMENT ACTION AGAINST THE STRIKE LEADERS AS WELL AS AGAINST THE STRIKERS THEMSELVES."

WILLIG, IN HIS STORY ABOUT THE LEWIS INTERVIEW, SAID THE MINE UNION LEADER GAVE THESE POINTS AS THE MINERS' SIDE OF THE COAL WAGE CONTROVERSY, WITHOUT, HOWEVER, PERMITTING DIRECT QUOTES.

"THE MINE WORKERS WERE NOT ENGAGED IN A STRIKE.

"THE WAGE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MINE WORKERS AND OPERATORS HAD ENDED.

"THE OPERATORS REFUSED TO GIVE A CONTRACT CARRYING PORTAL-TO-PORTAL TRAVEL TIME PAY, SUCH AS IS GIVEN IN METAL MINES, BY RAILROADS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

"SINCE WAGE CONTRACTS WERE NOT RENEWED TO THE SATISFACTION OF

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THE MINERS THERE WAS NOTHING LEFT FOR THEM TO DO BUT TO CEASE WORK."

WILLIG, ADDED, "THAT'S LEWIS' VERSION--A VERSION WHICH INCIDENTALLY DOES NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE CONSISTENT LEWIS SNUBBING OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD, THE GOVERNMENT AGENCY SET UP TO HANDLE SUCH MATTERS."

THE ARTICLE SAID AT THE OUTSET THAT THE UMW CHIEFTAIN HAD DECLINED TO SAY "ANYTHING WHICH CAN BE ENCLOSED IN QUOTATION MARKS FOR THE STARS AND STRIPES," BUT ADDED THAT "YOU CAN NOT SPEND AN HOUR OR EVEN 15 MINUTES WITH LEWIS WITHOUT FORMING SOME DEFINITE OPINIONS ABOUT ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MEN IN AMERICA TODAY WHETHER YOU CONSIDER HIM THE CHAMPION OF LABOR'S RIGHTS OR THE MOST DANGEROUS SABOTEUR OF AMERICA'S WAR EFFORT."

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WILLIG SAID LEWIS WAS "SORRY THE SOLDIERS FEEL THAT WAY ABOUT THE MINERS" FOR HE FELT IT REFLECTED "IGNORANCE OF THE MINERS' PROBLEMS AND HAZARDS AND A FAILURE TO UNDERSTAND THE HARDSHIPS FACING THE MINERS LIVING ON PRE-WAR WAGES IN A RISING WAR-PRICE ECONOMY.

"AS FOR HIS OWN REACTION TO THE SOLDIERS' DISLIKE, HE SHOWED NO PARTICULAR WORRY OR CONCERN. RATHER, HE SEEMED TO TAKE IT AS A MATTER OF COURSE WITH THE UNRUFFLED AIR OF A MARTYR FACING THE LIONS AND UNBELIEVERS IN SOME ROMAN AMPHITHEATER."

THE STARS AND STRIPES CORRESPONDENT SAID THE MINERS' UNION BOSS MAINTAINED THAT HE HATED STRIKES, PREFERRING PEACEFUL SETTLEMENTS "BUT COME HELL HIGH WATER OR THE WAR, THE MINE WORKERS AND THEIR WELFARE APPEAR TO COME FIRST WITH HIM."

RQ638PEW

ALGIERS, OCT 4-(AP)-ADMIRAL ANDRE LEMONNIER, FRENCH NAVAL CHIEF OF STAFF, SAID TODAY THAT THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FRENCH NAVY WHO ARE WITHOUT SHIPS ARE EAGER TO FIGHT "AND ARE READY TO TAKE OVER" UNITS OF THE ITALIAN FLEET "SHOULD THE OCCASION ARISE."

THE ADMIRAL ADMITTED THAT THE QUESTION OF USING ITALIAN WARSHIPS WAS A DIPLOMATIC ONE, BUT SAID THAT FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF ACHIEVING MAXIMUM ALLIED NAVAL STRENGTH ITALIAN SHIPS NOW IN ALLIED HANDS "SHOULD NOT BE LEFT UNMANNED."

XB1104PEW

ADD ALLIED H.Q. S.W. PAC. (SCHEDLER) IX DAMAGED

IN ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE ENEMY'S BARGE TRAFFIC--THIS ONE AT SIO IN THE NEW GUINEA THEATER--ALLIED LIGHT NAVAL UNITS, PROBABLY P-T BOATS, DESTROYED THREE MORE OF THE CRAFT AND INFLICTED "MANY CASUALTIES AMONG ENEMY TROOPS ON SHORE."

THESE MAY HAVE BEEN JAPANESE FORCES ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE ENVELOPMENT AFTER THE CAPTURE OF FINSCHHAFEN AND THE FRESH ALLIED ADVANCES ALONG THE RAMU VALLEY, WHICH TOGETHER HAVE PLACED A SQUEEZE ON ENEMY POSITIONS ALONG THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA.

THE JAPANESE ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE FROM VILA WAS HAMPERED FURTHER BY AN ATTACK BY AMERICAN FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS ON SUPPLY AND TROOP CENTERS IN THE AREA, WHILE AT BOUGAINVILLE ON THE NORTH BIG LIBERATORS REAPED NEW DESTRUCTION ON THE OFTEN RAIDED KAHILI AIRDROME.

FROM 30 TO 40 ENEMY INTERCEPTORS TRIED TO HEAD OFF THE ASSAULT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, BUT THE BOMBERS' FIGHTER ESCORT ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE AND SHOT DOWN FOUR OF THE JAPANESE PLANES. ONE U.S. FIGHTER IS MISSING.

THE ENEMY RETALIATED WITH TWO DAYLIGHT RAIDS BY DIVE-BOMBERS AGAINST VELLA LAVELLA ON OCT.1, AND AN EVENING ATTACK THE SAME DAY

AGAINST THE MUNDA AIRFIELD ON NEW GEORGIA.

AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BROUGHT DOWN FIVE OF THE VELLA LAVELLA RAIDERS. THE JAPANESE DROPPED A NUMBER OF BOMBS AT MUNDA, BUT THE COMMUNIQUE SAID NO ONE WAS HURT AND NOTHING DAMAGED.

ENEMY PLANES SIMILARLY ATTACKED FINSCHHAFEN IN SMALL FORCE. THE R ULTS OF THE BOMBING WERE NOT REPORTED.

WITH THE LATEST PHASE OF THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN VIRTUALLY CONDED, WORD THAT SOMETHING NEW XXX ETC. PICKING UP SECOND PGH ST NIGHT LEAD, WHICH MAY BE USED AS SEPARATE IF DESIRED). #

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT. 4-(AP)-U.S. NAVY SECRETARY KNOX SAID

OCT 5 1943

IGHT IN AN INTERVIEW OFFICIALLY RELAYED TO RIO DE JANEIRO FROM

IFE THAT THE ALLIED NAVIES HAD "MADE POSSIBLE THE SUCCESS AT S ERNO AND PLAYED A FULL PART IN THE FALL OF NAPLES."

KNOX, WHO STOPPED AT RECIFE ON HIS WAY HOME FROM A TOUR THE EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN THEATERS, PREDICTED THAT "IT IS GOING TO BE A HARD PULL TO VICTORY IN ITALY."

"WE HAVE HARDLY BEGUN TO KNOCK AT EUROPE'S DOOR, SINCE WE HAVE TAKEN JUST A FEW OUTPOSTS -- OUR GREATEST ATTEMPT WILL COME WHEN WE STRIKE ACROSS THE CHANNEL AGAINST THE ENEMY'S HOMELAND," SAID KNOX, WHO WITH LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK HAD WITNESSED THE FALL OF NAPLES.

KNOX SAID THAT THE ALLIED FORCES LANDING AT SALERNO WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO HOLD THEIR GROUND WITHOUT THE ACCURATE AND RAPID FIRE OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH DESTROYERS WHICH POUNDED THE ENEMY'S TANKS AND ARTILLERY.

KNOX SAID THAT THE NEW TACTICS EMPLOYED IN THOSE OPERATIONS WOULD AID FUTURE AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS.

OCT 5 1943

AS FOR THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC, THE NAVY SECRETARY SAID "THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE WON THE FIRST ROUND WITH THE (AXIS) SUBS, BUT THE OCEAN WAR IS NOT WON YET. MORE SUBS SHOULD BE EXPECTED IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH ATLANTIC."

IT WAS KNOX'S SECOND VISIT TO BRAZIL IN LESS THAN A YEAR.

UN

HE INSPECTED SHORE FACILITIES OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COMMAND OF VICE ADMIRAL JONAS H. INGRAM.

SW--REW DIEHLS 1812 SERIES--750P

OTTAWA, OCT. 4 -(AP)- FLIGHT OFFICER CALVIN WATSON, SON OF O. W. WATSON OF 2610 EAST MONTLAKE PLACE, SEATTLE, WASH., WAS LISTED

AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TODAY.

CP 7 GEB 832P

OTTAWA, OCT. 4 -(AP)- TWO NEW YORK MEN WERE INCLUDED IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TODAY.

THEY WERE SGT. GEORGE MARTIN L'HOMMEDIEU (CAPS L'H) , [redacted] WIDOW LIVES SEA CLIFF (TOWER APTS.), LONG ISLAND, REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, AND [redacted] SGT. RICHARD BYRNE HONEYCOMBE, SON OF MRS. J. G. [redacted] OF [redacted] 35 ORANGE STREET, BROOKLYN, WHO WAS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED [redacted] ING, BUT NOW IS OFFICIALLY PRESUMED DEAD.

[redacted] 7 GEB 830P

OCT 5 1943

OTTAWA, OCT 4-(AP)-THE LABOR DEPARTMENT ORDERED SERVICEMEN TODAY TO M[redacted]E FREIGHT ON HALIFAX WHARVES, WHERE HANDLERS HAVE GONE ON STRIKE, AN[redacted]APPEALED TO THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION (AFL) T[redacted]ALT A "SYMPATHY STRIKE" AMONG STEVEDORES.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR THAT CANADIAN TROOPS HAD BEEN CALLED ON TO REPLACE STRIKING WORKERS, ALTHOUGH SOLDIERS HAVE SERVED AS SECURITY GUARDS DURING STRIKES.

THE ORDER WAS SENT FROM OTTAWA WHEN WORD WAS RECEIVED THAT 400 MEMBERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT

30.24 9075

HANDLERS AND STATION EMPLOYES (AFL) HAD VOTED NOT TO END A STRIKE WHICH STARTED SATURDAY.

A FEW HOURS LATER THE DEPARTMENT RECEIVED WORD THAT 100 STEVEDORES HAD REFUSED TO HANDLE FREIGHT WHICH THE TROOPS HAD REMOVED FROM FREIGHT CARS. THE SERVICEMEN WERE ASSIGNED TO REMOVING GOODS FROM FREIGHT CARS TO THE DOCKS, WHENCE STEVEDORES LOAD IT INTO SHIPS.

PLANS FOR USING THE ARMED FORCES TO KEEP FREIGHT MOVING WERE COMPLETED DURING THE WEEK-END AND LABOR MINISTER MITCHELL IN A TELEGRAM TO FRANK H.HALL OF MONTREAL, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BROTHERHOOD LAST NIGHT WARNED THAT UNLESS THE MEN RETURNED TO WORK BY 8A.M. TODAY "ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE TO HANDLE ALL PERISHABLE SHIPMENTS."

THE STRIKE WAS CALLED SATURDAY OVER DISSATISFACTION WITH A NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD DECISION INCREASING THE BASIC WAGES FOR THE MEN FROM 52 TO 56 CENTS AN HOUR. THE MEN MAINTAINED THE INCREASE WAS INSUFFICIENT.

IN THEIR APPLICATION TO THE BOARD THE FREIGHT HANDLERS HAD ASKED A NEW RATE OF 75 CENTS AN HOUR FOR DAY WORK AND 85 CENTS FOR NIGHT. AT PRESENT THEY RECEIVE A 10-CENT DIFFERENTIAL FOR NIGHT WORK WHICH IS CONTINUED UNDER A BOARD DECISION BRINGING THE NEW NIGHT RATE TO 66 CENTS.

XB1141PEW

(NY) AN EAST COAST PORT, OCT 4-(AP)-THE "TANKER CHAMPIONSHIP OF WORLD WAR II" WAS CLAIMED TODAY FOR ONE OF NORWAY'S TANKER FLEET.

THE NORWEGIAN SHIPPING AND TRADE MISSION SAID THE TANKER, UNIDENTIFIED FOR SECURITY REASONS, HAD CROSSED THE ATLANTIC 45 TIMES DURING THE FOUR YEARS OF WAR, TRANSPORTING 100 MILLION GALLONS OF GASOLINE--ENOUGH TO FUEL 1,000 FOUR-MOTORED BOMBERS FOR 100 BOMBING MISSIONS TO BERLIN.

THE SHIP, WHICH SOMETIMES SAILED WITHOUT CONVOY PROTECTION, ONCE

HAD PART OF HER BOW BLOWN OFF BY A MINE IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. ANOTHER TIME SHE RESCUED AMERICAN SEAMEN WHO HAD SPENT 22 DAYS ON A RAFT.

"OTHERWISE," THE CAPTAIN SAID, "NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE HAPPENED."

XB1058PEW

UNDATED WHITE RUSSIA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 5 1943

WHITE RUSSIA, SCENE OF BITTER FIGHTING BETWEEN GERMAN FORCES AND RUSSIANS DRIVING ON VITEBSK, ORSHA AND MOGILEV, IS REGARDED BY MANY AUTHORITIES INCLUDING BAEDEKER'S LA RUSSIE TO HAVE DRIVED ITS NAME FROM THE WHITE SMOCKS, BAST SHOES WITH WHITE LEGGINGS AND WHITE HOMESPUN COATS WORN BY THE PEASANTS, ALTHOUGH AUTHORITIES DIFFER AS TO ITS ORIGIN.

SOME TRACE THE TERM TO THE MUSCOVITE RUSSIANS WHO WERE CALLED "WHITE" IN THE SENSE OF FREE WHEN THEY WERE RESCUED FROM THE TARTARS.

STILL ANOTHER THEORY IS THAT THE INHABITANTS OF THE AREA WERE CALLED WHITE TO DISTINGUISH THEM FROM THE "BLACK RUSSIANS," WHO WORE DARK CLOTHING.

THE WHITE RUSSIANS ARE CONSIDERED BY SOME AUTHORITIES TO BE THE PUREST OF THE THREE GREAT SLAV DIVISIONS. THEY HAVE BROWN OR LIGHT BROWN HAIR WITH A REDDISH TINGE, AND BROWN EYES.

JR1138PEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

- - -

THE BALKANS ARE BOILING WITH REPORTS THAT GERMANY IS SEEKING A SEPARATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA, AND THAT MOSCOW IS CONSIDERING THE IDEA.

THESE AND OTHER RECENT STORIES ALONG A SIMILAR LINE UNDOUBTEDLY WERE INSPIRED BY BERLIN. THEY PERHAPS WERE PUT OUT PARTLY AS FEELERS, BUT CERTAINLY WITH THE HOPE OF CREATING DISTRUST AMONG THE ALLIES.

ALONG WITH THIS, HITLER HAS ORDERED HIS COMMANDERS TO HOLD A "BLOOD WALL" ACROSS NORTHERN ITALY AND TO "DEFEND 'FORTRESS EUROPE' TO THE LAST DROP OF BLOOD." A GERMAN COMMENTATOR HANDS OUT THE WORD THAT THIS IS A "GUARANTY THAT THE NAZI ARMIES IN FORTRESS EUROPE WILL BE ABLE TO HOLD THEIR POSITIONS MANY YEARS, IF NECESSARY, UNTIL THE ALLIES ARE CONVINCED THE WAR IS FUTILE."

THE INTENT OF THIS IS OBVIOUS--TO IMPLANT IN THE MINDS OF THE ALLIES THE THOUGHT THAT, AFTER ALL, IT MIGHT BE BETTER TO MAKE PEACE NOW THAN TO LET THE WAR DRAG ON INTERMINABLY. THERE'S NO DOUBT THE FUEHRER KNOWS HE'S BEATEN AND WANTS TO GET OUT OF THE WAR ON THE BEST TERMS POSSIBLE, THOUGH BERLIN NOISILY CONTINUES TO DENY IT HAS ANY IDEA OF SURRENDER.

WELL, WOULD RUSSIA MAKE A SEPARATE PEACE WITH GERMANY?

ALL THE INDICATIONS THUS FAR HAVE BEEN THAT SHE HAS NO INTENTION WHATSOEVER OF DOING SO. HOWEVER, ONE DOESN'T NEED A TELESCOPE TO SEE THAT, WITH ONE OF THE GREATEST CRISES OF THE WAR NOW BEING STAGED ALONG THE DNIEPER, MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS MIGHT ALTER RUSSIA'S MIND.

MOSCOW'S CALL FOR THE WESTERN ALLIES TO OPEN A SECOND FRONT IN FRANCE HAS BEEN REPEATED ALMOST DAILY AS THE GERMAN RETREAT HAS CONTINUED. THE RUSSIANS HAVE KEPT INSISTING THAT THE APPOINTED HOUR FOR THAT FRONT WAS AT HAND WHILE HITLER WAS ON THE DEFENSIVE. THEY HAVE SAID THEY NEEDED THIS AID BECAUSE OF THE STRAIN THEY THEMSELVES WERE UNDER. CONTINUED INABILITY TO OPEN THAT FRONT MIGHT RESULT IN THE SOVIET TAKING INDEPENDENT ACTION AS REGARDS GERMANY.

30.24-90.77

THIS AND OTHER MILITARY AND POLITICAL SITUATIONS CONTINUE TO EMPHASIZE THE URGENCY OF THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE AMONG REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIED BIG THREE--BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES. THERE ARE VITAL DIFFERENCESNOF VIEWPOINT TO BE RECONCILED IF THE VICTORY WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS ASSUREDLY ARE WINNING ON THE BATTLE-FIELDS ISN'T TO BE NULLIFIED BY CLASHES AMONG THEMSELVES.

THE CHIEF TASK OF THESE THREE PARAMOUNT WORLD POWERS IS, OF COURSE, TO REACH COMMON GROUND BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION ON THE ONE HAND AND THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PARTNERSHIP ON THE OTHER. SINCE THIS INVOLVES GREAT AND DELICATE ISSUES, IT'S MOST ENCOURAGING THAT THEY ARE TO BE ATTACKED SHORTLY IN CONFERENCE BY SUCH VASTLY EXPERIENCED STATESMEN AS OUR OWN SECRETARY OF STATE HULL, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLITOV OF RUSSIA.

THESE THREE WILL PIONEER THE WAY FOR GREATER COOPERATION BOTH IN WARFARE AND IN POST-WAR PLANS. THIS DONE, IT'S EXPECTED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WILL GET TOGETHER IN A PARLEY WHICH LITERALLY MAY DETERMINE THE COURSE OF AFFAIRS FOR DECADES.

THE WAY THINGS LOOK NOW, ALL THREE POWERS ARE ANXIOUS FOR A FRIENDLY ADJUSTMENT OF THE PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE BEEN TROUBLING THEM. IN THIS CONNECTION THE WEEK-END PRODUCED AN EVENT WHICH TURKEY INTERPRETS AS A FRIENDLY GESTURE TOWARDS THE WESTERN ALLIES.

I REFER TO THE MANIFESTO ISSUED BY THE PATRIOTIC FRONT OF BULGARIA," CALLING ON THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE AND ARMY TO BREAK WITH THE GERMANS AND TO COLLABORATE WITH OTHER BALKAN NATIONS AND AMERICA, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA ON THE BASIS OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER. ISTANBUL BELIEVES THIS MANIFESTO WAS INSPIRED BY RUSSIA, AND THIS BEING SO IT IS A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT BECAUSE THE SOVIET REGARDS THE BALKANS AS ITS SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND HERETOFORE HAS APPEARED TO FROWN ON ANY ANGLO-AMERICAN INTRUSION, SUCH AS INVASION. THE GESTURE SEEMS TO MEAN THAT MOSCOW DOESN'T INTEND TO EXCLUDE BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FROM BALKAN AFFAIRS.

THUS THE THREE-POWER CONFERENCE BIDS FAIR TO MEET IN A FAVORABLE ATMOSPHERE. ONCE SUCH DIFFICULT ISSUES AS THAT OF THE "SECOND FRONT" AND THE BALKANS CAN BE IRONED OUT, WE MAY BE ABLE TO GET AN ANSWER WHETHER RUSSIA WILL GRANT THE ALLIES AIR BASES IN SIBERIA FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN.

JJ902AEW

NAZIS STIFFEN IN ITALY, BUT ALLIES GAIN; BERLIN CLAIMS CAPTURE OF ISLE OF KOS; FRANKFORT BOMBED 2D TIME IN A DAY

OCT 6 1943

FOE'S RESISTANCE MOUNTS SHARPLY ON ITALIAN FRONT

KENNEDY

Nazis Use 75,000 Troops Against American and British Forces.

TWO AIRFIELDS TAKEN

Fifth Army Occupies Important Air Bases North of Naples.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 5.—(AP) The American Fifth and the British Eighth armies pushed ahead toward the battle of Rome today against a [illegible] resisting German force officially estimated tonight to contain from four to five divisions.

(Such a force presumably would number from 60,000 to 75,000 men.)

On the Italian west coast the Americans, supported by British armor, were methodically wiping out Nazi pockets of resistance left to impede their progress a short distance north of Naples.

Eighth Army Advances

On the Adriatic coast Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's army, aided by new landings from the sea at Termoli, was going ahead more rapidly in the direction of Pescara, where the main lateral road from Rome joins with the coastal road.

In the central sector the Americans drove into Montesarchio in the mountains southwest of Benevento in extension of a flanking movement designed to threaten any stand the Germans may attempt to make on the banks of the Volturno river 20— [illegible] s north of Naples.

[illegible] airfields Seized

The [illegible] ce north of Naples, while not [illegible] eat in distance covered, has nevertheless resulted in the occupation of two of the most important airfields in southern Italy, Pomigliano D'Arco and Capodichino, it was announced today.

The former is eight miles northeast of Naples and adjacent to it is the Alfa Romey aircraft and engine works, which is a self-contained town where 12,000 persons lived and worked until last May. Capodichino is three miles outside Naples. Both fields have been used by the Germans, especially for troop-carrying transport planes.

In extensive operations yesterday the North African Air forces not only backed up the ground forces by hammering at the enemy in the front area and dealing blows at the rear area of communications as far away as Pisa and Bolzano near the Brenner pass, but they also aided in the battle of the Dodecanese by striking at fields in Greece which the Germans have been using for operations against Coo.

Other [illegible] bers from the Middle

East also attacked air fields in Greece, and R.A.F. Beaufighters of that command went at enemy formations and vehicles on the island of Coo with cannon fire.

Corsica Liberated

Gen. Henri Giraud tonight formally announced the liberation of Corsica, issuing an order of the day to troops participating in the success and declaring it was a prelude to tomorrow's victory in France.

Corsica gives the Allies a new potential air base closer to vital targets in eastern Germany than any yet taken in Italy, and within fighter range of southern France and the Genoa and Leghorn regions.

(The German command acknowledged Tuesday that Corsica had been completely evacuated by German troops after destruction of all militarily important establishments.)

From the airmen's point of view that all land operations consist of a "battle for airfields," the Allied gains since the start of the Italian campaign have been extremely effective, as they have brought Allied air striking power ever nearer vital Axis targets which up to now have been almost inaccessible.

Among the wrecked planes found on the Pomigliano airfield was one which had been ready to take off with a German colonel and his staff in command of the areas as the Allies approached. According to Italian caribinieri, the party was just about to board the plane when Allied fighters swooped down machine-gunning and set it afire. Many other wrecked German craft and their crews were found on both airfields.

On the Adriatic coast, Gen. Montgomery's vanguard was reported only 40 miles from the important coastal city of Fescara, which is at the eastern end of a main lateral road running south westward across Italy to Rome. There were indications that the Germans were throwing reinforcements into Gen. Montgomery's path.

The line marking territory now in Allied hands runs from a point a little north of Naples to Montesarchio, thence to a point 10 miles east of Benevento, and from there almost due north to the Adriatic coast.

85 Miles from Rome

(Radio France in Algiers reported that an Allied spearhead was within 85 miles of Rome at one point and that the Germans were falling back steadily toward the capital. This was not borne out by any official announcement.)

In both coastal areas the Germans left pockets of resistance orchards and other places ing natural shelter, and thes being wiped out one by one. Nazis continued to make as demolitions as possible.

As American patrols fanned out north and east of Naples without finding indication that the enemy intends to make a serious stand short of the Volturno river, the work of reconstruction in the great port itself progressed rapidly.

Water Brought to Naples

Water and some food had been transported by truck to alleviate the hardships of the population. The people were clearing debris from the streets and assisting in the removal of German-laid mines.

Allied air forces, out in full force again as the skies cleared, battered the enemy behind the front lines and smashed important communications points farther northward on the peninsula.

The attack on Greece was a new indication of the enormous new strength of the Northwestern African Air force—that it not only could wage a relentless offensive in Italy but also could lunge out to take German pressure off the British defenders of Coo.

To achieve this, the airfields around Athens and at Argos in the Peloponnesus were attacked. The Nazis, who once ruled the air of that region with such deadly effectiveness, did not send up a single fighter to ward off the Allied attack.

OCT 6 1943

FLYERS WIDEN THEIR ATTACKS AGAINST NAZIS

GALLAGHER

Fifth Army Captures Two Big Airports in Push North of Naples.

BRITISH GAIN ON ADRIATIC

But German Defenses Stiffen—Four or Five Divisions Brace Along Line.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Powerful Northeast African air armadas—some flying from Italian bases—in a thundering two-ply attack hammered Nazi airfields in Greece and blocked the German reinforcement raid into Italy by smashing bridges in the Brenner Pass rail city of Bolzano, it was announced today.

On the land in Italy, American troops who crossed the Calore River drove nine miles southwest of Benevento yesterday to seize Montesarchio on the lateral road to Naples. It is a strong point in the mountains.

Two of the most important airfields in southern Italy—Pomigliano and Capodichino—have been occupied by the Fifth Army in its drive north of Naples, headquarters announced. Romigliano is about eight miles northeast of Naples.

Reinforcements were poured into British-held Termoli on the Adriatic. Eighth Army troops have pushed more than ten miles north of Termoli and now stand but forty miles from Pescara, it was announced. Pescara is at the Adriatic end of the main lateral road running eastward from Rome.

However, four to five German divisions along a line from coast to coast in Italy are putting up increased resistance to the Fifth and Eighth Army advances, it was stated officially today.

In Support of Kos.

Liberators and Mitchells pounded at air bases in Greece, supporting the British defense of Kos in the Dodecanese, with the Mitchells making the attack from new bases in Italy itself. It was the first attack on Greece from this theater.

The Brenner Pass feed line from Germany was again blocked by Flying Fortresses that destroyed railroad yards and bridges at Bolzano, over the Isarco River.

The double blows on Italy and Greece were a new indication of the strength of the Northwest African Air Force, now able to lunge out to take German pressure off Kos in the Middle East.

Liberators in Attacks.

American Liberators, newly arrived from the Middle East, bombarded the Menidi airfields, north of Athens, in mighty blows to defend invaded Kos, while Mitchells showered fragmentation bombs on the airfields at Argos, in the Peloponnesus.

Flying Fortresses atttacked the railroad yards entering the Brenner Pass at Bolzano.

Other Flying Fortresses crashed down explosives on the railroad junction at Pisa, nearly 170 miles above Rome, and planes of the strategic air force battered other towns to aid the Allied ground troops.

Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's great air force striking into Greece for the first time sought to whittle down German air strength by walloping key airfields. The Mitchells caught a large number of German planes on the ground at Argos, and started many fires, destroying buildings. The raid from the west caught the Germans by surprise, and no fighters and only light German anti-aircraft fire were encountered. P-38s escorted the Mitchells, and all returned safely.

Menidi Airfield Hit.

At the Menidi Airfield near Athens, four hangars were demolished, and a number of grounded aircraft set afire by the Liberators. They met no enemy defender planes.

The heaviest air opposition of the day was met by the Fortresses over Bolzano. They shot down four out of twenty attacking Nazi fighters. Unescorted Fortresses plastered Pisa's rail and road junctions at will.

Marauders continued to smash at communications nearer the battle area, hitting an overpass at Mignano, north of Naples, the Isernia road defiles forty-five miles north of Naples, and the road junction town of Terracina along the Gulf of Gaeta.

Other planes patrolled the roads between Naples and Rome, and pilots reported the Germans were keeping their heads down. They met no fighters.

NAZIS ADMIT TROOPS HAVE QUIT CORSICA

OCT 6 1943

Berlin Reports Evacuation as Operational Success With Arms Saved.

GIRAUD HAILS THE VICTORS

Island Seen as New Invasion Springboard Either Toward France or Italy.

OCT 6 1943

Algiers, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Corsica has been completely liberated by French troops twenty days after they landed on the strategic island, a special French communique signed by Gen. Henri Giraud announced today. A new potential base for invasion thus came into Allied hands.

"Regular troops and Moroccan Goums rivaled each other in enthusiasm and ardor in giving insurgent patriots the aid which they long awaited," the bulletin declared. Allied losses were light, and war booty was considerable, it added.

[Berlin acknowledged evacuation of Corsica, but said all military equipment had been removed.]

In an order of the day Gen. Giraud declared: "The Commander in Chief extends warmest felicitations and most profound thanks to all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers who went to the aid of Corsican patriots who had arisen against the enemy. He bows in pride for those who have fallen for our ideal of France free and generous. Today's success preludes tomorrow's victory.

"Soldiers of the land, sea and air, you have made the first step toward Europe. You have shown the enemy what you can do. I thank you.

"Forward to victory!"

German remnants who had been unable to get away from Corsica were rounded up today by French troops, Goums, and American Rangers.

The French Committee of National Liberation ordered flags displayed tomorrow throughout the French empire in celebration of the victory. It voted to send a message of gratitude and confidence to the island patriots, French land, sea and air forces and their leaders who participated in the battle. A salvo from Algiers' guns will be fired tomorrow to salute the victory.

Nazis Announce Evacuation.

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The Germans acknowledged today the evacuation of Corsica—picturing it as a semi-victory and "operative masterpiece"—but that strategic island was firmly in Allied hands, a possible invasion springboard into southern France or the northern Italian coast.

Corsica will give the Allies additional and easy-range bases for bombing the Germans at Nice, Genoa, La Spezia and Leghorn in one-hour jaunts. This birthplace of the conqueror Napoleon also is a potential base for amphibious operations. The island, 112 miles long and 52 wide, is about 110 miles from the French coast and 50 miles from Italy.

Berlin declared the last German troops were evacuated to the Italian mainland Sunday night to "help in defending the European southern flank."

"Thus," said the broadcast, "a troop movement has been concluded which as an operative masterpiece is only paralleled by the German divisions crossing the Strait of Messina."

GERMANS ASSERT KOS IS OCCUPIED

OCT 6 1943

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The German High Command declared today that the Island of Kos in the Dodecanese "was occupied" and 3,100 Italian and British troops captured, but that "operations to clear the island from the last dispersed enemy troops are going on."

The Allied communique issued at Cairo said simply that British troops still were fighting the Nazis, but without stating how the battle fared on this second largest island of the Dodecanese off western Turkey.

Of the prisoners reported taken by the Nazis, 2,500 were Italians and 600 British, and forty guns, twenty-two airplanes, and one vessel were captured, said the German communique.

British Beaufighters struck at Nazi troops and transports, Cairo announced, to aid the defenders of the rugged island. Allied air power in Northwest Africa and in Italy reached out yesterday to hammer Nazi airfields in Greece in another blow against German invasion strength.

Meanwhile in another sector of the Balkans, Yugoslav naval units, joining the liberation campaign to wrest the Dalmatian coast from the Germans, have captured the island of Lofinj, fifty miles southeast of the Italian naval base of Pola in the Adriatic, a Yugoslav communique said today.

The island is along the coast where the Germans and insurgent forces have been battling for the ports of Susak and Split. The communique said the Montenegrin town of Prijepolje also had been captured by patriots.

NAZIS REPORT COO'S SEIZURE

Turk Sources Hint Allies Also Have Lost Neighboring Isle Of Lero

OCT 6 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 5—The Germans announced today that their forces occupying the island of Coo in the Dodecanese had broken the backbone of Allied resistance there, but the Allied high command said that fighting was continuing.

A Reuters dispatch from Ankara said press reports from southern Turkey suggested that the Germans had now fully reoccupied Coo and the neighboring island of Lero, also recently won by the Allies, as well.

The northwest African and Middle East air forces, meanwhile, joined together to hammer Nazi air bases in Greece to aid the beleaguered Allied garrison on the island by attacking German air power supporting the Nazi land operations which began on the island October 3. Advices from Cairo said the Germans had landed several thousand soldiers on the island.

Spaatz' First Balkan Blow

It was the first time that the arm Maj. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz has built into the world's second most important air force had struck from the west at the Balkans, where the Germans have been rapidly building up their air strength.

Today's Middle East communique disclosed that Allied bombers there had bombed the Nazi's Menidi Tatoi airfield near Athens. Fires and explosions were seen in six hangars and twelve aircraft on the ground were left afire. No Allied planes were lost.

[The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by Reuters, quoted a DNB dispatch as saying that United

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States four-engined bombers were engaged over Greece by German fighter planes Tuesday and that seven of the American bombers were shot down.

Capture Of British Claimed

The Germans claimed the operations on Coo had ended with the breaking of "enemy resistance" and "the island was occupied." They also claimed the capture of the 600-man British garrison in addition to 2,500 troops of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who had delivered the island into Allied hands September 22.

The Nazis added that they had taken forty guns, twenty-two aircraft and one vessel.

Allied Sources Silent

Saying only that fighting on the little island, twenty-three miles long and six miles wide, off the coast of Turkey, continued, the Allied Middle East communique gave no indication of the trend of the battle.

RAF Beaufighters, it added, on offensive patrol in the area attacked enemy trucks and personnel on the island with cannon fire.

A delayed dispatch from Istanbul said hard fighting was still going on throughout the island. It added that some British officers had taken refuge in Turkey, suggesting that the position was unfavorable.

R. A. F. Pounds Frankfort In Night Attack on Reich

Second Raid in Twelve Hours Leaves City Aflame—Ludwigshafen Also Hit—Only 12 Planes Missing.

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Roaring over the blasted German city of Frankfort less than twelve hours after American Flying Fortresses delivered a precision blow there, Royal Air Force heavy bombers last night dumped another load upon that war-production center, while a smaller fleet of night bombers struck Ludwigshafen.

The bomber fleet ranged over much of the Rhineland during the night, delivering the main attack on Frankfort—exceeding 500 tons—and a force of Lancasters made a subordinate raid on Ludwigshafen, which, with its twin city of Mannheim across the river, has been blasted fifty-nine times previously.

Nazis Admit Severe Damage.

Berlin acknowledged today that last night's raid on Frankort was severe.

The broadcast said that Offenbach, five miles east of Frankfort, also was heavily hit in the night and mentioned the Saar as another raided district.

The R. A. F. split its force between two targets, using the strategy of confusion against the harried German defenses. Ludwigshafen and Mannheim are two of Germany's most important industrial cities and between them have a population of more than 400,000. I. G. Farbenindustrie Chemical Works is situated in Ludwigshafen and most of its industries are concerned chiefly with the production of chemicals.

Canadian pilots who participated in the mass night attack said that the fires left by the Frankfort pounding could be seen 300 miles away. They reported little opposition, which they attributed to the disorganization caused by the Americans daylight attack.

From all of these operations, which included Mosquito attacks on other objectives in northwest Germany, twelve airplanes failed to return.

The attack on Frankfort, city of more than half a million and the site of many motor, chemical and rubber tire works, was the R. A. F.'s first substantial raid there, and the eighteenth major Allied attack in a little more than a fortnight. Returning bomber crews reported that large fires were eating through sections of the city.

Forts Hit Plane Plant.

The R. A. F. overnight foray followed a day of great activity by American heavy bombers, during which the aircraft factory at Frankfort was attacked and seventy-five German planes were shot down.

The American assault on Frankfort was carried out by a strong formation of Flying Fortresses, which also struck at other targets in western Germany and at the Nazi air base at St. Dizier in France. American Liberators simultaneously engaged in operations over the North Sea.

Six Nazi Industrial Cities Hit by R. A. F. Bombers

Frankfurt Smashed in Heaviest Raid, Ludwigshaven and Mannheim Pounded.

LONDON, Oct. 5 — (AP) Strong forces of R.A.F. bombers punched at least six German industrial cities last night in a fourth successive night of furious aerial onslaughter and left the big city of Frankfurt torn and shaken by its second raid in 12 hours, and its heaviest of the war.

Frankfurt and Ludwigshaven were the only cities specifically mentioned in the official British report of the night's operation, which also spoke of the Rhineland in general, but the sorely beset Nazis in a communique filled in the details: They acknowledged heavy destruction to Frankfurt and said Mannheim (Ludwigshaven's twin city), Worms, Offenbach and Saarlautern were also raided by "terror" 'bombers.

Follows Daylight Raid

More than 500 tons of high explosives were unloaded on Frankfurt, motor, chemical and rubber city of half a millon persons, which, in the daylight preceding the R. A.F. attack, was subjected to a precision bombing by American Fortresses, which aimed at the city's important airplane works.

A secondary force of Lancester bombers hit Ludwigshaven, across the Rhine from Mannheim and site of the I. G. Farbenindustrie chemical plant—the world's largest — stretching for three miles along the river. As terminus of Rhine navigation the twin cities constitute the largest inland port in Europe.

Frankfurt is located on the main only a few miles northeast of its confluence with the Rhine, while Ludwigshaven is about 50 miles due south. Offenbach lies five miles east of Frankfurt and Worms is another Rhine port about 20 miles north of Ludwigshaven.

Saarlautern is located close to Saarbrucken, capital of the Saar mining and steel region and has been bombed before simultaneously with raids on Saarbrucken.

12 Bombers Lost

Twelve British planes were lost from all of last night's operations, which included Mosquito attacks on objectives in northwest Germany. Together with losses for raids on the three previous nights, the average loss for the R.A.F. stands at only 12 per night.

It was the 60th raid on Ludwigshaven and the 38th on Frankfurt. Both cities are between 400 and 500 miles by bomber flight from Britain and by assigning them as targets for the night the R.A.F. again sought to confuse the Germans as to where the big blow would land.

Keeping up their around-the-clock assault, Allied fighters and fighter bombers also struck Nazi targets in France and the low countries by daylight. They were credited with destroying four German fighters, shooting up a number of locomotives, barges and an oil refinery near Ghent, Belgium, and smashing grounded enemy planes. Six Allied planes were missing from these operations.

Strategy Confuses Nazis

The R.A.F.'s tactics of hitting more than one place at the same time apparently is baffling the Germans as to where the main blows will be struck, thus dispersing defenses and reducing raiding losses.

A Lancaster pilot said that as the R.A.F. bombers approached a huge belt of searchlights stretched for miles—beams shooting up from Mainz, Darnstadt, Mannheim, Wiesbaden and Frankfurt.

The German fighters near Frankfurt, one R.A.F. pilot said, waited until the raid had been in progress for some time before laying a flare path and "seemed to be trying to catch the bombers going out rather than going in."

The Air ministry said that a terrific explosion reported by fliers over Kassel Oct. 3, now was known to have been caused by a direct hit on an ammunition dump which covered an area at least 1,000 yards long and 450 yards wide.

Some Typhoons penetrated the Paris area and shot down two Junkers-88s south of the city and two Fieseler Storch army cooperation planes.

YANK CARRIER PLAYS CHIEF ROLE IN RAID

Planes From Her Deck Score Bomb Hits On Number Of Vessels

3 Aircraft Shot Down By Flak; Foe Loses 2; German Navy Hides

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 5—Units of Britain's American-reinforced home fleet, in a fresh dare to the Germans' surface navy, swept close to Norway yesterday and United States carrier planes dealt a hard blow to enemy shipping, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The mixed battle force, which included an American carrier and other United States warships, struck in the Bodoe area on Norway's rugged coast seventy miles above the Arctic Circle. The American aircraft scored bomb hits on a number of vessels, including an 8,000-ton tanker.

Foray Made In "Leads"

The Admiralty communique said the foray was made in "leads," a term to denote waters between the mainland and a fringe of islands, indicating that the British and American warships swept into Vestfjorden between the Lofoten islands and Bodoe.

This would place the ships within a few hours' steaming time of the reported hideout of the Nazi battleship Tirpitz in Altenfjord, near Narvik, and as many minutes' flying time from German-controlled air bases.

Three planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire and these represented the only loss to the Allied fleet. Some of the members of the plane crews were believed to have been captured.

2 Nazis Shot Down

Despite the location of the attack, the only defense the Germans were reported to have put up for the merchantmen was by two Nazi airplanes. These apparently arrived after the action was over and tried to shadow the fleet. Both were shot down by the carrier's brood.

British Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser was commander of the Allied naval force.

The British home fleet frequently has "trailed its coat" in far northern waters, seeking to taunt the Tirpitz into coming out, but as far as is known this is the first time an Allied fleet has penetrated in force so close to land there and hit enemy shipping a solid blow.

SERB NAVAL UNITS SEIZE ADRIATIC ISLE

Free Yugoslav Radio Reports Capture Of Lussino, Off Dalmatia

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 5—Yugoslav naval units, joining in the campaign of the People's Liberation Army to wrest the Dalmatian coast from the Nazis, have captured the island of Lussino, strategically located fifty miles southeast of the Italian naval base of Pola, a communique broadcast today by the Free Yugoslav radio announced.

The broadcast, recorded here by Reuters, said the Partisan naval units participated in a two-day fight to capture the Italian island and took 258 German officers and men prisoners. [Reuters first reported the island to be Lofinj, but later corrected it to Losinj, which is the same as Lussino.] The London Yugoslav Government, which is not connected with the liberation army, was unable to verify the capture of the island.

Direct Threat To Pola

Lussino, one of a string of islands lying along the Yugoslav coast, poses a direct threat to Pola, the Italian northeast Adriatic base ninety miles due south of Trieste.

Capture of the town of Prijepolje, on the River Lim in Montenegro, also was reported in the communique.

As these Yugoslav patriot advances were made against the Axis, the rivalry between Gen. Draja Mihailovic and the Montenegrin leader, Josip Broz, popularly known as "Tito," was highlighted with a charge issued here by the latter's supporters that General Mihailovic was collaborating with the Germans.

Credit Given To Tito

A group calling itself "the Association of Yugoslav Journalists in London" issued a statement asserting that all the present fighting against the Nazis in Yugoslavia is being waged by the People's Liberation army under Tito.

The group charged that "General Mihailovic's detachments still collaborate with the Germans and (Croat) Ustachis."

Asserting that there was no connection between the Tito and Mihailovic armies, the journalists asserted that Mihailovic, King Peter's war minister, deserves no credit for any victories thus far attained.

Mihailovic Accused

The statement gave point to stories that Tito, in radio broadcasts, has accused Mihailovic of playing both sides in the war. It followed a statement by a Zurich correspondent of a Stockholm newspaper that Mihailovic had stated that troops under his command would not be led into battle until the Allies landed in Yugoslavia.

In their statement the Yugoslav journalists said the People's Liberation movement had an army with 5,000 officers and a central *Vece*, or anti-Fascist council, headed by Dr. Ivan Ribar, former Speaker of the Yugoslav Parliament. They asserted that the *Vece* represents equally the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes of all classes and religious groups.

The army has eleven generals

and it is asserted that British and American officers have been assigned to do liaison work with it.

Recently the German radio claimed that a mysterious "Major William Jones" was doing a Lawrence of Arabia feat in Yugoslavia.

ALLIED FLEET HITS FOE IN NORSE SEAS

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—A British home fleet force, including a United States carrier and other ships, has struck a hard blow at enemy merchant shipping in Norwegian waters, the Admiralty announced tonight.

Preliminary reports from the operation, carried out early yesterday, said that planes from the American carrier scored bomb hits on a large number of enemy ships, including an 8,000-ton tanker.

Germans Report New Big-Scale Attacks by Reds

Russian Assaults in Kuban Thwarted, Berlin Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Despite heavy autumnal rains, which Moscow dispatches said were bogging down the Red Army offensive along the 750-mile eastern front, the Germans today reported a resumption of large-scale Soviet attacks in the Kuban bridgehead in the Caucasus and the eruption of "violent fighting" at the mouth of the Pripet River and west of Smolensk.

The German communique asserted that Soviet attempts at a breakthrough in the Kuban were thwarted and that "enemy local attacks" at several points of the northern sector of the eastern front were "frustrated."

The burst of activity in the critical Smolensk-Kiev sector was "still going on at present," the Germans said.

The Russians themselves, however, announced only "engagements of local importance" in the White Russian region except for a few fierce but isolated tank battles in which Red Army troops were said to have forced another river passage near Gomel, killed nearly 4,000 Germans and captured three towns.

Nazi Assaults Reported.

(Dispatches direct from Moscow said the Germans were counterattacking and Red Star, Soviet Army newspaper, in a leading editorial took cognizance of the German assaults, saying, "The repulse of these counterattacks is one of the most necessary undertakings for furthering our successful offensive."

(Red Star did not specify where the big German counterattacks were coming from but it can be assumed they are taking place throughout the entire central front.)

Rains Help Slow Reds.

Enemy resistance appeared to have stiffened both in White Russia and along the Dnieper River wall in the Ukraine, but there was every indication both in the Moscow war bulletin and dispatches from the front that heavy rains were playing their part in slowing down Soviet operations, especially in the bog-infested White Russian terrain.

Russian warplanes, however, took to the air yesterday to pound the last German remnants fleeing from the Western Caucasus to the Crimea. They sank six barges carrying troops and war supplies, destroyed more than 100 trucks and armored vehicles and dispersed ground troop concentrations, the Soviet bulletin said.

A Berlin broadcast admitted the abandonment of Staro-Tamanskaya, virtually the last German base on the Taman Peninsula opposite the Crimea.

Take Advantage of Lull.

While bad weather and fierce Nazi resistance had slowed the Red Army for the first time since the capture of Orel, the lull gave the Russian command an opportunity of preparing for the next big phase—a tremendous drive across the Dnieper aimed at clearing the Ukraine of enemy positions west to the borders of Bessarabia. Men and material already were being massed for this expected operation.

Soviet gains in the Gomel sector of White Russia came when a company of automatic riflemen crossed a river near Gomel—probably the Sozh northeast of the city—and routed the enemy to open a path for stronger Russian forces, the Russian communique said. On the same sector seven desperate counter drives were beaten off with 3,000 Germans left dead on the field of battle.

Battering at the approaches to Vitebsk, north of Gomel, Red Army spearheads captured three towns, killed 300 Germans and successfully held off a series of counterattacks both there and near Mogilev, midway between Gomel and Vitebsk.

RUSSIANS DRIVE NEARER VITEBSK

Other Sectors Quiet, Only Guerrilla Fighting Reported by Reds.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 6—(AP) Keeping its initiative in White Russia alive despite mud and the Germans, the Red army yesterday overran 46 populated places in the Vitebsk sector and pushed to within 30 miles of that Nazi stronghold which is itself 110 miles from the Latvian frontier, the Moscow radio announced early today.

In the midnight communique, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, the Russians mentioned only guerrilla activities south of Gomel.

Berlin nervously indicated that the Russians were moving troops at both ends of the front—around Lake Ilmen, far to the north, and at the southern end of the line just north of the Sea of Azov.

Kolishki Captured

In the Vitebsk advance, Kolishki, 30 miles east of the city, was among the points captured. Speaking of this action the communique said: "The Germans launched several counterattacks, but were thrown back."

The war bulletin listed more than 1,150 Germans killed in two engagements near Vitebsk and Gomel.

There was a fresh hint in the communique's announcement that four enemy troop-laden landing barges had been sunk by aircraft of the Soviet Black sea fleet that the Germans were pulling out of their slim foothold on the Taman peninsula, or even withdrawing some forces from the Crimea.

Reporting on air activity, the communique said that fliers of one unit silenced 16 artillery batteries, destroyed 70 trucks with war supplies and dispersed about a battalion of German infantry.

Declaring that Red army troops in the Gomel area of the front had captured an important line, the communique detailed that the Germans were frustrated in five local attacks designed to restore the position.

53 Nazi Tanks Disabled

On Monday, the communique said, Russian troops on all fronts destroyed or disabled 53 German tanks, while 48 enemy planes were brought down in air combat or by anti-aircraft fire.

The Moscow radio also announced that Soviet planes Monday night raided Rogachev, 61 miles northwest of Gomel and blasted two points, Vasilevka and Melitopol, on a rail line leading from the Crimea. Melitopol is 70 miles north of the narrow neck of the Crimean peninsula, and Vasilevka is 40 miles north of Melitopol.

Moscow dispatches said that strong German counterattacks were increasing over wide sectors, but it was not clear whether this Nazi action and current rains had caused the Soviet drive to stop, or whether it had been ended first by Soviet design, with the German counter-attacks coming as a result.

In any case, there were indications that the Red army might be using the relative lull in preparation for a smashing resumption of its assault to carry it across the great Dnieper river along which the front is now stabilized.

Russian Front Quiet

For the second day in succession the Moscow communique reported relative inactivity. The advance on Vitebsk was made in "local engagements," said the bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor, and elsewhere there were only "active reconnaissance operations and artillery duels."

Both Berlin and Moscow discussed the halt of the Soviet offensive. The leading editorial in the Moscow army newspaper Red Star took cognizance of the German counterattacks today, saying that a repulse of them "is one of the most necessary undertakings for furthering our successful offensive." Red Star said that the German counter-attacks were aimed especially at the base of large wedges which the Russians have driven into the enemy.

Berlin indicated that the German "withdrawal" had been halted on the Dnieper line, and that a stand may now be made there. The Nazi military commentator Capt. Ludwig Sertorius said that "the German command has obviously decided upon the Dnieper line as a general line for the end of the disengaging movements."

Soviet Attacks Resumed.

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The Germans reported today a resumption of large-scale Soviet attacks in the Kuban bridgehead in the Caucasus and the eruption of violent fighting at the mouth of the Pripet River and west of Smolensk.

The German communique asserted that Soviet attempts at a break-through in the Kuban were thwarted.

The burst of activity in the critical Smolensk-Kiev sector was still going on at present, the Germans said.

CIVIL WAR HELD NEAR IN FRANCE

Nazis Issue Warning as Patriot Units Grow.

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—A new flare-up of resistance by thousands of Frenchmen against both their German conquerors and Pierre Laval's Nazi directed government has brought a grim warning from the Vichy radio that France is on the verge of civil war.

The admonition was included in an appeal against sabotage broadcast shortly after announcement of the execution of fifty-two Frenchmen for "terrorist acts." The executions coincided with reports of the destruction by French patriots of three power stations at Chalons-sur-Saone, Germelles and Le Creusot—all serving the German armament industry—with damage which the Algiers radio said was "comparable to the breaching of the Mohne and Eder dams" by the Royal Air Force.

The French flare-up was accompanied by a warning to the Dutch by Arthur Seyss Inquart, German commissioner for the Netherlands, that if attacks against Dutch Nazis did not cease, the Netherlands food supplies would be cut off.

New outbreaks of sabotage also were reported in Rumania.

French spokesmen in London said that sabotage in France was no longer sporadic but thorough and systematic, in Brittany.

It was estimated here that between 150,000 and 200,000 Frenchmen are fully organized for resistance against the Germans, in addition to another 200,000 in hiding to escape deportation orders.

Laval was reported to be making frantic efforts to break up the opposition with heavy repressive measures—including an increasing number of death sentences—and by speeding up deportations to Germany.

"Daily in every town it is increasingly common to see men being dragged from their homes and hustled through the streets in handcuffs to be bundled into German-bound trains," a French spokesman said.

In case of an Allied landing in France the Germans are planning to nominate a gauleiter in Paris and a number of German officers to assist the prefect and plan to arrest all French officers and disarm the militia, the British radio reported today, quoting the French clandestine station, Honeur et Patrie.

"All these measures are intended to paralyze French resistance," said the British station. "The French clandestine station broadcast a series of methods which will enable the French to take counter-measures, CBS picked up the British broadcast.

Cunningham Named First British Sea Lord To Succeed Pound

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, often called the greatest British admiral since Nelson, today became first British sea lord, succeeding Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, who resigned because of ill health.

The appointment of the commander of British naval forces in the Mediterranean was announced last night after Admiral Pound, who has been at the Royal Masonic Hospital since September 20 and was reported seriously ill, stepped down from the position he has held since the start of the war.

Prime Minister Churchill said in a letter to Sir Dudley that the Italian fleet had surrendered at Malta, raising anew the question of the status of the fleet.

Moved to Designated Points.

Viscount Cranborne told the House of Lords flatly September 24 that the Italian fleet did not surrender, but merely had moved to designated points under the terms of the Italian armistice, and that the fleet's future was being discussed.

King Victor Emmanuel said in a broadcast Sunday that the fleet still was flying its own colors and was sailing in the Mediterranean in the fight against the Germans.

It was not announced last night whether Sir Andrew would continue as active commander in the Mediterranean, which has been the scene of his greatest exploits both during the World War and the present war.

He was serving as deputy chief of the British naval staff when he was named to the Mediterranean command and took the assignment with a sigh of relief, telling friends that "I never was any damned good at office work, anyhow."

Strict Disciplinarian

Sir Andrew, who is 59, is known as a strict disciplinarian and has a reputation throughout the British Navy for his powerful voice.

Sir Dudley had been called the "father" of Britain's present strategy of aggressive action. He saw action as commander of H. M. S. Colossus in the Battle of Jutland and was in command of the Mediterranean Fleet in 1935 when war with Italy loomed over the Ethiopian situation. He has been close to Mr. Churchill and was present at the conference when the Atlantic Charter was drawn. He is one of two living naval officers to hold the British Order of Merit.

Mr. Churchill expressed regret at Sir Dudley's resignation at a time "when control of the Mediterranean is within our grasp."

Red Officers in Balkans.

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Radio Vichy asserted today that Russian staff officers have arrived in the Balkans to organize guerrillas and other partisan groups fighting the Germans.

"The Allies will invade the Balkans in the very near future," said the Vichy broadcast, recorded here by Reuters.

A group calling itself the Association of Yugoslav Journalists in London asserted that all the present fighting against the Nazis in Yugoslavia is being waged by the People's Liberation Army under the Montenegrin insurgent, Josip Broz, popularly known as Tito, while Gen. Draja Mihailovic's detachments still collaborate with the Germans and the (Croat) Ustachis.

A statement given out by the association contended that there was no connection between the two armies.

The journalists asserted that Gen. Mihailovic deserves no credit for any victories thus far.

CELEBRATION IN MOSCOW

LONDON, Oct. 5—(AP) Ceremonies will be held in Moscow to celebrate the anniversary of the occupation of Berlin Oct. 9, 1760, by Russian and Austrian troops, the Moscow radio announced tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor. That occupation of Berlin occurred in the Seven Years' war.

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Greeks Lose Submarine

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Loss of the Greek submarine Katsonis, which has been operating with the Allied fleet, was announced by the Commander in Chief of the Royal Hellenic Navy in a communique today.

Nazis Say U-Boats Sank Eight Ships

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio asserted today that German submarines had sunk a destroyer and seven merchant ships totaling 59,000 tons in attacks on Allied convoys in the Mediterranean.

The broadcast failed, however, to specify the period covered by the claims, thus making any comparison with Allied admissions of shipping losses impossible.

Dutch Sub Sinks Transport

London, Oct. [illegible] (AP)—[illegible] Netherlands submarine Dolfijn has sunk a 9,000-ton enemy transport and destroyed two German transport barges in the Mediterranean, the Netherlands Admiralty announced today.

Smuts Arrives in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, has arrived in Britain for consultations with the Dominions Office. While here he will serve as a member of the war cabinet.

DIPLOMATS BURN PAPERS, FEARING RAID ON VATICAN

LONDON, Oct. 5—(AP) Diplomats accredited to the Vatican are burning confidential papers in fear that the Germans will violate Papal territory when abandoning Rome, The Daily Mail said in a dispatch from Madrid.

The story added that even Luigi Cardinal Maglione, papal secretary of state, was destroying documents which would disclose the identity of persons in Germany who have kept the Pope informed of Nazi steps against the church.

British General Escapes Camp

London, Oct. 5 (AP)—Maj. Gen. H. B. Klopper, British commander at Tobruk, who was captured in the fall of that city in June, 1942, has escaped and reached Allied lines after a 150-mile trek through enemy territory, Reuters said today in a Cairo dispatch. He escaped from Sulmona, seventy-five miles east of Rome.

Daughter Of British Earl Reported Missing

London, Oct. 5 (AP)—Lady Diana Worthington, daughter of the Earl of Feversham, was reported missing from her home, Weston Manor, Olney, Buckinghamshire, early today, and police later dragged the River Ouse in a search that produced no results by tonight.

Lady Diana was married to William Greville Worthington in 1927. They have three children.

U. S. Aerial Gunner Bags 12 Fighters In European Area

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London, Oct. 5 (AP)—Sergt. Donald W. Crossley, 25, highest scoring United States aerial gunner in the European war today, now has twelve German fighters destroyed to his credit, the headquarters of the European theater of operations, United States Army, announced today.

Crossley formerly worked at the Follansbee Steel Company, Follansbee, W. Va. His mother, Mrs. Bessie Van Horn, lives at Wellsburg, W. Va., while his wife, Mrs. Myra N. Crossley, lives at Atlanta, Georgia.

He was a tailgunner on the Fortress Brass Rail Boys when he raised his bag to an even dozen with the knockout of an FW-190 on a recent raid.

CORRESPONDENT INJURED IN LONDON AUTO MISHAP

LONDON, Oct. 5—(AP) William Smith White, 37, Associated Press correspondent, suffered a fractured left arm and bruises tonight when he was struck by a British Army car while crossing the street in front of a U. S. Army mess in London's west end.

The correspondent was treated at an American Army hospital where he will remain a few days.

White joined the Austin, Tex., Associated Pres bureau in 1927, going from there to the Dallas, Houston and Washington bureaus.

From 1940 until his transfer to London, he wrote a nightly roundup of the war.

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Aviator Swings From Plane To Release Bomb

A United States Bomber Base in England, Oct. 5 (AP)—When Owen G. Smith, of Norman, Okla., was a boy he wondered how it felt to be a circus acrobat hanging from a high trapeze. Now he knows.

Only a minute or so after his Fortress dropped its bomb load in the Frankfurt raid yesterday, Sergt. Robert Rose, 22, Cleveland, Ohio, saw a bomb dangling from the bomb bay.

He told Smith. The 27-year-old lieutenant donned his parachute and suspended himself from the bomb-bay catwalk, 23,000 feet up. His oxygen ran out and he suffered frost bite on one hand, but he kept at it until the bomb fell clear.

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DANISH POLICEMEN FLEE TO SWEDEN

COLBURN

Stockholm, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Danish policemen are fleeing to Sweden along with thousands of Jews to escape arrest by the Germans.

Danish reports said today that the Gestapo and SS forces have begun a roundup of the policemen, many of whom had refused to aid the Nazis in their hunt for saboteurs.

Twenty Danish policemen in full uniform reached Sweden today in one boat. Another boatload was reported sunk by German gunfire, the seven occupants being drowned.

One policeman said that he helped to free three accused saboteurs from prison before fleeing.

The number of refugees, which included 3,000 Jews, mounted steadily as saboteurs of Danes reached Sweden. Sixteen Copenhagen journalists escaped rather than submit to German censorship.

Eyewitness accounts said scenes of confusion were many along the Danish coast as hundreds of Danes tried to elude Gestapo guards and find fishermen who would help them to escape. Some fishermen carried scores to Sweden without charge but others were reported demanding as much as $1,000.

Some refugees reaching Sweden said that Einar Dessau, Jewish philanthropist and owner of the Obe company, large beer export firm, had ended his life with poison. He was one of those interned since the Germans established their military dictatorship over Denmark on August 29.

Prof. Harold Bohr joined his famous Nobel Prize-winning brother [illegible]s Bohr, who reached Swed[illegible]ral days ago.

Martial Law Reported in South After Revolt.

OCT 6 1943

Stockholm, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Martial law is in effect in several districts of southern Hungary, Budapest reports to the Swedish press said today. A dispatch to Svenska Dagbladet said that many troop trains were sent to southern Hungary after outbreaks of sabotage and partisan fighting.

NAZI RAIDS IN NORWAY

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5 — (AP) Nazi police have raided the homes of two Quisling cabinet members in Norway, indicating increased tension within the government, advices reaching the Norwegian legation from Oslo said tonight.

Nais Slay 19 Dutch Students

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5 (AP).—Nineteen Dutch students have been executed in Holland, the Berlin correspondent of the "Social Demokraten" reported today. He said they were put to death under a martial-law decree on charges of slaying a German officer and several prominent Nazis in recent months.

Stockholm, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Germans are making "mass arrests" in the Vichy Government preparatory to taking over the Vichy administration, the Zurich correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said today, quoting a foreign diplomat arriving in Switzerland from France.

The arrests are being made mainly in the Vichy Ministries of Information, Foreign Affairs and Interior and the Germans are exercising the sharpest control over all communications with Vichy, the correspondent said the diplomat told him.

FIERCE BATTLE RAGES IN NORTH PART OF ITALY

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 5—(AP) Fierce fighting in northeastern Italy and Istria apparently continues to be one of the chief reasons Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces — recently estimated at 20 divisions — are unable to assist Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's hard pressed army in the south.

A dispatch tonight from the International Information bureau, a German propaganda agency, said that in three days fighting in the Trieste area alone a mixed force of Yugoslav partisans and Italians lost more than 1,100 dead and 1,300 captured.

German losses were not mentioned. The dispatch referred to the action as "clearing operations."

COUNTER-BLOWS BY NAZIS SLOW RUSSIAN DRIVE

GILMORE

Whole Front Is Affected and Rain Makes Red Task Harder.

FOE POUNDS AT BASES

OCT 6 1943

Soviet Troops Resume Big Operations in Kuban and Near Smolensk.

Moscow, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Battling against rain and greatly stiffened German resistance, the Red Army shouldered the burden today of solving the Nazis' growing counter-attacks over the long front.

Despite road conditions in White Russia and northward and the strengthened fighting of the Germans, the Red Army made some progress, capturing three settlements in the Vitebsk direction and improving its position in the Gomel and Mogilev areas.

It was the first day in three months, however, in which the communique used the phrase "local battles" to describe the operations. The Soviet Army newspaper, Red Star, in a leading editorial took cognizance of the German counter-attacks, saying: "The repulse of these counter-attacks is one of the most necessary undertakings for furthering our successful offensive."

Red Star said that the German attacks were especially aimed at the bases of large wedges which the Russians have driven into the enemy's front.

The army organ did not specify where the big German counter-attacks were coming from.

Naples Church Bells Peal Joy for Allies; Residents Battled in Streets Against Nazis

By RELMAN MORIN

With the Fifth Army in Naples, Oct. 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A mighty paean of thanksgiving rose from the churches of Naples today as the city's inhabitants celebrated their first Sunday of freedom from Fascism and deliverance from the German Army. Church bells tolled from dawn until noon and sacred music filled the air.

More than 200 persons died in savage street fighting against the Germans, official reports showed, and untold numbers were killed as hostages or for appearing on the streets near Nazi soldiers.

Capt. Fausto Ciulini of the Allied Military Government for Occupied Territories (AMG), who comes from Chicago, estimated that 500 civilians had been hospitalized for battle wounds.

Neither the water nor the electric power systems are working yet and because of German looting as well as destruction of warehouses the food shortage is becoming critical. An AMG official said the Germans burned enough foodstuffs to feed the people for three days.

In one of those fortunate accidents that occurred several times in Sicily, AMG workers found about 300 tons of unmilled wheat stored in an untouched warehouse. Without power to mill it, the Army now is trying to devise some means of hooking portable generators to a Naples mill.

Shiver in Tattered Garments.

I went through the tenement district around via Santa Rosa and found the people putting washtubs and every conceivable type of receptacle in the narrow winding alleys to try to catch rain water to drink. The majority were shivering in their tattered garments.

As usual, there is a black market operating in Naples and it's

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a gold mi[illegible]
[illegible]teers. One [illegible]
steak and lo[illegible]
ner yesterday, but the bill for whole meal, with all the trimmings, ran to nearly $30. Fish is selling on the average of $1 a pound and meat is slightly higher. Most workers are trying to live on a few potatoes daily and whatever grapes and apples they can find in the suburbs.

I watched some men in a small boat fishing with nets along the quays, but they weren't after fish. They were salvaging small arms, pistols and rifles thrown there when the Germans ordered them surrendered. If these people can get arms there will be a sizable guerilla army operating behind the German lines before another week passes.

Unaided they have already ferreted out and delivered to the Allies more than 100 Germans wearing civilian clothes, and a large number of fifth columnists.

Proud of City's Scars.

Although Naples is a stricken city, the Italians are fiercely proud of some of its scars.

"This is where we fought the Germans," they say, pointing to streets littered with the wreckage of armored cars, to shell-riddled buildings and splintered walls lining some of the most famous avenues.

Pitched battles raged through

Naples the last day and night before the Fifth Army took the city, the Italians declared. Unmistakable proof of their words is visible in widely scattered places.

Since last Monday horror has stalked the streets. An Italian naval captain told us that a few sailors and marines began fighting at that time when they noticed indubitable evidence that the Germans were preparing to withdraw. That was the day—although the Italians didn't know it then—that the British smashed German mountain defenses above Nocera and the Americans pressed toward Avellino, making German positions in Naples untenable.

The Italians had nothing but pistols and a few hand grenades, the captain said, when they started to fight.

"But whenever we killed a German we took his rifle and ammunition," he went on. "Within thirty-six hours we had plenty of small arms, some machine-guns and ten armored cars."

Then the real struggle began. The German garrison was forced to confine itself to an area of a few square blocks, and only patrols in armored cars could move elsewhere.

The Italians barricaded themselves in a number of the larger and sturdier buildings and fired every time they saw a German uniform. The Germans used 88 millimeter field guns and other artillery at point blank range trying to drive them out. Above the point of Santa Lucia there are whole buildings with the upper stories literally shot away as a result of this murderous struggle.

In an attempt to stem the rising tide of violence the Germans began shooting every Italian sailor and marine they found in uniform. All the bodies were brought back to the street where the marine building is located and were laid there, where the people could see them.

At the same time, the Italians told us, the Germans dragged more than 100 civilians—men, women and children—from their homes near the marine building, handcuffed them, riveted chains around their necks, and led them to the main square as hostages.

Shot in Reprisal.

For nearly two days the group stood there, unable to sit down, without food or water. They were unchained only when the Germans took some out to shoot them in reprisal for the killing of Nazis, we were told.

Throughout all this fires raged in many sections of the city, which was shaken by tremendous explosions as the Germans tried to destroy everything of possible military value.

In the area fully controlled by the Germans, the Italians said, Nazi soldiers ran amok, destroying objects of no conceivable military value apparently from sheer rage over losing Naples.

Civilians were machine-gunned if they so much as showed themselves at windows.

One of the Germans' last acts, we were told, was to machine-gun a breadline on the outskirts of the city.

"Then they took the bread," one Italian declared, "although they always seemed to have plenty of food."

Cathedral Untouched.

All the main hotels except the Park are either wrecked by fire or knocked to pieces by bombs and shells. The famous Ziteresa restaurant near Santa Lucia is unscathed. The Santa Lucia quarter is badly damaged, but the beautiful cathedral of San Francesco De Paolo stands as testimony of the accuracy of Allied bombers. It is untouched.

Across the square from the cathedral the palace has been hit several times. The roof also has been blown off the opera house and huge craters pit the whole area. The medieval Angevine Castle appears intact, while the well known Castel Sant' Elmo and Castel Well'ovo both are damaged.

The big Bank of Naples where tourists used to cash their travelers' checks is still standing, though the upper stories are riddled with bombs and shells.

The Naples railway station is burned out and all buildings, warehouses and stores lining the street that leads southward past the docks are completely ruined.

BADOGLIO LOOKS TO DEMOCRACY

In First Interview He Tells of Italy's Future.

Italian High Command Headquarters in Italy, Oct. 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A democratic Italy in which former Fascist leaders will have no place was pledged today by Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio in his first interview with Allied newspaper men.

The 72-year-old military leader, who took over the reins of the Italian Government at the request of King Victor Emmanuel when Benito Mussolini resigned July 25 told for the first time the details of the former dictator's fall from power.

Picturing the Duce as a craven person who was out-talked by Adolf Hitler at their last meeting July 19, Marshal Badoglio said that Mussolini was prepared to tell Hitler Italy could no longer continue the war but was unable to speak after listening to the Nazi leader's unbroken two-hour tirade.

Tells of Friendship.

After being placed under protective arrest, Marshal Badoglio said, Mussolini wrote him a note expressing appreciation for being saved from the fury of the people. He also said that Mussolini had declared that he wanted to devote his life to the Catholic Church.

Badoglio declared he would begin organization of a new government "as soon as practically possible."

"I am delighted that my country is on the right road again," he said. "Italy always has been a friend of America and Britain."

Fascism in Italy is dead, he said, declaring that at the end it "broke apart like a rotten apple." At the moment of Mussolini's fall not a single person even wore the regime's insignia, Marshal Badoglio added.

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Portugal Uses Flying Fortress

Lisbon, Oct. 5 (AP)—An American Flying Fortress, surrendered to Portuguese authorities after a forced landing in this neutral country, went aloft today bearing the Portuguese color and manned by a Portuguese crew.

Four Soldiers Trapped 60 Hours After Bomb Blows in Side of Ship

By WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 5 — (AP) Four American soldiers are alive today due to ingenuity and courage after having been trapped for 60 hours in a warship radio compartment surrounded by water after a bomb blew a huge gash in the ship's side.

The men had to stay in the cell, which was slowly filling with water, until the warship could reach drydock and allow them to be cut out.

The water poured into the compartments all around them and water dripped through the cracks in their safety door.

They did not know it, but if there had been an escape hatch they would have died because the compartment over their heads also was flooded and all in it were killed.

One telephone line was working from their cell to the bridge.

After many hours of effort, the men working on the brige managed to pump air down to the trapped men.

The ship reached port after 60 hours and the British rushed a coffer dam, which already had been built, on board, while they tried to get the warship into drydock.

Working in the coffer dam in a flooded marine compartment the men started drilling holes into the radio compartment.

The men were pulled out one by one and the next day all were back on duty.

Recommendations have been made that all four be cited.

EISENHOWER LAUDS CUNNINGHAM'S RISE

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Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, extended the well wishes and confidence of all the combatants in the Allied Mediterranean theater to Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Allied naval commander in that theater today on his appointment as First British Sea Lord. Gen. Eisenhower said:

"Admiral Cunningham goes to his new post with the complete confidence of every airman, soldier and sailor in this entire Allied command. His departure is a blow to us, but we are proud of him."

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Germans Warn Greeks.

Cairo, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The Germans have warned Greeks in the Heraklion and Hierapetra areas of Crete against assisting guerrilla bands which they said have brutally attacked German troops.

Leaflets dropped from Nazi planes exhorted peace - loving members of the population not to be seduced by Allied propaganda.

Greek guerrillas were said to have forced the Germans to withdraw to Velos during a battle at Portaria.

In an engagement in the Viannos - Hierapetra area, 150 Germans were reported killed. Several villages were ordered burned down by the Germans, and men of the villages are being held as hostages while the homeless women are going to Hierapetra, reports said.

Donald Nelson Visits War Plants in Cairo

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Oct. 5.—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board arrived today from England, where he inspected war plants. Mr. Nelson planned only a short visit here.

James M. Landis, newly designated director of economic operations in the Middle East, also reached Cairo.

2,000 Nazi 'Chutists Hit Coo, Turks Report

Istanbul, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Germans invaded the island of Coo in the Dodecanese with a combined parachutist and sea-borne attack, the newspaper *Le Journal D'Orient* said today, quoting reports from Bodrum.

Immediately after a sharp air attack, 2,000 parachute troops dropped on the island and they were quickly followed, in turn, by infantry from Rhodes, the account said.

The newspaper's report did not indicate how the battle was turning out, but said Italian forces on the island gave the British full support in the ensuing violent fighting.

R. A. F. Blasts Roads In Jap-held Burma

New Delhi, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Wellington bombers and Beaufighters heavily attacked yesterday the strategic Taungup pass road which connects the Irrawaddy Valley in Jap-occupied Burma with the coast south of Akyab, leaving fires which were visible fifty miles away, a communique said today. Military installations along the road were damaged.

Japs Lose Heavily, Flee Below Nanking

Chinese Guerrillas Operate Behind Lines

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 5.—Japanese forces on the Hsuancheng sector, 80 miles south of the former capital at Nanking, started a general retreat today after a night-long battle in which they suffered considerable casualties, dispatches from that East China front declared.

Chinese guerrillas operating behind enemy lines were busily interfering with the movement of troops and supplies, these dispatches added.

In other sectors between Hangchow and Nanking, the Chinese said they were engaging the Japanese invaders in fierce fighting.

The Japanese air force was out in strength yesterday, making heavy attacks on Kweiling, capital of Kwangsi Province, and Shiukwan, capital of Kwangtung. A large number of Chinese refugees at Shiukwan were subejcted to a concentrated rain of incendiary, delayed action and fragmentation bombs.

The Japanese continued their raids on Kienow, an important highway center in Northern Fukien Province.

NOW 60 MILES FROM JAP BASE IN NEW GUINEA

Americans Down 6 Planes In Fight With 50 Raiding Vella Lavella

More Barges Destroyed As Foe Seeks To Evacuate Vila Airdrome

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Wednesday*, Oct. 6—Australian forces moving northwest of Lae against Madang, New Guinea, have reached the headwaters of the Ramu valley, General MacArthur announced today in a communique.

The troops occupied Kaigulin village sixty miles south of Madang.

In the Solomons theater, the Japanese sent fifty planes against American-held Vella Lavella. Interceptors battled the raiders and downed at least six.

Flyers Sink Barges

In the central Solomons, where the Japanese are evacuating their garrison at Vila, Kolombangara, American fighter planes have destroyed four more barges and naval units, too. More than forty barges previously were wrecked by naval units off Choiseul and the total destroyed since the first of September exceeds 150.

Allied reconnaissance units bombed a 1,500-ton enemy cargo vessel near Cape St. George, New Ireland, and forced a smaller vessel aground near the Vitu islands in the northeast New Britain sector.

Headquarters, in a special release, reported receipt of congratulations by the American Government to Gen. Douglas MacArthur for the coordination, tactics and celerity exhibited in the New Guinea campaign. Since September 12, his troops have captured the air bases of Salamaua, Lae and Finschhafen.

Troops Cross Divide

In the inland drive against Madang, which is on Astrolabe bay northwest of captured Finschhafen, troops moving up the Markham valley crossed the divide into the Ramu valley. They drove Japanese from positions near Kaigulin before occupying the village.

Kaigulin is forty miles south of Bogadjim, Madang's defense outpost. The Australians moved on northwestward and battled with the Japanese near the village of Wampun.

One U. S. Plane Downed

In the Solomons, American torpedo and dive bombers struck at the Japanese barge depot of Hamberi cove on Kolombangara, starting large fires. The Japanese have been sneaking barges down, usually at night, from Choiseul, the staging point to which the Vila evacuees are sent for ultimate transfer to Bougainville.

In the new action against barges,

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the planes struck in daylight and the naval units at night.

The Japanese air raid on Vella Lavella, occuring at night, was aimed at American ground positions on the northwest coast and at the base of Barakoma. One defending Allied plane was shot down, but the pilot was saved.

Among the widespread air operations reported today was a raid by reconnoitering Catalinas on Pomelaa, nickel-mining center in Japanese hands on Dutch Celebes. This was the second Catalina strike at Pomelaa, which is more than 1,000 miles from Australia.

along the north coast of the island between Finschhafen and Madang. This force reached a point 100 miles from Lae and only forty miles from the northern coast below Madang.

Jap's Diary Quoted.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 5 (A. P.). —Komai and Tsukioka: These are names that won't be forgotten by men who fly for Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Komai and Tsukioka were the Japanese officers reported responsible for the beheading of a

Samurai code.

End Is Described.

"The prisoner is made to sit on the edge of a water-filled bomb crater. When I put myself in his place the hate engendered by this daily bombing yields to ordinary human feelings.

"The Tai Commander draws his favorite sword, the famous Osamune. First he touches the prisoner's neck lightly with the sword. Then he raises it overhead. His arm muscles bulge. The prisoner closes his eyes for a second and at once the sword sweeps down.

"Swish! It sounds at first like noise of cutting, but it is actually made by blood spurting from arteries. The body falls forward. Everybody steps forward as the head rolls on the ground.

"Dark blood gushed from the trunk. All is over. There lies the head like a white doll.

"I realize that the emotions I felt just now were not personal pity but manifestation of magnanimity that becomes a chivalrous Samurai."

Then, the diary continued, a medical man took the sword, rolled the American airman's body over on his back and slit the abdomen open with one sweep, commenting: "These thick-headed white bastards are thick-bellied too."

40 Jap Rescue Boats Wrecked

Barges Laden With Troops Meet Disaster Off Kolombangara.

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Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Retreat from the central Solomons has become an ordeal of cannon fire and disaster in the water at night for the Japanese.

For more than a month the self-powered steel and wooden barges with which the enemy is seeking to remove from nearly encircled Kolombangara Island a garrison, once estimated at 10,000 men, have been hunted down relentlessly by American patrol planes and torpedo boats. During September more than 100 were blasted from the water or wrecked ashore.

Forty Barges Ruined.

Now destroyers of Admiral William F. Halsey's command have sent the rescue craft and their packed cargoes of troops to wholesale destruction.

On the night of October 1-2 and again the following night Admiral Halsey's force intercepted whole flotillas of barges in Vella Gulf northwest of Kolombangara. More than forty of the barges were sunk or shattered, a communique disclosed today. Uncounted scores—perhaps hundreds—of Japanese soldiers were killed or wounded or cast helplessly into the dark sea.

At Admiral Halsey's headquarters a spokesman said that probably very few of the barges reached their destination on Choiseul Island, fifty miles to the north.

The only ground activity on the southwest Pacific front was reported from Allied troops moving northwestward along the Ramu River in interior New Guinea to envelop the Japan

young American airman under the Samurai code of the Nipponese, the code of feudal warriors.

The execution was described in the diary of a captured Japanese soldier. MCDANIEL

The execution as the first such violation of international law reported since last April when it was announced that the Japanese had executed several American flyers captured in the bombing of Japan a year before

The diary entry dated March 29 said that the beheaded airman was 23 years old, an instructor in the transport command at Port Moresby, New Guinea, and was a member of a bomber crew shot down near Salamaua by anti-aircraft fire on March 18.

Verbatim translation of the diary, as released by MacArthur headquarters, included the following:

"Tai Commander (Sub-Lieutenant first class) Komai told us it had been decided to execute him (the American) and he was to be accorded a Samurai's death.

"The prisoner of war totters forward with his arms tied. His hair is cut close. I feel he suspects what is afoot, but he is more composed than I thought he would be.

"At the execution ground Lieut. Komai faces the prisoner and says: 'You are to die. I am going to kill you with this Japanese sword according to the

NAME OF SLAIN FLIER IS WITHHELD BY ARMY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, Oct. 6—(AP) Positive identification of the airman whose beheading by a sword was disclosed in the diary of a captured Japanese soldier is being withheld to save the feelings of the victim's family.

Officially the flier was described today at headquarters only as "Allied."

Headquarters in originally releasing the story said the airman was a member of the crew of a Douglas plane belonging to the Air Transport command in New Guinea.

(A previous dispatch from Allied headquarters by C. Yates McDaniel of the Associated Press referred to the executed flier as an American, which was passed by the censor.)

EARTHQUAKE HERO NOW FIGHTS JAPS

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Captain Wins Navy Cross for Sinking Four Enemy Ships.

U. S. NAVAL HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC—(AP) Twenty years ago a young American naval officer named Thomas Ryan, Jr., won the Congressional Medal of Honor of the plaudits of the Japanese people for his heroism in saving lives during the great earthquake at Yokohama.

Today, Ryan, now a 42-year-old Navy captain, wears the Navy Cross for "extraordinary heroism and distinguished service" in destroying Japanese fighting men.

Captain Ryan was commodore of a destroyer squadron engaged in the Russell and New Georgia islands operations from February to July 13.

In the second battle of the Kula gulf, July 12-13 "his bold action contributed materially to the destruction of four and possibly six enemy vessels."

The Navy Cross presentation was made at south Pacific naval headquarters.

Captain Ryan was serving in Yokohama at the time of the earthquake. President Coolidge personally pinned the medal on him at the White House and made him captain of the Presidential yacht, Mayflower.

ADMIRALS DRAFT PACIFIC STRATEGY

King, Nimitz, Halsey Chart New Attacks on Japanese.

HONOLULU, Oct. 4.—(Delayed) —(AP) A Pacific war strategy conference has been held at Pacific fleet headquarters here among the three top ranking Navy commanders, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, announced tonight.

Attending besides Admiral Nimitz were Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the U. S. fleet, and Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the south Pacific force of the fleet. It was the first visit Admiral King had made to the Pacific action theater since outbreak of the war.

The terse announcement disclosed that Admirals King and Halsey had returned to their headquarters "after conferences at Pearl Harbor" with Admiral Nimitz.

The first meeting of the Navy's commander in chief, Admiral King, with Admiral Nimitz nad Halsey in the Pacific war theater undoubtedly shaped definite strategy for increasing the weight and tempo of offensive blows against Japan.

Their meeting here recalls that Admiral Halsey made a trip to Australia to confer with General MacArthur a short time before Admiral Halsey's command started the New Georgia campaign June 30.

On the same date, Gen. MacArthur's forces occupied the Trobriand and Woodlark islands and made a landing at Nassau bay in New Guinea which was climaxed ultimately with the capture of Salamaua, Lae and Finschhafen.

The admirals' conference points to the enemy's extended perimeter of Pacific island outposts as possible objectives of the United States' growing military and naval power.

In choosing where to strike the men drafting our Pacific strategy could aim at any point in the vast war theater from the Kuriles just northeast of Japan proper to Bougainville island in the northern Solomons, the enemy's last stronghold there.

The conference announcement did not mention when the meeting took place, but presumably the report was released as soon as Admiral King had returned to Washington and Admiral Halsey to south Pacific headquarters.

The announcement said only that "principal members of the staffs of Admirals King, Nimitz and Halsey also participated in the conversations, which concerned plans for the Pacific campaign."

Two recent carrier task force raids hitting the Marcus island and Gilbert island area prove that the fleet's strength has been increased to a point where the Navy's Pacific ships and men are now ready for a fight and are looking for it.

Batista Regime Seizes American Sugar Plant

Cuba to Repair Fire-Damaged Mill to Raise Output

HAVANA, Oct. 5 (AP).—The Cuban government has seized the Cuban American Sugar Company's huge mill at Tinguaro and will repair it immediately for operations during the season starting in January. The seizure was carried out on orders of President Fulgencio Batista and was supervised by the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Martinez Saenz.

Tinguaro mill was damaged by a nine-hour fire Jan. 22 with a loss of $1,000,000, and employees there were out of work through the spring producing season.

President Batista ordered the company, with headquarters in New York, to start repairs immediately in order to give employment and to increase Cuba's sugar production for sale to the United States. The forty-one-year-old plant at one time produced more than 39,000 short tons of raw sugar in a season. Other mills of the company in Cuba were not affected by the seizure.

Mexicans Honor Roosevelt

MONTERREY, Mexico, Oct. 5 (AP)—An obelisk and two plaques were unveiled here yesterday to commemorate the visit of President Roosevelt earlier this year. The monument was dedicated by Antonio Villalobos, chief of the administration's political party, who represented President Manuel Avila Camacho. It stands on the spot where President Avila Camacho greeted Mr. Roosevelt.

Colombia Names New Foreign Minister

Bogota, Colombia, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Carlos Lozano Y Lozano, Minister of Education, has been designated by President Alfonso Lopez as Foreign Minister to succeed Gabriel Turbay, who resigned on September 22. Seno Lozano is regarded as an intellectual liberal with moderate tendencies.

FLIERS HELD CAPTIVE

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 — (AP) The Bern radio said tonight that most of the United States aviators shot down during the raid on the Ploesti oil fields "are now being well cared for in Red Cross hostels in Rumania."

CHOLERA HITS CHINA

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—(AP) An epidemic of cholera, already rampant in Japanese-occupied Peiping Anpei and Wuyuan, two of the largest towns in the western part of Suiyuan province in free China, the Chungking radio said today.

Italians Dodge Nazi Labor Draft Decree

New York, Oct. 5 (AP)—Only about 150,000 "recruits" have been obtained in Nazi efforts to force 5,000,000 Italians into the German armed forces and war industries, the Swiss newspaper *Der Bund* said in an article reported to the Office of War Information today.

The paper said these comparatively small results showed the Italians "are avoiding by every means the recruitment regulations" in the German-controlled sections of Italy.

Persistent Air Survey Of Nauru Suggests Further U. S. Blows

By the Associated Press.

The persistent attention that American reconnaissance planes are giving to the little Japanese-held island of Nauru suggested to military observers today that trouble for the enemy may be brewing in an area important to his sea power.

The Navy has confined its comment about the situation in that distant part of the Southwest Pacific to a few laconic words in two recent communiques. Both reported duels between American reconnaissance planes and Japanese fighters. The incidents occurred only three days apart, thereby strongly suggesting, in the opinion of some experts, that the island is under close, if not constant, observation by the Americans.

No Good as Operations Base.

The island, as a possible base for Japanese operations, is not worth that much attention. Only a few miles across at its widest point, it has no anchorage for ships. Its bare shoreline precludes even the servicing of submarines except while riding in the open sea. The island did have a fairly large phosphate industry, but American air attacks some months ago wrecked production facilities.

Nauru's location, however, makes it ideal as an observation base from which aircraft can roam out far over the sea to peer down on ship movements. It stands almost alone, in the middle of a thousand-mile-wide sea lane running southeast from the great enemy naval base at Truk. On the southwest side, more than 700 miles away, are the American-occupied Solomons and to the east and north the Gilbert and Marshall groups which constitute a segment of the eastern perimeter of the enemy's Pacific holdings.

Serves as Lookout Post.

Nauru is an eye with which the enemy can watch for any big-scale movement of an Allied fleet seeking to move in on the back of the Marshall-Gilbert protective screen or, and more vitally, to detect a fleet steaming up the broad northwest

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passage bound for Truk.

In military operations, reconnaissance often precedes a blow at the spot under observation.

Attack on Nauru could take two forms and be for either of two purposes:

To put out one of the enemy's eyes and leave him with a blind side over a wide expanse of ocean.

Or, conversely, to seize the island and use it as a lookout point of our own, ranging deep into enemy territory.

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What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Associated Press War Analyst)

Strategic aspects of the fight for Coo island, off the Turkish coast in the Italian Dodecanese group at the eastern mouth of the Aegean sea, are as difficult to discern as the status of the conflict itself, clouded by conflicting Nazi and British reports.

It seemer probable last night, however, that the first skirmish of a battle of the Aegean was being fought there. For prestige reasons if no other, the British commander in that eastern Mediterranean zone, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson ,hardly can afford to permit the Germans to retain the island if they have retaken it as Berlin claims.

But just where Coo island, a tiny strip of land some 20 miles long by six miles wide figures in Allied offensive plans is far from clear. The smaller but better equipped island of Leros, some 60 miles farther north in the Dodecanese group and still British held, is a better air stepping-stone up the eastern Aegean. It is known to have good land and sea plane facilities as against Coo's more limited air installations.

In Nazi eyes, at least, Coo probably represented a British beginning on the business of recapturing the great Greek island of Crete, primary Nazi bastion guarding the approaches to the Aegean. Coo lies 100 miles or less northeast of Crete. In Allied hands it represented a base for fighter planes to protect bombers from across the Mediterranean or from Italy assigned to blast a way back to Crete.

The fact that Crete is out of range for fighters from the south shore of the Mediterranean largely led to the British disaster on Crete when Nazi forces overran it in the first major air-borne invasion of the war.

Allied-Italian seizure of Coo also represented a very close threat to the largest island of the Dodecanese group, Rhodes, 60 miles to the southeast. Light British air and sea borne forces bypassed Rhodes to take Coo and Leros. Presumably Coo represented a first move in plans to surround both Rhodes and Crete with close-up airfields for eventual use in capture of both to open wide the mouth of the island-dotted Aegean.

British activity in the Dodecanese group also might be calculated to assure nearby Turkey of prompt Allied air support if and when she takes the plunge into the war as a British ally and member of the United Nations.

The vigorous and surprise Nazi reaction at Coo virtually compels prompt British sea and air action to regain it, for the effect on Turkey or on the Nazi wavering Balkan Allies, Bulgaria and Rumania. For that reason alone the Coo fight well might touch off the whole Aegean battle ahead of the Allied schedule.

Nevertheless, the German move against Coo cannot be regarded as more than a delaying operation, a counter-attack to upset Allied plans and give more time for reorganization of Nazi defense dispositions in the Balkans and Greece forced by Italian defection from the Axis.

Whatever lies back of it, the Nazis have invited eruption of the battle of the Aegean-Eastern Mediterranean sector at a time when the Russian front is admittedly rain bogged except on the Sozh river line east of the Dnieper above the mouth of the Pripet, and when the fight in Italy is moving northward a new Nazi standing ground.

BRITAIN TO SUPPLY MORE OIL FROM IRAN REFINERIES

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Earlier Deliveries Hampered by Shortage of Tankers, Distance of Haul.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. — (AP) President Roosevelt said today that arrangements were being made to increase movement of gasoline and oil from Iran to United Nations fighting fronts, thus relieving the heavy present drain on the United States.

He told his press-radio conference that within the limits of shipping, everything possible would be done to reduce the military demands on American oil reserves and refining capacity.

The impression has become widespread, the President commented, that the British have been refraining from supplying oil from their resources to preserve these for future use.

This is not true, he declared, adding that the British have been anxious to increase oil deliveries from their various resources for civilian consumption and for all phases of the war program, but have been prevented by shortage of tanker tonnage.

Mr. Roosevelt went on to compare the distances between Iran and major fighting fronts and those from the United States to points of greatest consumption.

From Abadan, Iran, to Noumea, New Caledonia, is 9,800 miles compared with 5,700 miles from California to Noumea, he said, and from United States gulf and Caribbean ports to the United Kingdom the haul is 4,600 miles compared with 11,000 miles from Abadan around the Cape of Good Hope to the United Kingdom.

These relative distances, he said, were the controlling factor in distribution of oil until the Mediterranean situation was changed by the recent Allied victories which opened it to Allied shipping.

With this development and also with an increase in available tanker tonnage, he said, a reallocation of tankers is being made to end the disproportionate drain on United States reserves and at the same time effect a distribution of oil supplies that will allow the British to furnish a fairer and larger share.

Allies Consolidating Gains, Roosevelt Says

Washington, Oct. 5—President Roosevelt at his press conference today reviewed briefly the war in Italy. He said both the Fifth and Eighth armies were consolidating their positions and were making fairly good progress.

In considering the rate of progress, he said, it should be remembered that in the center, and to some extent on the right flank of the Anglo-American armies, there are mountain ranges rising 8,000 to 9,000 feet.

No one knows, he said, where the Nazis may attempt their next stand.

PARLEY TO BE IN RUSSIA, ROOSEVELT INDICATES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—(AP) A clear indication that Moscow will be the scene of an Anglo-Russian-American conference of foreign ministers and that Secretary Hull will represent the United States came today from President Roosevelt.

He was asked at a news conference whether there was anything he could say about Secretary Hull's going to the Soviet capital, and suggested that the question be put to the Secretary of State.

He said he had seen Secretary Hull this morning and the secretary had not made up his mind then when he would spill the beans.

Russia Demands Nazis Suffer For Atrocities

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—Russia today served notice through a Soviet Embassy publication that she would hold Hitler and his Nazi supporters responsible for war atrocities committed by German soldiers.

Fascist party leaders, the German army command and financial magnates backing Nazi aggression are "members of a gang of offenders against international law," an article in the embassy's information bulletin said, adding: "Stern punishment must be meted out to all of the culprits."

Arabian Sword Displayed At Roosevelt Press Talk

Rare Weapon Gift From King of Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—An Arabian sword with a Damascus blade, a gift from the King of Suadi Arabia, was on display today at President Roosevelt's press-radio conference.

The sword—Mr. Roosevelt said maybe it was a scimitar—was brought over by the sons of the king, who were entertained at the White House last week. Mr. Roosevelt explained it was a gift to the President of the United States and not to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

He called it a very wonderful piece of Arabic workmanship and commented particularly on the blade. He said it was an original Damascus and extremerly rare, since the world had not known how to make Damascus blades for a good many centuries. The blade is curved and the over-all length is about three feet. The scabbard of black leather is crusted with gold and embedded with diamonds.

Caldwell Envoy to Ethiopia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—John J. Caldwell of Kentucky was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be Minister to Ethiopia. Mr. Caldwell has been serving as acting Minister Resident and consul general in Ethiopia.

JAPANESE DEFEAT IN SOLOMONS SEEN

OCT 6 1943

Retreat to Northern Islands Is Real Enemy Setback, Says Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — (AP) President Roosevelt described the Japanese retreat from the central Solomons today as a real defeat for the enemy, and declared that it demonstrated Japanese weakness in the whole Solomons island-New Guinea area.

The enemy retreat, he told his press-radio conference, was in line with the evacuation of Kiska in that it marked a withdrawal rather than a fight to the death as was Japanese policy earlier. As such, he said, it was a new blow to Japanese prestige and claims of invincibility.

Before discussing the Japanese, the President reviewed briefly the war in Italy. He said both the 5th and 8th armies were consolidating their positions and were making fairly good progress.

In considering the rate of progress, he said, it should be remembered that in the center, and to some extent on the right flank of the Anglo-American armies, there are mountain ranges rising 8,000 to 9,000 feet.

No one knows, he said, where the Nazis may attempt their next stand.

When he turned to the fighting in the south Pacific, the commander-in-chief made clear that he thought too little significance has been attached here at home to the blows which have been struck the Japanese.

American aviators have been destroying enemy barges day after day, he said, until great numbers have been sunk. (Press dispatches have reported the sinking of more than 100.)

These barges, Mr. Roosevelt added, are the sole means the Japanese have for large scale movement from island to island in that area and consequently their destruction greatly hampers the enemy's freedom to make offensive or defensive moves. Some escort craft also have been sunk, he said.

U. S. TO PUNISH JAP OFFICERS

Beheading Of Flyer Recalls Note On Responsibility For Cruelty

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 5—The United States will call to account after the war the Japanese responsible for beheading an Allied aviator—an act which President Roosevelt said today shows Japan's lack of civilization.

Asked for comment on the release by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters of a captured Japanese diary which described the killing, State Department officials cited the note sent to Tokyo last April 12.

Promised Punishment

This note, transmitted through the Swiss Government, protested the execution of some of the American flyers who fell into Japanese hands after the bombing of Tokyo. It solemnly warned the Japanese Government that for this and any other "acts of criminal barbarity" against American prisoners the American Government "will visit upon the officers of the Japanese Government responsible for such uncivilized and inhuman acts the punishment they deserve."

State Department officials made clear that the beheading of the flyer, pilot of an air transport ship, would be put down as one of the cases covered by the warning.

Names Jap Officers

The diary named the Japanese who ordered and carried out the execution as Lieutenant Commander Tsukioka and Sublieutenant (first class) Komai, of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

The President's reference to Japan's lack of civilization was made when a reporter brought up the matter at his press-radio conference. Mr. Roosevelt added that there was nothing which got under the Japanese's skin so much as to tell them they are uncivilized, but that he did not care if he offended their feelings.

He went on to say that it was not the first barbaric act by the Japanese and he thought the country had drawn its own conclusions.

Would Repeal Chinese Ban

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—House Democratic Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts, today called for early repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

He said at a press conference only 105 Chinese would be permitted to enter this country under quotas if the exclusion act were repealed.

"The Chinese people," he said, "have been fighting with heroism for six years and the Japs are using our present law for propaganda purposes in China."

Arctic Plan To Congress

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—Legislation to promote an international organization for the exploration and development of the Arctic was introduced today by Representative Bulwinkle (D., N. C.).

It calls on the Secretary of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board to report to Congress "data concerning the feasibility and desirability" of such an organization.

U. S.-Canada Seal Pact

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—The House merchant marine committee approved today a bill to make effective the provisional fur seal agreement of 1942 between the United States and Canada for the protection of fur seals on the Pribilof islands.

A fur seal convention of 1911, to which Japan was a party, expired in October, 1941, twelve months after Japan, in accordance with its terms, gave notice of abrogation. As a result, no effective ban on killing or capturing fur seals at sea now exists, Secretary Ickes informed the committee.

U-Boat Probably Sunk, Bomber Crew Honored

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—The probable sinking of a Nazi submarine by a navy patrol plane won medals today for three officers and nine enlisted men manning the bomber.

The navy reported that the plane, commanded by Ensign Jack K. Gierisch, 28, of Bountiful, Utah, "pressed home a well-timed and accurate bombing attack" as the submarine attempted to submerge.

"Two of the explosions which resulted," the navy said, "obliterated the swirl of the diving submarine one second after the periscope disappeared in the sea. There followed a continuing oil slick, indicating a probable kill."

Lt. Alvin C. Sawtelle Jr. Is Killed in Action

Naval Officer Former Editor of 'Adcrafter' in Detroit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Lieutenant Alvin Converse Saw-

telle jr., husband of Mrs. Virginia H. Sawtelle, of 85 Porter Place, Montclair, N. J., has been killed in action, the Navy Department announced.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—The Navy announced today sixty-two casualties, including five dead, one wounded and fifty-six missing, bringing to 30,327 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. This includes 11,684 dead, 5,357 wounded, 9,143 missing and 4,143 prisoners of war. Among casualties announced today:

NEW YORK

Missing

BRAMMER, JOSEPH CHARLES: mother, Mrs. Catherine Coleman, Pleasant Valley.
BRANDT, CHARLES; mother, Mrs. Frieda Brandt, 478 Jackson Avenue, Manhattan.
CALLAHAN, JOSEPH THOMAS; wife, Mrs. Vivian Mary Callahan, 498 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn.
CHILDS, HENRY JAMES: mother, Mrs. Louise Childs, 1265a East Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.
TADDEO, ANGELO; father, Dominic Taddeo, Rochester.
WILLIAMS, WILLARD WELLS JR.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Wells Williams sr., 33 Cedar Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I.
WINCH, JEROME; father, Harold Winch, West Chazy.

NEW JERSEY

Missing

AGANS, RICHARD THOMAS; wife, Mrs. Julia Ann Agans, 635 East Seventh Street, Plainfield; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Agans, 118 Prospect Place, Bound Brook.
ANDERSON, ARTHUR JR.; wife, Mrs. Harriet Jane Anderson, 477 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Oscar Anderson, 31 Cumberland Avenue, Verona.
SCHLOSSER, JOSEPH EDWARD; mother, Mrs. Sarah Schlosser, 142 Brookdale Avenue, Newark.
SCHIRMER, ROBERT STANLEY; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Schirmer, 9 Fairview Place, Bloomfield.

CONNECTICUT

Missing

CARROLL, EARL ELLSWORTH; wife, Mrs. Frances Carroll, Uncasville.
OLENDER, FRANK, LIEUTENANT (JG); wife, Mrs. Belle Victoria Olender, 131 Bridge Street, Groton.

Bill Barring Federal Jobs For Non-Fathers Proposed

Sen. Bailey Seeks to Send Government Employes to War, Saving Fathers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—(AP) A proposal to bar Federal employment to draft-age, able-bodied non-fathers whose services are not "indispensable" was offered in the Senate late today with Administration support as a substitute for the Wheeler bill to postpone the drafting of fathers until January.

Senator Bailey (D-NC), in behalf of himself and Senator Clark (D-Mo), submitted the proposal in an amendment which embraced two other provisions. They would require:

1. That, insofar as it is "practicable," local draft boards defer the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until men in all other Selective Service categories have been taken. Married men with one child also would be taken before those with two or more.

Deferment Reviews Ordered

2. A review by draft appeal boards of occupational deferments granted by local draft boards in communities where war plants are located. Such reviews, subject to appeal to the national director of Selective Service, would be required within 30 days.

Action on the proposal, which Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) contended was largely a restatement of present Selective Service regulations, was deferred until tomorrow upon the request of Minority Leader McNary of Oregon for more time to study it.

As the Senate focused its attention on the father draft, the House Ways and Means committee received from the New York Board of Trade a proposal for a Federal sales tax of 10 per cent as a possible substitute for the Treasury's plan to raise additional taxes.

Other developments in Washington included:

President Roosevelt declared the Japanese showed they were uncivilized by beheading an Allied aviator in the southwest Pacific. He said he also saw signs that the Japanese were weakening in the Solomons islands, New Guinea area.

The Commerce department reported that sales of cigarettes are running ahead of this year's supplies.

Curb on Employment

Senator Bailey's proposal for restriction of government employment provides that no draft registrant between 18 and 38 shall be employed or remain in Federal employ by reason of deferment for occupational reasons unless he is a pre-Pearl Harbor father or has been certified as "indispensable."

The certification, to be submitted to Congress within 30 days, must be accompanied by a statement of the reasons why the employe is considered indispensable.

This provision tightens the existing law by substituting "indispensable" for "irreplaceable" and requiring the statement of reasons for such a certification.

Senator Bailey said that at the request of General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, he had abandoned a section which would prohibit non-combat duty in Washington for draft age non-fathers holding Army and Navy commissions except where their services are indispensable.

Senator Bailey said Gen. Marshall told him it already was the Army's policy not to assign officers under 28 to Washington unless the deputy chief of staff or secretary of War approved.

Later, Senator Clark offered another provision to the Bailey-Clark amendment to set up a medical commission of one Army, one Navy and three civilian doctors to determine whether physical standards of the Army and Navy can be lowered to permit induction of some of the millions of men now classified as physically unfit for duty.

Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky, calling the Senate into session an hour earlier than usual tomorrow in an effort to reach a final vote, said this provision was acceptable to the Administration.

Greater Output Asked of Labor By Roosevelt

Message to A. F. L. Session Praises Unions' Efforts, Pledges Price Rollback

BOSTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—President Roosevelt sent a message to the American Federation of Labor's national convention today praising labor's contributions to victory, urged still greater efforts to increase production levels and held out the prospect of a substantial rollback of prices.

The President expressed "gratification at the splendid task that has been done by American wage earners in turning out the munitions and implements of war."

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, addressing the convention, also praised labor unions generally, but said she wanted to "make this perfectly plain. When men are fighting and suffering and dying that we may have peace and well-being, and when there exists, as a present, fair and proper machinery for settlement of disputes, no strike is justified.."

A. F. of L. President William Green called the delegates' attention to Mr. Roosevelt's remark that "in this free country we are proving ourselves able to do voluntarily all that is necessary for the war effort and to stand back of the brave men who go into combat."

Message Is Applauded

Mr. Green asked the delegates to "please note that he emphasized the fact that, in his opinion, labor would do voluntarily—I repeat, voluntarily—all that is necessary through the soldiers of production in order to promote the war effort."

The implication of Mr. Green's remark was the A. F. of L.'s continued opposition to compulsory labor controls at this time.

Delegates applauded as the President's message, read by Secretary George Meany, concluded with the statement that "we anticipate a good deal of success in the rollback of prices which will stabilize and reduce the cost of living in essentials. For this the informed co-operation of all your members is needed."

Mr. Green commented that "labor knows that prices have been soaring out of all proportion to the standard rates of wages. We are happy indeed in that the President has assured us that it is his firm and determined purpose to see to it that these high prices are rolled back. We will stand with him."

Teamsters Offer Amendment

The Brotherhood of Teamsters submitted today a constitutional amendment which would expose the financial records of affiliated unions to the scrutiny of the federation's top officials.

The proposal would alter the fundamental nature of the A. F. of L., which is a loose confederation of autonomous unions. These unions adopt their own constitutions, fix their own dues, and manage their own affairs in every respect without interference from the A. F. of L. They pay only a relatively small tax without interference from the A. F. of L. as a token of affiliation.

The teamsters, the largest numerically and one of the most influential in the federation, is headed by Daniel J. Tobin. He and other teamsters' delegates sponsored the resolution proposing that the president or secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. "shall be empowered to look into the books of national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. for the purpose of determining whether or not they are complying with the constitution relative to their per capita tax and the number of members in good standing within each respective organization."

Text of Roosevelt Message

The text of the President's message follows:

"My dear Mr. Green:

"Please accept my sincere thanks for your invitation to attend and address the sixty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Boston on Oct. 4. I am sure you will understand that the heavy duties of the present moment make it impossible for me to accept this invitation.

"I desire, however, to take this opportunity to extend to the officers and members of the Federation my cordial greetings on the occasion of the convention. Please assure those in attendance and all of the constituent membership of my gratification at the splendid task that has been done by American wage earners in turning out the munitions and implements of war. The battle of production is being won in every shipyard, machine shop, factory and construction outfit in this country, and the skill, speed and adaptability of American working men and women have made possible the outfitting and equipment of our military forces in record time. The participation of the wage earners of this country not only in the production drive, but in the support of the war effort by the purchase of war bonds, both out of union treasuries and out of personal subscriptions, is one of the items of American life of which we are very proud.

"In this free country we are proving ourselves able to do voluntarily all that is necessary for the support of the great war effort and to stand back of the brave men who go into combat."

Urges Greater Output

"And while I express my gratification for what you have done in the past, I know that you will share with me the expectation and the challenge that American labor will do more and more until every necessity is met, until every battle is fought, until the victory is won and the peace established. Increasing efforts to maintain present production levels and to increase them in some instances are necessary. The working people will be asked to continue to support the war effort by lending their money and by making sacrifices and modifying their personal habits. These sacrifices all groups in the community are making.

"Many of the members of your unions have gone into the armed services. Many of your sons and brothers are taking their places in the combat lines. Some of your daughters and sisters are exposed to new and strange dangers in the nursing corps and in the auxiliary services. The war is very real to you. The co-operation of American labor in a no-strike policy and in the stabilization of wages to steady our economy are expressions of this realization.

"I ask your continued help in all aspects of the war effort and in the effort to stabilize the domestic economy. We anticipate a good deal of success in the rollback of prices which will stabilize and reduce the cost of living in essentials. For this the informed co-operation of all your members is needed.

"With best wishes four your successful convention, I am

"Very sincerely yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, outlined to the convention a proposed unified comprehensive social insurance system.

WAR FUND DRIVE OPENS WITH PLEA FROM ROOSEVELT

President Calls for Generous Contributions to Aid Welfare Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. — (AP) President Roosevelt appealed to his fellow countrymen tonight to build up a $125,000,000 national war fund for welfare work and aid to service men, telling them that a share in the fund "is a share in winning the war."

He opened the campaign for contributions in a radio address, broadcast from the White House over all networks.

Campaigns Consolidated

Drives for all welfare and relief organizations, except the American Red Cross, are being consolidated this year in the fund. It will provide the money for Community Chests, United Service organizations, War Prisoners, aid, United Seamen's Service, and foreign relief agencies.

While ultimate victory is certain, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, it still is a long way off, and the American people know that "for it we are paying and shall have to pay a great price."

He asked Americans to think carefully before giving to the fund.

"I ask you to remember," he said, "that the U.S.O. is your share of what we are doing for our own fighting men, and the forces behind the lines. I ask you to consider that war prisoners aid does what no government can do. I ask you to think of United Seamen's Service in terms of the people's debt to the men who took our ships across in the darkest hours of the war.

Aid for War Victims

"And I ask you not to forget that the people of Russia, and China, and of all the other United Nations—and especially the unfortunate hungry men, women and children of all the overrun and enslaved countries—see in your personal and friendly concern the brightest ray of hope and the greatest power for good in the world today — the sovereign voice of the people of the United States.

"I ask you, therefore, to give thoughtfully, and generously, and proportionately — remembering as you give, that a share in the National War Fund is a share in winning the right of free men to live in a better world."

TO AID WOUNDED SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — (AP) President Roosevelt announced today that a conference of government officials will be held soon to consider benefits for incapacitated soldiers returning from the battle fields. The meeting will be under the guidance of James F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization.

Mrs. Roosevelt Accused in Newsreel

Representative Says She Linked Republicans and Japanese on Pacific Tour

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Asserting that newsreels to be shown in theaters tomorrow will record Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

classing "Japs and Republicans as common enemies," Representative Walter C. Ploeser, Republican, of Missouri, said today he would demand a Congressional investigation of use of the motion picture industry for propaganda purposes.

The newsreel, Representative Ploeser said, was made by the Marine Corps while the President's wife was in the South Pacific. The final scene, he said, shows her telling a story of a Marine who said he could not shoot into a group of Japanese who shouted, "to hell with Roosevelt," because the marine did not want to shoot "a fellow Republican."

The Missourian also contended a motion picture company recently "went out of its way" to give President Roosevelt credit for obtaining pay increases for service men "when actually Administration lobbyists fought the legislation."

In New York, spokesmen for three of the four large newsreel companies said the scene was being used in its entirety or in part. The fourth, Pathe News, said the scene had been deleted.

A Paramount news official said that laughter drowned out the last of Mrs. Roosevelt's remarks so that they were being written on the film as follows: "What could I do? I couldn't shoot a fellow Republican."

Universal newsreel said the shot was used through the "to hell with Roosevelt" portion, but was cut at that point "because the laughs drowned the rest out."

News of the Day has used the entire scene.

The Pathe News spokesman, who declined to be quoted by name, said that "Mrs. Roosevelt was just telling a joke—and it's the President's favorite joke—so why should any one get excited?"

Miss Malvina Thompson, Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt, said Mrs. Roosevelt had no comment on Representative Ploeser's planned action.

MORGENTHAU BARES PLAN ON CURRENCY

Gives Details to Congressmen, Senators in Two Secret Sessions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. — (AP) Behind closed doors, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau laid before key congressional committees today the broad outline of a plan for post-war international stabilization of currencies — one likely to prove the center of a bitter legislative battle in coming months.

Protests promptly were entered, both against the "secret sessions," and the plan itself. Republican representatives contended that the project envisioned the formation of a world Reconstruction Finance corporation and would mean the "surrender" of American rights.

Secretary Morgenthau spoke in the morning to an executive session of the Senate Banking and Foreign Relations committees, later in the day to a closed meeting of the House Banking, Foreign Affairs and Coinage committees.

From Rep. Somers (D-NY), chairman of the House Coinage committee who was named to head a special committee to "consult" with the Treasury on the plan, came the only official statement of what the Treasury secretary had to say.

He declared that Secretary Morgenthau had discussed "international stabilization and the possibility of organizing an international bank," and had promised to "consult with Congress before taking any action."

Rep. Somers, saying that the House group was in "general accord in the need for world economic stabilization," expressed belief that legislation to attempt to achieve that objective would be presented "before the end of this Congress."

PLANE AND SHIP OUTPUT DROPPED

Washington, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—United States production of ships and planes lagged slightly in September and though there was some official complaining about it, there were strong indications today that accent on quality, rather than quantity, was partly responsible.

Military authorities reported that aircraft output either would approximate August's 7,612 planes or fall below it. Schedules were thrown out, it was said, by decisions to change models—which often means "souping up" fighters and bombers to greater performance. The actual figures probably will be available in two weeks.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice-chairman of the Maritime Commission, announced that United States shipyards turned out 160 merchant vessels during the month, four less than August, and eight short of the goal for September.

Admiral Vickery said absenteeism was a factor in the ship construction decline but he emphasized that 1943's goal of 19,000,000 dead-weight tons would be reached, with only 5,000,000 more to go.

At the same time Admiral Vickery indicated that some shipyards already may be looking into the future by getting ready to turn out a faster cargo ship.

A Kaiser-operated yard at Portland, Ore., held up its end in September, shattering all records with delivery of twenty-four ships built with the lowest man-hour cost in history.

TAX AMORTIZATION PLAN IS ENDED BY ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — (AP) President Roosevelt today ordered "virtual termination" of a five-year tax amortization privilege granted in 1920 to encourage private expansion of war production facilities.

He signed an amendment to War and Navy department regulations under which amorization will not be allowed hereafter unless one of the departments has approved the project for amorization before the facility has been begun or acquired.

A White House statement said this approval would be granted only when a shortage has been determined and it has been established that private financing would be advantageous to the government. Applications already filed are unaffected.

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AIR FORCES SHIFTED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — (AP) The War department announced today that the First and Fourth air forces, with their attached service units, had been separated from the Eastern and Western Defense commands, respectively, and placed directly under the commanding general of the air forces to facilitate the operational training program.

RADIO MEN ASK MORE NEWS

OWI Advisory Committee Wants Bad Along With the Good

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP) — The radio advisory committee of the Office of War Information urged today the issuance of "all the war news, whether it is good or bad," as soon as military security permits its release.

The statement of nine leading radio executives, issued after their first meeting with OWI, was similar in content to but milder in language than that of the newspaper advisory committee last Thursday.

The radio committee recommended that there be "a continuation and expansion of such material because the broadcasters are acutely aware of the desire of the listeners of America for all of the war news, whether it is good or bad; and that it be released to them factually at the earliest possible moment that the exigencies of military and naval strategy will permit."

Liberty Ship To Be Named For Theodore Roosevelt

Launching Expected to Mark His Birthday, Navy Day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—The name of Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, will be carried by a Liberty ship now under construction at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyards in Baltimore, the United States Maritime Commission announced today.

His name was assigned to a ship which the commission hopes can be launched in time for the celebration of Navy Day. Theodore Roosevelt, like his distant cousin, the present President, was an early advocate of a powerful Navy, and Navy Day is celebrated on his birthday this month.

Priscilla Alden, the Pilgrim heroine of "The Courtship of Miles Standish," will be honored when another vessel being built is named for her.

Others for whom Liberty ships will be named are Jose Artigas, hero of the Uruguayan fight for independence, and William W. Husband, Assistant Secretary of Labor from 1925 to 1934, and authority on immigration problems. He was a native of Vermont.

Another ship will be named the U. S. O., in recognition of the contribution of the United Service Organizations.

SFORZA IN CAPITAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 — (AP) The wife of Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian foreign minister and anti-Fascist leader, said tonight he had visited Washington today in connection with a proposed trip to Italy, but that he would return to New York before going abroad.

She indicated that the date of departure had not yet been decided.

Sforza had been scheduled to address the Town Hall club today, and when he did not appear it was announced at the meeting that he had left for Italy.

BRITISH PLANE CRASHES

WEST BUXTON, Me., Oct. 5 — (AP) A British plane crashed on a field near here today but the pilot parachuted to safety nearby without injury. Officials at the Brunswick naval air station, where the plane was based, said it was on a routine training flight.

World War Hero's Son Honored

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 5.—John Riffle, of 435 Harmon Street, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in the first world war, received word from the War Department today that his son, Second Lieutenant Warren A. Riffle, had been awarded the Purple Heart posthumously. Lieutenant Riffle was killed last July by a land mine in the invasion of Sicily.

Jersey Flier Killed in Action

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 5 (AP)—A young navigator who caused a wartime chuckle by apologizing to the taxpayers for losing his bomber in the English Channel today was reported killed in action by the War Department. First Lieut. J. Ward Dalton, navigator, wrote his mother several weeks ago that "we were plenty mad when we got hit" on a bombing mission, and added "tell the taxpayers it won't happen again." The War Department notified his family he had been killed in action on Sept. 24.

Churchill's Orderly in Navy

Upstate Man in World War British Regiment Joins the Seabees

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 5 (AP).—Back in uniform in the United States Navy Seabees here at Camp Peary is forty-nine-year-old John Tailby, who was Prime Minister Winston Churchill's orderly during the World War.

Tailby, of Minoa, N. Y., near Syracuse, and a former Onondaga County Sheriff, fought in France with the Royal Scots Fusiliers, after volunteering for service while in college in Scotland. During April, 1915, a lieutenant colonel named Winston Churchill was sent to bolster the officer ranks after the regiment had been badly mauled. Tailby became his orderly. He enlisted last July in the Navy and is a gunner's mate first class.

British Declared Cool Toward Burma Drive

Chicago, Oct. 5 (AP)—Senator A. B. Chandler (D., Ky.) said today "so far the British have not demonstrated any enthusiasm for an offensive in the China-Burma sector, and if they don't open an offensive, then we must."

Chandler, a member of a Senate committee which visited war fronts, was en route to Washington to attend a secret session of the Senate Global Committee Thursday, where he said he would demand more help for Generals Joseph Stilwell, American commander in the India-Burma theater; Claire L. Chennault, commander of the Fourteenth Air Force in China; and Douglas MacArthur, commander in the Southwest Pacific.

Bulwark China Bases Or Risk Their Loss, Chandler Warns

By the Associated Press.

LA JUNTA, Colo., Oct. 5.—Help must be sent Allied leaders in China quickly or American bases there are apt to be lost, Senator Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky said last night enroute from the war fronts to Washington.

It will take a long time to defeat Japan, he asserted, unless more men and material are provided.

At a secret session of the Senate Thursday, Senator Chandler said, he will demand more help for Gens. Joseph Stilwell, American commander in the India-Burma theater; Claire L. Chennault, commander of the 14th Air Force in China, and Douglas MacArthur, commander in the Southwest Pacific.

He termed this matter the war's most pressing problem.

"I've been to those China air bases and I've talked to the men there," he explained. "We're apt to lose them unles more support is given."

Senator Chandler agreed with other committeemen that the wartime drain on American oil supplies is disproportionately heavy, and said other countries have not been supplying their share.

(Senator Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, said recently that civilians in Algeria and Morocco have more American gasoline than people in our own Eastern States, and Senator Brewster, Republican, of Minnesota said he was disturbed because this country is furnishing 65 per cent of Allied Nations oil.)

Senator Chandler also declared that "Americans are not getting the true facts of the war, and this is especially true of the war against Japan." He agreed with the recently quoted complaint of Senator Lodge that "whom our rosy censorship and propaganda helps, I do not know!"

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Crash Kills 9 Army Fliers

PUEBLO, Col., Oct. 5 (AP)—Authorities at the Pueblo Army air base said today that a Pueblo-based four-engined bomber crashed yesterday near Gulfport, Miss., killing all nine fliers. The bomber was on a routine flight. Victims included Sgt. John H. Cleveland, Plainville, Conn., and Sgt. Saul T. Rosblatt, 215 Belmont Street, the Bronx, New York.

Chin Turret for Fortress

New Power-Operated .50-Caliber Gun Mount Replaces Nose Swivels

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5 (AP).—The Flying Fortress is going to lead with its chin—and the enemy is not expected to like it.

A chin turret equipped with two .50-caliber guns is being installed just below the bombardier's station on Fortresses to aid in fighting off frontal attacks, Vega Aircraft Corporation has announced. The turret is power operated and remote controlled. Heretofore the Fortress nose was protected by three swivel guns.

South Pacific Liquor Trade Said To Flourish

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 5 (AP)—Existence of a flourishing liquor business on South Pacific islands with whisky brought from the mainland selling at prices ranging from $35 to $60 a bottle was reported today by W. H. Woolman, assistant collector of customs.

The disclosure was made by Woolman in reporting seizure of a huge stock of whisky, ale and beer aboard a merchant ship in San Diego harbor last Saturday.

The customs officer said Lieut. Scott Russell, armed guard officer aboard the vessel, had been placed in custody of naval authorities.

SOLOMONS MINES SINK JAP FORCE

San Francisco, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The story of a strange sea victory in which four ships of a Japanese task force were sunk without a shot having been fired, while United States vessels were many miles away, was told by seamen here today.

The Navy confirmed the bare

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details.

Heroes of the victory were three old type, four-stack destroyers, veterans of the first world war, no longer fit to engage in fast-striking, hard-hitting modern war, and converted to minelayers.

During the summer the Navy had reason to believe that the Japanese would try to reinforce holdings in the Solomon Islands. Minelayers were given charts of waters through which enemy convoys might pass. Mines were laid and the destroyers went about other business.

Then a Japanese task force ventured into the area. An explosion tore one ship apart and sank it. Japanese escort ships swarmed around, believing that a submarine had attacked. Another explosion sent a second ship to the bottom, and as the enemy ships tried evasion tactics others were blown up.

Aerial reconnaissance the next day disclosed that four Japanese ships had been sunk and that probably several others met the same fate.

The old destroyers now proudly bear four little Nipponese flags painted on their sides.

ADD LONDON-AERIAL (STURDEVANT)xx SEA

STRONG OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED BY BOTH THE FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS, WHICH SHOT DOWN 56 ENEMY FIGHTERS, A COMMUNIQUE SAID. AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE BIG BOMBERS DOWNED 19 ADDITIONAL ENEMY PLANES, THE BULLETIN SAID.

FIFTEEN HEAVY BOMBERS WERE LISTED AS MISSING IN THE DAY'S OPERATIONS.

THE RAF CONTRIBUTED TO YESTERDAY'S ACTIVITIES BY SENDING OUT TYPHOON BOMBERS TO ATTACK ENEMY SHIPPING OFF THE DUTCH COAST, WHILE OTHER TYPHOONS BLASTED AT GERMAN RAIL AND WATER COMMUNICATIONS IN FRANCE. SEVERAL SMALL ENEMY VESSELS WERE DAMAGED IN THE ATTACKS ON SHIPPING AND THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DOWNED, BRINGING THE TOTAL GERMAN PLANE LOSS FOR THE DAY TO 78, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID.

FIVE OF THE RAF TYPHOONS FAILED TO RETURN.

FRANKFURT, PRINCIPAL TARGET OF THE AMERICAN DAYLIGHT RAIDERS, IS LESS THAN 100 MILES SOUTH OF KASSEL, IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CENTER ON WHICH THE RAF'S HEAVY BOMBERS RAINED 1,500 LONG TONS OF EXPLOSIVES SUNDAY NIGHT. IT WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN ATTACK UPON FRANKFURT.

SLIGHT ENEMY AERIAL ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED OVER BRITAIN LAST NIGHT, GERMAN RAIDERS DROPPING BOMBS AT SCATTERED POINTS IN EAST ANGLIA AND SOUTHERN ENGLAND. NO CASUALTIES AND LITTLE DAMAGE RESULTED, HOWEVER, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

XB 48AEW

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NOT FOR THE MOMENT CONTINUING, THERE REMAINED THE QUESTION OF WHICH SIDE DICTATED THE HALT.

IN MOSCOW THERE HAS BEEN A REAL SILENCE ON WHETHER THE RUSSIANS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO CROSS THE DNIEPER AND ON ALL OPERATIONS ALONG IT SINCE IT WAS REACHED. IN THE PAST SUCH SILENCES HAVE MEANT GENERALLY THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE GAINED THEIR OBJECTIVES OF THE MOMENT AND ARE PREPARING FOR SOMETHING ELSE. MEANWHILE THEY LET THE GERMANS AND THE REST OF THE WORLD GUESS.

RED STAR DID NOT SPECIFY THE AREAS OF THE NAZI COUNTER-ATTACKS. MEANWHILE THE GERMAN ARMY COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID THERE WERE STRONG RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS AGAINST THE NAZI KUBAN BRIDGEHEAD IN THE CAUCASUS AND ON THE NORTH CENTRAL FRONT AT THE MOUTH OF THE PRIPET RIVER AND WEST OF SMOLENSK.

BERLIN INDICATED ONE POSSIBLE STAGE FOR A MAJOR RUSSIAN DRIVE WHICH MAY BE IN PREPARATION, THE NAZI NEWS AGENCY DNB REPORTING THAT DANGEROUS SOVIET CONCENTRATIONS HAD BEEN NOTED AROUND LAKE ILMEN, FAR TO THE NORTH, AND AT THE OPPOSITE END OF THE FRONT JUST NORTH OF THE SEA OF AZOV.

THE CRIMEA WOULD BE THE PROBABLE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF A SOVIET BREAK-THROUGH ON THE LATTER FRONT.

SK640PEW

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ADD LONDON-RUSSIAN (LONG) xx MOVEMENTS

EARLIER THE BERLIN RADIO HAD QUOTED "EXPERT OBSERVERS OF MILITARY MATTERS" AS SAYING THAT "THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF THE GERMAN ARMY, WHICH HAS BEEN CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO A WHOLESALE PLAN, HAS IN MOST SECTORS OF THE EASTERN FRONT BEEN COMPLETED."

WITH BOTH BERLIN AND MOSCOW AGREEING THAT THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE WAS

LONDON, OCT. 5-(AP)-U.S. MARAUDERS AND RAF MITCHELLS, VENTURAS AND BOSTONS DROPPED NEARLY 1,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON 11 IMPORTANT RAILWAY CENTERS OF FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES DURING SEPTEMBER, THE AIR MINISTRY DISCLOSED TODAY.

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THESE ATTACKS WERE CONCENTRATED ON RAILWAY CARS, REPAIR SHOPS, RAILROAD YARDS AND LOCOMOTIVE SHEDS WITH RESULTS "KNOWN TO BE EXTREMELY SERIOUS FOR THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED TRANSPORT SYSTEM AS A WHOLE."

RAILWAY CENTERS HIT DURING SEPTEMBER, SOME OF THEM MORE THAN ONCE, WERE:

NORTHERN FRANCE--SERQUE, LILLE, ST.POL, HAZEBROUCK, AMIENS, ROUEN, ABBEVILLE AND ST.OMER;

BERLGIUM--COURTRAI AND GHENT;

HOLLAND--ROOSENDAAL.

AT LEAST 60 ADDITIONAL LOCOMOTIVES WERE PUT OUT OF ACTION BY FIGHTERS, LIGHT BOMBERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS IN THE SAME MONTH. ALL THIS WAS IN ADDITION TO DAMAGE DONE TO GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS BY HEAVY BOMBERS.

JR1024AEW

LONDON OCT 5-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.ADRIAN CARTON DE WIART, WHO SPENT FIVE MONTHS IN AN ITALIAN PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP, SAID TODAY THAT RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF PRISONERS IN ITALY SHOULD NOT WORRY.

"IF A MAN OF MY AGE (63) CAN COME HOME AS FIT AS I AM, THERE IS NO REASON WHY YOUNGER MEN SHOULD NOT COME BACK JUST AS FIT," DE WIART, WHO ARRIVED IN LONDON SEPT.10 AFTER BEING RELEASED BY THE ITALIANS TO SEEK A TRUCE, SAID IN A TALK BEFORE ALLIED OFFICERS AT A PARTY.

"IN THE CAMP WHERE I WAS, WE WERE VERY WELL TREATED."

XB158PEW

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LONDON, OCT. 5-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS SAID TODAY THAT THE ALLIED FIFTH ARMY NOW IS LESS THAN 85 MILES FROM ROME, WHICH LIES ABOUT 120 AIR LINE MILES FROM NAPLES.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DID NOT LOCATE THE POSITIONS OF ALLIED TROOPS.

EARLIER, THE SAME RADIO SAID FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING HAD ABANDONED ALL HOPE OF MAKING A STAND ALONG THE VOLTURNO RIVER, AND WAS WITHDRAWING HIS FORCES RAPIDLY NORTHWARD TOWARD ROME.

(NO PICKUP)

LONDON, OCT. 5-(AP)-BRITAIN WILL DIP INTO HER GRAIN SUPPLIES TO HELP RELIEVE A FAMINE IN BENGAL, IN INDIA, LORD WOOLTON, BRITISH MINISTER OF FOOD, SAID TODAY.

REPORTING THAT ARRANGEMENTS WERE COMPLETED FOR DIVERTING FOODSTUFFS TO INDIA, LORD WOOLTON ALSO ADVISED BRITONS TO EXPECT A SCARCITY OF FRESH VEGETABLES THIS WINTER.

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JR1017AEW

LONDON OCT 5-(AP)-WARTIME LONDON BUSES ARE VERY CROWDED AND IT'S MIGHTY EXASPERATING FOR EVERYONE, BUT MAGISTRATE J.B.SANDBACH DECIDED TODAY THAT VILMA GALL WENT TOO FAR IN SHOWING HER ANNOYANCE WHEN CONDUCTOR MRS.JESSIE RONTREE REFUSED HER ADMISSION TO AN ALREADY-FULL BUS.

VILMA BIT JESSIE'S WRIST AND NOW SHE MUST SERVE SEVEN DAYS IN JAIL.

LONDON OCT 5-(AP)-JITTERBUGGING HAS BEEN GIVEN THE HEAVE HO BY LONDON HOT SPOTS WHERE AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN GOING TO CUT A RUG.

COVENT GARDEN, BIGGEST DANCE HALL IN TOWN, LED OFF WITH THE BAN AND OTHERS HAVE FOLLOWED SUIT.

THE REASON: KICKS FROM LESS EFFUSIVE DANCERS WHO SAID THEY WERE BRUISED BY THE JITTERBUGS THROWING THEIR PARTNERS. #

30.24 9089

BY JAMES F.KING

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, OCT. 5-(AP)-THIS IS THE STORY OF A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH BROUGHT ITS CREW HOME SAFELY FROM YESTERDAY'S RAID ON FRANKFURT AND THEN HEADED BACK EMPTY TO PLAGUE THE GERMANS.

THE SHIP'S TEN CREWMEN BAILED OUT OVER ENGLAND BECAUSE IT WAS SO BADLY BATTERED IT COULD NOT BE LANDED. BUT BEFORE JUMPING, LT. CARL W.DAWURSKE OF SHEBOYGAN, WIS. THE PILOT DESTROYED THE INSTRUMENTS, TURNED BACK TOWARD THE SEA AND SET THE AUTOMATIC CONTROLS. WHEN LAST SEEN THE FORTRESS WAS HEADED BACK TOWARD GERMANY AT ABOUT 5,000 FEET, STRAIGHT AND LEVEL.

SAFELY AT BASE, THE CREW IS DELIGHTED BY THE IDEA OF THE FLAK AND FIGHTERS THE GERMANS SENT UP TO GET THIS PHANTOM SHIP, ASSUMING THAT ITS GASOLINE RESERVE WAS SUFFICIENT TO SEND IT DEEP INTO THE REICH.

THE FORTRESS' CONTROL CABLES WERE SHOT AWAY BY FLAK OVER FRANKFURT AND DAWURSKE HAD TO FLY WITH THE RUDDER.

OVER THE SHIP'S INTERCOMMUNICATION SYSTEM THE PILOT TOLD THE CREW: "I'LL GET YOU OVER AND FIND A NICE SPOT FOR YOU TO JUMP."

THE SPOT APPEARED NEAR THE ENGLISH COAST.

"I HOPE IT'S A WAAF (WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AIR FORCE) CAMP DOWN THERE," SHOUTED STAFF SGT.ROY M.CONGROVE OF ADELPHI, OHIO, AS HE JUMPED.

LT.FRANK BACHMAN OF LOWER HILL, ILL., NAVIGATOR, AT THE LAST MINUTE SAID HE HAD FORGOTTEN SOMETHING AND WENT FROM THE BOMB BAY DOOR TO THE NOSE OF THE SHIP TO GET HIS FLASHLIGHT.

"I DIDN'T WANT TO LOSE IT," HE EXPLAINED.

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DAWURSKE WAITED A LITTLE TOO LONG TO BAIL OUT AND A STRONGWIND CARRIED HIM INTO THE CHANNEL, WHERE HE SPENT A COLD HOUR IN THE WATER BEFORE HE WAS PICKED UP.

OTHERS IN THE CREW WERE LT.GERALD A.REED, CHARLESTON, ILL., CO-PILOT; LT.JOSEPH E.OSTERMANN, BOMBARDIER, 612 DICKENS AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., AND GUNNER SERGEANTS JOSEPH V.O'DONNELL, JR., DORCHESTER, MASS.; PETER H.SMITH JR., ALLENTOWN, PA.; LESTER E.KNUDSON, COMFREY, MINN.; FRANKLIN E.NORTHEY, ORFOLK, VA.; AND DONALD L.MARKS, CENTRALIA, WASH.

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HJ/XB736PEW

STOCKHOLM OCT 5-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNINGEN RECORDED TODAY A GERMAN-LANGUGAGE BROADCAST FROM AN UNIDENTIFIED RADIO STATION WHICH SAID THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AIR RAIDS UPON FRANKFURT HAD CAUGHT THE CITY'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES UNPREPARED.

MANY MOBILE GUNS HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM FRANKFURT TO KASSEL, THE BROADCAST SAID. FIRE FROM INCENDIARY BOMBS DAMAGED THE CENTRAL STATION AND DER ROEMER CASTLE WAS HIT, IT SAID.

A POLICE REPORT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT AT LEAST 1,000 PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 3,000 HOUSES DESTROYED. RUBBLE WAS SAID TO HAVE FILLED 64 OF THE CITY'S STREETS.

XB1148PEW

STOCKHOLM OCT 5-(AP)-THE NAZIS HAVE ARRESTED ALL HIGH DANISH POLICE OFFICIALS AFTER DISARMING THE STATE POLICE FORCE ESTIMATED AT 7,000 MEN AND STRIPPING THEM OF THEIR FUNCTIONS, A FREE DANE IN SWEDEN SAID HE WAS RELIABLY INFORMED TODAY.

THE NAZIS APPARENTLY TOOK THE ACTION BECAUSE OF THE REFUSAL OF THE DANISH POLICE TO COOPERATE WITH THEM IN ROUNDING UP JEWS AND HUNTING

DOWN SABOTEURS OR IN ANY OTHER STEP THEY REGARD AS OUTSIDE DANISH LAW, IT WAS SAID.

THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNINGEN QUOTED A DANISH REFUGEE AS SAYING THAT THE GERMANS HAD ASSUMED ALL THE POLICE FUNCTIONS AND HAD INTERNED MANY OF THE DANISH POLICEMEN. LARGE NUMBERS OF THE POLICEMEN ESCAPED ARREST BY FLEEING TO SWEDEN, ALONG WITH THOUSANDS OF JEWS.

THE NAZI PROGROM HAS NOW EXTENDED TO HALF AND QUARTER JEWS, REPORTS SAID. THE NUMBER OF JEWS REACHING SWEDEN WAS SAID TO HAVE PASSED 3,000, AND THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO BE BREAKING INTO HOMES ALONG THE DANISH EAST COAST IN SEARCH OF JEWS THEY BELIEVED TO BE HIDING THERE UNTIL THEY COULD FLEE TO SWEDEN.

THE AFTONTIDNINGEN SAID THAT BARON KONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, FORMER REICHSPROTECTOR IN PRAGUE, WAS BEING MENTIONED FOR THE POST OF REICHS-GOVERNOR OF GENMARK, BUT THIS REPORT WAS GIVEN LITTLE CREDENCE IN VIEW OF HIS KNOWN INABILITY TO HANDLE THE BOHEMIAN-MORAVIAN SITUATION.

(A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY REUTER SAID THAT THE GERMAN STATE OF SIEGE IN DENMARK WOULD BE LIFTED TOMORROW.)

FROM NORWAY, MEANWHILE, CAME A REPORT THAT REICHSCOMMISAR JOSEF TERBOVEN HAD GIVEN THE ITALIAN COMMUNITY IN OSLO THE CHOICE OF PLEDG-ING LOYALTY TO BENITO MUSSOLINI'S GOVERNMENT OR GOING TO A GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP.

AN ITALIAN WHO FLED TO SWEDEN SAID THERE WERE 50 ITALIANS IN OSLO AND AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER IN OTHER PARTS OF NORWAY, MANY OF WHOM, HE SAID, WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY ALSO TRY TO ESCAPE.

XB1051PEW

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STOCKHOLM OCT 5-(AP)-AN INDICATION THAT ARRANGEMENTS MIGHT BE UNDER WAY TO EVACUATE AXIS TROOPS FROM THE CRIMEA WAS SEEN TODAY IN AN INSPECTION TRIP TO ODESSA YESTERDAY BY THE GERMAN TRANSPORT MINISTER, JULIUS DORPMUELLER.

A BUDAPEST DISPATCH TO THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET SAID THERE WERE SIGNS THAT DORPMUELLER WAS PREPARING FOR BIG TROOP MOVE-MENTS. HE WAS IN BULGARIA LAST WEEK INSPECTING BLACK SEA PORT FACILI-TIES.

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xB1057PEW

LEAVES FROM WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

BY HAL BOYLE

(ADVANCE) CAPRI, SEPT 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPRI REVERIE:

THEIR TRIP TO THE ISLE OF CAPRI GAVE MANY AMERICAN SOLDIERS THEIR FIRST CHANCE TO SEE A LIVE COUNTESS...THE COUNTESSES VARY... ONE LOOKED LIKE A MILLION DOLLARS. ANOTHER LOOKED LIKE SHE HAD SPENT HER FORMATIVE YEARS IN A DIME STORE...THEY ALL HAD THE SAME EFFECT ON CORP. HARRY COVE OF SEATTLE, WASH..."NONE OF THEM RANK WITH MY LITTLE QUEEN BACK HOME," HE SAID...THE MOST SELF CONSCIOUS MAN IN CAPRI IS THE ALLIED OFFICER WHO SLEEPS IN THE LUXURIOUS OVERSIZED BED AND VILLA ONCE BELONGING TO MUSSOLINI'S DAUGHTER, THE WIFE OF COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO...FASCISM MADE THE BED AND NOW HE'S LYING IN IT... HE TAKES A LOT OF CHIDING...ANYWAY, IT'S MORE COMFORTABLE THAN A CAMP COT.

NOTHING LOOKS MORE OUT OF PLACE IN CAPRI THAN AN AMERICAN JEEP...

30.24- 9091

THEY GO UP THE HILLS MORE QUICKLY THAN THE LITTLE DONKEYS PULLING PICTURESQUE SMALL CARRIAGES, BUT THEY ARE MUCH LESS ROMANTIC...THE OWNER OF THE DONKEY WHO DROVE ME DOWN THE WINDING ROAD TO CAPRI FROM ANACAPRI, THE ONLY OTHER VILLAGE ON THE ISLE, WAS MAD AT MUSSOLINI..."WAR, WAR, WAR: THAT WAS ALL HE COULD THINK OF," HE SAID EXCITEDLY. "BUT HE HAD PLENTY TO DRINK AND ATE LIKE A PIG. WHAT A BELLY HE HAD! HOW I HATE HIM: IF I HAD HIM HERE I WOULD CUT HIS THROAT"...EACH TIME HE MENTIONED MUSSOLINI HE BEAT ON THE CART'S SHAFTS WITH HIS STICK, SCARING THE DONKEY UNTIL HE WAS BATTING DOWN THE HIGHWAY LIKE OLD DAN PATCH IN HIS PRIME...

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SOCIAL NOTE ON CAPRI NIGHT LIFE (5:30 P.M.):

SEEN AT ONE TABLE WERE AN ITALIAN DUKE; BRUNO ZANIBONI, BROTHER OF THE ITALIAN DEPUTY WHO ONCE WAS HELD ON CHARGES HE PLOTTED TO KILL MUSSOLINI; AND HERBERT M. SIFFORD OF GREENSBURG, PA., A RED CROSS FIELD WORKER...AT ANOTHER TABLE A NUMBER OF AIR OFFICERS WERE ENJOYING A BRIEF HOLIDAY FROM THE WAR...THEY WERE LT. WILLIAM G. FLYNN, KINGS PARK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; CAPT. LAWRENCE KAVANAGH, NORWALK, CONN.; CAPT. R.M. KINEBACH, WENATCHEE, WASH.; LT. WILLIAM A.CROMARTIE, COOLIDGE, GA., AND LT. ROBERT B. CHAPMAN, LANCASTER, WIS..."DON'T PINCH ME," SAID ANOTHER OFFICER AT A NEARBY TABLE AS HE LIFTED HIS FIRST MARTINI IN MORE THAN A YEAR. "IF I AM DREAMING THIS IS NO TIME TO WAKE ME UP."...

FOUR SAILORS SEEING THE SIGHTS WERE LESS PLEASED WITH THE ISLAND...I MET THEM ON THE EDEN PARADISO HOTEL WHERE CONVALESCING GERMAN SOLDIERS HAD BEEN QUARTERED AS I DROPPED IN FOR A DRINK WITH CORP. LAWRENCE TROGER, OF 1928 STREET NORTHEAST, WASHINGTON, D.C..."THIS IS ALL RIGHT, BUT IF WE WERE HOME NEXT WEEK I MIGHT GET TO SEE THE WORLD SERIES," SAID QUARTERMASTER 2ND CLASS WOODROW W. PARKER OF GOLDSBORO, N.C...MOURNING WITH HIM WERE SEAMAN FIRST CLASS GEORGE L.KERN OF LEWISTON, ME., MOTOR MACHINIST ERLING J. ALM OF MINOT, N.D., AND TORPEDOMAN RICHARD M.DONLEY OF 1213 NOBLE ST., HOUSTON, TEX....

ANOTHER BASEBALL FAN IS DOMINICK GUIDA, A CAPRI CAFE OWNER WHO USED TO WORK IN BROOKLYN, BUT NEVER THOUGHT THE BALLPLAYING TALENT OF THE BODGERS WAS IN THE SAME CLASS AS THAT OF THE CHAMPIONS OF THE BRONX..."I ALWAYS WAS A YANKEE FAN," HE SAID. "I WAS A KIND OF BOOTLEGGER IN THE STATES. I BELIVERED STRICTLY HIGH CLASS STUFF. I HAD TO WORK ONLY FROM 9:30 TO 1 P.M., SO I WENT TO THE BALL GAME EVERY AFTERNOON...THOSE WERE THE GOOD OLD DAYS...IN ONE WORLD SERIES GAME I SAW BABE RUTH KNOCK A HOME RUN. HE RAN OVER TO ONE OF THE BOXES AND KISSED HIS WIFE BEFORE GOING BACK INTO THE DUGOUT...WHAT A PLAYER!...HOW IS THAT NEW CARDINAL PITCHER, DIZZY DEAN? I WOULD GIVE ANYTHING TO GET BACK AND SEE ANOTHER GOOD WORLD SERIES..I HAVE BEEN GONE NINE YEARS."

MANY RESIDENTS OF CAPRI HAVE RELATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO WRITE TO FOR YEARS...THEY ASK YOU TO HELP THEM SEND WORD TO THEIR FARAWAY LOVED ONES...OLD WHITEHAIRED PETER LAMBERTI, WHO OWNS AN ANTIQUE SHOP NOW BUT WORKED AS A SILVERSMITH AT TIFFANYS 40 YEARS AGO, WRITES IN TREMULOUS BUT CAREFUL HAND A LETTER TO HIS BROTHER, DR. LORENZO LAMBERTI, OF 29 WEST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK..."DEAR LORENZO, I AM SO HAPPY TO SEND YOU

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A WORD FROM CAPRI. WE ARE ALL WELL AND I TRUST YOU ARE THE SAME. WE HAVE NOT SUFFERED MUCH FROM THE WAR. AT LAST WE HAVE THE AMERICANS HERE TO GUARD US. WE HAVE NOT HEARD FROM CESARE FOR OVER TWO MONTHS. WE ARE ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM YOU. MANY KIND REGARDS FROM ALL OF US. YOURS, PETER."

ART HAS BEEN THE WHOLE LIFE OF LITTLE BEATRICE BOUINKEL, WHO OWNS A SMALL PICTURE AND GIFT SHOP...SHE PULLS OUT A FADED CLIPPING FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE OF HER BROTHER AND A GROUP OF OTHER REFUGEES ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN AMERICA..."MY BROTHER HAS AN ART SHOP IN LOS ANGELES NOW," SHE SAID. "OUR FAMILY HAD AN ART SHOP IN NAPLES FOR MORE THAN 60 YEARS...IT HAS BEEN DESTROYED... CAN YOU LET MY BROTHER KNOW THAT THE STORE WAS LOST BUT THAT THE FAMILY IS ALL RIGHT?...MUCH OF THE FINE ART WORK IN NAPLES HAS BEEN RUINED...THE SMALLER PIECES WERE SAVED AND PUT AWAY, YES, BUT THE LARGER STATUES AND PAINTINGS COULD NOT BE REMOVED...NOW MANY ARE LOST FOREVER."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR USE IN PMS OF TUESDAY, OCT.5).

M305AEW

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ADD 5TH ARMY, NAPLES (MORIN) AX RUINED

(AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ALGIERS, AN ALLIED REPORT SAID HUNGER IS THE MOST SERIOUS SITUATION FACING THE ITALIAN POPULATION IN NAPLES, THE RETTREATING GERMANS HAVING TAKEN SURPLUS FOOD STOCKS WITH THEM.

(THE CITY, DESPITE CROWDING AND DEMOLITION OF WATER LINES, IS STILL FREE OF SERIOUS EPIDEMICS, AND THE INCIDENCE OF CHOLERA AND TYPHUS IS NORMAL, ACCORDING TO BRIG. GEN. FRANK J. MCSHERRY, PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.)

HJ511AEW

ADD ALLIED HDQTRS IN ALGIERS (MORIN) XX CITED

THEY WERE R.J. CARMUCINSKY OF B 717 SHADYSIDE AVE., CANTON, OHIO; JOSEPH COSTA OF 179 RAYMOND ST., FALL RIVER, MASS.; JAMES H. LOWE OF 4852 LINWOOD AVE., NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., AND CHARLES J. [illegible]

ADD ALGIERS-CORSICA XXX VICTORY

IT VOTED TO SEND A MESSAGE OF GRATITUDE AND CONFIDENCE TO THE ISLAND PATRIOTS, FRENCH LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES AND THEIR LEADERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BATTLE.

AFTER A MEETING TODAY, THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED THAT GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, COMMANDER OF FRENCH FORCES HAD "REPORTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE END OF OPERATIONS FOR THE LIBERATION OF CORSICA."

A SALVO FROM ALGIERS' GUNS WILL BE FIRED TOMORROW TO SALUTE THE VICTORY.

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JR1208AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT. 5-(AP)-THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A "SELECTIVE HOSPITALIZATION" PLAN ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE BY WHICH SOLDIERS WITH SPECIAL TYPES OF INJURIES ARE SENT TO CERTAIN HOSPITALS.

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COL. EDWARD D. CHURCHILL, BOSTON, MASS., SURGICAL CONSULTANT, AND PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY, SAID THE NEW SYSTEM HAD THREE LARGE ADVANTAGES.

"FIRST, NATURALLY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTERS SPECIFYING THE TREATMENT OF VARIOUS TYPES OF CASUALTIES WILL RENDER BETTER SERVICE TO THE MAN WOUNDED IN BATTLE," CHURCHILL SAID. "SECOND THESE CENTERS WILL ALSO BE EDUCATIONAL CENTERS WHERE SURGEONS AND SPECIALISTS FROM OTHER HOSPITALS MAY OBSERVE TECHNIQUES. THEN TOO, TECHNICAL DATA TO

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30.24-9093

CHECK ON THE RESULTS OF SURGICAL MANAGEMENT AND POINT THE WAY TO IMPROVED METHODS CAN BE ASSEMBLED."

THE SPECIAL HOSPITALS ARE HEADED BY LT. COL. EARL H. DIEHL, TAMPA, FLA., PLASTIC SURGERY; LT. COL. EDWARD A. KRAUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C., BURNS; LT. COL. HERMAN J. HOROWITZ, ENGLEWOOD, N.J., CHEST INJURIES; COL. ARTHUR H. NYLEN, NEW YORK, N.Y., HEAD AND SPINAL INJURIES AND LT. COL. J.E. COX, WAYNESBORO, W.VA., NEUROSIS CASES.

JR1014PAEW

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ALGIERS, OCT. 5 (AP)--THE RECENTLY FORMED "PURGE COMMISSION" OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION, CURRENTLY INVESTIGATING ALLEGED COLLABORATIONISTS AMONG CIVIL SERVANTS IN NORTH AFRICA, TODAY RECOMMENDED THE DISMISSAL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WALET OF ALGIERS.

THE COMMISSION, IN ITS FIRST PUBLIC RECOMMENDATION, ADOPTED A PROPOSAL BY JUSTICE MINISTER FRANCISCO DE MENTHON, REMOVING WALET WITHOUT PENSION OR INDEMNITY.

THE COMMISSION ALSO SUSPENDED ATTORNEY GENERAL JOPPE OF TUNIS PENDING COMPLETION OF THE INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

WALET AND JOPPE WERE REPORTEDLY CHARGED WITH TOO EAGERLY PROSECUTING PERSONS ARRESTED FOR PRO-ALLIED SENTIMENTS DURING THE VICHY REGIME.

THE PURGE COMMISSION IS HEADED BY WILLIAM DE MARGAIS, FORMERLY A MEMBER OF THE LAW UNIVERSITY OF PARIS. IT WAS NAMED THREE WEEKS AGO.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 5-(AP)-LT.-GEN.MARK W.CLARK STARTLED NEAPOLITANS YESTERDAY BY LANDING FROM THE AIR ON ONE OF THE CITY'S MAIN STREETS IN A "PUDDLE JUMPER" PLANE.

CALLED INTO NAPLES FOR A CONFERENCE, CLARK FOUND ALL THE ROADS TO IT JAMMED WITH TRAFFIC, SO HE CLIMBED INTO A SMALL COMMUNICATIONS AIRCRAFT USED BY ALLIED GENERALS IN THE FIELD. HIS BRITISH LIAISON OFFICER GOT INTO ANOTHER PLANE OF THE SAME TYPE.

OVER NAPLES THE PILOTS FOUND NO SUITABLE LANDING GROUNDS, SO THEY BROUGHT THEIR PLANES DOWN NEATLY IN THE STREET. LATER CLARK TOOK OFF FROM THE STREET.

XB1103PEW

OCT 6 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT.5-(AP)-FLYING FORTRESS CREWMEN WHO DOWNED FOUR MESSERSCHMITT 109S IN YESTERDAY'S RAID ON BOLZANO, BRENNER PASS RAIL TOWN IN NORTHERN ITALY, WERE:

SGTS. CURTIS WORTHEM, 3806 DEMPSTER AVE., DALLAS, TEX.; ORVILLE WEST, 22 SPENCER ST., OMAHA, NEB.; EARL M.HENSEN, 526 JENKS AVE., ST.PAUL, MINN., AND EDWARD TRYBOM, HADDAM, KAS.

IT WAS THE 42ND MISSION FOR TRYBOM, A FORMER TRUCK DRIVER.

LT. WALTER L.GOFF, 31 SOUTH THIRD ST., NILES, MICH., PILOT OF A MARAUDER THAT ATTACKED TERRACINA, SAID THAT "BY THE TIME WE BROKE AWAY AND HEADED HOME OVER THE GULF OF GAETA, THERE WERE FIRES BURNING IN BUILDINGS AND A COLUMN OF SMOKE A COUPLE OF THOUSAND FEET IN THE AIR."

WM1021AEW

OCT 6 1943

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ALGIERS, OCT. 5-(AP)-"BOMBS AWAY," SIGNALED THE BOMBARDIER TO THE PILOT, LT.MARK A.STEINBERG OF (BOX 487, SANTA MARIA, CALIF.

"VERY GOOD," SIGNALLED BACK THE PILOT TO THE BOMBARDIER, LT. BONAPARTE J.GOLDBERG, WHO IN PEACE TIME LIEVED AT 228 ELEVENTH STREET, TOLEDO, OHIO.

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JUST THEN THERE WAS A BURST OF FLAK UNDER THEIR MARAUDER. STAFF SGT. FRANK M.DICKINSON OF LAGRANGE, GA., A TAIL-GUNNER BY OCCUPATION, WAS BLOWN OFF HIS FEET, BUT OTHERWISE WAS NOT INJURED.

"I KNEW IT WAS CLOSE," WAIST-GUNNER STAFF SGT. JOSEPH W.MCDONOUGH O[illegible] 1855 EAST PACIFIC STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., WAS QUOTED AS SAYING IN AN AIR FORCE STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC TODAY.

THEN THE CONTROLS WENT OUT OF ORDER AND WERE SO CROSSED UP THAT STEINBERG HAD TO CALL ON HIS CO-PILOT LT. ELDON C.HUNTSBERGER OF RURAL ROUTE 4, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., TO HELP HIM HOLD THEM.

THINGS WENT FROM BAD TO WORSE UNTIL ANOTHER MARAUDER PILOT WHO FLEW DOWN TO SEE WHAT WAS THE MATTER SAID STEINBERG, HOLDING ON TO THE CONTROL COLUMN, LOOKED "LIKE A RAT BEING SHAKEN BY A BIG CAT."

THE ENTIRE TAIL SECTION OF THE STRICKEN MARAUDER WAS SHAKING TERRIFICALLY AND THE TREMBLING OF THE TAIL WAS JAMMING THE CONTROLS.

STEINBERG CALLED TO HIS ENGINEER-GUNNER, STAFF SGT. CARL W.TACKMAN OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, TO ASSIST IN HOLDING THE COURSE. HE CLIMBED INTO THE COCKPIT AND IT TOOK ALL THREE MEN, MUSTERING ALL THE STRENGTH THEY HAD, TO HOLD THE CONTROLS AS THEY HEADED TOWARD A SMALL FIGHTER RUNWAY INSIDE ALLIED LINES NEAR SALERNO.

THE MARAUDER BOUNCED DOWN ON THE SMALL RUNWAY AND NO ONE WAS INJURED. THEY ALL FLEW BACK TO THEIR NORTH AFRICAN BASE--BUT IN ANOTHER PLANE.

"LUCKY WE HAD A WELL-BUILT BOMBER," SAID STEINBERG, "OR THE WHOLE TAIL WOULD HAVE SHAKEN OFF."

OCT 6 1943

HJ758PEW

CAIRO, OCT. 5-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS STILL ARE BATTLING GERMAN INVASION FORCES ON THE DODECANESE ISLAND OF COO, A JOINT ALLIED MIDDLE EAST COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY, BUT IT GAVE NO INDICATION OF THE TREND OF THE BATTLE.

COO, FORMERLY UNDER ITALIAN CONTROL, WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE BRITISH SEPT. 22. GERMAN FORCES ATTACKED SUNDAY.

(A DISPATCH FROM ISTANBUL, TURKEY, YESTERDAY SAID THAT HARD FIGHTING RAGED ON THE ISLAND WHICH IS JUST WEST OF THE TURKISH MAINLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT SOME BRITISH OFFICERS HAD FLED FROM COO, TAKING REFUGE IN TURKEY, INDICATING THAT THE ALLIED POSITION IS NOT FAVORABLE AT THE PRESENT TIME.)

THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT BEAUFIGHTERS ATTACKED GERMAN TROOPS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT WITH CANNON FIRE.

A HEAVY AIR ASSAULT WAS CARRIED OUT AT MENIDI TATOI AIRFIELD NEAR ATHENS. BOMBS COVERED THE LANDING FIELD AND DISPERSAL AREAS AND SET OFF EXPLOSIONS IN SIX HANGARS, AND 12 PLANES WERE DESTROYED AGROUND. NO ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST.

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ADD ISTANBUL XXX FIGHTING

ACCORDING TO ANOTHER REPORT, ABOUT 6,000 ITALIANS ON THE GREEK ISLAND OF SAMOS HAVE SWORN ALLEGIANCE TO KING VITTORIO EMANUELE AND HAVE PROMISED TO FIGHT BESIDE THE BRITISH FORCES THERE IF SAMOS/

30.24-9095

IS ATTACKED.

THERE WERE REPORTS FROM THE GREEK MAINLAND THAT THE GERMANS HELD A CONFERENCE AT ATHENS ON SEPT. 28 AT WHICH THE DEFENSE OF THE GERMAN-HELD ISLANDS OF RHODES AND CRETE WAS DISCUSSED. THE REPORT SAID IT WAS PROBABLE THAT THE GARRISON AT RHODES WOULD BE REINFORCED WITH TROOPS FROM CRETE.

SB954PEW

TENTH U.S.AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, INDIA, SEPT.25-(DELAYED)-

SEP 26 1943

(AP)-LT.JOHN R.AMANN OF (1327 GREENE AVE.) BROOKLYN, N.Y.,HAS BEEN AWARDED AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR PARTICIPATING IN ONE OF THE LONGEST MEDIUM BOMBARDMENT MISSIONS ON RECORD--A 1,500-MILE FLIGHT TO AND FROM A RIVER BRIDGE ON THE YUNNAN (CHINA) BORDER.

BECAUSE DUE TO BAD WEATHER, AMANN WAS THE ONLY PILOT TO REACH THE TARGET AREA. "HIS SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPATION IN THIS FLIGHT REFLECTS MUCH CREDIT UPON LT.AMANN AND THE MILITARY SERVICE," HIS CITATION SAID.

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BB1101AEW...WIANTMAILER

ADD ALLIED H.Q. S.W. PAC. (SCHEDLER)RAX MADANG

(AT ADMIRAL HALSEY'S HEADQUARTERS, A SPOKESMAN SAID PROBABLY VERY FEW OF THE BARGES--SOME OF THEM AS LONG AS 200 FEET--REACHED THEIR DESTINATION ON CHOISEUL ISLAND, 50 MILES TO THE NORTH. HE LEFT NO DOUBT THAT THE ATTEMPTED WITDRAWAL FROM KOLOMBANGARA MEANT THE JAPANESE FULLY INTEND TO ABANDON THEIR LAST HOLDINGS IN TH

CENTRAL SOLOMONS.)

GUNBOATS GUARDING THE SMALLER CRAFT ALSO CAME UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM THE BIGGER GUNS OF THE AMERICAN SHIPS. ONE WAS DESTROYED AND SEVERAL OTHERS DAMAGED.

ONLY FROM THE AID D THE ENEMY SUCCEED EVEN IN INTERFERING WITH THE OPERATION. JAPANESE BOMBERS SCORED A NEAR MISS ON ONE OF THE AMERICAN VESSELS, A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN REPORTED, CAUSING SOME DAMAGE TO THE SHIP AND LIGHT CASUALTIES AMONG ITS CREW.

PRIOR TO THE VELLA GULF ACTION, THE JAPANESE AND THE AMERICANS EXCHANGED A SERIES OF AIR BLOWS IN THE CENTRAL AND NORTHERN SOLOMONS AT A REPORTED COST TO THE ENEMY OF NINE PLANES DESTROYED PLUS A DESTROYER AND A LARGE MERCHANT SHIP DAMAGED. THE AMERICANS LOST ONE FIGHTER PLANE AND SUFFERED, IN AN ENEMY DIVE BOMBING OF VELLA LAVELLA ISLAND, "MODERATE DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES."

THE ONLY GROUND ACTIVITY ON THE BROAD SOUTHWEST PACIFIC FRONT WAS REPORTED FROM ALLIED TROOPS MOVING NORTHWESTWARD ALONG THE RAMU RIVER IN INTERIOR NEW GUINEA TO ENVELOP THE JAPANESE ALONG THE NORTH COAST OF THE ISLAND BETWEEN FINSCHHAFEN AND MADANG.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THIS FORCE HAS REACHED A POINT 100 MILES FROM LAE AND ONLY 40 MILES FROM THE NORTHERN COAST BELOW MADANG.

HW/PM1139PP JM

SEP 26 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,OCT.5-(AP)-THE BOMBING RUNS FROM MAST-HEAD HEIGHT THAT HELPED DESTROY EVERY VESSEL OF A 22-SHIP JAPANESE CONVOY INTERCEPTER IN THE BISMARCK SEA LAST MARCH TODAY BROUGHT THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO LT.

COL.BRIAN O'NEILL OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES.

THE MEDAL WAS CONFERRED FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION, AND IN AN ACCOMPANYING CITATION, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID OF O'NEILL, WHOSE HOME IS AT 123 LOCUST HILL, YONKERS,N.Y.:

"HE LED ELEMENTS OF HIS GROUP OF MEDIUM BOMBERS IN TWO LOW ALTITUDE ATTACKS ON THE ENEMY CONVOY.

"ALTHOUGH HE WAS THE ONLY PILOT IN THIS GROUP WHO HAD PARTICIPATED IN LOW-ALTITUDE BOMBING AND ALTHOUGH THE LACK OF FORWARD GUNS MADE THIS TYPE OF ATTACK HAZARDOUS TO HIS PLANES, O'NEILL VOLUNTEERED TO LEAD THE MAST-HEIGHT RUNS RATHER THAN ACCEPT THE LOW PERCENTAGE OF HITS EXPECTED IN A HIGH ALTITUDE ATTACK.

"HIS LEADERSHIP WAS SO EFFECTIVE THAT THE GROUP SECURED HITS ON SEVEN ENEMY SHIPS. HIS DARING ENTERPRISE AND BRILLIANT COMMAND AND FLYING CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENTIRE ENEMY CONVOY."

FU240ACW

OCT 6 1943

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

U.S.HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, OCT.5-(AP)-ATTACKING U.S. DESTROYERS TURNED WATERS OF THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS INTO A SCENE OF "CARNAGE AND COMPLETE CONFUSION" FOR JAPANESE ATTEMPTING TO EVACUATE MEN AND SUPPLIES BY BARGE FROM BESIEGED KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND.

A NAVAL SPOKESMAN AT SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, DESCRIBING TWO SUCCESSIVE NIGHT ACTIONS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY WHEN 40 OR MORE BARGES WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED, SAID TODAY A FORCE OF JAPANESE DESTROYERS ATTEMPTED TO INTERVENE. HE ADDED:

"BUT THEY TURNED TAL ON THE FIRST GLIMPSE OF CARNAGE WHICH WAS OUTLINED BY THE GLARE OF BURNING BARGES AND FLOODLIGHTS."

ON SATURDAY DESTROYERS INTERCEPTED A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF AT LEAST 20 LARGE ENEMY BARGES AND MANY SMALLER ONES. MOST OF THE LARGE CRAFT WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM ALONG WITH ANOTHER BARGE FLOTILLA WHICH HAD BEEN BROKEN UP AND DESTROYED THE PRECEDING NIGHT.

THE WATERS OF VELLA GULF WERE COVERED WITH WRECKAGE, DEBRIS AND SLICKS OF OIL. THE SCENE WAS ONE OF "COMPLETE CONFUSION ON THE PART OF THE ENEMY," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

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AT MIDNIGHT SATURDAY, DESTROYERS ENCOUNTERED A FORMATION OF JAPANESE GUNBOATS SIMILAR TO AMERICAN SUB-CHASERS. APPARENTLY THEY HAD BEEN ACTING AS ESCORTS TO THE BARGES.

THESE FAST, LIGHT, MANEUVERABLE ENEMY CRAFT WERE PROMPTLY ATTACKED. ONE WAS SUNK AND OTHERS DAMAGED. THEY FLED IN THE DIRECTION OF CHOISEUL ISLAND, 50 MILES NORTH OF KOLOMBANGARA.

OUR DESTROYERS REMAINED ON DUTY THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT CLEANING UP THE REMAINS OF THE SHATTERED BARGE FLOTILLA.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE JAPANESE CASUALTIES IN THE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT ATTACKS. DARKNESS MADE IT DIFFICULT TO TELL WHICH BARGES WERE CARRYING TROOPS AND WHICH WERE LADENED WITH EQUIPMENT. IT WAS LIKELY EACH BARGE CARRIED BOTH MEN AND SUPPLIES.

THE JAPANESE MADE A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP THE AMERICAN DESTROYER FORCE BY AERIAL ATTACK. THE ATTEMPT FAILED ALTHOUGH A NEAR MISS FROM ONE BOMB CAUSED LIGHT CASUALTIES AND MINOR DAMAGE TO ONE U.S.DESTROYER.

(THIS ACTION WAS MENTIONED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS. A COMMUNIQUE CONFIRMED THAT MORE THAN 40 BARGES WERE SUNK OR BADLY DAMAGED AND ONE ENEMY GUNBOAT WAS DESTROYED.

WW415APW NM

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U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC-(AP)-CAPT. DONALD G.CARSON OF ASBURY PARK, N.J., SPOTTED A NECKLACE WORN BY A NATIVE ON A LITTLE-FREQUENTED SOUTH SEA ISLAND.

SOUVENIR-HUNTING CARSON TRADED THREE FISH HOOKS FOR THE NATIVE HANDIWORK.

HE WAS HAPPY UNTIL HE LATER EXAMINED THE TRINKET MORE CLOSELY. IT WAS AN AMERICAN DIME STORE NECKLACE, PART OF THE COLLECTION WHICH AMERICANS HAVE SENT OUT FOR TRADING PURPOSES.

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FR827PCW NM

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,OCT.4-(DELAYED(-)AP)-LT.JOHN M. MCDONOUGH TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE QUIET IMPOSED BY WEATHER ON THE NEW GUINEA AERIAL FRONT TODAY TO DECLARE THAT THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT UNIT OF WHICH HE IS GROUND OFFICER WAS BUSIER LAST MONTH THAN EVER BEFORE.

EVEN IN WHAT IS NOW REFERRED TO AS "THE MAD MONTH OF MARCH," WHEN BOMBERS WERE SITTING DOWN JUST LONG ENOUGH TO REFUEL AND REARM FOR ANOTHER STRIKE AT THE ENEMY'S BISMARCK SEA CONVOY, THIS OUTFIT DIDN'T FLY AS MANY MISSIONS AS DURING SEPTEMBER. NOR DID ANY OTHER UNIT OF ITS KIND, THE FORMER BALTIMORE LAWYER SAID.

DURING SEPTEMBER THE FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATORS IN MC DONOUGH'S UNIT DROPPED MORE THAN 317 TONS OF BOMBS ON JAPANESE TARGETS; SANK OR PROBABLY SANK THREE SHIPS, TWO SMALL TANKERS AND ONE SMALL FREIGHTER, AND DAMAGED TWO OTHER VESSELS WITH NEAR MISSES.

FLIGHT OFFICER CARL A.NELSON OF EMPORIA,KAS., WITH SECOND LT. WILBERT ALWERDT OF ALTAMONT,ILL., AS BOMBARDIER, GOT CREDIT FOR A CARGO SHIP OF BETWEEN 500 AND 1,000 TONS.

A TANKER, OF BETWEEN 1,500 AND 2,500 TONS, WAS HIT BY SECOND LT.PHILIP W.BARBER, 3220 NORTHWESTERN PAARKWAY, LOUISVILLE,KY., BOMBARDIER FOR LT.HARRY N.YOUNG, 7555 SOUTH SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO,ILL.

OF ALL THE OUTFIT'S CREWS, THE BUSIEST COMBINATION WAS THAT HEADED BY CAPT.ROBERT A.KAPLAN OF LOS ANGELES. THEY WENT ON TEN MISSIONS, AN AVERAGE OF ONE EVERY THREE DAYS.

KAPLAN'S CREW INCLUDED SECOND LT.RICHARD T.HEUSS, BERKLEY, MICH., CO-PILOT; LT.JOHN F.ROBZANKAS, (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) BOMBARDIER; TECH.SGT.PAUL A.BARBUS, VANDERGRIFT,PA.; STAFF SGTS.LEONARD SCHWOBEL OF 36 RIVERSIDE, REDBANK,N.J., ALVIN K.HARTLEY OF 1534 MARKET ST., ST.LOUIS,MO., AND E.P. STEVENS OF 712 GOODALL AVE., DAYTONA BEACH,FLA.

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FJ235ACW

MONTREAL (WEDNESDAY), OCT 6-(AP)-THE GAZETTE, IN A SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM OTTAWA, SAYS TODAY "THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MAY WITHIN A SHORT TIME TAKE THE NECESSARY STEP TO ENSURE A FULLER SUPPLY OF MANPOWER FOR THE NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY, IT WAS LEARNED."

"THIS MEASURE WILL BE TO RAISE THE PRODUCTION OF PULPWOOD TO CATEGORY 'B', WHICH WOULD PLACE IT IN THE SAME CATEGORY WITH INDUSTRIES WHOSE MANPOWER IS PROTECTED BY RECENT REGULATIONS OF NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE," THE DISPATCH SAID.

"ONE OF THOSE REGULATIONS PROVIDES THAT NO PERSON EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIES OF 'A' OR 'B' CATEGORY MAY BE FREED FOR ANOTHER JOB OR GET A SEPARATION CERTIFICATE WITHOUT APPROVAL OF NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE X X X"

XB1229AEW

HALIFAX OCT 5-(AP)-THE LOADING OF PERISHABLE GOODS ABOARD WAITING FREIGHTERS PRECEEDED TONIGHT AS ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE MEN TOOK THE PLACE OF 400 FREIGHT HANDLERS ON STRIKE SINCE LAST FRIDAY AND MORE THAN 1,000 STEVEDORES WHO HAVE NOT WORKED SINCE THE MILITARY FORCES APPEARED ON THE PIERS.

BY TONIGHT MORE THAN 1,000 SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN WERE LOADING THE FREIGHTERS AND MORE WERE EXPECTED TOMORROW. COMM.O.S.ROBERTSON, DOCKYARD COMMANDER AND KING'S HARBOR MASTER WHO IS PERSONALLY DIRECTING THE OPERATIONS, SAID HE HOPED TO HAVE 600 "TRAINED STEVEDORES" ON THE JETTY BY THE END OF THE WEEK. THESE TRAINED MEN ARE BEING DRAWN FROM NAVAL BASES IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND INCLUDE FORMER STEVEDORES AND MERCHANT SEAMEN NOW IN THE NAVY.

MEANWHILE, THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHEN THE DEAD-LOCK WOULD BE BROKEN. A DAY-LONG MEETING OF UNION OFFICIALS AND REGIONAL FEDERAL LABOR CONCILIATOR H.R.PETTIGROVE FAILED TO BRING ANY DECISION. THE FREIGHT HANDLERS, IN CEASING WORK, EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION WITH A FOUR-CENT AN HOUR WAGE INCREASE GRANTED THEM BY THE CANADIAN WAR LABOR BOARD. THEY HAD ASKED A BOOST FROM 52 CENTS TO 75 CENTS AN HOUR.

THE SITUATION BEHIND THE STEVEDORE TIE-UP WAS OBSCURE. SOME 100 WALKED OUT YESTERDAY WHEN TROOPS MOVED IN. THIS MORNING OTHERS WHO HAD WORKED YESTERDAY FAILED TO APPEAR FOR WORK. NO REASONS WERE GIVEN.

TONIGHT THERE WERE ABOUT 520 NAVAL MEN, AND 500 SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN UNLOADING FREIGHT CARS.

COMMANDER ROBERTSON SAID THAT THE MEN OF THE ARMED FORCES YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING STOWED AWAY CARGO AT THE RATE OF 15 TONS AN HOUR, COMPARED WITH 12.8 TONS AN HOUR WHICH HE SAID WAS THE AVERAGE SET BY THE REGULAR HALIFAX STEVEDORES. THE MEN LAGGED SOMEWHAT TODAY, AS THEIR MUSCLES GROANED FROM THE UNACCUSTOMED LABOR, BUT ROBERTSON SAID HE HOPED TO BOOST THE RECORD TO 16 OR 17 TONS AN HOUR LATER ON.

XB1154PEW

NEW YORK OCT 5-(AP)-GRACIE FIELDS, BRITISH COMEDIENNE, RETURNED TODAY FROM A SEVEN-WEEK TOUR OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR FRONTS WITH WORD THAT SILK STOCKINGS, ALMOST EXTINCT HERE, ARE ON SALE IN CATANIA, SICILY.

SHE SAID ALLIED SOLDIERS, THINKING OF THE GIRLS BACK HOME, WERE BUYING UP THE LUXURY ITEMS, WHICH SICILIANS HAD HIDDEN FOR TWO YEARS TO KEEP THEM FROM THE RECENTLY-OUSTED GERMANS.

GRACIE BOUGHT SOME, BUT RETURNED EMPTY HANDED. SHE LOST HER LUGGAGE IN SCOTLAND.

XB1056PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 5-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID TODAY THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO HAS APPOINTED SHOZO MURATA, SUPREME ADVISOR TO THE JAPANESE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN THE PHILIPPINES TO BE "AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY" TO THE PHILIPPINES.

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT PLANS FOR THE "INDEPENDENCE" OF THE ISLANDS WERE "PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY AND WITH SPEED," AND DISCLOSED THAT JOSE LAUREL, "PRESIDENT ELECT" OF THE FORTHCOMING "FREE PHILIPPINES", AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED REGIME WERE NOW IN TOKYO FOR CONFERENCES.

HJ740AEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

NATURE AT HER BEST GENERALLY CAN BEAT MAN AT HIS WORST, AND THE AUTUMN DELUGE FINALLY HAS PRODUCED ALMOST IMPASSABLE SEAS OF MUD WHICH HAVE BROUGHT THE FIGHTING ON THE RUSSO-GERMAN FRONT TO A NEAR STANDSTILL IN MANY SECTORS OF THE THOUSAND-MILE LINE.

THIS WAS TO BE EXPECTED, HOWEVER, AND I'M SURE THAT READERS OF THIS COLUMN ALREADY HAD THEIR RUBBERS ON AND UMBRELLAS READY, HAVING

RECEIVED WARNING WEEKS AGO. THE DOWNPOUR IS NO PHENOMENON SUCH AS EVOKED THE OBSERVATION FROM CAIUS MARIUS--THE DOUGHTY ROMAN WHO A CENTURY B.C. ALSO BEAT THE GERMANS--THAT "EXTRAORDINARY RAINS PRETTY GENERALLY FALL AFTER GREAT BATTLES." THE RUSSIAN FLOOD AND MUD ARE FIXTURES FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR--WAR OR NO WAR.

FROM NOW UNTIL THE GROUND FREEZES IN MID-NOVEMBER MUCH OF THE EASTERN FRONT WILL BE A MORASS. THERE WILL BE FIGHTING, PROBABLY SOME OF IT VERY FIERCE, BUT A GENERAL LULL IS IN ORDER--A GODSEND TO THE FIGHTING MEN OF BOTH SIDES WHO FOR MONTHS HAVE BEEN UNDER A STRAIN ALMOST BEYOND HUMAN ENDURANCE.

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THIS SLACKENING OFF IN THE FIGHTING WILL GIVE BOTH SIDES A CHANCE TO PULL UP THEIR SOCKS. ALREADY THE RUSSIANS APPEAR TO BE GETTING SET FOR A BIG WINTER OFFENSIVE WHICH WILL CAPITALIZE THE SENSATIONAL GAINS OF THE SUMMER. THIS CAN'T COME UNTIL THE GROUND FREEZES, AND LAST YEAR THE MUSCOVITES DIDN'T GET GOING UNTIL NOVEMBER 19.

EVEN AT THAT DATE THE BIG RIVERS AREN'T WELL FROZEN, THOUGH THE GROUND IS HARD ENOUGH FOR THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT. FOR INSTANCE, THE DNIEPER, ASTRIDE WHICH MUCH OF THE FIGHTING FRONT NOW RIDES, DOESN'T FREEZE IN MOST PLACES UNTIL MID-DECEMBER OR LATER.

REFLECTING THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER HUGE OFFENSIVE, THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER PRAVDA DESCRIBES A FIGHTER PLANE FACTORY WHERE PRODUCTION HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED IN A YEAR--WITHOUT ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT AND WITH FIVE PERCENT FEWER WORKMEN. ONE OF THE PLANES PRODUCED AT THIS PLANT IS A NEW WOODEN-FUSILAGE FIGHTER WHICH IS REGARDED AS AMONG THE SOVIET'S BEST WARPLANES.

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WHILE WE ARE ON THE SUBJECT OF OFFENSIVES AND WARPLANES, I'VE BEEN ASKED TO EXPLAIN WHY IT IS THAT THE NAZIS HAVEN'T BEEN BOMBING MOSCOW AND OTHER RUSSIAN CITIES WELL BEHIND THE FIGHTING FRONT, AND WHY THE REDS HAVEN'T BEEN ATTACKING GERMAN CITIES LIKE BERLIN.

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WELL, THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS. FOREMOST WE MUST PLACE THE FACT THAT TGTFIGHTING WHICH HAS BEEN RAG

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WELL, THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS. FOREMOST WE MUST PLACE THE FACT THAT THE FIGHTING WHICH HAS BEEN RAGING ALONG THE RUSSIAN FRONT SINCE LAST WINTER HAS DAY BY DAY BEEN PRODUCING SOME OF THE MOST TERRIFIC AIR BATTLES OF THE WAR. TO GIVE A SINGLE EXAMPLE AT RANDOM, ON MAY 17 OF THIS YEAR MOSCOW ANNOUNCED THAT THE RED AIR FORCE HAD DESTROYED 1,300 NAZI PLANES IN TWO WEEKS. THE RUSSIAN CASUALTIES WEREN'T GIVEN. THE LOSSES IN MEN AND MACHINES FOR MANY MONTHS PAST HAVE BE... STAGGERING.

IN SHORT, THE DEMAND FOR FIGHTING PLANES AND BOMBERS ALONG THE FRONT HAS BEEN SO HEAVY THAT NEITHER THE RUSSIANS NOT THE GERMANS APPEAR TO HAVE HAD EITHER TIME OR EQUIPMENT FOR MANY LONG-RANGE ADVENTURES ELSEWHERE. LAST YEAR THE RUSSIANS, IN COOPERATION WITH THE BRITISH, DID DO CONSIDERABLE LONG-RANGE BOMBING.

IN AUGUST, FOR INSTANCE, THE RED AIRMEN RAIDED BERLIN AT LEAST TWICE. THEY ALSO BOMBED STETTIN, THE BALTIC SUPPLY PORTS OF DANZIG AND KOENIGSBERG, BUCHAREST AND OTHER RUMANIAN CITIES, AS WELL AS THE OIL FIELD AT PLOESTI. HOWEVER, MOST OF THE TIME THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN TOO FAR AWAY FROM PLACES LIKE BERLIN (800 TO 1,000 MILES) TO REACH THEM WITH ANYTHING EXCEPT THE BIGGEST LONG-DISTANCE MACHINES.

THE GERMANS, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE BEEN NEAR ENOUGH TO MOSCOW AND MANY OTHER RUSSIAN CITIES TO BOMB THEM EASILY IF DISTANCE WERE THE ONLY PROBLEM. THE NAZIS DID BOMB MOSCOW UNTIL THEY DISCOVERED IT TOO COSTLY AN OPERATION, THE RED CAPITAL REPUTEDLY HAVING THE MOST POWERFUL ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE OF ANY CITY IN THE WORLD. THEN, TOO, AS HITLER WAS FORCED INTO A DEFENSIVE WAR ON ALL FRONTS BY THE COMBINED ALLIED OPERATIONS HE HAD TO SACRIFICE MANUFACTURE OF HEAVY BOMBERS FOR FIGHTERS.

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U. S. NAVY AND PLANES POUND WAKE; 5TH ARMY CROSSES THE VOLTURNO; GERMANS REPORTED SACKING ROME

PACIFIC FLEET FORCE ATTACKS JAP-HELD BASE

Navy Task Force, Including Aircraft Carrier, Smashes Enemy Positions.

RAID FOLLOWS PARLEY

Communique Indicates Enemy Forces Subjected to Heavy Blows.

THIRD RAID ON ISLE

Cruisers Believed Part of Fleet Moving Close to Shore for Assault.

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., Oct. 6—(AP) Japanese installations and the garrison at Wake island were heavily bombed and shelled yesterday by strong task force of the Pacific Fleet, said a communique issued today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The force was commanded by Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery and included an aircraft carrier. The bombardment by naval units began at dawn, said the announcement. No other details were given.

The text of the communique:

"A strong Pacific fleet task force, commanded by Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, heavily attacked enemy held positions on Wake island with carrier aircraft and ship bombardment commencing at dawn. Further details are not now available."

Action Follows Conference

This new offensive stroke followed by a day the disclosure from headquarters of Admiral Nimitz that a strategic Pacific conference had been held at Pearl Harbor fleet headquarters recently. It was attended by Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the U. S. fleet, Admiral William M. Halsey, commander of the South Pacific force, and Admiral Nimitz.

Wake island is approximately 2,000 miles west of the Hawaiian islands.

This assault on Wake, immortalized in the first weeks of the war by the heroic 16-day stand by a marine garrison of 378 officers and men; was the second Navy task force attack on the island base since it fell to an overwhelming enemy force on Dec. 23, 1941.

The first attack was made Feb. 24, 1942, by a carrier force commanded by Admiral Halsey.

Admiral Montgomery's raid was the third punch delivered against the enemy's Pacific perimeter outposts in six weeks. Marcus island was bombed and strafed by carrier planes August 30. A similar task force bombed and strafed the Gilbert islands and Nairu island, west of the Gilberts, on September 17 and 18. Supporting raids were made by land-based army and navy heavy bombers.

The statement in the communique that the enemy forces on Wake were subjected to "ship bombardment," indicates that the third in the present series of Pacific raids probably was heavier and inflicted greater damage than the previous destructive attacks on Marcus and the Gilberts.

Believe Cruisers Used

The communique did not specify the type of warships used. It is probable, however, that one or more cruisers was employed to shatter the enemy's barracks and defense positions with heavy shells.

Two cruisers were included in Admiral Halsey's force which shelled Wake in February, 1942. Shelling of Marcus Island and the Gilberts was not attempted in those raids. In those attacks, however, pilots of carrier-borne bombers found the nemy was unable to offer an effective defense after the initial bombing attacks.

No enemy fighter interception was encountered by our carrier planes in either the Marcus or Gilbert raids, although land based heavy bombers which later attacked Tarawa one of the Gilbert islands, had to fight off pursuing Zeros.

Offensive Stepped Up

If the enemy's defending fighter and bomber planes were knocked out by the opening carrier bombing assaults in this latest Wake attack, ships of Montgomery's force could have moved in to within easy range of the low-flying atoll and bombarded the enemy's garrison with a minumum of interference from land batteries.

The attack on Wake, following closely the Marcus and Gilbert raids, adds to evidence that the enemy's central Pacific defense perimeter will undergo a steady punching in the newly-opened offensive phase of the Pacific war.

Besides the Navy task force assault on Wake, the garrison there had been subjected to seven raids made by heavy Army bombers.

Big Blow in Offing.

Honolulu, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—An indication that major developments in the Pacific offensive may be in the offing was given here last night when it was disclosed that Admiral Ernest W. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, had visited the Pacific area for the first time since the war began to confer with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander of the South Pacific Force.

Admirals King and Halsey have since returned to their headquarters after a conference which undoubtedly concerned plans to step up the Pacific offensive.

VOLTURNO CROSSED BY ALLIED TROOPS

Clark's Men Capture Two Towns in Fiercely Contested Drive—Flyers Blast the Brenner Rail Line Anew.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Allied Fifth Army has forced a crossing of the Volturno River, the Germans' strategic first line of defense on the road to Rome, it was announced today, and captured the towns of Aversa and Maddaloni north of Naples.

One unit crossed the Volturno, which runs twenty miles above Naples, at an unspecified point. The river, flowing into the coastal plain on the west side of Italy, had been expected to be the scene of a delaying action by the Nazis.

Fifth Army units rolling through the coastal plain of Naples occupied all the territory up to Lago di Patria, a marshy lake ten miles north of Cape Miseno, and eight miles from the mouth of the Volturno. This advance swept up the towns of Pozzuolo, Qualiano, Villarecca, Anzano and Marano, and straightened the Allied line to run almost due west from Aversa to the coast.

Clark Calls on President.

Reserves of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops were thrown into action because of stubborn German resistance.

On the Adriatic side, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army engaged the Germans in heavy fighting along the Biferno River line near Termoli as the enemy attempted a strong delaying action there.

The Germans have thrown four to five divisions—60,000 or 75,000 troops into the Italian battle line.

Coursing far ahead of land troops, four waves of Flying Fortresses rained hundreds of tons of bombs on Bologna, rail center on the Brenner Pass line 180 miles below the German border, in one of the most accurate and successful attacks ever made by the Northwest African Air Force. Other planes hammered Nazi communications elsewhere in a wide area.

Bologna, one of the strategic links in the Nazi rail supply system, is a heavily defended area and the Fortresses met strong opposition.

Bombs Rip Rail Yards.

Bombs ripped into freight yards, locomotive sheds, workshops, buildings, warehouses, oil tanks and a sugar factory in Bologna, focal point of heavy rail traffic, setting huge fires. The Fortresses sent down eight of thirty to thirty-five opposing enemy planes. This attack followed an assault Monday on Bolzano on the same rail line thirty-five miles below Brenner Pass.

British Eighth Army forces, which landed behind the German lines at Termoli Sunday, were said to be pushing toward the west, where Allied headquarters said they were "in contact with the enemy forces."

The Germans are using tanks in their battle with the Eighth Army in the Biferno River area, and lively artillery duels took place yesterday along the river, which British units have crossed in some places.

Terrain Favors Defense.

German resistance also stiffened in the mountainous frontal sector of the 100-mile zigzag front line across Italy—which now runs from the area on the west coast a little north of Naples through Aversa, Benevento, and Montecalvo to the Adriatic at the mouth of the Biferno.

Along the Tyrrhenian coast, in the west, the land is comparatively level up to the Volturno River. North of that stream rise the hills of Carinola. Twenty miles north of the Volturno, another river—the Garigliano—flows into the sea and after that come the Aurunci Mountains. The Germans undoubtedly will make use of all these natural advantageous features in impeding the drive on Rome.

The Germans at present are placing their resistance on units armed with mortars, machine guns and some artillery in orchards and behind rock walls and along watercourses. Nazi tanks also are participating in these delaying actions.

[The German communique as broadcast by Berlin said: "Fighting against the enemy force landed at Termoli is still going on. German fast bombers effectively attacked enemy tank and vehicle concentrations and sank three large landing craft totaling more than 5,000 gross tons."]

The Volturno River crossing probably was made inland in the mountain areas where the river is a tortuous stream. Aversa, seized in the steady Allied thrust northward in the face of heavy road demolitions, is an important rail junction eight miles north of Naples and was much bombed by the Allies. Maddaloni is fourteen miles northeast of Naples.

Medium bombers, meanwhile, attacked highways and bridges at Formia, Isernia and Mignano in the path of the Fifth Army.

Allied fighter-bombers in forays yesterday destroyed half of an enemy convoy of 150 motor vehicles and shot down two Junkers-52 transports north of Naples.

Other Air Attacks.

Allied ni[illegible] bombers heavily attacked the Grosseto airfield, north of Rome and opposite the island of Elba, last night and several large fires and explosions were seen. Elba is now directly menaced by the completion of the French conquest of Corsica.

Fifteen enemy planes were shot down during the day's operations to a loss of six Allied planes.

FIERCE GERMAN RESISTANCE IS BROKEN BY YANKS

Fifth Army Brings Up Reserves to Push Advance on Road to Rome.

FORCE CROSSINGS

British Eighth Army Meeting Strongly Entrenched German Units.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 6—(AP) The Allied Fifth and Eighth armies have crossed two rivers on which the fiercely resisting Germans are making a stand to impede the British-American drive up the Italian peninsula—the Volturno, flowing into the Tyrrhenian sea 20 miles from Naples, and the Biferno,

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which runs into the Adriatic.

The Fifth army, bringing up reserves to smash at increased enemy opposition along the route to Rome, crossed the Volturno at one point after occupying Aversa and Maddaloni, north and northeast of Naples, and reaching Lago di Patria, a marshy lake 12 miles northwest of the port, headquarters announced today.

The exact spot where the Volturno was crossed was not disclosed. The nearest point on the river to the latest reported Allied advance is seven miles north of Maddaloni. This is in the mountains, and from there the river winds some 15 miles before reaching the coastal plain, where it widens and forms a good natural barrier.

In the British Eighth army's area along the Adriatic coast, Termoli, which had been in Allied hands since it was stormed by a landing party Sunday night, is itself on the northern side of the Biferno's mouth, but farther inland the Germans had established themselves along the river.

Crossings Are Forced

The British have forced crossings at several places in that region, and heavy fighting is in progress with both sides employing tanks and artillery.

(The Cairo radio declared that all German defensive positions along the Volturno had been rendered useless and that "the bulk of the German force is retreating well beyond the river and only a screen for rearguard cover has been left behind.)

Striking far to the north ahead of Allied ground forces, four waves of Flying Fortresses made a devastating attack on the strategic rail center of Bologna, on the Brenner Pass line 180 miles below the German border. An Allied spokesman termed it "one of the most accurate and successful attacks" ever made by the Northern African Air Force.

Bombs ripped into freight yards, locomotive sheds, workshops, warehouses and oil tanks, setting great fires. Fortress gunners shot down out of 30 to 35 enemy fighters that opposed the attack.

Steady Push Continues

Aversa, captured in the steady Allied thrust northward from the Mediterranean, is an important rail junction eight miles north of Naples. Maddaloni is 14 miles northeast of Naples. The two towns are each about 10 miles from Capua, where rail and highway bridges cross the Volturno. Capua originally was the southern terminus of the famous Appian way to Rome.

The occupation of all territory up the coast northwest of Naples to Lago di Patria, which is about eight miles from the mouth of the Volturno, straightened out the Allied line in this section to one running almost due west from Aversa. Among the smaller towns to fall before the Allied advance were Pozzuolo, Qualiano, Villarecca, Anzano and Marano.

An Allied communique said "the Fifth army has continued to make progress against stiffening opposition, with an increase in demolitions, craters and mines on the route along which they are advancing.

"The bringing forward of reserves and repair of bridges is proceeding rapidly.

"The Eighth army is in contact with enemy forces west of Termoli and on the general line of the river Biferno. Heavy fighting is reported."

Nazi Resistance Stiffens

German resistance was reported also to have stiffened in the mountainous central sector of the twisting 100-mile front across Italy. For the time being the Nazis are relying principally on units armed with mortars, machine-guns and some artillery in orchards and behind rock walls and along water courses.

Some Nazi tanks also are participating in the delaying actions, but there was no indication that the four to five divisions of German troops estimated to be available for the defense of Rome had yet joined fully in the battle.

(Today's German communqiue said "fighting against the enemy force landed at Termoli is still going on. German fast bombers effectively attacked enemy tank and vehicle concentrations and sank three large landing craft totalling more than 5,000 gross tons."

(The Yugoslavs reported that their liberation army had cut the railroad from Austria to Trieste, one of three main lines feeding German troops and equipment into Italy.)

Burns 30 Tons of Grain

The Germans were leaving a black trail of destruction behind them in their retreat along the Adriatic. An order to Nazi engineers, captured by the Allies, told them to carry out "a fully scorched earth program" in their withdrawal. In one village they were reported to have burned 30 tons of grain, on which the townspeople had hoped to live through the winter.

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London Newspaper Says Nazis Are Looting Rome

London, *Thursday*, Oct. 7 (AP)—The *Daily Herald* said today the Germans were looting Rome on a wholesale scale, tearing down pictures, confiscating old manuscripts and art treasures and carrying valuables to their headquarters.

Quoting a Madrid dispatch, the *Daily Herald* said Pope Pius XII has sent secret documents to his papal nuncios, to be opened only if the Germans imprisoned him.

The German radio quoted a transocean dispatch which declared that Rome had a food supply sufficient for from ten to sixteen days.

Deny City Is Occupied

Maj. Gen. Reiner Stahl, German commander of Rome, was quoted in the Nazi broadcast as saying: "Rome is not occupied by the Germans. Rome is a city befriending the Germans."

The dispatch further declared that at present the city was being occupied "by comparatively weak German forces so that Rome's character as an open city was being maintained."

[A leading principle in the maintenance of an open city is the removal of all troops.]

The British Ministry of Information quoted the German radio as declaring that Vatican authorities have given orders to construct modern barracks for German troops so that parachute troops which the radio said were "protecting the Vatican," would no longer be required to sleep in their open cars. The broadcast added that a "hospital for our (German) sick and wounded has been set up in the Vatican."

VATICAN PREPARES FOR FIGHT IN ROME

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio, quoting the Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano, declared today that the Holy See has taken a number of security measures against a possible renewal of hostilities in Rome, and "with a view to safeguarding the extra-territoriality of papal property both within and without the Vatican City."

All buildings belonging to the Holy See are being specially marked to ensure their immediate identification, Berlin said, adding that the Vatican City continued to maintain the utmost reserve and to watch events with absolute calm and that Vatican museums and art galleries would remain closed until further notice.

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Yugoslavs Cut Vital Rail Line

Sever Nazi Route Between Austria and Italy —Win Complete Control of Adriatic Isle.

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Important new successes against the Germans, including the cutting of the strategic railway line between Trieste and the Austrian border, were announced by the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation today.

A communique said that Croat patriots had won complete control of the former Italian island of Lussino fifty miles off the Dalmation coast, following a surprise naval assault which overpowered the German garrison. Croat units attached to the Partisan army of Josip Broz completed the occupation of the island, the communique said.

Severance of the Trieste-Austrian railway, one of the three main lines feeding German troops and equipment to the Italian battle front was described as an effective blow in support of Allied forces battling their way up the Italian peninsula. The successful attack was carried out forteen miles from Postumia.

The communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, reported that fighting had spread to all parts of the Yugoslav mainland, with the patriot forces striking lightning blows against the Nazis. Battles were in progress in Bosnia, Montenegro and Herzegovina and additional Croatian forces were said to be joining the Army of Liberation.

Fighting was reported between Rakek and Postumia in Slovenia, where the patriot forces were attacking along the Trieste-Ljubljana railway line. Here a heavily fortified hill was captured from the Germans who had brought up heavy reinforcements, including thirty tanks, some of the Tiger type, and were employing heavy artillery and airplanes in large numbers.

Rakek, which had changed hands several times during the last few days, was finally evacuated by the patriots after a battle in the town itself.

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Trieste-Austria Rail Line Cut By Slav Patriots

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 6 — The Yugoslav National Army of Liberation announced today that, reinforced by Croatian units, it had cut the Trieste-Austria rail line used by the Germans to pour troops and equipment into the Italian battle front.

The National Army's daily communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, also reported spread of fighting to many parts of Yugoslavia, and the German-controled Rome radio acknowleged heavy losses to German forces attempting to overcome resistance along the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic. Rome said Yugoslav losses also were heavy.

Within 40 Miles Of Austria

Severance of the Trieste-Austria rail line "offer direct assistance to Allied troops in southern Italy," said the Yugoslav communique. The heaviest fighting in this operation was said to be at the Italian-Yugoslav frontier between the towns of Rakek on the Yugoslav side and Postumia a few miles inside Italy.

This is in the extreme northwestern part of Yugoslavia, approximately forty miles south of the border of Austria which now is a part of Germany proper. The severed rail line connected Austria with the Italian Adriatic city of Trieste via the Yugoslav city of Ljubljana.

Hill Dominating Rakek Held

The communique announced that patriot forces captured a hill overlooking Rakek, but had evacuated the town itself after the Germans brought up heavy reinforcements including thirty tanks, some of the tiger type. The Germans also employed a large amount of heavy artillery and aircraft.

In the bitter street fighting that ensued one German tiger tank and two armored cars were destroyed and 150 Germans were killed and wounded. The Rakek railway station was demolished. The communique specified that the actual cut in the rail line was made fourteen miles from Postumia.

A newly formed Croatian brigade derailed a train, destroyed a station and interrupted traffic on the Zagreb-Varazdin rail line. Varazdin is twenty miles from the Hungarian border, and as fighting swirled closer to that country, the German news agency DNB broadcast a Budapest dispatch saying the Hungarian Nationalist party had attacked those attempting to undermine the "internal front."

Reporting that fighting was continuing in the vicinity of the north Yugoslav port of Susak and the port of Split, 160 miles to the south, the Yugoslav National Army's communique said an attempted German penetration into central Bosnia had been repelled.

One of the Croat groups which has thrown in its lot with the Yugoslav National Army is commanded by former officers of the forces of Dr. Ante Pavelic, puppet Premier of Croatia.

Today's Liberation Army communique gave Croat units credit, in fact, for completing the occupation of the former Italian island of Lussino, strategically important because of its commanding position in relation to the Italian Adriatic naval base of Pola.

Stockholm Says Force Is Now In Italy—Moscow Conference To Discuss Southeast Europe

CHESTER [illegible] *[By the Associated Press]*

London, Oct. 6—The Balkans, a possible future meeting ground for victorious Soviet, British and American armies, began to shape up tonight as an important subject for discussion at the forthcoming three-power conference in Moscow.

A Stockholm report that the American Seventh Army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is already in Italy preparing for a Balkan invasion was carried today by Reuters.

In addition, disclosure of the makup of the American and British missions to Moscow underscores both the Balkan and the military aspects.

European Experts Going

In the delegation will be outstanding experts of the United States State Department and the British Foreign Office on central European affairs. On the American side will be H. Freeman Matthews, head of the European division of the State Department, and on the British will be William Strang, who supervises the southern and central European and the French departments of the Foreign Office.

General Sir Hastings Ismay, military deputy secretary to the War Cabinet, who has accompanied Prime Minister Churchill to his conferences in the United States and Canada this year, will be a member of the British Moscow mission.

Gen. Marshall May Attend

Speculation was heard in London that Gen. George C. Marshall,

Patton's 7th Army Reported Preparing To Invade Balkans

United States chief of staff, might travel to Moscow with Secretary of State Cordell Hull as American kingpin in the military talks.

Also sitting as an American delegate will be W. Averell Harriman, newly named Ambassador to Moscow. There was possibility he might not present his credentials to the Kremlin until after the three-power meeting so that he could attend as a delegate rather than as Ambassador.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will head the British mission.

ALLIED RAIDERS ATTACK PARIS AREA

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Allied fighters and fighter-bombers kept the aerial assault on German Europe going yesterday with attacks on targets in France and the low countries, some Typhoons penetrating the Paris area close enough to see the Eiffel Tower.

The Typhoons shot down two Junker-88s and two Fieseler Storch army co-operation planes just south of Paris, while other Allied planes struck at communications factories and military installations, destroying a number of locomotives, an oil refinery near Ghent, Belgium, and planes aground on Nazi airdromes.

Six Allied planes were missing from the day's operations which followed heavy raids by the Royal Air Force on Frankfort, the second in twelve hours, and on Ludwigshafen, *Mannheim*, Worms, *Offenbach* and Saarlautern on Monday night. Frankfort—a motor, chemical and rubber city—was plastered by American Flying Fortresses by daylight on Monday just before the R. A. F. attack.

Twelve British bombers were lost in the night's operations.

The daring foray, which failed to draw the Nazi warships from their hiding places in the Norwegian Fjords, was disclosed in an Admiralty communique which said that a number of United States vessels, including an aircraft carrier had participated.

The raid was carried out early Monday in the Bodoe area north of the Arctic Circle, the bulletin said. It declared that only preliminary reports on the operation had been received, but added: "It is clear that United States carrier-borne aircraft obtained hits with bombs on a number of large enemy merchant ships, including an 8,000-ton tanker."

The battle fleet was under command of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser.

Two Nazi Planes Downed.

The Germans apparently showed no inclination to oppose the Allied sally, either by surface craft or by air. Two Nazi planes—a Heinkel 115 and a Ju-88—which attempted to shadow the fleet after the attack were shot down by American airmen.

Three American planes were brought down by German anti-aircraft fire, the communique said, adding that it is possible that some of their crews have been captured by the enemy.

The flotilla of Allied warships swept close to the Norwegian shore in an area in which it is believed a number of German naval units are concentrated, but the Nazi ships apparently chose to ignore the Allied dare.

The communique said that the action took place in "Leads," denoting the channels between the mainland of Norway and the Lofoten Islands to the west. The area is only a few hours by sea from Altenfjord, near Narvik, where the mighty German battleship Tirpitz is reported to be based.

The British Navy has maintained constant patrols in the northern area, sea route to Russia, and has invited battle from the German fleet, but has thus far met with no success in enticing the Nazis out of their hiding place.

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Fleet Attacks Foe Off Norway

U. S. Warships in Task Force Making Daring Foray Against Nazi Shipping.

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Planes from a United States aircraft carrier, teamed up with units of the British Home Fleet, have struck a sharp surprise blow at Nazi supply lines off the coast of Norway in bold defiance of strong German naval forces reported concentrated in that area.

RUSSIANS SMASH COUNTER DRIVES

Reds Indicate Summer Offensive at End—Weather Conditions Poor.

By JAMES M. LONG

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7. — (AP) Strong German counter-attacks pounded Soviet spearheads in White Russia but made no gains and lost 1,800 men, Moscow announced today in a communique which claimed no important Russian advances and ignored all but the north central front.

The German radio, meanwhile, spoke of New Russian drives developing around the long inactive Leningrad front and said there was increased Soviet pressure both east of Vitebsk and midway between Gomel and Kiev.

The Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said there were "no serious changes at the front." A supplement at midnight told of fighting around Vitebsk, Mogilev and Gomel in White Russia.

The communique and Moscow dispatches indicated the major part of the Russian summer offensive had reached a halt, perhaps only temporary, at the Dnieper river. The Moscow reports indicated the offensive may start up again after weather conditions improve.

In the Vitebsk fighting the Germans, supported by tanks and low-flying planes, launched four counter-attacks, but the Russians said they were repulsed and several populated places were captured by the Red army. The Russians last were reported 25 miles east of Vitebsk.

Red army positions were reported improved near Gomel. In one district the Russians slipped around to take the Germans in the rear with a surprise attack and smashed two enemy companies, the communique said. Russian lines last were reported forming a semi-circle around Gomel from an anchor position about 13 miles east of the city.

A German counter-attack was declared beaten back with heavy German losses in the Mogilev area and the Germans were said to have been dislodged from a strongly fortified point on another sector. The Russians have reported taking towns about 45 miles east of Mogilev.

Reds Mass Great Forces.

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Reports of growing activity of Russian mobile columns on both ends of the long, rain-soaked eastern front suggested the possibility today that Red Army forces were preparing a new drive in force to turn the flanks of the Germans in one or both of these widely separated sectors.

The central front, on which the rival armies stood massed on either side of the Dnieper River line from Kiev south to Dniepropetrovsk, remained quiet.

Yesterday the Russian forces captured forty-six towns and villages in the Vitebsk sector, to anchor their spearheads only thirty miles from that important Nazi bastion, a Soviet communique broadcast from Moscow said. That single gain placed the advancing Russians within 140 miles of the Latvian frontier, and storming of Vitebsk would point a direct threat at the whole German-held Baltic region.

Nazi Attacks Repulsed.

Kolishki, thirty miles east of Vitebsk, was the most important of the towns liberated in White Russia. Here the Germans launched counter drives, all of which were thrown back, according to the Russian communique.

Around Gomel, to the south of Vitebsk, the war bulletin reported the capture of an important rail line and said that here, too, enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with losses. More than 1,150 German soldiers were killed in the Vitebsk and Gomel fighting, the communique said.

Soviet Air Force pilots silenced sixteen Nazi batteries on one unidentified sector, the communique said, and destroyed seventy loaded trucks while dispersing infantry concentrations. Off the Taman Peninsula, other Red Army warplanes sank four troop-laden barges, presumably some of those evacuating the last German remnants from the western Caucasus.

REDS REJECT PART IN MONETARY PLAN

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Financial News said today the Russians had declined an invitation to participate in the drafting of a post-war currency plan, presumably because they had no wish to share the responsibility for elaboration of a monetary scheme on capitalistic lines.

"This does not mean that it (Russia) would decline to participate in an international monetary arrangement elaborated by the Allied governments," the News said.

The original plan, after American and British negotiations had reached the advanced stage, the newspaper related, was to form a drafting committee composed of delegates from the Soviet Union and China and two representatives of continental governments and two from Latin-American governments.

The idea of the drafting committee has been dropped, the News said, and instead American and British negotiations will aim at working out a detailed plan and the other Allies will be asked to adhere to the scheme or suggest modifications.

Strang to Accompany Eden To Tri-Power Parley

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—William Strang, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, was assigned today to accompany Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the tri-power conference of American, British and Russian foreign affairs officials. Mr. Strang presumably will be needed for discussions involving Central European and Balkan states bordering on Russia which are included in the departments he heads.

Among others in the British delegation will be Geoffrey Wilson, who has a special knowledge of Russia, and Oliver Harvey, British Minister in Paris until the fall of France and since then Mr. Eden's principal private secretary.

Mr. Strang, former charge d'affaires of the British Embassy in Moscow, took part in the unsuccessful negotiations for a British-French-Soviet mutual-aid pact in the summer of 1939.

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Nazis End Martial Law And Curfew for Danes

Situation Still Unsettled; 7,000 Police Disarmed

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP).—The Berlin radio announced today that German occupation authorities in Denmark had lifted martial law which was clamped down on the country last month in an effort to end a wave of sabotage.

At the same time dispatches from Stockholm quoted Swedish press reports as saying that the Germans also had ended a nation-wide curfew under which Danes had been banned from the streets between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.

The situation within Denmark, however, apparently remained unsettled. Reports from Stockholm last night said that the Nazis had assumed all police functions after arresting high Danish police officials and disarming the state police, estimated at some 7,000 men.

The Germans were said to have taken this action because of the refusal of the Danish police to co-operate with them in rounding up Jews and hunting down saboteurs.

NAZIS, 59, REGISTER

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Germans now are registering 59-year-old men for military service—a stage they never reached in the last war—a spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Warfare said today.

Men of this class will not be called up at present, he added, but their registration gives plain evidence that Adolf Hitler now is scraping the bottom of his man power reserve.

BRITISH DESTROYER DESTROYED U-BOAT

LONDON, Oct. 6. — (AP) The British destroyer Inconstant sank a German submarine which threatened "an important and valuable convoy" in the Mediterranean near Algiers several weeks ago, the Admiralty disclosed tonight.

After sighting the U-boat, the destroyer moved in between it and a 17,000-ton transport of the convoy and immediately attacked the undersea craft with depth charges.

The U-boat, apparently blown to the surface, appeared about 800 yards from the destroyer with its bow rising 60 feet above the surface but sank, only to emerge again with its bow at a 30-degree angle.

The Inconstant then opened fire "with every gun which could be brought to bear," the communique said, and within half an hour scored three hits, one of which blew away part of the submarine's conning tower.

A few minutes later the U-boat sank. Twenty members of the German crew were killed or wounded in the battle. A number of survivors were picked up and taken prisoner.

Britain To Continue Industry Curbs, Report

London, Oct. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill will announce in the House of Commons soon the War Cabinet's decision to maintain the main governmental controls on British industry for some time after the war, despite strong business opposition, it was reported tonight.

Control which will be retained during the abnormal months of transition from war to peace will include rationing of food, clothing and other essential supplies and price limits for various commodities. Controls also will be retained over home and overseas investments.

BRITAIN EYES U. S. COMMERCE

Fears America Will Dominate Post-War Hemisphere Trade

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 6 — Great Britain fears the United States will try to dominate post-war Latin-American trade, and is urging Anglo-United States economic cooperation to keep the market open.

The *South American Journal*, a weekly review, said recently:

"There has for a long time now been considerable uneasiness in this country and a feeling that some quarters at least in the States were staking out claims to an exclusive sphere of influence in the southern continent."

Dangerous Clashes?

The *Financial News*, a daily, declared:

"It is by no means difficult to

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discern the possibility of dangerous clashes and rivalry in an area which holds political and strategic considerations no less important than economic potentialities."

Eric Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, brought the question of future economic rivalry in Latin America clearly into the open during a speech in London in August. He said Americans have no inclination to revise British methods, but "they do not intend to revise theirs."

Back in Washington, when it appeared Johnston's frank talk had created something of a turmoil in Britain, he said there was no reason for apprehension that the United States was taking trade possibilities in Latin America from Britain.

Morrison Concedes Pacific War Is Second In Minds of British

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Agreeing with Secretary of the Navy Knox that the Pacific war holds second place in the minds of Britons, Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary, said today that this was only natural because of the nearness of the European conflict. He reiterated British determination to fight the war in full force until both Germany and Japan are defeated.

"After all, it was not the Japs who bombed London," Mr. Morrison said at a luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association in a discussion of possible sources of misunderstanding of British-American war problems.

"It is plain," he added, "that the Far Eastern war does not at present loom as large in the mind for British people as the war in Europe, but that fact has no long-term meaning. It is a very natural state of affairs.

"Europe is 20 miles away; it is where most of our troops from the home country are fighting—or soon will be. And I know you will forgive me for mentioning that the war in Europe has been with us a little longer than the other."

Recalling that Prime Minister Churchill plainly stated the British government's attitude toward the Pacific war, Mr. Morrison asserted that "some Americans, however, think that though the attitude of the British citizen is clear, the point of view of the British citizen is less so. I do not myself share these doubts."

This obviously was a reference to Mr. Knox's statement of September 24 that he had found a feeling among the British public that the "real war is in Germany and the other is a side show."

Britain's military record in Burma was an "unhappy one," Mr. Morrison said, but he added that "we know the failure to train and arm the native people, far from being a sign of imperialist sloth and negligence, was an expression of the best Wilsonian principles."

MARAUDERS' EFFECT NOTED

JAMESON

Nazis Forced To Shift Fighter Strength Inland Because Of Many Raids

OCT 7 1943

[By the Associated Press]

At a United States Medium Bomber Station in Britain, Oct. 6. Col. Samuel Anderson, chief of the new American Marauder force in Britain, said today that the heavy pounding these craft have been giving Germany's major air bases in France and the Low Countries is sapping much of the strength out of the German air force and driving it deeper inland.

In an interview today reviewing the first two and a half months of Marauder activity in this theater, Colonel Anderson said that the Nazis already have been forced to evacuate a large number of key fighter bases in western France, and that service had been disrupted at many others serving as main springboards for defense against Allied heavy bombers.

While the exact number of fields knocked out of operation cannot be told for military reasons, Colonel Anderson said that "the efficiency of the German operational units has been appreciably lowered by our steady bombing, which is keeping them on the run."

Fields Abandoned

"It has been proved by experience that enemy fighter units can be forced to abandon airdromes," said Colonel Anderson, "and that is what we are doing—not so much by bombing landing fields, which can be repaired, but by wrecking permanent installations such as barracks, hangars, machine shops and radio control facilities."

During the last week alone it was disclosed that three airfields were knocked off the Marauder target list. Colonel Anderson pointed to this as evidence that the Marauder crews are rapidly improving their technique.

Among the key airdromes which have been hammered hardest is the one at Abbeville, home of the famed "Abbeville Kids" or Hermann Goering's yellow-nose squadron which bomber crews have found especially tough.

Started At Low Level

The Marauders began their operations from Britain last May with a low-level attack on a power station in Holland by twelve planes. All returned, but badly shot up. The second and last low-level mission was against an unidentified target May 17. Here they had even worse luck.

The experiment having failed, the outfit was shifted from the Bomber Command to the Support Command and resumed operations at medium altitude—10,000 to 14,000 feet—with a fighter escort. Since then they have flown approximately 4,000 sorties on 75 missions and have lost only 13 planes.

Marauder claims against enemy fighters are eighteen destroyed, twelve probably destroyed and seventeen damaged. RAF Spitfires while shepherding them have knocked down something like 200.

Besides airfields, the medium bombers have severely damaged railway yards and dock facilities.

MANY DANISH SUICIDES CITED

COLBURN

Number Of Jews Reported Trying To Take Lives In Face Of Purge

OCT 7 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 6—A large number of Jews in Denmark, unable to find ways to escape to Sweden, are killing themselves rather than be deported to Germany, a Danish refugee said tonight.

Nazi censorship in Denmark, he said, prevents the publication of death notices so there is no indication of the number of suicides or the number of Jews who have been killed in the pogrom by Nazi SS guards and Gestapo agents.

Killed Wife And 3 Children

Dr. Knud Solomsend, a Copenhagen physician, was reported to have killed his wife and three children and attempted to end his own life, but was arrested by the Gestapo before he succeeded.

German patrols tightened their hold on the Danish coast. All travel from coastal cities, except by fishermen with special passes, was prohibited. However, the state of emergency restrictions were reported lifted to a minor extent.

A number of prominent Danish Communists, including Martin Nielsen, a member of Parliament and chief editor of a labor paper, and Ludwig Hansen, a leading member of the dock workers' union, have been deported to Germany, it was said.

Police Chief Ousted

Police Chief Einar Mellerup, of Copenhagen, was reported ousted from office by the Nazis for stating at a meeting of policemen that "the Danish police disclaim any responsibility for the bestial way the Germans are treating the Jews."

Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers said the German Foreign Office was ignoring Sweden's offer of a haven for Danish Jews.

2,000 Flee Italy

Two thousand Jews, both refugees and native Italians, have fled from Italy into Switzerland within the past few weeks, the American Jewish joint distribution committee announced in New York.

Dr. Joseph Schwartz, the committee's European chairman, cabled his office that they are being maintained by the Swiss Government in an internment camp with committee representatives furnishing clothing, medicine and other essentials.

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SYNAGOGUE BURNS IN DANISH CAPITAL

Stockholm, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—A syngogue in the heart of Copenhagen and several Jewish prayer houses have been burned, Danish refugees arriving in Sweden, said today.

Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers said the German Foreign Office was ignoring Sweden's offer of a haven for Danish Jews on the ground that the action against the Jews was based on war and not political factors.

Stormy seas have curbed the exodus of refugees from Denmark to Sweden the past two days.

Advices reaching the Norwegian legation here from Oslo said today that Nazi police have raided the homes of two Quisling cabinet members in Norway, indicating increased tension within the Government.

The men whose homes were raided were identified as Supply Minister Evino Blehr and Navigation Minister Kjelp Irgens.

Italians From 18 To 35 Reported In Labor Draft

Stockholm, Oct. 6 (AP)—All ablebodied Italians between 18 and 35 have been drafted by the Germans and taken from Rome for labor service, the Rome correspondent of the Goteborg *Handels-Och Sjofartstidning* said today.

In one of the first Rome dispatches to reach Sweden since Italy's capitulation, the correspondent said hundreds of men had been assigned to improve roads in northern Italy and others had been taken to German factories. He gave this picture of conditions:

Trains, busses and trolley cars are again operating normally in Rome and the 9.30 P. M. curfew has been lifted. Resumption of transportation eased a food shortage, and vegetables and fruits are again available.

Special Italian police control crowds of Italians trying to find refuge in Vatican City. German soldiers guard the entrance to the Holy State.

Some Fascist papers, including Roberto Farinacci's *Regime Fascista*, have resumed publication, but many former Fascist officials, including Virginio Gayda, no longer have political positions.

German State Debt Soars

Put at 228 Billion Reichsmarks, Secret Borrowing Excluded

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6 (AP).—The German state debt at the end of August amounted to 228,000,000,000 reichsmarks, an increase of 45,000,000,000 since Jan. 1, the Stockholm newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" said today. This does not include the unpublished Nazi secret debt.

The newspaper said the Reich state debt before Adolf Hitler came into power was 11,000,000,000 reichsmarks and before the war started it already was up to 35,500,000,000.

The nominal value of the reichsmark is 40 cents.

REDS SMASH WAY FORWARD NEAR VITEBSK

GILMORE

Drive to Within 25 Miles of German Base in White Russia.

MASS FORCES ON THE DNIEPER

Big-scale Troop Consolidation Along East Bank Is Taken to Foreshadow New Offensive.

Moscow Oct. 6 (A. P).—Though slowed by worsening weather and stiffening German resistance the Russians still pushed forward into White Russia today moving to within twenty-five miles of Vitebsk and improving their lines southward toward Gomel.

Again there was no word from the long Dnieper line but it may be presumed that the Russians are engaged there in a large-scale consolidation of their great forces on the east bank of the river.

For the second day running, the Red Star, organ of the Russian army, devoted itself editorially to the necessity for speed in the consolidation operations. It said that every commander, busy consolidating his gains, should at the same time remember that consolidation is but one inevitable stage of any offensive operation.

[In a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio, the German High Command today disclosed that a Russian force had landed west of the mouth of the Kuban River, in the Germans' Caucasus bridgehead, but added that the force was wiped out. The Germans also said that their counter-attacks had further narrowed the Russian bridgeheads on the west bank of the Dnieper, adding that hard fighting continued on both sides of the mouth of the Pripet River where it joins the Dnieper from the west. The Nazis said that Russian thrusts south of Gomel and west of Smolensk were repulsed.]

MOSCOW, Oct. 6.—(AP) The Soviet summer offensive, which for almost three months rolled the Germans steadily back across Russia, appears to have come to a definite halt at the Dnieper river to prepare communications and bases for a gigantic winter push. GILMORE

(The shortest Soviet communique since the beginning of the offensive July 12, took only 36 words to announce "there were no serious changes at the front" and to add that 16 German tanks were wrecked and 59 German planes brought down in the day's fighting.

(This apparently was official notification that the drive which had hurled the Germans out of Kharkov, Smolensk, Bryansk, Stalino and thousands of cities, towns and hamlets, had stopped.

(Having recaptured the Donets basin, a major portion of the Ukraine and a part of White Russia, the Soviet army now was standing for 450 miles along the Dnieper river from Orsha south of Zaporain mired the dirt roads along which the army must move.

Italians Harass Foe.

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Armed bands led by Italian officers are sweeping down from the mountains of northern Italy to strike at German communications. Frontier dispatches reaching here today said Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had issued a new decree threatening death for sabotage throughout northern and central Italy. BRUTSH

Information from Italy indicated that one group of more than 1,000 men had established headquarters in the Lecco Mountains near Lake Como and were making repeated forays against German communications. It was understood that similar bands were operating in the Bergamo Mountain areas.

FRENCH GUERRILLA BAND ROUTS NAZIS

Madrid, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Forces of Vichy policemen and German troops were thrown back yesterday by French guerrillas after a pitched battle in the Plantaurel Mountains—foothills of the Pyrenees, in the Ariege Department south of Pamiers, it was learned today.

Reports from the Spanish bor-

der said that guerrillas inflicted heavy losses on the Vichy gendarmes and the Germans, who retired to Pamiers, headquarters for the mountainous region, to reorganize and await reinforcements.

Other guerrilla forces, apparently angered by the German arrest of twenty-five hostages on Monday at Thonon, on the south shore of Lake Geneva, went in force into the provincial capital at Annecy yesterday and killed the chief of the Vichy government police for that region. The official Vichy Havas-OFI agency reported from Annecy in today's French press that the leader of the band marched into Annecy carrying a sub-machine-gun. The men surrounded the police chief, a Capt. Vallet, spoke to him briefly for several minutes, and then shot him after which they left town.

LIBERATORS DESTROY HANGARS AND PLANES

MADRID, Oct. 6.—(AP) A dispatch from Sofia said today American liberator bombers had destroyed Nazi underground hangars and planes at the Falero airdrome, seven miles from Athens, and killed about 250 persons, presumably Germans.

(Allied planes from the Middle East have been attacking Greek targets in support of British fighters in the Dodecanes. Monday the Menidi Tatoi airfield near Athens was bombed and, in addition the northwest African air force lent its support with its first raid on Greece.)

D. N. B. Service in Spain Cut

MADRID, Oct. 6 (AP).—The German D. N. B. agency suspended today its special distribution service to private clients and diplomats friendly to the Axis. It gave no reason for the action, which apparently was taken because of a lack of foreign exchange which has cut down other German diplomatic and propaganda activities in Spain.

Libson War Ministry Requisitions Vehicles

Lisbon, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Ministry of War today requisitioned private automobiles, trucks and busses for military service during army maneuvers which start Sunday. Persons driving such automobiles also will be mobilized if they are less than 48 years old, but they can be replaced by others who may volunteer.

Those failing to deliver cars when requisitioned are liable to court-martial.

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Most of Art Works In Naples Safe After Battle, Maiuri Says

By RELMAN MORIN,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

NAPLES, Oct. 2 (Delayed).—World-famous art treasures in Naples, with a few exceptions, have safely survived the bombing and fighting around the city, the celebrated scholar, Prof. Amedeo Maiuri, said today.

The National Museum is unscathed except for broken windows and shrapnel hits, and priceless volumes which were packed and hidden are believed to be intact.

The worst destruction occurred in the ruins of Pompeii, the professor said.

"The newest excavations are irreparably injured," he said. "The Strada Dell' Abbondanza is ruined beyond restoration and the famous house of Marcus Loreius Tibortinus is completely smashed."

Herculaneum Undamaged.

The professor said Herculaneum was untouched by bombs, however. He added that the tragic irony of the bombing of Pompeii was that the Germans had never actually encamped inside the famous excavated city. He said they were only in the vicinity.

What appeared to be unmistakable evidences of German military vehicles and tanks were visible inside the ruins last Wednesday when this correspondent was there. However, they may have been made since Mairui's last visit.

He almost paid with his life in an attempt to devise means of protecting the Pompeii excavations. He went there after the first Allied bombs were dropped on German military installations nearby hoping to be able to signal the planes away from the actual excavations. While returning to Naples a bomb fragment broke his leg and the famous classicist is still unable to leave his bed.

We found him lying on a cot in a damp, unheated, unlighted corner of the National Museum, where he insisted on coming during the last three days before the Allied entry into Naples, when severe street fighting developed between Italians and Germans. He said he feared that the Germans might attempt to pillage the museum before they abandoned the city.

San Martino Museum Safe.

Although in great pain and unable to leave his bed, he forced the doctors to discharge him from the hospital and had himself carried into his beloved museum. His wife was trying to heat a little food on a kerosene stove in the corner.

Only a few of the heaviest Greek statues and works of art are actually left in the museum. They are surrounded by sandbags bolstered by wooden scaffolds. The more perishable works were long ago removed to a "secret and sacred" place, the professor declared. He said he did not believe the Germans had found them.

He denied that the famous San Martino Museum had been destroyed. He said that the rumor started when the Germans blew up Castel Sant' Elmo, the Carthusian Monastery adjacent to the museum.

Within Naples itself there was some destruction of priceless historical structures, he said. The 17th century Church of San Filippo Neri was hit by a bomb. The even more important Church of Santa Chiara was totally destroyed. It dated back to the 14th century and was the chief Gothic work of its kind in Italy.

Maiuri's eyes filled with tears when he spoke of this.

Proud of Naples' Fight.

Despite the damage to important antiquities, however, he said he took the greatest pride in the fight that the Neapolitans put up against the Germans.

"Remember, this is the first Italian city to give them a real battle. I myself from these windows saw boys not yet of 'teen age throwing hand grenades and helping to excavate German mines. They fought in the streets right beside men," he said.

He said that the Germans had posted a notice calling all Italian men born in a certain year to report for labor service. The German commander asked for 30,000, but only 130 obeyed, Maiuri said.

"Tell my colleagues and all art lovers in America that most of our treasures are safe," he said, "and beg them to do something—anything—arrange some kind of an international agreement whereby other antiquities in Italy can be spared."

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Yugoslavia's Red-Starred Army Defies Nazi Tanks

Reporter Risks Death to Watch Fiery Partisans in Action.

(The following presents the first eyewitness account of conditions today in fighting Yugoslavia by the first American correspondent to return to that country since the German invasion two and a half years ago. The correspondent, Daniel de Luce, rsked attack and capture by German and Croat patrols to obtan this information.)

By DANIEL DE LUCE

A PARTISAN BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA, Oct. 2 — (Delayed) — (AP) Fiery young Yugoslav patriots with homemade red stars sewn on their caps are waging today a desperate campaign of liberation from the rocky Adriatic coast to the green banks of the Danube against a crushingly superior concentration of German armored forces.

Since the collapse of Italy, the Yugoslav partisan army has grown by tens of thousands.

By sheer daring, partisan commanders have won notable temporary victories and have withstood heavy reverses.

As the Germans well know, the partisans are fighting today without a single tank or plane. Rifle and machine-gun companies are led by veterans who for 29 months have excelled in what they call "war in the woods."

The commander in chief of the far flung partisan army is a revered figure, Josip Broz, who is known as Drug Tito. (Pronunoced Droog Teeto. Drug in Serbo-Croat means "comrade." Tito is an uncommon name among the southern slavs, although frequently encountered in Italy.)

An Idealistic Force

Reputed to be a veteran of the republican army in the Spanish civil war, Drug Tito has welded his guerrillas into a tightly disciplined and hotly idealistic force that visibly shows more enthusiastic determination than any outfit I've seen since I met Maj. Gen. Vasile Novikov's caucasus army during the British-Russian occupation of Iran.

His followers are divided into two groups. One is the Narodna Oslobadilacka Voiska—National Liberation army. The other is the Partizanski Odredi Jugoslavije—Yugoslav Partisan Detachments. The army endeavors to fight as an army operate where there is no real front. But every soldier of the Voiska proudly refers to himself as a partisan.

The partisans put red stars on their uniforms and paint the red hammer and sickle insignia on the walls of their headquarters. They exchange clenched fists in salute. Some belonging to the Yugoslav communist party, but not all of the partisans are fervent communists. The communists and noncommunists are united by a common aim—resistance to Germany and the restoration of Yugoslav freedom.

Respected by Citizens

Today I saw blackrobed Catholic priests raise clenched right fists to the side of their heads in greeting partisan officers. I heard vouch for the sincerity of the purpse of the partisan forces and pledge their own cooperation.

I listened as a Partisan brigade commander declared "there are no barriers of religion or politics. We embrace all patriots who love and fight for Yugoslavia."

The red-starred partisan army looks not to the red army of Soviet Russian for immediate support. It looks to American and British forces which breached the southern defenses of Hitler's Europe.

"Long live the American nation, long live the British nation," shouted Partisan tommy-gunners around headquarters at their first glimpse of my khaki uniform.

Their commander summed up the situation in clear-cut phraseology:

"We wait for help from our American and British Allies. It can not come too soon. We are fighting hard, as we've always fought, while we wait for this help and the sooner it arrives the sooner will there be complete victory in Yugoslavia."

Emmeshed in the battle of Italy, the Allied command has not yet been able to send an expeditionary force across the Adriatic to occupy strategic points at the foot of the naked, gray heights of the Dinaric Alps.

Refused to Be Discouarged

Today not one major city or harbor on the Dalmatian coast remains in Partisan control although in mid-September the red star flag floated over two of the greatest-Fiume and Split.

But the partisans are not downhearted. "We may lose a town but we never lose the country around it," they say.

Nor are they downhearted at fighting German tanks without a single modern anti-tank gun in their arsenal or being bombed by German dive-bomber without a single anti-aircraft gun to answer back.

They have seized most of the equipment of five Italian divisions that were caught in Yugoslavia by Premier Peitro Badoglio's armistice, but it is poor sort of stuff.

The Partisans until now have relied for success on their own guerrilla skill and the passive support of a majority of the civilian population in the areas where they are active.

Their movement now, however, is assuming such proportions that it is military big business. There are more new soldiers than rifles — even counting the long-barreled old squirrel shooters of Balkan war vintage, and there is a job to finish that only planes and armored vehicles can do.

Some Italian troops, including specialists such as engineers and gunners, joined the Partisan ranks. Hundreds of Central European jews suddenly released from Axis concentration camps in Dalmatia voluntarily enlisted in the Partisan army.

It is a people's army and presumably susceptible to most of the mistakes that newly expanded military and ex-civilians usually make. But its spirit is amazing and exhilarating.

It knows how to shoot straight.

British Still Fighting on Kos

Turkish Reports Say Allies Hold All Isles in Dodecanese Except Rhodes.

OCT 7 1943

Cairo, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The British defenders of Kos Island in the Dodecanese are continuing to battle against strong German forces which landed there last Sunday, a Middle East communique announced today.

There is no change in the general situation on the island, said the bulletin, which gave no details concerning the progress of the fighting.

[The Berlin radio declared yesterday that German forces had broken the backbone of British resistance on the island and were in possession of all important military installations.]

The communique added that R. A. F. Hudsons and Beaufighters had attacked airfields on Rhodes and Crete Monday night, returning without loss.

Cos Defenders Holding Out Against Nazis

STEPHEN BARBER

Ankara Hears British Hold All Islands but Rhodes, Are Ready to Attack That

CAIRO, Oct. 6 (AP).—British and Italian defenders of the island of Cos, in the Dodecanese, are holding out against the German invaders, an Allied communique said today, contradicting a Berlin assertion that the Germans have occupied all military installations and have forced the British into the hills.

[Dispatches from Ankara said the entire Dodecanese group and neighboring Aegean Islands had become an aerial battlefield and quoted Turkish residents on the coast opposite the Dodecanese as saying they believed the British had occupied all the main islands of the group except the largest island, Rhodes. Ankara said these coastal residents had arrived in Istanbul after leaving their homes on Sept. 29 when the Germans were seen bombing every one of the important islands, except Rhodes, and meeting anti-aircraft fire from the ground. They added that the British were evidently preparing an assault on the Germans, strongly intrenched on Rhodes.]

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Royal Air Force Hudsons and Beaufighters from the Middle East command carried on their supporting role in the Cos operations Monday night, bombing German airfields at Maritza and Calato, on Rhodes, and Kastelli and Pediada, on Crete, from which the Nazi air force was attacking the British and Italian forces.

From intelligence reports assembled in Cairo, it is possible to gather a clearer picture of the three-week British operation on Cos, which was divided into four phases:

The landing of small parties of shock troops, including commandos, parachutists and an R. A. F. regiment.

The enemy reaction in the form of air assaults which briefly cut the island's air communications with the Middle East bases.

The halting of the enemy's air onslaught with the arrival of a South African Spitfire squadron and reinforcements of British ground troops with anti-aircraft equipment to supplement the Italian defenses.

The all-out German air offen-

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sive which preceded parachute and sea-borne landings on Oct. 2 and 3.

Following their first arrival on Sept. 10, the British force on the island did not reach sizable proportions until well into the second week of operations. The first week was marked by a half-dozen enemy raids on the airdrome at Antimachia which did some damage to the field. The South African squadron chalked up a good score against enemy formations, shooting down thirteen planes.

By that time, reinforcements of small units of British veterans had arrived with supporting regiments to help in the defense of the islands. Further landing strips were quickly leveled out and soon transport planes were able to make flights, bringing in important supplies and personnel. One runway was ready in twenty-four hours. A flare path was formed by British soldiers standing by with buckets of gasoline and piles of sand which were fired at a given signal as the squadron leader sped down the field in a jeep with the headlights blazing to lead the ships in.

Fortress Precision Raid Pounds Bologna Rail Yard

NORGAARD

Flyers Report Few Bombs Miss Target On Main Line Below Brenner Pass

OCT 7 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 6—Aiming hundreds of heavy bombs so accurately that "hardly one of them fell outside the target area," Flying Fortresses yesterday wrecked the rail yards at Bologna, hub in northern Italy for traffic to the Brenner Pass, Rome and other cities.

The bombers struck in four waves, and headquarters in announcing the attack today said it was "one of the most accurate and successful" ever dealt by northwest African air power.

Bologna is about 180 miles south of Brenner Pass on the main line, upon which the Germans depend heavily for reinforcing and supplying their armies in Italy.

Outdoes Previous Raids

"Great accuracy was shown by the bombers," headquarters announced, "and although hundreds of large bombs were dropped, hardly one of them fell outside the target area.

"The railway yards had been hit several times before, but the destruction in previous raids could not compare with this one."

The assault followed a Fortress blast Monday at Bolzano, junction town just thirty-five miles below Brenner Pass.

Hundreds of tons of explosives were dumped yesterday on the freight yards, sheds, workshops, buildings, warehouses, oil tanks and sugar factory, and great fires were left roaring in the whole area.

Down Eight Nazi Fighters

Opposition was stern, and Fortress gunners knocked down eight out of thirty to thirty-five Nazi fighters. The freight yards "were blown sky high," in one flyer's words, despite the fierce air defense. The German fighters were "the most aggressive I have seen," said Lieut. Col. John N. Milcher, of Oconomowoc, Wis., leader of one wave of bombers.

Taking advantage of improved weather, Allied fighter-bombers had one of their most successful days in Italy against enemy motor convoys, destroying about 150 vehicles in low-level attacks. Forty-seven were left in flames at Isernia, fifty miles northeast of Naples.

In all the day's widespread attacks, fifteen German planes were downed and six Allied aircraft lost.

American medium bombers struck at road junctions and freight yards at and near Formia, Magnano and Isernia, all communications points from Rome to the German front lines.

Marauders Sever Highway

Marauders severed one of the two main Naples-Rome highways at Magnano. A coastal road was cut by Mitchell bombers on the outskirts of Formia, forty-five miles above Naples.

RAF and RCAF Wellingtons last night made a successful raid on the Grosseto airfield, eighty miles northwest of Rome, blowing up a hangar and firing more than twelve enemy planes. Oil dumps, runways and other hangars were hit squarely.

United States pilots shot up two trains on the Naples-Rome line, one carrying troops. Ten cars of another train were set afire.

Allied officials said the airfields at Foggia in eastern Italy were rapidly being made "effective bases" for Allied bombers, although only one of the thirteen fields there has all-weather concrete runways.

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Allies Said to Hold All Isles.

Ankara, Oct. 5 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Belief that British forces have occupied all of the twelve islands in the Dodecanese group with the exception of Rhodes grew here today amid conflicting reports of the progress of fighting on the key island of Kos.

Travelers reaching Istanbul from Bodrum on the Turkish coast reported that German bombers have been attacking all the islands in the group except Rhodes repeatedly in recent days.

These reports gave rise to belief that the British had forged a ring around Rhodes with the occupation of the other islands in the group and were preparing for an assault on that island when German parachutists and sea-borne troops landed on Kos in an effort to recapture the isle.

[A Reuters dispatch from Ankara last night said reports from southern Turkey suggested that the Germans had reoccupied Leros, the only other island in the Dodecanese group which the British previously had announced to be in their hands. There have been reports that British forces have occupied Castelrosso Island, but these have never been confirmed.]

Kos has the best air facilities in the Dodecanese and was being used extensively by the British to bomb Rhodes when the Germans launched their attack on October 2, the Bodrum observers said.

They declared the British troops on Kos were landed in three days of intensive air operations, during which flights of thirty to forty United States Air transports were repeatedly sighted from the Turkish coast. One of these crashed on Turkish soil, leaving two airmen and fourteen troopers interned.

The British were reported to have constructed a new airfield on the north coast of Kos near the village of Kumburnu, from which Allied planes—mostly Liberators—were said to have launched almost continuous attacks on Rhodes. Columns of smoke rising from that island are clearly visible from the Turkish shore.

A British reconnaissance plane, presumably on an observation mission over the Ægean, was forced down yesterday near Izmir, Turkey, and the pilot—who was uninjured—was interned.

Burma Japs Bombed.

New Delhi, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—American and R. A. F. bombers and fighters in offensive sweeps over Jap-occupied Burma yesterday attacked rail and river communications, troop barracks and military installations it was announced today.

American medium bombers pounded rail installations south of Mandalay. Another formation attacked an airfield in the same area. Heavy bombers raided shipping at Rangoon Sunday and Monday.

R. A. F. planes severely damaged a river boat and twenty smaller craft along the Irrawaddy River and shot up locomotives and cars along the Myitkina Railroad. One R. A. F. plane failed to return.

4 Indian Nationalists Executed As Jap Spies

New Delhi, India, Oct. 6 (AP)—Four Indian civilian Nationalists who recently were sent to India from Malaya by the Japanese have been convicted on a charge of acting as enemy agents and executed, it was announced today.

A high court confirmed the findings that these four, who were residents of Malaya, had accepted Japanese money to carry out traitorous activities.

Japanese Reported Moving 4 Divisions Into China Proper

FARR-

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 6.—Chinese officials reported today that the Japanese were moving four divisions into China proper from Manchuria, and interpreted the present Japanese offensive in the Hangchow and Nanking area as principally an effort to save the Japanese mainland from China-based air attacks.

Asked in a press conference about the possibility of British troops taking an active role in the fighting in China proper, one official said, "It is not customary to give details of military plans in advance."

The Chinese said the four Japanese divisions from Manchuria might be employed in China, or be scheduled to go ultimately to some theater outside of China.

One official said the Japanese were trying to extend their occupation in the vital Eastern area of China, which is within 150 miles of Shanghai, by "grabbing some of those points to prevent his own territory from being bombed. The enemy also intends to do a little plundering, seizing resources and materials in that area."

The Central News Agency, supplementing the latest official word on the fighting in Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces, said Chinese troops "pre-disposed behind the enemy lines, have organized a large scale guerrilla warfare, intercepting enemy supplies and harassing his troop movements."

It said the Japanese, who have been attacking along the Suancheng-Ningkuo line in Western Anhwei, started a general retreat early yesterday after sustaining "considerable casualties" in a battle which lasted all night. Chinese troops were said to be in close pursuit.

Chungking Reports East China Advance

Chungking, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Chinese high command today reported heavy fighting along the East China front as Chinese forces slowly pushed back Japanese troops looting the rich countryside between Hangchow and the former capital of Nanking.

Today's communique said that enemy troops who had moved beyond Siaofeng, thirty-five miles northwest of Hangchow, were thrown back. Chinese units were reported storming Siaofeng.

In the Hsuancheng sector the Chinese consolidated their gains made yesterday and were sweeping on to the suburbs of that town, eighty miles south of Nanking and but ten miles from the Yangtze river.

TOP SCORING GUNNER

United States Fourteenth Air Force Headquarters in China, Oct. 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Gray haired, sharp shooting Tech. Sergt. Arthur Benko, a rifle champion with a hobby of hunting, is one of the leading, if not the top aerial gunner of the United States Army Air Forces, with sixteen planes to his credit.

He boosted his score in a busy afternoon Friday when from his gun post on a Liberator he bagged seven Zeros in a raid on Haiphong, in Indo-China.

Benko, whose home is in Bisbee, Ariz., nailed four Zeros on a mission to Ichang last May, and later got five in a raid on Hankow.

He accounted all alone for nearly one-quarter of the thirty Zeros knocked from the skies by the Liberators and their escorts Friday over Haiphong in one of the heaviest raids of the Far Eastern war.

ANZACS PUSH ON IN NEW GUINEA

Cross From Markham Valley Into the Ramu.

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Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Australian troops have fought their way into New Guinea's Ramu Valley, sixty miles from the Japanese coastal base of Madang, and the tightening American air and sea blockade in the Central Solomons has increased the price the enemy is paying in ships and men to evacuate Kolombangara Island.

The new successes were announced today by headquarters, which also acknowledged receipt of congratulations from Gen. Marshall, the Army Chief of Staff, for the tactics and speed which have won Gen. MacArthur new air bases from the Japanese in northeastern New Guinea.

The Australians have crossed the divide between the Markham and Ramu valleys and ousted the Japanese from the New Guinea village of Kaigulin, sixty miles south of Madang. Madang is the next enemy base of importance up the coast from captured Finschhafen.

On Kolombangara where the Japanese are trying to pull out their isolated garrison at Vila by means of self-propelled barges, today's communique reported that on Saturday and Sunday, American Army and Navy planes sank six barges. There was no elaboration but many other such barges sunk recently were loaded with enemy troops.

The Japanese Air Force sent fifty fighters against Vella Lavella, whose occupation in August by American troops by-passed Kolombangara and brought about the present evacuation attempt. Corsairs intercepted the formation and shot down six at a cost of one interceptor, whose pilot was saved.

Australians Gain South Of Madang

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Thursday*, Oct. 7 (AP)—Australian forces moving down the Ramu valley have reached the village of Dumpu, fifty miles south of Madang, New Guinea, today's communique reported.

This represented an advance of seven miles from Kaigulin whose capture was announced yesterday. The inland drive posed a menace to the next enemy coastal base above captured Finschhafen.

Madang's defense outpost of Bogadjim, twenty miles below it, was raided by four-engined bombers which dropped thirty-nine tons of explosives.

Across Vitiaz strait from Finschhafen, Warhawks set fires in the dump areas of Gasmata, New Britain, an enemy air base.

Cruiser Attacked

North of New Britain in the vicinity of Kavieng, New Ireland, a light Japanese cruiser was the target of an air attack.

In the Solomons, fighter planes went after Japanese shipping off Bougainville and Choiseul islands, the two points to which the enemy is reported evacuating his garrison from Vila, on Kolombangara.

The Ramu valley force encountered only slight opposition in occupying Dumpu on Monday. The village is approximately forty-two miles northwest of Kaiapit which was seized by air-borne troops in the Markham valley September 18 to start the present drive.

Has Small Airfield

A headquarters spokesman said that prior to the war, Australian gold mining organizations had a small airfield at Dumpu. The field was near the Ramu river on the floor level of the valley.

The air attack on the Bogadjim outpost resulted in heavy damage to communications.

Other Allied air activity reported included a fighter attack on Garove Island in the Vitu group

near New Britain in which a harbor fire was set which burned for an hour and a quarter.

for missions in the Western Aleutians and Northern Kuriles. Flight Officer Beaulac was the recipient of the Air Medal.

JAP EXECUTION CALLED BESTIAL

Anzac Reporter Comments on Beheading of Flyer.

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Melbourne, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Allan Dawes, Australian war correspondent, returned from the New Guinea war zone today with this comment on the execution of an Allied airman by the Japanese: "I've seen and heard evidence of Japanese barbarity but that is beyond anything I have ever heard of in the way of atrocities. The Japanese is not a man he's a beast.

"Outside base areas the Red Cross means nothing to him. One dressing station to my knowledge has been bombed at least seventeen times."

Flyer's Identity Known.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 6 (A. P.)—Positive identification of the Allied airman beheaded by a Japanese sword was disclosed in the diary of a captured Japanese soldier, but is being withheld to save the feelings of the victim's family, it was learned today. Previously headquarters had said that he was a member of the crew of a Douglas plane belonging to the Air Transport Command in New Guinea.

The diary, under date of March 29, last, said that the airman, 23 years old, was executed according to the Samurai code after the shooting down of a bomber near Salamaua, New Guinea, on March 18.

[A previous A. P. dispatch from Allied Headquarters, which was passed by the censor, referred to the executed flyer as an American.]

Receives Air Medal

Headquarters Alaska Defense Command, Oct. 6 (AP)—Flight Officer Edmund J. Beaulac, pilot, of 100 Dresden street, Kensington, Md., was one of twenty-four officers and men of the Eleventh Air Force who received awards today

2 U. S. Airmen Killed In Argentina Crash

Buenos Aires, Oct. 6 (AP)—Major Campbell H. Gould, of Cleveland, and Sergt. Walter Shomak, of New York city, both of the United States Army Air Forces, were killed today in a plane crash.

Gould, a 27-year-old pilot, was assistant military attache for air in the United States Embassies here and in Montevideo. On a routine flight to Montevideo, he took off from the Palomar base at 9.20 A. M. and was seen shortly afterward to go into a steep bank while flying in a semi-circle.

No one saw the actual crash, however, because of a ground fog in the vicinity.

To Buy Argentine Sunflower Oil

Buenos Aires, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Agriculture Ministry announced today that the United States, acting in behalf of the United Nations, has agreed to purchase all of Argentina's exportable surplus of oil derived from sunflower seeds. The Ministry has asked farmers to increase their planting this year in order to meet the increased demand.

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NEW YORKER DIES IN CRASH

Sgt. Walter Chomak One of 2 U. S. Victims of Air Tragedy

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6 (AP)—Maj. Campbell H. Gould of Cleveland, Ohio, assistant Military Attaché for Air in the United States Embassies of both Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Montevideo, Uruguay, and Sgt. Walter Chomak of New York were killed in a plane crash near this city today.

Gen. Jorge Manni, Argentine Army aviation commander, requested an inquiry by Col. Kenneth Cavennagh, head of the North American Air Mission.

A communiqué issued by the War Ministry said Argentine military aviation would place all its means at Colonel Cavennagh's disposal to facilitate a "determination of the unfortunate circumstances which caused so grievous an accident."

The plane crashed soon after taking off from the Palomar air base en route to Montevideo.

Major Gould, a 27-year-old pilot, is survived by his widow, who now lives here. She formerly resided at Dallas, Tex. Chomak's widow lives at 1417 Robertson Place, New York.

Cuba Takes Over Bacardi Brewery And Distillery

Havana, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Cuban Government today seized the $12,000,000 distillery and brewery of the Bacardi Company at Santiago, as a result of the company's failure to raise salaries of more than 1,000 employes.

An intervenor, delegated by President Batista on recommendation of the Cuban Board of Economic Warfare, carried out the seizure with an escort of provincial and national police.

It was the second time in three days that an industrial plant has been taken over. Monday the Government seized the Tinguaro mill of the Cuban-American Sugar Company because the company had failed to repair $1,000,000 of damage done in a fire last January 22, so the mill could operate during the season starting next January.

The Bacardi office in Havana said the company was the victim of an "outrage" and asserted that the Cuban Government's seizure was illegal and contrary to decisions of the national courts.

Halifax Stevedores Decide To Resume Jobs

Halifax, Oct. 6 (AP)—More than 1,200 stevedores who quit work at the Halifax water front when army, navy and air force men took the place of 400 striking freight handlers decided today to return to their jobs immediately.

The stevedores made the decision after receiving a telegram from Joseph Ryan, of New York, president of the International Longshoremen's Union (AFL).

9 R. C. A. F. Men Die in Crash

BRANDON, Man., Oct. 6 (AP).—Two Royal Canadian Air Force planes collided in the air today, killing all nine men aboard. The training ships were on navigation exercises a mile from the Rivers, Man., airfield when they crashed.

JAPS EXECUTE PRIEST

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—(AP) The Chinese central news agency said in a Mandarin language broadcast today it had received a "reliable report" that Japanese troops in Shansi province had executed a Catholic priest at Taiyuan Sept. 12, arrested two others at Fengcheng and burned several churches following the surrender of Italy.

U. S. government monitors recorded the broadcast.

Japanese Report Allied Raids In South Pacific

New York, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Tokyo radio today reported Allied air raids over Bougainville Island and Amboina Island in the Southwest Pacific.

The broadcasts, recorded by NBC, said fifty-eight Allied planes attacked the eastern tip of Bougainville, in the Solomons, five were shot down and others were damaged. One Japanese plane was admitted lost

No date was given for the reported attack over Amboina, west of New Guinea. The Japanese said they thwarted the raid by thirteen bombers before bombs could be unloaded.

Neither attack has been confirmed by Allied sources.

Beheading Denied by Japs In Propaganda Broadcast

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Tokio radio beamed a propaganda broadcast to Latin America today denying that Japanese soldiers had beheaded a captive Allied airmen, but United States monitors said the transmitters have not been heard making reference to the case for Japanese audiences.

The broadcast to Latin America, in English, attributed disclosure of the beheading to an American news agency and called it a "fabrication" revealing "the utter ignorance of the Japanese character" and "the desperate position of America's leaders who are frantically trying to boost the morale of the public."

There was no reference to the fact that the beheading was described in the diary of a Japanese battle casualty released by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Japs Don't Believe Own News Because of Censorship's Lies

(This is another in the group of articles written by former chiefs of Associated Press bureaus in Axis capitals. Written in observance of National Newspaper Week, they describe conditions of the press under dictatorships. Mr. Hill was a prisoner of the Japanese for six months; he now is on a lecture tour.)

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By MAX HILL,
Former Chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Tokio.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Kikuchi-san sat huddled before the fire in his village home, warming his hands over the glowing charcoal and reading about the war in China.

He lives not far from Tokio, in Japan, and his two sons are in the Japanese Army—or rather, they were. The newspaper story, datelined "A Certain Base in China," told of a glorious Japanese victory. But Kikuchi-san didn't put much stock in the words he read.

One of his sons came home only as a small white box of ashes, one of thousands of Japanese who died in that battle. His second son was in a hospital, a leg shot away by a Chinese guerilla.

The Japanese know of what happens in the world only through the small trickle of news that filters through one of the most rigid censorships in the world. And through a word-of-mouth channel which can't be shut off, no matter how hard the government tries.

Kikuchi-san isn't an exception in Japan. He is the rule. He knows that Japan is not winning the war in China—and may never win it. And that Japan is on the defensive in her war against the Anglo-American powers. The government never tells him what is happening, but he knows the trend of events, just the same.

Let me give you another example.

One day in Sugamo prison in Tokio, where I was held for six months after Pearl Harbor, Inspector Takehara told me about the battle in the Java Sea.

Inspector Takehara is a small, bullet-headed man, with sharp black eyes and a quick, agile mind. First of all, he told me about the battle, grinning while he spoke. He said that 17 Allied vessels had been sunk, and that only one Japanese destroyer had been damaged. Then Takehara asked me what I thought about it. I told him that it was impossible for any battle to be that one-sided.

"That's what we think, too," he replied, "but that's what they announced." It was one of the few times I ever heard him laugh.

This is what censorship has done to Japan. The people no longer believe the stories they read in the newspapers, and are told on the radio. A steward on the Asama Maru, the ship which took me to Lourenco Marques, in Portuguese East Africa, even said he didn't believe the Japanese had bombed Pearl Harbor.

Unfortunately, both stories were true, but the Japanese have had so many years of a muzzled and abject press that they no longer trust any government announcement.

The only name you can give Japan's censorship, both for her own newspapermen and the foreign correspondents, is that it is blind. Japan's newspapermen see only a small part of the copy which is filed by Domei, the official Japanese news agency. Most of it is held up and turned over to the Army, the Navy and the Foreign Office.

In New York I used to wonder at the tremendous volume of copy filed by the Domei correspondents. And when I arrived in Tokio, I wondered all the more—because so little of it ever appeared in any newspaper. The Domei correspondents were just using their agency as a vehicle to keep their government informed—not the public.

A foreign correspondent in Tokio turns his copy over to the central post office, and from there it is routed to the censor. From that time on, no correspondent can find out what happens. The message may be sent, and again, the entire dispatch may be spiked.

Allies Urge Italians To Intensify Sabotage

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Calling on Italians to intensify sabotage, the United Nations radio in North Africa reported today that some patriots had dug up enemy mines and buried them again behind the Germans, killing enemy troops when they retreated.

In the renewed plea for sabotage, the broadcast declared that "every truck of supplies that fails to reach the Germans is another nail in the coffin of the Nazi-Fascist oppression."

The broadcast was recorded by the Office of War Information.

Nazi Officers Sentenced In U-Boat False Reports

New York, Oct. 6 (AP)—A high officer in the Nazi U-boat service has been sentenced to death for "ignoring the fact" that his submarines repeatedly put to sea from Norwegian ports, fired torpedoes aimlessly and then returned to report a large number of Allied ships sunk, the Stockholm newspaper *Aftontidningen* was quoted by the OWI tonight.

The dispatch was said to have been filed from Kirkenes, Norway.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Associated Press War Analyst)

The Allied swinging-gate attack in Italy gained another important stride toward Rome when the 5th army crossed the Volturno, north of Naples. There is no obviously strong natural defense position below the Rome-Chieti highway for a new Nazi delaying stand, and 8th army pressure up the Adriatic coast is already threatening the Chieti anchor of that line.

The Allied crossing of the Volturno means deployment into the plains of the Volturno along the coast and access to the two main highways to Rome from Naples. They fork just beyond the main Volturno road crossing at Capua. The west branch, the ancient Via Appia of classical times modernized for modern motor traffic, runs up the coastal flank of Mount Lepini through the once dreaded Pontine marshes. The east fork passes inshore of the Lepini hump up the valley of the Sacco. These two roads and the Chieti transpeninsular highway toward which the 8th army is surging, are the main road connections south and east from Rome and necessarily must largely groove the Allied attack.

It seems obvious, that it was the fast-paced 8th army leap-a-frog advance on the Adriatic flank of the Allied line that forced Nazi retreat from the Volturno as the seizure of Foggia had previously forced enemy evacuation of Naples. That is the genius of the Allied battle plan in Italy as it has yet unfolded. With the 5th army at the hinge, the 8th army is the swinging gate that constantly threatens to trap a considerable enemy force unless the Nazis keep retreating.

The report of heavy Nazi-British fighting along the Biferno river fails to indicate definitely the scene of this action. It seems likely, however, that it is along the upper river. If so it indicates that the 8th army has made a sharp advance along its center and left flank as well as along the coast.

That implies that an 8th army swing directly toward Rome via the Rome-Foggia highway, the only main road available for the purpose, is developing. It is clear that any substantial further British advance above the Biferno must threaten the Nazi right flank before the 5th army with entrapment. To prevent that, Nazi reinforcements must have been thrown in against the 8th army on the Biferno to hold until the escape

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from the Volturno could be carried out. The Allied swinging-gate technique has again proved successful in Italy and greatly minimized the probable casualty cost of a frontal drive by the 5th army up the short western routes toward Rome.

There is slow and tough going ahead for both Allied armies, however, whatever route they take. Tremendous mountain peaks flank all the roads along which their advance must go, and offer opportunity for Nazi delaying actions even though there is no good river-protected line south of the Rome-Chieti highway.

No more than half a dozen of the score or so of Nazi divisions believed to be in Italy have yet been reported engaged in the mainland fighting. Just how many divisions compose the 5th and 8th armies is not revealed. It cannot be doubted, however, that the battle for Italy proper has no more than begun, successful as have been Allied operations up to this time.

FRENCH FLEET U. S. CONCERN

Correspondence With Vichy To Keep Warships From Germany Disclosed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 6 — When France fell in 1940 and prepared to sign an armistice, the United States warned she must keep her fleet out of German hands or lose forever "the friendship and good will of the Government of the United States."

This was revealed tonight in diplomatic exchanges published by the Department of State, and to appear in the department's forthcoming documented edition of "Peace and War—United States Foreign Policy, 1931-1941."

The exchanges began with a note from Secretary of State Cordell Hull on June 17, 1940, to Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., then at the provisional capital at Bordeaux, where the French Government had fled while the armistice with Germany was being negotiated.

Instructions Sent Biddle

Hull instructed Biddle to tell Admiral Jean Darlan and the French Foreign Minister that "in the opinion of this Government, should the French Government before concluding any armistice with the Germans, fail to see that the fleet is kept out of the hands of her opponents, the French Government will be pursuing a policy which will fatally impair the preservation of the French empire and the eventual restoration of French independence and autonomy."

"Furthermore," Biddle was told to say, "should the French Government fail to take these steps and permit the French fleet to be surrendered to Germany, the French Government will permanently lose the friendship and good will of the Government of the United States."

French Gave Assurance

Biddle replied the next day, relaying the first of many French assurances that the fleet would never be surrendered to the Germans. The French would not promise to turn the fleet over to the British, he said, but indicated that it might be sent overseas or sunk. He urged the French to move it to a safe place rather than destroy it.

On October 25, 1940, Hull told the French Ambassador in Washington that allowing the Germans to use the French fleet would constitute a flagrant breach of faith with the United States Government. Any such agreement with Germany, he said, "would permanently remove any chance that this Government would be disposed to give any assistance to the French people in their distress, and would create a wave of bitter indignation against France on the part of American public opinion.

"If France pursued such a policy . . . the United States could make no effort when the appropriate time came to exercise its influence to insure to France the retention of her overseas possessions."

Pained Surprise Shown

The documents indicate that the French maintained an attitude of pained surprise that the United States would question their declared purpose of keeping the fleet out of German hands.

Marshal Petain sent word to Roosevelt that he considered the American "appraisement as inaccurate as it is unjust." Out of a desire to maintain friendship, he would refrain from calling attention to elements in the United States notes which "might make him question the fair attitude of the American Government," he said.

By November, 1940, United States diplomatic relations with Vichy were in the same questionable class as relations with Berlin, Rome and Tokyo, Hull told French Ambassador Gaston Henri-Haye.

Suspicious Of Laval

"The definite impression created here and everywhere by Laval is that he is an extreme partisan of Hitler and Mussolini and very bitter toward Great Britain," Hull said.

He added sternly that this Government had a "supreme and firm purpose to have no relations with any Government such as that of Vichy, which would give the slightest encouragement to Hitler."

The situation at the end of 1940 was reviewed in a letter from President Roosevelt to Admiral William D. Leahy, then leaving to take up the post of Ambassador to Vichy.

Appeal Made To Petain

Roosevelt told Leahy to go over the heads of the French Cabinet and convince Marshal Petain that a German victory would reduce France to the status of a vassal.

"I had reason to believe," Roosevelt said, "that Petain was not cognizant of all the acts" of Foreign Minister Laval in dealing with the Germans.

The President anticipated that Leahy would receive French requests for food and relief supplies. In answering them, Leahy was to keep in mind, Roosevelt said, that "the primary interest of the American people and an interest which overshadows all else at the moment, is to see a British victory."

YUGOSLAV AIR UNIT FORMED

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Roosevelt Sees Dedication Of Liberators To Fly In U. S. Force

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 6—In the presence of President Roosevelt and the Yugoslav Ambassador, a Yugoslavian combat unit became an active part of the army air forces today in a ceremony at Bolling Field.

Four Liberator bombers were dedicated to the unit and their crews will take them to North Africa and Italy for action.

Impressive military ceremonies marked the dedication of the bomb[er]s and activation of the comb[at] team, and Mr. Roosevelt told t[he] crews their objectives were to drop bombs on the foe at the right points and to deliver to their compatriots the supplies they have wanted so long—food, medicine, arms and munitions.

"Comrades In Arms"

"Bear yourselves well," he said. "I am sure you will have great success. And remember always that we are comrades in arms."

Speaking beside the President's open car, [illegible] operations building at [illegible], Ambassador Consta[illegible] of Yugoslavia, expressed the gratitude of his King, Government and people that Yugoslav airmen with American wings are joining the battle for victory.

In Doolittle's Force

Forty officers and enlisted men, who will fly the four Liberators, were drawn up in front of the President and Ambassador. They were commanded by Major M. V. Mishovich, former Yugoslavian air attache.

The bombers will be assigned to the Strategic Air Force commanded by Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle and will operate as a unit. They will carry both American and Yugoslavian insignia.

The Yugoslav aviators received their training at American fields, although some already were qualified pilots.

CHANDLER OPPOSES CHANNEL INVASION

Washington, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Senator Chandler (D.-Ky.) today expressed the view that any Allied attempt to invade the channel coast of France at this time would involve "mass murder" of invading troops and urged concentration on attempts to bomb Germany into submission.

Back in Washington from a world girdling trip on which he and four other Senators visited all of the battle fronts except in Russia, Mr. Chandler disclaimed any ability as a military strategist, but voiced his opinion as a layman, in an interview.

"I think an invasion of the Channel coast now would be mass murder," he declared. "The Germans have established defense in depth there and there isn't any use losing hundreds of thousands of men by an invasion if we can win the war by other means. I don't know if we can win by air power alone, but it is worth trying."

His view was that with air bases seized in Italy the United Nations could tighten the ring around Germany and blast the Nazis into defeat without immediate invasion from the west.

He urged that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be given supreme command in the Pacific and Asia, asserting that Prime Minister Churchill and the British "never were enthusiastic about an offensive there."

He said he believed that if given sufficient planes, men and equipment, Gen. MacArthur could launch an offensive that would cut off the Japanese hold on the Dutch Indies by by-passing that area and going to the Philippines.

Europe's Wheat Crop Largest Since 1939

Washington, Oct. 6 (AP)—Europe's 1943 wheat crop, excluding that of Soviet Russia, was estimated by the Agriculture Department today to be the largest since 1939.

The crop was placed at 1,540,000,000 bushels compared with 1,380,000,000 estimated last year.

F.D.R. Declares Filipinos Have Won Right to Freedom

President Asks Congress for Authority to Proclaim Island's Independence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — (AP) President Roosevelt told Congress today that the Filipinos, by their heroism and loyalty, had won the right to "complete freedom and nationhood" and asked authority to proclaim the independence of the islands as soon as feasible.

In a special message to the legislators, the President also asked that Congress provide for economic rehabilitation of the Philippines once the Japanese are driven from them, and made these two other requests:

1—That he be empowered to enter into immediate negotiations with President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine commonwealth to "provide for full security for the Philippines, for the mutual protection of the islands and of the United States, and for the future maintenance of peace in the Pacific."

2—That Congress provide for "determining the adjustments necessary in the existing provisions of law which govern economic relations between the United States and the Philippines, so as to assist in making the Philippines, as an independent nation, economically secure wherever possible."

The first of these requests suggested the possibility of a treaty of mutual assistance whereby the United States might maintain military and naval bases in the Philippines.

The second would open for revision the economic provisions of existing legislation providing for independence of the Philippines on July 4, 1946. This legislation calls for gradual imposition of tariffs on Philippine exports to the United States until finally the islands would be on the same basis, so far as trade with the United States is concerned, as all other countries. Some Filipinos have questioned whether this would not cause economic hardships making independence undesirable.

In his message, Mr. Roosevelt noted the 1946 date now set for Philippine independene, but observed:

May Advance Time

"It is possible, however, that the fortunes of war will permit an earlier consummation of this joint will of the American and Filipino peoples."

The President's message backed up earlier administration moves toward immediate independence for the islands. In a broadcast on Aug. 12, Mr. Roosevelt assured the Filipinos they would be given independence "the moment the power of our Japanese enemies is destroyed." On Sept. 24, Senator Tydings (D.-Md.) and Representative Bell (D.-Mo.), who head Senate and House committees dealing with territorial matters, introduced identical resolutions for immediate recognition of the islands as a self-governing nation.

Tydings told the senate at the time that the Japanese intended to offer the Philippines "independence through a puppet government," but expressed belief few Filipinos "will be deluded by that plan." He added that he had conferred with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull, and President Quezon and all agreed immediate independence would be "salutary."

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Roosevelt Philippine Message

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—President Roosevelt's message to Congress today proposing that he be authorized to move up the date for Philippine independence:

Since the Japanese launched their attack on the Philippine Islands, I have on several occasions addressed messages on behalf of the American people to the courageous people of the Philippines—expressing our admiration of their heroism and loyalty. I have assured them that the government of the United States of America will see to it that their independence will be promptly established and —still more important—that it will be protected.

The resources of the United States, in men and material, stand behind that pledge to the people of the Philippines. We shall keep that promise just as we have kept every promise which the United States has made to the Filipino people.

The Philippine government, now in the United States, has been collaborating with the rest of the United Nations in the united task of destroying our common enemies in the East and the West.

Earned Right to Be Free

As I stated on Aug. 12, 1943, the United States, in practice, regards the Philippines as having now the same status as the governments of other independent nations—in fact, all the attributes of complete and respected nationhood.

I am sure that the American people believe that the Filipino people have earned the right juridically to be free and independent.

The date now set by statute and by the vote of the people and the Legislature of the Philippine Islands for independence is July 4, 1946. It is possible, however, that the fortunes of war will permit an earlier consummation of this joint will of the American and Filipino peoples.

I, therefore, recommend legislation by the Congress giving the President the authority, after consultation with the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, to ad-

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vance the date provided in existing law and to proclaim the legal independence of the Philippines, as a separate and self-governing nation, as soon as feasible.

If the Congress takes this action there are several steps which, in my opinion, are necessary to make good our pledge that the independence of the Philippines will be protected in the future and to give them the opportunity of economic rehabilitation, which is their due.

I, therefore, also recommend:

1. That the Congress make provision authorizing the President of the United States and the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands to enter into immediate negotiations and take the necessary steps to provide for full security for the Philippines, for the mutual protection of the islands and of the United States, and for the future maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

2. That the Congress make provisions for determining the adjustment necessary in the existing provisions of law which govern the economic relations between the United States and the Philippines, so as to assist in making the Philippines, as an independent nation, economically secure wherever possible.

3. That the Congress make provision for the physical and economic rehabilitation of the Philippines made necessary by the ravages of war which the invaders have inflicted upon them.

All of this is due to the Filipino people in recognition of their heroic role in this war, the political ties which have bound us together and the bonds of friendship which will join us together in the future.

Such action on the part of the Congress would assure the Philippine people again of our sincerity of purpose and of our resolution to accord them as soon as feasible the legal status of complete freedom, independence and nationhood to which, as a member of the United Nations, they are entitled.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
The White House,
Oct. 6, 1943.

U.S. Tightens Insular Policy

Roosevelt Acts for Economy in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—President Roosevelt issued an executive order today designed to promote economy, consistent programs and effective administration through greater co-ordination of policies, plans and activities of Federal civil agencies in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

He ordered that each such agency shall make current reports on their work to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Ickes, in turn, is to make recommendations to the reporting officials to correlate their work, eliminate unessential Federal activities, assist insular agencies to take increasing responsibility in civil administration, meet more efficiently the needs of Puerto Rican and Virgin Islands peoples for essential Federal services and implement United States policies with respect to the island possessions.

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Hoover Asked to Devise Plan to Feed Conquered

Senators Seek Action Now to Avert 'Mass Starvation'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Striking out ahead of post-war planners, a Senate subcommittee on foreign relations asked former President Herbert Hoover today to draw on his World War Belgian relief experience and help devise a plan to feed some of Europe's starving millions now.

Mr. Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium from 1915 to 1919, was invited to testify on Nov. 4 on a resolution calling for immediate action to avert "the impending tragedy of mass starvation" in Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Poland, Greece and Yugoslavia.

"We have the wheat, and the Swedes have the ships," said Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, co-sponsor of the resolution. Allied control of the Mediterranean, Mr. Taft noted, might make it easier to dispatch aid to some of the countries of southeastern Europe, and possibly even to France.

The resolution's preamble asserts that the plan for sending food to Greece has worked satisfactorily without benefit to the Germans, and calls for extension of the system to other countries with the aid of neutral Switzerland and Sweden, and the good offices of the International Red Cross. But, the resolution specifies, there must be no help for the enemy.

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SENATE REJECTS MEASURE TO DELAY DRAFT OF FATHERS

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Increase in Dependency Allowance for Children Is Approved.

WHEELER FORCES VOTE

Senators Vote 48 to 26 Against Delaying Pre-Pearl Harbor Father Draft.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. — (AP) The Senate passed tonight by an overwhelming vote a measure designed to cushion the impact of the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers into the armed forces by approving unprecedented allowances for dependent children.

Vote Is 48 to 26

Yielding to the pleas of General George C. Marshall, the Army chief of staff, the Senate previously rejected by a vote of 48 to 26 any postponement in the further induction of parents.

The vote on final passage of the bill was 69 to 0.

The measure finally approved and sent to the House was a revision of a substitute for the original bill by Senator Wheeler (D-Mont). The Wheeler measure would have prohibited further father inductions until January 1.

The substitute, offered by Senators Bailey (D-NC) and Clark, (D-Mo), eliminated all but the enacting clause of Wheeler's bill, but the Montanan forced a vote on the fathers' draft issue by offering an amendment to it.

The final Wheeler move was for postponement of the induction of parents until after determination of the number of non-fathers that could be made available for the armed forces under provisions designed to curtail deferments of Federal and industrial workers for occupational reasons.

Opposing the amendment, Majority Leader Barkley (Ky) contended it would postpone drafting of fathers beyond the deadline of the original Wheeler bill although Wheeler argued that this was not the case.

Reject Taft Proposal

The Senate also rejected a proposal by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) to deny deferments for occupational reasons to men under 30 except in unusual cases, and to set up a series of categories under which fathers would be drafted by age groups from a national pool.

The approval of payments of $30 monthly to the first child of a service man and $20 monthly for each additional child was voted 78 to 1 with Senator Ball (R-Minn) voicing a lone dissent.

The substitute, before the amendments were attached, was intended primarily to facilitate the drafting of childless Federal employes by tightening occupational deferments.

Elsewhere in the capital:

Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director, appealed before the House Ways and Means committee for the administration's $10,500,000,000 tax program, asserting that it was a "minimum requirement to maintain stability in the wartime economy." Earlier Republicans on the committee had demanded government economies which they said could cut the requirement for new taxes by 40 per cent.

President Roosevelt called on Congress for authority to proclaim independence for the Philippine islands, saying the Filipinos had earned independence by their loyalty and sacrifice in the war.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones urged the house banking committee to extend the life of the commodity credit corporation and give it $500,000,000 additional borrowing power to help finance an all-time record crop acreage of 380,000,000 and hold down prices to consumers.

The Kilgore war mobilization subcommittee reported to the Senate Military Affairs committee that the United States has 3,000,000 more tons of shipping than were envisaged when this year's military plans were laid, and said the extra cargo space could permit 'delivery of the decisive blow in Europe this year."

One of the draft measure amendments holding up a final vote was one by Wheeler which would call for the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers after workers from government and industry, who would be forced into the army under proposed tighter restrictions for occupational deferment.

Another, by Senator Taft (R., Ohio) would substitute for the tentatively-approved changes, restrictions against deferment of any men under 30.

Called Victory for Wheeler

So broad were the changes accepted by the administration leadership that Senator Reed (R., Kan.) told the Senate that while Wheeler "has technically lost a part of a battle," he "has definitely won the war."

The substitute proposal, by Senators Bailey (D., N. C.) and Clark (D., ND) under which Federal employment would be denied able-bodied, draft-age non-fathers unless Congress has been given evidence of their "indispensability" was approved after acceptance of the following far-reaching changes:

1. An amendment by Wheeler requiring that evidence of the indispensability of workers be submitted to draft boards in writing.

2. An amendment by Senator Clark (D., Mo.) setting up a medical commission to determine whether Army and Navy physical standards can be lowered to permit inductions of thousands of men now classified as 4-F.

3. An amendment by Johnson (D., Colo.) raising the allotments to dependents of service men to $80 for a mother and one child and $100 for a mother and two children, etc., instead of the present $50 for a wife, $12 for one child and $10 for each additional child.

4. An amendment by Senator Bushfield (R., N. D.) under which any man, whose draft board feels he may be subject to early call, may demand an examination into his physical fitness for service, and receive a certificate, binding upon his board, as to his liability for armed service.

U. S. War Shipping Facilities 3,000,000 Tons Above Estimate

Optimistic Report Says 'Windfall Can Deliver Decisive Blow.'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. — (AP) United States war shipping facilities are 3,000,000 tons above 1943 expectations, the Kilgore subcommittee of the Senate disclosed today in an optimistic report asserting that "our shipping windfall can deliver the decisive blow in Europe this year."

Mixing praise of shipbuilding achievements with criticism of what it reported as failure in some cases to utilize all available cargo space for war purposes, the subcommittee in an interim report urged that all shipping operations be placed under the control of the War Shipping Administration.

At present, the report explained, less than half of the 16,000,000 tons of dry-cargo shipping tonnage is administered by the War Shipping administration, with the remainder under control of the Army, Navy and several other agencies. It added that in some instances ships have sailed from U. S. ports with 50 per cent of their cargo space empty.

The record breaking ship output combined with a sharp cut in submarine sinkings is responsible for placing at our command now 3,000,000 more tons of shipping than "entered into our military planning for 1943," the report said.

Urges Careful Use of Space

"Your committee is of the opinion that, if these 3,000,000 tons are fully mobilized for military use rather than dissipated on peace-time commerce, and second, if plans are executed to pack every ship to the last pound and the last cubic foot, our shipping windfall can deliver the decisive blow in Europe this year," it continued.

In the report submitted to the Senate Military Affairs committee after a study of the nation's mobilization of its shipping resources, the subcommittee headed by Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.) also struck at demands that more shipping be allocated to supplying the Pacific war theaters.

"To divert ships from the European theater now would choke off our greatest offensive in midstream," it declared. "Today, with our military shipping divided almost evenly between the Pacific and Atlantic, we can conduct only limited operations against the Japanese while mounting a major offensive in Europe."

It also would be "suicidal," the subcommittee asserted, to divert any shipping facilities to civilian trade although demands have been growing for moving of such items as gold mine machinery and luxury goods for the South American and South African trade.

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7 U. S. Citizens Called Spies

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Two Serving in Army Accused in Indictment Brought Before Court at Newark.

Washington, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—A sealed indictment, charging seven naturalized American citizens with pre-war conspiracy to transmit military information to Germany in violation of the espionage act, was opened in the Federal District Court at Newark, Attorney-General Biddle announced here today.

The indictment, returned by a Newark Grand Jury yesterday, alleged that the seven German-Americans conspired between April 1, 1939, and December 6, 1941, to send to Germany documents, codes, maps, photographs and other information relating to the national defense. The Department of Justice said that two of the seven have been serving in the Army.

Names Are Disclosed.

Three of those named in the indictment were among twenty-nine defendants charged in an indictment returned in the same court yesterday with conspiring to act as Nazi agents without proper notification to the Government The Department of Justice said that those named in the sealed indictment were:

Fritz Schroeder, 43 years old, former national leader of the German-American Vocational League, New York.

Felix Gustav Adolph Jahnke, 41, New York, and Gustav Wilhelm Kaercher, 47, Westwood, N. J., both of whom recently completed two-year sentences for violations of the foreign agents registration act.

Hans Philip Koenig, 41, and Joseph Benedict Lieblein, 29, both of New York and both in the Army.

Carl Kranz, 43, Rochester, N. Y.

Eric Heinrich Wilhelm WFedemeyer, 41, Floral Park, N. Y.

The maximum penalty for violation of the pre-war espionage statute is twenty years' imprisonment.

BENEFIT BILL READY

Washington, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—A liberalized scale of benefit payments to the dependent wives, husbands and children of service men and women was headed to-

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day toward House action, probably next week.

In extending benefits to dependent husbands of Wacs, Waves, Spars and other women in uniform, a military sub-committee provided that the husband must prove he is dependent on his wife for his chief support. Such proof would entitle him and their children to the same amount paid to wives and children.

Here is the proposed new monthly scale—revised upward to meet higher living costs: $50 for a wife (or husband), $72 for a wife and one child, $90 for a wife and two children, and $16 extra for each additional child.

Chairman Sparkman (D.-Ala.) estimated the amendments would boost the cost to the Government by $446,000,000 annually.

Roosevelt Proclaims Columbus Day

Washington, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt designated October 12 Columbus Day in a proclamation today which said that it was especially fitting to honor a great Italian at a time "when the Italian people are striving to win back for themselves an honorable peace in the family of nations." Asking the nation to observe the day, Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation said: "We who are determined to seek and to find high ways to a new world of peace and co-operation may take inspiration from the faith and courage of Christopher Columbus, who sailed across an uncharted sea and found a western continent and a new world."

COLUMBUS SAILED 'UNCHARTERED' SEA

Washington, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said in a Columbus Day proclamation today that the Italian navigator who discovered a new world "sailed across an uncharted sea."

Reporters asked if the "uncharted" referred to the Atlantic Charter drawn up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill four and a half centuries after Columbus's epic voyage. White House aids hastily explained that it was an error in the press copy of the proclamation and should read "uncharted" sea.

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New Post-War Formula

Washington, Oct. 6 (AP)—A prediction that a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee will reach an agreement next week on a post-war foreign policy statement came tonight from Senator Gillette (D., Iowa) as he and other members studied a tentative draft submitted by Chairman Connally (D., Texas).

Committeemen reported that the Connally draft would strengthen a House-approved policy statement by calling for the use of international economic and military sanctions to enforce peace.

Output Of Amphibious Craft Again Enlarged

Washington, Oct. 6 (AP)—Preparations for new invasions of enemy-held shores are being pushed by the navy even at the expense of production of some larger types of vessels.

This became apparent today with disclosure that the already gigantic program for production of amphibious craft has been enlarged again.

The new increase for landing craft is to come in part from diversion of construction capacity from destroyer escorts, swift, hard-hitting anti-submarine ships. Naval experts said, however, that the destroyer-escort program is far ahead of what was promised months ago

Coast Guard Patrol Boat Lost In Storm

Washington, Oct. 6 (AP)—Loss of the Coast Guard patrol craft Wilcox in a storm off the Atlantic coast was announced today by the navy.

One crew member was lost when the former fishing vessel foundered in a storm September 30. He was Harry Stephens Dennis, seaman first class, whose widow is Mrs. Thelma Dennis, Bogota, N. J.

The 247-ton vessel, formerly the Rowland Wilcox, registered out of Reedville, Va., was commanded by Lieut. (j. g.) P. Smyzer, of Southampton, N. Y.

Three Rear Admirals To Be Vice-Admirals

Washington, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today nominated Rear Admiral Herbert F. Leary of Jamestown, R. I., to be a vice-admiral, and two rear admirals, Adolphus Andrews of Dallas, Tex., and Robert M. Brainard of New Orleans, who are retiring on November 1, to be vice-admirals on the retired list.

Admiral Leary, now commandant of the Fifth Naval District with headquarters in Norfolk, formerly was commander of naval forces in the Southwest Pacific and later commander of battleships, Pacific fleet.

Admiral Andrews, 64 years old, is commander of the Eastern sea frontier. Admiral Brainard, 57, served with the Atlantic fleet as a task force commander with the rank of vice-admiral.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—The Navy announced today forty-two casualties, including seven dead and thirty-five missing. In addition, the name of one casualty is included whose status has been changed from missing to dead. This brings to 30,368 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 11,692 dead, 5,357 wounded, 9,176 missing and 4,143 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced included (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK

GREENE, ROBERT EDMUND, ensign, dead. Wife, Mrs. Robert Edmund Greene, 20 Clinton Street, Mount Vernon.

CONNECTICUT

REPOZYNSKI, JOHN JOSEPH, missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Repozynski, 86 Grove Street, New Britain.

NEW JERSEY

DURAND, ROBERT STANLEY, missing. Father, Stanley A. Durand, 129 West Linwood Avenue, Maple Shade.

PEACOCK, THOMAS ARTHUR, missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Peacock, 20 Harrison Street, Belleville.

U. S. Church Leaders Unite In Demand for a Just Peace

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NEW YORK, Oct. 6 — (AP) Three great religious faiths of America—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish — stood united before the world today in a common declaration, calling upon nations to preserve the rights of man and the dignity of the human spirit in the terms of the peace to come.

For the first time in the nation's history, the three faiths have spoken in an identical statement on peace aims.

The declaration — result of months of study, negotiation and revision—called upon the conquering nations to make an international declaration of human rights, to guarantee the rights of minorities, to develop a body of international law and enforce the peace by sanctions if necessary, and by drastic limitation and control of armaments; to foster economic collaboration and put an end to economic monopoly and exploitation; to provide standards of living compatible with the security of family life.

It was issued jointly by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Social Action department of the National Catholic Welfare conference and the Synagogue council of America. It was issued by the religious bodies not as corporate entities, but through recognized and representative religious leaders of the country.

The declaration delineated only the moral bases of such a peace, an accompanying statement said. The three faiths still might differ, it added, on what further factors might be required for an enduring peace, or in the theological approach to practical measures to be taken.

Three preambles introduced the declaration. The Protestant preamble set forth that "beyond these proposals we hold that the ultimate foundations of peace require spiritual regeneration as emphasized in the Christian gospel." The Catholic introduction said that to their mind the postulates "express the minimum requirements of a peace which Christians can endorse as fair to all men." The Jewish preamble called upon Jews to "seek after the implementation of these principles" because "they will thereby act in faithful conformity with the moral values of the Jewish religion and at the same time serve the best interests of the country and mankind."

Seven Principles

The seven broad principles agreed upon called for:

1. Organization of a just peace dependent upon practical recognition "that not only individuals but nations, states and international society are subject to the sovereignty of God and the moral law which comes from God."

2. An international declaration of human rights and vindication of human dignity "by the positive action of national governments and international organization. States as well as individuals must repudiate racial, religious or other discrimination in violation of those rights."

3. Safeguards and guarantees within the framework of collective security for all peoples, large and small, subject to the good of the organized world community; "the progress of undeveloped, colonial or oppressed peoples toward political responsibility must be the object of international concern."

4. Guarantee of the rights of "ethnic, religious and cultural minorities to economic livelihood, to equal opportunity for educational and cultural development and to political equality."

5. Organization of international institutions "which will (A) develop a body of international law; (B) guarantee the faithful fulfillment of international obligations and revise them when necessary, (C) assure collective security by drastic limitation and continuing control of armaments, compulsory arbitration and adjudication of controversies, and the use when necessary of adequate sanctions to enforce the law."

6. International economic collaboration "to assist all states to provide an adequate standard of living for their citizens" which "must replace the present economic monopoly and exploitation of natural resources by privileged groups and states."

7. "x x x steps must be taken to provide for the security of the family, the collaboration of all groups and classes in the interest of the common good, a standard of living adequate for self-development and family life, decent conditions of work and participation by labor in decisions affecting its welfare."

Studies had indicated large areas of agreement in some 100 pronouncements by religious bodies on world peace, and led leaders of the three faiths to undertake preparation of the identical statement.

There had been precedents for such action. For example, in 1940 an inter-faith conference in Washington on unemployment resulted in a joint statement. The united service organizations had been cited as another instance of cooperation on the social plane.

With regard to peace, the example was the "letter to the London Times" by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Cardinal Hinsley and the moderator of the Free Church Federal Council in December, 1940, followed a year later by a joint statement on cooperation on social and international planes, endorsed also by the Chief Rabbi of Great Britain.

Distinctive feature of the American declaration is the focussing of public attention on the agreements on broad principles stated explicitly by United States religious leaders. Outstanding leaders from all parts of the country signed it.

Production Will Defeat Japan, Max Hill Says

By the Associated Press

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Max Hill, chief of the former Tokio Bureau of the Associated Press, yesterday predicted the military defeat of Japan on the ground that the Allies are outproducing and outfighting Japan, which he termed the winner of the war's first and second rounds.

"The Japanese won the first round because we kidded ourselves into thinking we were strong and they were weak," Mr. Hill told the Greater Buffalo Advertising Club. "They won the second round by capturing 1,400,000 square miles of valuable territory, of which we have recaptured 10,000 square miles.

"They are winning round three because they now are having the time to [illegible] the countries they [illegible]

PRICE ROLLBACKS URGED BY MURRAY

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Buffalo, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Philip Murray president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, urged the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers today to demand that "in accordance with congressional commitments prices must be rolled back" to September 15, 1942 levels.

"Congress," he told the eighth U. A. W. convention, "has not complied with its commitments to the people under the Economic Stabilization Act. The act has not been administered in accordance with its provisions and, as a result, living costs have soared. No definite effort of any nature calculated to make the act effective has been applied by any administrative agencies in Washington."

Mr. Murray declared that in recent months labor, "despite its spirit of complete self-sacrifice, despite its willingness to throw its economic weapons behind the kitchen door for the rest of the war, has not got a square deal." He recommended mobilization and thorough utilization of man power "under a voluntary system, not through a panicky national service act," and said that a meeting of labor movements from all the United Nations, including the C. I. O., American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, is "essential and necessary."

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION TOLD OF SEABEES WORK

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—(AP) Captain John R. Perry of the Navy's "Seabees," told the AFL convention today how special stevedore battalions of former AFL men had cleaned up a bad situation in the south Pacific where in some instances ships had waited 60 days to be unloaded.

Perry's talk was of a congratulatory nature and he gave no explanation for the unloading delay prior to the organization of the special battalions of Seabees.

"Of these units," Perry said, "the first one went out last January. They went to a hot spot in the south Pacific. The ships were not getting unloaded there. Within 60 days after they arrived the shipping situation in that particular harbor had been cleaned up and yet ships had been waiting there, in some instances as many as 60 days, before they could be unloaded.

"Those men are your men and they have shown how, when they have a job to be done, they can go out and do it and they did one grand job down there."

A. F. L. Is Urged To Give Negroes Equal Standing

Bishop-Elect Haas Tells Convention All Minorities Must Have Full Rights

BOSTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Monsignor Francis J. Haas, chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, pleaded today with delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention to accord full union status to Negroes and other minority groups, and issued this warning.

"Just as once there existed unhealthy agreements between anti-labor employers and anti-labor workers, so there exists a danger that some labor organizations and some employers may combine to restrict the rights of minority-group members. Put yourself in the place of such a member of a minority group. Be he Negro or Mexican, Jew or creedist, he wants his full statute as an American working man, and if he finds organized management and organized labor leagued against him he will in some form revolt.

"Would you have it otherwise? Would you have the spirit which founded the American Federation of Labor stamped out among great masses of your fellow-Americans? Must one-tenth of the people of our country be set aside as a special class, with special loyalties

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that are not the loyalties of the rest of us?"

Monsignor Haas, who is bishop-elect of Grand Rapids, Mich., said the executive order creating his committee held out to minority groups "something akin to what the Wagner act held out to dominated workers in the year 1935. . . . in trade-union terms they wish to own the right to settle grievances and to negotiate contracts through representatives of their own choosing, to work for their seniority rights, to share in the opportunity for security for their families, and to participate as free men in that modern equivalent of the New England town meeting, the trade union."

The convention also heard talks by Captain John R. Perry of the Seabees and Edward J. Phelan, acting director of the International Labor Office.

Chile Has Had Socialized Medicine For 18 Years

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 6 (AP)—Dr. J. V. Santa Maria, public health director of Chile, said in an interview that Chile has had socialized medicine for eighteen years and called the American "socialized" a misnomer.

"Since 1925, everybody has been covered by compulsory insurance for sickness, disability, accident, unemployment, financial and old-age pensions," he declared: "Every one in Chile, rich and poor alike, gets the finest treatment that medical science can devise."

3 Brothers Convicted In War Contract Case

Foundry Was Accused of Making Faulty Plane Parts

CLEVELAND, Oct. 6 (AP).—A Federal district court jury tonight convicted John L. Schmeller, former president of the National Bronze and Aluminum Foundry Company, and his two brothers, Frank, former general manager, and Edward, former chief metallurgist, of having furnished the government with defective castings for war-plane engines. The company and four lesser officials, James C. Helm, Robert W. Chrysler, Otto M. St. John and Benjamin Prudenza, were found innocent.

The three Schmellers were found guilty under count three of the indictment, which charged they had provided a defective casting for a Rolls-Royce engine to the Packard Motor Car Company, of Detroit, which had a contract with the United States and Great Britain to assemble warplanes.

They were found innocent on the eight other counts in the indictment, the first charging conspiracy to defraud the government, the second with conspiring to produce defective war material and the six which noted specific charges equaling the charge made in count three.

2 AIR CADETS KILLED

Blytheville, Ark., Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Two cadets at the Blytheville Army Air Field were killed early today in the crash of their advanced twin-engine training plane near here. The cadets were identified by Army officers as Earl C. Holmes son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl C. Holmes of Randolph, Neb., and Thomas M. Hyndman, son of Major and Mrs. H. S. Lever of Camp Edwards, Mass.

Pratt, Kan., Oct. 6 A. P.).—The Pratt Army Air Field public relations office identified today the five crew members killed in a medium bomber crash near Cunningham, Kan. They included: 1st Lieut. James Tripp Miller, pilot, of Millerton, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. David Frederick Hacker, co-pilot, of Rockford, Ill.; Sergt. James Albert Thomas, flight mechanic and gunner, of Johnstown, Pa.; Pfc. Douglas Fairbanks Potter, radio operator, of Wilmington, N. C., and Pvt. Edwin Wiltse Fyler, assistant radio operator, of Miami, Fla.

N. Y. Flyer Died in Navy Crash

SEATTLE, Oct. 6 (AP).—Thirteenth Naval District headquarters announced today the names of eight officers and men killed on Monday in a Navy plane crash in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, thirty miles west of Port Angeles, Wash. They included Lieutenant (j. g.) Charles H. Effig, U. S. N. R.; father, Charles Effig, 205 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York City.

Woman Ferry Pilot Killed

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 6 (AP).—A woman Army Air Transport pilot, Virginia Caroline Moffatt, was killed yesterday in a crash.

LONDON--FIRST ADD BALKANS X X X TOWN ITSELF.

THE ROME RADIO, ACKNOWLEDGED HEAVY LOSSES TO GERMAN FORCES ATTEMPTING TO CLEAR OUT YUGOSLAV, ALBANIAN AND GREEK GUERRILLAS FROM ALONG THE DALMATIAN COAST OF THE ADRIATIC.

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QUOTING AN OFFICIAL GERMAN STATEMENT, THE RADIO SAID, "MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS ARE CONTINUING AGAINST BANDITS AND BADOGLIO TROOPS IN THE EASTERN ADRIATIC PROVINCES, ALONG THE ALBANIAN-GREEK FRONTIER AND IN NORTHERN MONTENEGRO."

LOSSES IN PRESENT OPERATIONS, ROME RADIO SAID, "ARE REPORTED HEAVY ONN BOTH SIDES."

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LONDON, OCT 6-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY ADVANCE BEYOND THE CALORE RIVER, NORTHEAST OF NAPLES, HAS IMPERILLED THE WHOLE GERMAN DEFENSIVE SYSTEM ALONG THE VOLTURNO RIVER AND THE GERMANS ARE RETREATING, THE CAIRO RADIO SAID TODAY.

"THE ADVANCE OF THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES IS PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY," IT ADDED.

"IN THE LAST 48 HOURS FOLLOWING A THRUST OF THE FIFTH BEYOND THE CALORE RIVER, ALL GERMAN DEFENSIVE POSITIONS ALONG THE VOLTURNO HAVE BEEN RENDERED USELESS.

"THE BULK OF THE GERMAN FORCE IS RETREATING WELL BEYOND THE RIVER AND ONLY A SCREEN FOR REARGUARD COVER HAS BEEN LEFT BEHIND."

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CAUSED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A GERMAN TROOP SHIP A NORWEGIAN SOURCE SAID TONIGHT.

HOUSES ~~REEKEN~~ ALONG THE COAST BETWEEN FARSUND AND KRISTIANSAND WERE ROCKED BY THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION AND LATER THE BODIES OF MEN AND HORSES WERE WASHED ASHORE, THE MEAGER REPORTS AVAILABLE SAID.

WHAT CAUSED THE EXPLOSION IS NOT KNOWN HERE. THE ~~NIXEN~~ BLAST

LONDON, OCT. 6 (AP)--A TERRIFIC BLA[illegible] AT SEA, WHICH [illegible]KED [illegible] HOUSES BETWEEN FARSUND AND KRISTIANSAND ALONG THE SOUTHERN TIP OF NORWAY ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 6 APPARENTLY WAS

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OCCURRED IN WATERS THROUGH WHICH THE GERMANS MOVE CONVOYS TO AND FROM NORWAY AND GERMANY AND ARE HEAVILY PROTECTED BY THE NAZIS.

THE NORWEGIAN SOURCE SAID NO NORWEGIAN TORPEDO BOATS WERE REPORTED IN THAT VICINITY, ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO HAVE VENTURED INTO THIS AREA. NOR HAVE XXXXX THERE BEEN ANY REPORTS OF ALLIED XXXXX TORPEDO PLANES OPERATING IN THAT AREA. THE NORWEGIAN SOURCE SAID THAT FROM REPORTS OF THE SEVERITY OF THE EXPLOSION IT LIKELY WAS CAUSED BY A TORPEDO.

THE NORWEGIAN E TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY SAID THE GERMANS SUSPENDED ALL SHIPPING ALONG THE COAST AFTER THE INCIDENT.

THE AGENCY ALSO REPORTED THAT A SMALL NORWEGIAN PASSENGER SHIP OPERATING BETWEEN HALDEN AND THE SKERRY ISLANDS BURST INTO FLAMES AND EXPLODED A HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE SWEDISH COAST AT THE MOUTH OF THE IDDE FJORD LAST SUNDAY.

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THE AGENCY CHARGED THAT GERMAN GUARDS ALONG THE COAST FIRED AT THE BLAZING SHIP HAMPERING RESCUE WORK BY BOATS FROM BOTH SWEDEN AND NORWAY BUT THAT MORE THAN 100 PASSENGERS FINALLY WERE LANDED ON A REEF BEFORE THE VESSEL SANK.

LONDON, OCT 6-(AP)-LONDON HAD ITS EARLIEST AFTER-DARK AIR RAID ALARM OF THIS FALL TONIGHT WITH THE SIRENS SCREAMING FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR AS A SMALL NUMBER OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT APPROACHED THE CITY AFTER CROSSING THE SOUTHEAST COAST.

ENEMY PLANES OVER THE THAMES ESTUARY BROUGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNFIRE AT INTERVALS. THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF ANY BOMBS FALLING IN THAT AREA, HOWEVER.

AT ONE PLACE IN SOUTHEAST ENGLAND A SMALL NUMBER OF PEOPLE WERE INJURED BY EXPLOSIVES. BOMBS FELL AT SEVERAL OTHER POINTS, BUT CAUSED NEITHER DAMAGE NOR CASUALTIES.

SN919PEM

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LONDON,OCT.6 (AP)--A NEW EFFORT TO PATCH UP RELATIONS BETWEEN MOSCOW AND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON WAS REPORTED UNDERWAY TONIGHT IN AN ATTEMP TO CLARIFY THEIR RESPECTIVE POSITIONS BEFORE THE RED ARMY REACHES THE POLISH FRONTIER.

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THE FUTURE OF POLAND UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE ONE OF THE MAIN TOPICS AT THE FORTHCOMING THREE-POWER CONFERENCE. THIS VIEW WAS STRENGTHENED BY A LUNCHEON MEETING OF BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER ANTHONY EDEN, POLISH PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER TADEUSZ ROMER YESTERDAY.

FYODOR GUSEV,NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN,SAW EDEN AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY.

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IT IS BELIEVED THE POLISH GOVERNMENT PROBABLY WILL PREPARE A MEMORANDUM SUMMING UP IT'S ATTITUDE FOR EDEN TO TAKE TO MOSCOW.

ONE SPOKESMAN OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HERE SAID THE POLES HOPE THE RUSSIANS WILL ENTER POLAND AS "LIBERATORS AND NOT AS CONQUERORS."

THE RUSSO-POLISH DIPLOMATIC BREAK OCCURRED LAST APRIL 26 AFTER THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HERE HAD ASKED THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS TO INVESTIGATE A NAZI STORY THAT 10,000 POLISH OFFICERS WERE MURDERED AND BURIED BY THE RUSSIANS IN A FOREST NEAR SMOLENSK. THE RED CROSS DECLINED THE POLISH REQUEST, SINCE RUSSIA DID NOT ALSO ASK SUCH AB INQUIRY.

THE WHOLE CONTROVERSY IS DEEP-ROOTED HOWEVER. THE POLES DEMAND A RETURN OF THE EASTERN PART OF THEIR TERRITORY THEY RULED BEFORE THEIR 1939 COLLAPSE. THE RUSSIANS WHO TOOK THAT LAND OVER AND WERE IN TURN ROUTED BY THE 1941 GERMAN INVASION SAY THAT THE LAND HISTORICALLY IS THEIRS.

SINCE LAST APRIL,HOWEVER,PREMIER STALIN HIMSELF TWICE HAS ANNOUNCED THAT AFTER THE WAR HE WANTED "A STRONG AND INDEPENDENT" POLAND.

TO FURTHER COMPLICATE MATTERS A GROUP OF POLES IN MOSCOW KNOWN AS "THE UNION OF POLISH PATRIOTS" CLAIM THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT IS ILLEGAL AND DID NOT REPRESENT THE TRUE POLAND.

APL2341 (1-2) REWS AM825P

OCT 7 1943

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCT 7-(AP)-THE LONDON FINANCIAL NEWS TODAY CRITICIZED REAR ADMIRAL HOWARD L.VICKERY, U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION VICE-CHAIRMAN, FOR A STATEMENT QUOTED IN THE BRITISH PRESS THAT ENGLAND HAD BEEN CONCENTRATING ON BIG, WELL-BUILT SHIPS WHICH COULD

ENGAGE IN POST-WAR COMMERCIAL COMPETITION WHILE THE UNITED STATES EMPHASIZED THE PRODUCTION OF EMERGENCY VESSELS.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS ALSO HAD QUOTED VICKERY, WHO RETURNED TO WASHINGTON LAST WEEK AFTER THREE WEEKS IN ENGLAND, AS SAYING THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM HAD PLEDGED ITSELF TO PRODUCE NAVAL VESSELS AND DISCONTINUE THE BUILDING OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

"CRITICISM BY ONE ALLIED NATION OF ANOTHER," SAID THE FINANCIAL NEWS EDITORIALLY, "IS TO BE EXPECTED AND, INDEED, ENCOURAGED. HARM IS DONE, HOWEVER, WHEN CONCLUSIONS BASED ON MIS-STATEMENTS OF FACT OR ON FAULTY ARGUMENTS ARE ALLOWED TO GO WITHOUT CONTRADICTION, AND SO NEEDLESSLY EMBITTER INTER-ALLIED RELATIONSHIPS.

"VICKERY'S RECENT STATEMENTS ON SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES ARE MISLEADING BECAUSE THEY TELL ONLY HALF THE STORY. THE UNITED KINGDOM AT NO TIME PLEDGED ITSELF TO DISCONTINUE THE BUILDING OF MERCHANT SHIPS IN FAVOR OF NAVAL VESSELS, NOR IS IT NOW CONSTRUCTING FASTER, LARGER CARGO SHIPS WITH A DISCREET EYE ON ITS POST-WAR POSITIOJ

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POST-WAR POSITION.

"THE DECISION TO TURN OVER PART OF ITS CAPACITY TO THIS FASTER TONNAGE WAS DICTATED SOELY BY STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS, AND BY THE FACT THAT THE COMBINED AMERICAN, CANADIAN AND BRITISH OUTPUTS OF SLOWER STANDARDIZED VESSELS HAD INSURED A SUFFICIENCY OF THIS TYPE OF CRAFT FOR PURPOSES OF WAR."

(PRESUMABLY, THE CRITICISM WAS AIMED AT REPORTED STATEMENTS BY VICKERY AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON MONDAY.)

SN123&AEW

30.24 - 9113

BY JAMES F.KING OCT 7 1943

LONDON, OCT 6-(AP)-BRITONS WHO WERE BEGINNING TO THINK THEY UNDERSTOOD AMERICAN WAYS TODAY ARE SHAKING THEIR HEADS AND WONDERING.

"WORLD SERIES? SORRY, I NEVER HEARD OF IT," SAID A BARTENDER AS AMERICAN SOLDIERS CAJOLED HIM AND OFFERED BRIBES TO GET HIM TO TURN ON THE RADIO FOR THE 15-MINUTE SUMMARY OF THE SERIES CARRIED BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION.

BRITISH TELEPHONE OPERATORS AT SOME RED CROSS CLUBS WERE POLITE ENOUGH, BUT WERE CONFUSED BY "INQUIRIES ON THESE YANKEES AND CARDINALS. WHO ARE THEY?"

THINGS WEREN'T THE SAME AT AMERICAN ARMY CAMPS AND BOMBER BASES EITHER. HERE LESS MONEY WAS PUT UP IN DICE AND BLACK JACK GAMES. IT WENT INTO POOLS--ALL KINDS OF POOLS ON THE SERIES WINNER, GAME WINNER, HITS, ERRORS.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN BRITAIN ARE HUNGRY FOR WORLD SERIES NEWS, BUT ONLY THE LUCKY ONES AT SOME CAMPS CAN GET ON THE AMERICAN ARMY FORCES NETWORK WHERE A LIMITED NUMBER OF SPECIAL SETS IN EACH BASE RECEIVE THE BROADCASTS.

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BBC IS GIVING A 15-MINUTE NIGHTLY SUMMARY WHICH IS HELPING TO SATISFY SOMEWHAT THE APPETITE OF THE BASEBALL FANS.

BUT THE AMERICANS WERE ANNOYED OVER THE HANDLING OF THE OPENING GAME. THEY THINK JUDGE LANDIS AND RIVAL MANAGERS JOE MCCARTHY AND BILLY SOUTHWORTH ARE GOOD ENOUGH GUYS, BUT WITH A LIMITED TIME FOR BROADCAST THEY WANT BASEBALL STRAIGHT, AND NO SPEECHES.

AT RAINBOW CORNER, THE BIG AMERICAN RED CROSS CLUB IN LONDON, THE CROWD IS COMING EARLIER TO HEAR THE GAMES, AS MANY WERE SHUT

OUT OF THE RADIO ROOM THE FIRST NIGHT. FIGHTS AND MINSTREL SHOWS ARE HELD TO ENTERTAIN THE SOLDIERS UNTIL THE BROADCAST BEGINS.

THERE IS NOTHING ON THE SERIES IN THE BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, AND HUNDREDS OF CALLS ARE BEING HANDLED BY STARS AND STRIPES, THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY NEWSPAPER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

THE STARS AND STRIPES SPORTS EDITOR, SGT.MARK SENIGO OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS., SAID MANY CALLS ARE RECEIVED, TOO, FOR THE SCORES ON THE LITTLE WORLD SERIES GAMES BETWEEN SYRACUSE AND COLUMBUS.

SN917PEW

OCT 7 1943

LONDON, OCT. 6-(AP)-RUSSELL FAZIA, 20, ONE OF THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO ESCAPED OCT. 1 FROM AN ARMY DETENTION CAMP IN THE MIDLANDS WAS RECAPTURED TODAY ABOUT 50 MILES FROM THE CAMP AND POLICE SAID THEY BELIEVED A SECOND WOULD BE RECAPTURED SHORTLY.

FAZIA AND THE OTHER TWO MEMBERS OF THE TRIO, CHARLES POTEET, 22, AND WARREN NELSON, 25, WERE DESCRIBED BY THE POLICE AT THE TIME OF THEIR ESCAPE AS "DANGEROUS CHARACTERS" THEY WERE SERVING SENTENCES OF FROM FIVE YEARS TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

THEIR HOME ADDRESSES WERE N O T ANNOUNCED.

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LN/QUINNS1734/1300

ADD U-S BOMBER STAT- ENG- (JAMESON) xxx FACILITIES

THE LEADER OF THIS NEW FORCE, WHICH HAS TEAMED UP WITH RAF SPITFIRES TO GIVE THE ALLIES A POWERFUL NEW BOMBING ARM FOR BEATING AN INVASION PATH ACROSS EUROPE, IS COL.SAMUEL ANDERSON, OF GREENSBORO, N.C.

OCT 7 1943

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, OCT 6-(AP)-CARL F.PAULSEN OF HINTON, IA., MUST HAVE KNOWN ABOUT THAT PROMOTION TO FIRST LIEUTENANT AWAITING HIS RETURN FROM THE FLYING FORTRESS RAID ON FRANKFURT BECAUSE HE CERTAINLY CAME BACK IN A HURRY.

CAUGHT NEAR THE TARGET MONDAY WITH A CONKED-OUT ENGINE AND IN IMMINENT DANGER OF BEING SHOT TO PIECES BY A SWARM OF FOCKE-WULFS, PAULSEN DIVED HIS FORTRESS, "PASSION FLOWER," TO A SPEED OF 320 MILES AN HOUR TO GET DOWN FROM 20,000 TO 12,000 FEET AND ELUDE THE GERMANS.

EVEN THEN A SINGLE FOCKE-WULF TAILED HIM AND HE SENT THE BIG SHIP DIVING ONCE MORE TO 2,000 FEET, WHERE HE LEVELED OFF AND STREAKED FOR HOME UNDER A CLOUD COVER.

HE WAS PROMOTED FROM SECOND LIEUTENANT TO FIRST LIEUTENANT UPON HIS ARRIVAL.

C11SPEW

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, ENGLAND, OCT. 6-(AP)-- SERGT. WILLIAM R. ZIMINSKY, 110 UNION AVE., HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., WAS GUEST OF HONOR TONIGHT AT A HEMEL HEMPSTEAD TOWN COUNCIL MEETING WHICH SENT A MESSAGE OF GOOD WISHES TO HHBMW ITS U.S. NAMESAKE THIS MONTH OBSERVING THE 300TH ANNI-

VERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING.

ZIMINSKY, ONE OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS STATIONED IN THIS AREA, IS A NATIVE OF HEMPSTEAD, N.Y.

MAYOR HORACE DIVE OF HEMEL HEMPSTEAD SENT A MESSAGE TO MAYOR HERBERT MIRSCHEL OF HEMPSTEAD,N.Y., SAYING THE CITIZENS OF THE ENGLISH TOWN FELT FORTUNATE "IN MEETING A LARGE CONTINGENT OF THE FLOWER OF AMERICAN YOUTH FIGHTING OUR BATTLES AND SHARING OUR SOCIAL LIFE."

ALB/ LAP 01608 1147AEW

by edwin shanke

OCT 7 1943

stockholm, oct. 6--(ap)--advices received here today said that dr. niels h. d. bohr, danish physicist and nobel prize winner in physics in 1922, escaped the nazi persecution of danish jews by hiding in a fishing boat that took him to sweden.

he was believed to have reached sweden sept. 28. first reports of his escape from german-occupied denmark were received here from malmoe in southern sweden on oct. 3.

since then dr. bohr's movements have been surrounded by mystery although

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30.24 - 9115

it is known that the visited swedish foreign minister christian gunther on sept. 30 and acquainted him with the details of the nazi persecution of the jews in denmark. denmark, formerly hitler's "model protectorate", has been under german martial law since aug. 29.

danes here said that during dr. bohr's first days in sweden he was protected by swedish police in order to safeguard him. the famed dr. bohr, with whom many young american scientists had worked, was said to have stopped laboratory research in connection with atomic theories, the field in which his fame rests, in 1940 as a protest against the german occupation of his native land.

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lap/139/01510/855p/tho/540p

ADD MOSCOW (GILMORE) XXX MOVE

(THE COMMUNIQUE WAS BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

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(GERMAN BROADCASTS WERE MORE CAUTIOUS. CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS, NAZI MILITARY COMMENTATOR, SAID "IT MAY STILL BE TOO EARLY TO SPEAK OF DEFNITE TERMINATION OF THE GREAT SOVIET OFFENSIVE. IT CAN NEVERTHELESS BE STATED THAT THE ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE ENERGIES ARE SHOWING CONSIDERABLE SIGNS OF EXHAUSTION."

(ANOTHER GERMAN BROADCAST CONTENDED "THE REAL REASON FOR THE STANDSTILL OF THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE, ACCORDING TO GERMAN MILITARY QUARTERS, WAS TO BE SOUGHT IN THE FACT THAT THE SHORTENING OF THE GERMAN FRONT HAD NOW FOR THE GREATER PART BEEN ACCOMPLISHED."

(THE BERLIN BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

THE RED ARMY IS STILL ATTACKING IN WHITE RUSSIA BUT THE WEATHER IS STEADILY WORSENING, AND TO THE SOUTH ALONG THE RIVER THE MAJOR TASK OF CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS IS UNDER WAY.

RED ARMY'S LINES NOW ARE LONGER THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE IT BEGAN COUNTER-ATTACKING THE GERMANS. COMMANDERS HAVE LEARNED MUCH IN THIS WAR AND THE RUSSIANS ARE NOT ONES TO EXTEND LINES TOO FAR, ESPECIALLY WITH WINTER NEARING.

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WHEN THE RED ARMY LOST KHARKOV EARLY IN 1943 AFTER RETAKING IT FROM THE GERMANS IT WAS BECAUSE THE LINES WERE TOO FAR EXTENDED IN BAD WEATHER. IT NEEDED ONLY ONE SUCH LESSION.

CONSOLIDATION MEANS A GREAT AMOUNT OF REPAIR. THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF MILES OF RAILWAYS TO GET INTO SHAPE. ALTHOUGH ARMY ENGINEERS DO THIS IN SURPRISINGLY FAST TIME IT IS NO ONE-WEEK JOB. HUNDREDS OF BRIDGES WERE DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS. DIRT ROADS, NOW MUD, MUST BE REPAIRED.

IN EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS, TELEPHONE NETWORKS AND BUILDINGS WRECKED BY THE RETREATING GERMANS MUST BE PUT BACK INTO SHAPE.

ONLY A FEW WEEKS REMAIN TO ACCOMPLISH THIS TASK BEFORE SNOW BEGINS TO FALL.

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR CALLED ON COMMANDERS TO REMEMBER THAT CONSOLIDATION IS ONLY A STAGE OF OFFENSIVE OPERATION, A PREPARATION FOR NEW AND STRONGER BLOWS.

THE DNIEPER NOW HAS BEEN REACHED ALONG A BROAD FRONT. IT CAN BE HELD. WHITE RUSSIA HAS BEEN ENTERED. THE GREAT GERMAN GARRISONS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT HAVE BEEN SMASHED. THE ENEMY IS FURTHER AWAY FROM MOSCOW THAN AT ANY TIME IN TWO YEARS.

IF THERE WAS EVER A TIME TO CONSOLIDATE AND PREPARE FOR WINTER OPERATIONS -- WHICH EVERY INDICATION LEADS ONE TO BELIEVE WILL BE ON A HUGE SCALE -- NOW IS IT.

(A DNB DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO INDICATED RUSSIAN WARSHIPS WERE PROWLING THE BLACK SEA SOUTHWEST OF THE CRIMEA, SAYING NAZI DIVE-BOMBERS IN THAT AREA HAD SUNK THREE SOVIET DESTROYERS, INCLUDING THE 2,900-TON KHARKOV.)

OCT 7 1943

SBG S

OCT 7 1943

moscow, oct. 6-(ap)-a military tribunal sentenced to death by shooting today a woman named avdeiva who preyed on moscow children, stealing their clothing.

a number of children some of whose parents are fighting at the front were brought to police stations minus shoes and coats. they allx told the

same tale of being lured to remote placed where they were robbed by a woman.

the police caught avdeiva and a moscow afternoon paper reported that she had pleaded guilty before the tribunal.

ln/gilmores1110/1120 OCT 7 1943

moscow, oct. 6-(ap)-the soviet periodical war and the working class, commenting on harry hopkins' MAGAZINE ARTICLE "WE CAN WIN IN 1945," URGED THE UNITED NATIONS TO QUICKEN THE VICTORY.

THE PUBLICATION, IN AN EDITORIAL, SAID "THE POSITION OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THE QUESTION OF THE LENGTH OF THE WAR IS ABSOLUTELY CLEAR." RECALLING THAT RUSSIA WAS IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE STRUGGLE WITH HER RICHEST REGIONS DEVASTATED AND MUCH OF HER TERRITORY STILL HELD BY THE GERMANS, THE PERIODICAL ASKED:

"IS IT NECESSARY ANY LONGER TO PROVE THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS VITALLY INTERESTED IN ACCELERATING THE VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY AND PREVENTING DRAGGING OUT THE WAR?" OCT 7 1943

HOPKINS IN HIS SIGNED ARTICLE

30.24-9117

(HOPKINS CALLED RUSSIA "THE KEYSTONE OF THE WAR" AND SAID "IF WE LOSE HER, I DO NOT BELIEVE FOR A MOMENT THAT WE WILL LOSE THE WAR BUT I WOULD CHANGE MY PREDICTION ABOUT THE TIME OF VICTORY.")

APL CASS1DYS 12045 RG 1050P OCT 7 1943

MOSCOW, OCT. 4-(AP)-THE APPOINTMENT OF W.AVERELL HARRIMAN AS U.S.AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET RUSSIA SUCCEEDING ADMIRAL WILLIAM H.STANDLEY WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE NEWSPAPER PRAVDA IN A THREE-LINE DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS PUBLISHED AT THE TOP OF THE FOREIGN NEWS PAGE.

JJ907AEW

ADD /AT SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER (BRUETO) XXX ARE/

ANOTHER WARNING DECREE WAS ISSUED BY THE NEWLY APPOINTED MILITARY COMMAND IN MILAN PROVINCE, COL.SASSENBERG, WHO TOLD THE ITALIANS THAT LISTENING TO FOREIGN BROADCASTS WAS FORBIDDEN AND THAT THERE MUST BE COMPLETE BLACKOUT OF HOMES. VIOLATORS WILL BE BROUGHT BEFORE GERMAN MILITARY COURTS.

ANOTHER ORDER INSTRUCTED THE ITALIAN COMMANDERS OF AIRDROMES IN NAZI-OCCUPIED TERRITORY TO PRESENT THEMSELVES IMMEDIATELY TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THEIR ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONNEL.

THE MILAN NEWSPAPER CORRIERE DELLA SERA ANNOUNCED A FURTHER REDUCTION OF TRAINS IN NORTHERN ITALY BEGINNING TODAY.

LAVORO FASCISTA, OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE FASCIST REPUBLICAN PARTY, ANNOUNCED THE ARRESTS OF COUNT GIUSEPPE VOLPI DI MISURATA, FORMER MINISTER OF FINANCE, AND SENATOR VITTORIO CINI.

MT912AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 6-(AP)-FORTRESS CREWS RETURNING FROM YESTERDAY'S RAID ON BOLOGNA SAID SMOKE STILL WAS CURLING UP 1,000 FEET OVER PISA, HIT BY THE BIG BOMBERS ON MONDAY.

AT BOLOGNA, "THE FREIGHT YARDS WERE BLOWN SKY HIGH," SAID LT. HAROLD M.HARRIS, WATERWORKS DRIVE, KENTON, O. "AS WE LEFT THE TARGET, WE COULD SEE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS IN OIL STORAGE DUMPS AND WAREHOUSES BORDERING THE YARDS."

LT.E.J.CADGER, 567 MADISON AVE., PATERSON, N.J., SAID "MANY FREIGHT CARS WERE AFIRE, TRACKS TORN UP AND THERE WERE HUGE GAPING HOLES THROUGHOUT THE YARDS. IT WAS A SWELL JOB OF PRECISION BOMBING."

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IN THE BOLOGNA RAID, SGT.WILLIAM EVANS, 5303 LENA ST., GERMANTOWN, PA., AND STAFF SERGT.WILLIAM CALLAHAN, 91 PUTNAM ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., SHARED CREDIT IN SHOOTING DOWN ONE ENEMY FIGHTER.

OTHER FORTRESS GUNNERS CREDITED WITH A VICTORY APIECE WERE LT. JAMES W.RABBIN, SANDBORN, IND.; STAFF SERGT.ALLEN C.MOORE, DALHART, TEX.; STAFF SERGT.LEO E.CORLEY, 812 SOUTH PARK, INDEPENDENCE, MO.; TECH.SERGT.FRANKLINW W.FITZGERALD, WEBER, UTAH; STAFF SERGT. HAROLD H.HAUSNER, 1871 PRINCETON AVE., LAS VEGAS, NEV.

ANOTHER JOINT VICTIM WAS CREDITED TO LT.L.E.PICKSON, 3527 MCSHULL AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO., AND TECH.SERGT.JAMES L.HICKEY, 350 HIGH ST., MEMPHIS TENN.

LT.-COL.JOHN N.MILCHER, 432 GLENVIEW AVE., OCONOMOWOC, WIS., LEADER OF ONE FORTRESS WAVE, SAID THE GERMAN FIGHTERS "WERE THE MOST AGGRESSIVE I HAVE EVER SEEN. THEY STAYED WITH US IN THE BOMBING RUN AND WENT INTO THE FLAK AREA, CONTINUING THEIR ATTACKS. THE MISSION AS A WHOLE WAS VERY SUCCESSFUL."

IN A RAID BY MARAUDERS ON ISERNIA, FOUR STRINGS OF BOMBS WERE LAID SQUARELY ON A BOTTLENECK WHERE THREE MAIN ROADS CONVERGE. TWO VIADUCTS NEARBY WERE BLASTED.

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G1135AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 6-(AP)-PENICILLIN IS BEING USED WITH GREAT SUCCESS IN TREATING SEVERE WOUND INFECTIONS IN THIS THEATER OF WAR, THE SURGEON'S OFFICE DISCLOSED TODAY.

THOUGH ARRIVING IN TOO SMALL QUANTITIES FOR GENERAL USE, THE NEW DRUG IS BEING SENT TO FORWARD AREAS WHERE IT IS RESERVED FOR SPECIALLY-SELECTED PATIENTS. IT HAS PROVEN HIGHLY EFFECTIVE IN COPING WITH THE ARMY SURGEON'S NIGHTMARE--GANGRENE.

THE FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIER HERE TO RECEIVE THE BENEFITS OF PENICILLIN WAS A PRIVATE WHO WALKED INTO A LAND MINE IN SICILY. HIS FOOT WAS AMPUTATED AND FOR A TIME HE SEEMED TO BE RECOVERING. BUT INFECTION SET IN. OTHER GERM-KILLING AGENTS WERE USED WITHOUT SUCCESS AND AMPUTATION OF PART OF THE LEG WAS NECESSARY.

THEN PENICILLIN WAS USED AND RECOVERY BEGAN ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AND THE PATIENT TODAY IS ALIVE.

KA118PEW OCT 7 1943

ALGIERS, OCT 6-(AP)-AMONG DOCUMENTS CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES IN ITALY WAS AN ORDER TO THE HERMANN GOERING ENGINEER BATTALION TO CARRY OUT "A FULL SCORCHED EARTH PROGRAM" IN ITS WITHDRAWAL, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

THE GERMAN ENGINEERS WERE TOLD TO DESTROY ALL BRIDGES, RAILWAY STATIONS, WATER INSTALLATIONS AND ANY OTHER BUILDINGS OF VALUE TO THE ALLIES.

THE NAZIS ARE THUS LEAVING A BLACK TRAIL OF DESTRUCTION BEHIND THEM IN THEIR RETREAT ALONG THE ADRIATIC WHICH WILL CAUSE MORE SUFFERING TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION THAN TO THE EIGHTH ARMY.

IN ONE VILLAGE OF THIS AREA, THE ITALIANS SAID THE GERMANS MADE

30.24 - 9119

OFF EVEN WITH THE CIVILIANS' BICYCLES AND SOME GERMAN SOLDIERS SEIZED BABY CARRIAGES IN WHICH TO CARRY OFF THEIR LOOT.

IN ANOTHER VILLAGE, 30 TONS OF GRAIN--REPRESENTING THE HARVEST ON WHICH THE TOWNSPEOPLE HAD HOPED TO LIVE THROUGH THE WINTER--WERE BURNED BY THE DEPARTING NAZIS.

FOUR GERMAN STRAGGLERS IN ANOTHER VILLAGE WERE ATTACKED BY ITALIAN CIVILIANS. BRITISH SOLDIERS FOUND THEM--ONE DEAD, THE OTHER THREE SERIOUSLY MAULED AND LEFT FOR DEAD.

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KA1029AEW

ANKARA,OCT. 6 (AP) --- PROF. FRANK BROWN,HEAD OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSTTY'S AERONAUTICS DEPARTMENT,VISITED ANKARA TODAY AND WENT ON TO ISTANBUL ON HIS WAY HOM
HOME AFTER A STAY AT CHUNGKING,WHERE HE ADVISED THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ON TECHNICAL MATTERS.

WHILE HERE,BROWN VISITED THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,FACTORIES AND SCHOOLS OPERATED BY THE TURKISH AERNAUTICAL LEAGUE.

SW---KINGS 02020--1030m

(~~$200,000,000~~)

CHUNGKING,OCT.6 (AP)--A ~~$0XXXXX~~ LOAN OF £50,000,000 WHICH GREAT BRITAIN DECIDED TO MAKE TO CHINA LAST YEAR NEVER ~~XXXXXXX~~ HAS ACTUALLY BEEN ELIVERED A CHINESE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID ~~AT A PRESS CONFERENCE~~ .ODAY.

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REPLYING TO QUESTIONS HE SAID THE "LOAN HAD NOT BEEN CONCLUDED BECAUSE THE TWO PARTIES HAD NOT COME TO A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING ON SOME OF THE TERMS." HE ADDED,HOWEVER, THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE CONTINUING.

ASKED ~~XX~~ WHETHER $200,000,000 IN GOLD,WHICH CHINA WAS BUYING OUT O A $500,000,000 UNITED STATES LOAN WAS UNDER SHIPMENT YET, THE SPOKESMAN REPLIED "PRESUMABLY."

(THE GOLD IS TO BE USED IN SOME UNSPECIFIED MANNER TO COMBAT INFLATION IN CHINA.)

OCT 7 1943

THE SPOKESMAN SAID GENERALISSIMO CHAING KAI SHEK WOULD FORMALLY ASSUME THE PRESIDENCY OF CHINA OCT.10, THE 32ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION WHICH OVERTHREW THE MANCHU DYNASTY. #

ADD ALLIED H.Q. S-W-PAC - XXX QUARTER

THAT NEW AND UNDOUBTEDLY HEAVIER BLOWS AGAINST THE ENEMY WERE IN THE MAKING CAME FROM PEARL HARBOR IN AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT A STRATEGY CONFERENCE HAD BEEN HELD THERE BY THE NAVY'S TOP RANKING COMMANDERS. IT SAID TERSELY THAT THE MEETING "CONCERNED PLANS FOR THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN." ATTENDING, WITH PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THEIR STAFFS, WERE ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE U.S.FLEET; ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, AND ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE.

(IN WASHINGTON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKED CONGRESS FOR AUTHORITY TO PROCLAIM INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES "AS SOON AS FEASIBLE." THE FORTUNES OF WAR, THE PRESIDENT SAID, MIGHT PERMIT AN EARLIER ACTION OF THIS KIND THAN THE DATE NOW SET BY LAW AND THE VOTES OF THE FILIPINOS, JULY 4, 1946. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE HELD THE PHILIPPINES SINCE EARLY 1942 AND HAVE TAKEN STEPS WHICH

THEY SAY ARE INTENDED TO GIVE THE ISLANDS INDEPENDENCE.)

ENEMY LOSSES OF EVACUATION BARGES PILED UP IN WATERS OF THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, WHERE THE JAPANESE ARE WITHDRAWING THEIR GARRISON AT VILA, ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND. THE LATEST COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR REPORTED THE SINKING OF SIX MORE OF THESE CRAFT BY U.S.WARPLANES. IN TWO NIGHT ENGAGEMENTS PREVIOUSLY THE ENEMY LOST MORE THAN 40 BARGES AND ONE OF HIS DESTROYER FORCES RAN OUT ON AMERICAN WARSHIPS RATHER THAN RISK A SCRAP.

GENERAL MARSHALL'S CONGRATULATIONS, ON BEHALF OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, WERE ANNOUNCED IN A SPECIAL RELEASE FROM HEADQUARTERS. HE COMMENDED THE COORDINATION, TACTICS AND CELERITY EXHIBITED IN THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN, WHICH HAS RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF THE ENEMY BASES OF SALAMAUA, LAE AND FINSCHHAFEN SINCE MID-SEPTEMBER.

OCT 6 1943

GG353PCW

ALLIED HDQTRS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, OCT 5, (AP) -- TWO ARMY ENLISTED MEN WHO BRAVED ENEMY FIRE TO CARRY A ROPE ACROSS A FLOODED RIVER AT THE HEIGHT OF THE BUNA CAMPAIGN IN NEW GUINEA LAST JANUARY TODAY RECEIVED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES.

THE TWO MEN WERE PART OF A SMALL PATROL WHICH VOLUNTEERED TO SWIM THE SWIFT AND SWOLLEN KONOMBI RIVER,NEAR TARAKENA,IN DAYLIGHT UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

ARMED ONLY WITH PISTOLS AND GRENADES.THEY HELPED TOW A ROPE TO THE OPPOSITE BANK.THE ENTIRE COMPANY SUBSEQUENTLY WAS ABLE TO CROSS WITH THE AID OF THE ROPE, AND IN THIS WAY,A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE FAR BANK OF THE STREAM WAS SECURED.

&XDXSXCXZXXXSXXX

30.24-9121

HEADQUARTERS ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, OCT.6-(AP)-AWARDS TO 24 OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE FOR MISSIONS IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIANS AND NORTHERN KURILES WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY AT HEADQUARTERS OF LT.GEN.SIMON B.BUCKNER, JR.

A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WAS AWARDED TO 1ST LT.RICHARD N. BRACEY, THOMASVILLE, GA., FIGHTER PLANE PILOT FOR ATTACKS ON KISKA AND ATTU.

AMONG THOSE RECEIVING AIR MEDALS WERE:

2ND LT. WARREN H. LITTLE, 3346 N.PENN ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

1ST LT.MELVIN L. BECK, NAVIGATOR-BOMBARDIER, 1013 UNIVERSITY AVE., S.E., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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1ST LT.ROBERT I.HOWARD, PILOT, 511 NORTH BLVD., RICHMOND, VA.

2ND LT.POMAS B.FASULES, BOMBARDIER, 720 EAST SECOND ST., OTTUMWA, IOWA.

2ND LT.WALTER S.FLETCHER, BOMBARDIER, 1415 GRAYMONT AVE., WEST BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

2ND LT.VINCENT J.MIKKELSON, PILOT, CLONTARF, MINN.

FLIGHT OFFICER EDMUND J.BEAULAC, PILOT, 100 DRESDEN ST., KENSINGTON, MD.

TECH SGT.HERMAN P.JACOBS, AERIAL ENGINEER, 2733 MARIAS ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TECH. SGT.ROBERT L.SCHULZE, ENGINEER, 305 N.COURT ST., OPELOUSAS, LA.

STAFF SGT. DELBERT B.DUMIRE, GUNNER, 113 WABASH ST., FAIRMONT, W.VA.

SGT. JOHN E. WRIGHT, GUNNER, 1447 MONTCALM ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER WERE:

MAJ. FREDERICK R.RAMPUTI, PILOT, 215 WEST ST., NEWBURG, N.Y.

STAFF SGT.WALLACE C.MACALLAIR, GUNNER, 2664 E.FAYETTE ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y.

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STAFF SGT. CHARLES N. PATTERSON, GUNNER, RT. 1 BOX 10 BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

TECH. SGT. JOHN STROO, JR., 727 BELL AVE., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

CAPT.HERBERT G.SPEES, PHOTOGRAPHER, RT. 1, FULTON, KY.

XAXA601PCW

MEXICO CITY, OCT 6-(AP)-FORMER KING CAROL OF RUMANIA, WHO ABANDONED HIS THRONE IN SEPTEMBER, 1940, AND RAN OFF WITH RED-HAIRED MME.MAGDA LUPESCU, SAID TODAY HE WAS "CONVINCED OF THE JUSTICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS' CAUSE."

"AND THAT," ADDED CAROL IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER EXCELSIOR, "IS WHY I AM HERE AND NOT IN MY OWN COUNTRY."

CAROL WAS FOLLOWED TO THE THRONE, WHICH HE LATER DENIED ABDICATING, BY HIS SON, MIHAI.

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THE FORMER MONARCH SAID DEMOCRACY WOULD CONTINUE AFTER THE WAR, ALTHOUGH IT MIGHT REQUIRE SOME STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN SOME COUNTRIES. EXCELSIOR QUOTED HIM FURTHER:

"BUT ONE FACT IS CERTAIN: TO FUNCTION PROPERLY A DEMOCRACY NEEDS AN EDUCATED PEOPLE. AND THE PEOPLE NEED A GOOD CHIEF. SOME EDUCATED MEN HAVE BEEN GOOD LEADERS AND SOME UNEDUCATED ONES HAVE

BEEN AS GOOD. A CHIEF NEEDS CERTAIN QUALITIES. I WAS ONCE ASKED WHAT WAS THE GREATEST NEED OF A LEADER, AND I ANSWERED 'PATIENCE'."

ASKED IF HE STILL NEEDED IT, HE SAID HE HAD "FOR THREE YEARS."

LAST YEAR, AFTER THE EX-KING AND MME.LUPESCU HAD SETTLED IN MEXICO FOLLOWING A JOURNEY THROUGH MANY LANDS, CAROL ANNOUNCED HE NEVER HAD REALLY ABDICATED AND SAID HE WOULD HEAD A NEW "FREE RUMANIA" MOVEMENT.

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ADD HALIFAX xx (AFL).

NO ACTION WAS TAKEN BY THE FREIGHT HANDLERS, WHO HAVE BEEN ON STRIKE SINCE LAST FRIDAY IN PROTEST AGAINST A WAGE INCREASE OF FOUR CENTS AN HOUR, INSTEAD OF A HIGHER RATE OF 75 CENTS THEY ASKED. THEY NOW RECEIVE 56 CENTS AN HOUR PLUS 6 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR COST-OF-LIVING BONUS AND 10 CENTS AN HOUR EXTRA FOR NIGHT WORK.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN TOOK OVER THE JOB OF LOADING PERISHABLE GOODS ABOARD WAITING FREIGHTERS WHEN THE HANDLERS WENT ON STRIKE. THE STEVEDORES QUIT WORK IN SYMPATHY WITH THE FREIGHT HANDLERS WHEN THE MILITARY FORCES APPEARED ON THE PIERS.

KA1237PEW

OTTAWA,OCT.6 (AP)--A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT SAID THAT SGT. HAROLD ALBERT HORTON,WHOSE FATHER,RALPH HORTON LIVES AT 3506 NEWKIRK AVE.,BROOKLYN,N.Y.,NOW IS PRESUMED DEAD. SGT.HORTON PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION.

CP11-AM931P

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OTTAWA,OCT.6 (AP)--SGT.ADAM WILLIAM MULLEN OF PHILADELPHIA WAS LISTED AS KILLED IN ACTION IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT. DR.A.W.MULLEN OF 9545 BUSLETON AVE.,PHILADELPHIA,HIS FATHER, WAS LISTED AS THE NEXT OF KIN.

CP11-AM930P

OTTAWA,OCT.6 (AP)--A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT SAID THAT PILOT OFFICER ANDERSON STOREY,PREVIOUSLY LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION,NOW IS PRESUMED TO BE ~~HAS~~ DEAD. STOREY'S FATHER,C.M.STOREY, WAS LISTED AS LIVING AT 229 PERKINS ST.,JAMAICA PLAINS,MASS.

CP11-AM935P

ottawa, oct. 6-(ap)-pulpwood production may soon be classified as a "b" priority industry, bringing it within the provisions of the recent manpower-freezing order for "a" and "b" priority industries, it was learned today.

national selective service regulations provide that no person employed

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in industries of "a" or "b" category may be freed for another job or get a separation certificate without selective service approval.

requests of the industry for shans "b" classification to help relieve a tight labor situation have been under consideration by the labor department for some time and have been the subject of conferences during the past few days. n o definite decision has yet been reached, it was said.

the cellulose-producing part of the pulpwood industry now has a high priority rating, but the production of newspring is nxxk n o t so classified.

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NEW YORK, OCT 6-(AP)-BY SHOOTING DOWN SEVEN ZEROS OCT. 1 IN A RAID OVER HAIPHONG, THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS TODAY, TECHNICAL SGT. ARTHUR P.BENKO OF BISBEE, ARIZ., HAS RAISED HIS TOTAL SCORE TO 16 AND BECOME THE LEADING ACE IN THE SOUTHERN CHINESE THEATER--AND PERHAPS IN THE ENTIRE ARMY AIR FORCE.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE FROM J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA, GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF THE HAIPHONG RAID AND AN INTERVIEW WITH BENKO:

(EDS: THE FIRST PART OF O'SULLIVAN'S STORY HAS BEEN DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION. IF IT BECOMES AVAILABLE LATER IT WILL BE FILED AS A TOP TO THIS STORY).

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED BOMBS EXPLODING ON AN ELECTRIC POWER PLANT AND FIRES STARTED IN AUXILIARY BUILDINGS. BOMB BURSTS WERE STRUNG DOWN THE HEART OF THE WAREHOUSE AND DOCK AREA, EVERYONE STRIKING AMONG BUILDINGS OF THIS VITAL PORT WHICH IS FURNISHING MUCH MATERIAL FOR THE JAPANESE WAR MACHINE.

A FORMATION OF ZEROS, NUMBERING 10 TO 15, MADE THE FIRST ATTACK, BUT OUR FIGHTERS PREVENTED THEM FROM COMING IN ON THE BOMBERS FROM THE FRONT.

THEN 30 TO 40 ZEROS PRESSED HOME AN ATTACK ON THE REAR BOMBERS IN A RUNNING BATTLE.

FROM HIS TOP GUN TURRET IN A LIBERATOR CALLED "THE GOON" BENKO WHO HAS BEEN QUITE A HAND WITH A GUN SINCE HIS CHILDHOOD DAYS GOT BUSY.

"IT WAS THE BUSIEST TIME I EVER HAD," SAID THE RAW-BONED BLUE-EYED BENKO IN HIS ARIZONA DRAWL. "THEY SAY THE FIGHT LASTED MORE THAN HALF AN HOUR BUT IT SEEMED ONLY A FEW MINUTES TO ME.

"THERE WERE PLENTY OF THEM IN THE AIR. I SHOT AT 19 AND SEVEN OF THEM WON'T FLY ANY MORE. I NEVER WORKED THE TURRET SO FAST IN MY LIFE.

"I DID MOST OF MY FIRING UPWARDS AS THEY CAME DOWN FROM ABOVE. ONE ZERO BLEW UP IN ALL FOUR DIRECTIONS, OPENING UP IN THE MIDDLE LIKE A BLOSSOM. WHILE I WAS GIVING ANOTHER A BURST I HAD A LUCKY BREAK. A THIRD ZERO MADE A PASS AND STRUCK INTO MY LINE OF FIRE. BOTH WENT DOWN."

BENKO'S HAIR IS PREMATURELY GREY AT 32. HE SAID, "I BEGAN TURNING GREY IN THE TENTH GRADE WORRYING ABOUT GETTING OUT OF THE CLASSROOM TO GO HUNTING." IN "THE GOON'S" CREW WAS ANOTHER ARIZONA LIEUTENANT, SAMUEL SKOUSEN OF THATCHER, WHO WAS A MISSIONARY IN ARGENTINA BEFORE GOING INTO THE ARMY.

SGTS. CASPAR CHINRELISON, 808 NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND

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ROBERT KIRK OF ALPHA, ILL., CREWMATES OF BENKO, EACH SHOT DOWN TWO, WHICH WERE CONFIRMED, MAKING THE "GOON'S" SCORE 11 FOR THE MISSION AND 22 IN ALL.

DURING COMBAT A SLUG FROM A ZERO'S GUNS RIPPED THROUGH BENKO'S GLASS TURRET AND NICKED HIM SLIGHTLY ON THE LEFT WRIST AND NECK.

WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO BECOME A TOP FLIGHT GUNNER? IF IT'S COOLNESS AND TEAMWORK, HIS CREWMATES SWEAR HE'S GOT IT WHEN UNDER FIRE.

HE'S VERY MODEST ABOUT IT. "MY DAD GAVE ME MY LOVE FOR HUNTING AND FIREARMS," HE SAID.

BEFORE JOINING THE ARMY 16 MONTHS AGO BENKO WORKED AS A MOVIE OPERATOR AND AN ELECTRICIAN IN COPPER MINES. HE WAS ARIZONA RIFLE CHAMPION AND WENT TO THE NATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES AT CAMP PERRY, OHIO, FOR THREE YEARS WHERE HE LEARNED THE FINE POINTS OF MARKSMANSHIP FROM ARMY INSTRUCTORS. HE'S GOOD WITH A PISTOL, TOO, AND AT SKEET--"I'VE 11 GUNS AT HOME AND RELOAD MY OWN AMMUNITION."

BENKO ALSO HAS EXPERIMENTED WITH KILLING WILD PIGS WITH BOW AND ARROW AND HAS HUNTED DEER, ANTELOPE AND RABBITS IN THE ARIZONA MOUNTAINS.

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"MY FOLKS CAME TO ARIZONA 35 YEARS AGO FROM GERMANY. DAD IS NOW WATCHMAN AT THE KOOPER PLANT. HE USED TO BE A CARPENTER." BENKO'S EYES LIGHT UP WHEN HE MENTIONS HIS 13-YEAR OLD DAUGHTER, BEATRICE JUNE, WHOM HE HAS ALSO TAUGHT TO SHOOT. "I GUESS SHE LIKES TO BURN POWDER AS WELL AS I DO," HE SAID. HE HOPES THAT WHEN HE RETURNS TO ARIZONA, BEATRICE JUNE WON'T BE TOO BIG TO RIDE THE HANDLEBARS OF HIS MOTORCYCLE AS SHE USED TO.

"YOU CAN HAVE BIG CITIES, I'M GOING BACK TO ARIZONA," HE SAID. BENKO DISCLOSED HE NEVER HAS LEARNED TO DANCE. "NEVER GOT THE BUG UP ON DANCING LIKE FOR SHOOTING AND ARCHERY."

DESCRIBING THE FIGHTING WITH THE ZEROS, BENKO SAID, "THEY KEEP COMING BACK IF THEY DON'T GET KNOCKED DOWN. THEY GOT LOTS OF GUTS, THOSE BOYS. THE JAPS HAVE A FASTER ZERO NOW AND THE PILOTS SEEM MORE EXPERIENCED THAN THE FIRST ONES I ENCOUNTERED."

I ASKED HIM ABOUT THE TWO HOLES IN HIS LEATHER FLYING JACKET, WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN SHRAPNEL TEARS. BUT THEY WERE ONLY GNAWED BY A RAT. BENKO GOT OUT HIS PISTOL THE OTHER NIGHT AND ENDED THE RAT'S CAREER.

ASKED IF HE BELONGED TO ANY FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION, BENKO SAID HE WAS A MEMBER OF TE KNIGHTS OF COL

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HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

NEXT TO BENKO AS LEADING ACE OF THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER IS COL.BRUCE HOLLOWAY OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., A FIGHTER GROUP COMMANDER WHO HAS 13 PLANES CONFIRMEDACK

OTHERS OF LIBERATOR CREWS WHO WERE CREDITED WITH CONFIRMED DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY PLANES AT HAIPHONG INCLUDED:

SGTS.STANLEY MARSHALL OF GLENWOOD CITY, WIS. (TWO); AND ALEXANDER YOVAN OF FORT WAYNE, IND. (TWO); SERGEANTS CHARLES BRUNI OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.; HOWARD BUCHMAN OF 5078 DICKERSON AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.; SAMUEL BUTLER OF 1903 BACKER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; FRED COOK OF 561 MCKINLEY AVENUE, AKRON, O.; JAMES DRAKE OF HYATTSVILLE, MD.; FRANCIS HEIM OF BUCHANAN, MICH.; HERMAN PETERSON OF 7158 FOURTEENTH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND KENNETH WILSON OF CAMBRIDGE, O.

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(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING IS SUGGESTED FOR USE WITH THE YUGOSLAV GUERRILLA STORY BY DANIEL DE LUCE, MOVED AS AP SPECIAL FOR AMS.)

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UNDATED DE LUCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DANIEL DE LUCE, 32-YEAR-OLD ARIZONAN, HAS TRAVELED MORE THAN 100,000 MILES AND SEEN MOST OF THE WORLD'S ARMIES IN ACTION. NOW, IN HIS FOURTH YEAR ABROAD FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, HE HAS RETURNED AT GREAT PERSONAL DANGER TO THE BALKANS, WHERE HE SAW THE GERMANS TRIUMPH WITH GUN-BARREL DIPLOMACY IN 1941.

UPON THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR--IN POLAND--DE LUCE LEFT HIS STATION AT BUDAPEST TO COVER THE CLOSING PORTIONS OF THE FIRST SHORT-LIVED CAMPAIGN.

THEN IT WAS THE ITALIAN ADVENTURE IN ALBANIA AND NEXT WITH THE GREEKS AGAINST THE ITALIANS. DE LUCE OFTEN WROTE DISPATCHES FROM ADVANCED GREEK BASES NOT 100 YARDS FROM HIDDEN ITALIAN MACHINE-GUN NESTS.

HE SAW THE GERMANS FINISH OFF GREECE AND, WITH HIS WIFE, ESCAPED TO TURKEY IN A FISHING BOAT.

WHEN THE RUSSIANS AND BRITISH OCCUPIED IRAN DE LUCE WAS THERE TOO. WHEN THE BRITISH RETREATED FROM BURMA HE HID IN DRY RIVER BEDS DURING JAPANESE STRAFERS, RODE ON COMBAT MISSIONS WITH THE AMERICAN FLYING TIGERS AND JOGGED ALONG ROADS THAT WERE REDUCED TO MERE GOAT TRAILS AND BOGS BY THE INCESSANT BURMESE RAINS.

FROM BURMA HE ESCAPED IN A 10-DAY 2,000 MILE JEEP RIDE TO CALCUTTA, WHERE HE WROTE THE STORY THAT GAVE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER READERS THE DETAILS OF A TRAGIC CAMPAIGN.

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IN 1943 HE WAS ASSIGNED TO NORTH AFRICA. HE COVERED THE AMERICAN COMBAT FORCES FIGHTING THEIR WAY INTO TUNISIA. WITH THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY HE SPED ACROSS THE NECK OF CAP BON TO THE GERMAN DUNKERQUE OF NORTH AFRICA. HE COVERED THE INVASION OF SICILY WITH THE AMERICANS AND THE INVASION OF ITALY WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

DE LUCE HAS LIVED IN PEST-HOLES AND SWANKY HOTELS AROUND THE WORLD. HE HAS SEEN WHOLE COMMUNITIES LAID LOW BY DISEASE AND BOMBS, BUT HAS NEVER BECOME CASE-HARDENED BY HORRORS AND DANGER.

BORN IN YUMA, ARIZ., IN 1911, HE WAS EDUCATED AT LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, WHERE HE WAS A PHI BETA KAPPA. HE WORKED FOR THE LOS ANGELES EXAMINER AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LOS ANGELES BEFORE GOING ABROAD.

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

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SHOULD THE GERMANS DECIDE TO HANG ONTO ROME, DESPITE THE CERTAINTY OF ULTIMATE ENCIRCLEMENT BSHE ALLIES, IT WI

SHOULD THE GERMANS DECIDE TO HANG ONTO ROME, DESPITE THE CERTAINTY OF ULTIMATE ENCIRCLEMENT BY THE ALLIES, IT WILL POSE ONE OF THE WAR'S TOUGHEST TACTICAL PROBLEMS FOR THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMIES WHICH ARE CONTINUING THEIR STEADY ADVANCE UP THE ITALIAN PENINSULA.

HITLER, THE ANTI-CHRIST WHO ACTUALLY SET HIMSELF UP AS A MESSIAH AND HAS FOR YEARS BEEN MAKING BITTER ASSAULTS ON ALL CHRISTIAN CHURCH-

ES, IS IN EFFECT HOLDING THE POPE AS HOSTAGE TO SHIELD THE NAZI TROOPS IN THE ETERNAL CITY. AS ADDED PROTECTION THE HITLERITES ARE SURROUNDED BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS, AND ARE ENCAMPED IN THE MIDST OF SHRINES OF CHRISTENDOM AND MONUMENTS WHICH ARE AMONG THE PRICELESS RELICS OF HISTORY.

THE ALLIES HAVE SWORN TO FREE ROME, THE VATICAN AND THE POPE. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THE OTHER DAY ATTRIBUTED SOMETHING OF THE ASPECTS OF A HOLY WAR TO THIS OPERATION, SAYING THERE WERE CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF A CRUSADE IN DRIVING OUT THE GERMANS. BECAUSE OF ALL THIS, AND BECAUSE THE CAPITAL CITY IS THE CENTER OF ITALY'S CHIEF RAILWAYS, ITS CAPTURE IS ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF OUR CAMPAIGN.

OBVIOUSLY, HOWEVER, THE LAST THING THE ALLIES WANT IS TO HAVE TO TAKE ROME BY FORCE. THAT WOULD MEAN THE DEATH OF MANY CIVILIANS AND THE DESTRUCTION OF SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST CHERISHED HEIRLOOMS. YET IF THE MASTER GANGSTER SHOULD ORDER SEVERAL DIVISIONS OF HIS TROOPS TO MAKE A STAND THERE, THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMIES WOULD BE COMPELLED EITHER TO STORM THE CITY OR ACCEPT THE ALTERNATIVE OF LEAVING THE NAZIS IN TEMPORARY POSSESSION. ANY IDEA OF STARVING THIS METROPOLIS INTO SUBMISSION SEEMS OUTSIDE THE PALE.

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THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH CAN SURROUND ROME, DESPITE INCREASING ENEMY RESISTANCE. COMPLETION OF THE CONQUEST OF THE ISLAND OF CORSICA, JUST OFF THE WESTERN COAST OF ITALY, WILL FACILITATE THE LANDING OF AN AMPHIBIOUS FORCE ABOVE THE CAPITAL TO COOPERATE WITH GENERALS CLARK AND MONTGOMERY WHO ARE ADVANCING FROM THE SOUTH.

STILL, HITLER MIGHT CONSIDER IT WELL WORTH WHILE TO SACRIFICE HIS FORCE OF OCCUPATION IN ORDER TO KEEP THE ALLIES OUT OF ROME. FROM HIS STANDPOINT THERE ARE TWO ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THIS GAMBLE. ONE IS THAT POSSESSION OF THE HEART OF THE ITALIAN RAILWAYS WOULD HANDICAP THE ALLIED ADVANCE UP THE PENINSULA. THE OTHER HAS TO DO WITH THE MORAL EFFECT, WHICH WOULD BE CALCULATED TO IMPRESS THE MIGHT OF GERMANY ON THE SMALL AXIS SATELLITES AND ANY WAVERING ITALIAN FASCISTS.

SHOULD THIS SITUATION MATERIALIZE, IT MIGHT BE THAT THE ALLIES WOULD LEAVE ROME ALONE FOR THE MOMENT AND ADVANCE AGAINST THE MAIN NAZI FORCES IN THE NORTH. IT WOULD BE HARD DECISION TO MAKE. SUCH

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NAZI FORCES IN THE NORTH. IT WOULD BE A HARD DECISION TO MAKE. SUCH TACTICS PROBABLY WOULD REQUIRE MORE TROOPS THAN THEY NOW HAVE IN ITALY, BECAUSE THEY WOULD HAVE TO PROTECT THEIR LEFT FLANK AGAINST THE GERMAN DIVISIONS WHICH WERE BEHIND THEM IN THE CAPITAL.

THE WAR HASN'T PRODUCED ANY SIMILAR SITUATION. WE HAVE HAD SO-CALLED SUICIDE STANDS IN LARGE CITIES, OF COURSE, BUT NEVER BEFORE HAVE THERE BEEN SUCH RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL ASPECTS TO COMPLICATE THE SITUATION.

WE MUSTN'T ASSUME EITHER THAT THE GERMANS WILL DECIDE TO HOLD IN FACE OF CERTAIN ENCIRLEMENT, OR, IF THEY DO, THAT THE ALLIED COMMAND WILL DECIDE NOT TO USE FORCE TO OUST THEM. IT'S A FAIR ASSUMPTION, HOWEVER, THAT IF THE NAZIS TRY THIS TRICK THE ALLIES WILL CONSIDER THE PRACTICABILITY OF LETTING ROME ALONE FOR A BIT.

SHOULD THE GERMANS BE LEFT IN POSSESSION UNTIL THEIR ARMY IN THE N AS BEEN DEFEATED

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SHOULD THE GERMANS BE LEFT IN POSSESSION UNTIL THEIR ARMY IN THE NORTH HAS BEEN DEFEATED, THEY THEN PRESUMABLY WILL BE ABLE TO SURRENDER WITH NO DANGER TO THEMSELVES. IT WOULD BE THE OLD GAME OF DOING AS MUCH DAMAGE AS POSSIBLE FROM SAFE COVER AND THEN YELLING "KAMERAD" WHEN THINGS GET HOT.

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Russians Renew Offensive, Crack Dnieper Line; 8th Army Beats Off German Tanks Near Termoli; Nazi Time Bomb Kills Scores in Naples Postoffice

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RUSSIANS OPEN NEW OFFENSIVE ALL ALONG LINE

Whole Front Is Reported Involved as Railway City of Nevel Is Captured.

BERLIN REVEALS NEW DRIVE

Admits German Line Broken by Massive Russian Assault on North-Central Front.

London, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—A new Russian offensive rolled out along the entire Russian front as the driving Russian columns smashed three bridgeheads across the middle Dnieper River and captured Nevel, thirty-five miles southwest of Velikie Luki in the north-central front, Moscow announced tonight.

Far to the south, where the Germans were falling back from their last foothold in the Caucasus, the Russians announced they had captured Stara-Tananskaya, ten miles across the Kerch Strait from the Crimea. The Germans announced last week they were abandoning that town.

The Soviet communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said the Russians were back on the offensive along a 900-mile front from near Velikie Luki south to the Kuban.

Nevel fell after two days of fierce fighting in the course of which the Russians smashed through heavily fortified German defenses.

The city, which controls railway lines running north to Leningrad, southwest to Warsaw and south to Vitebsk and Odessa, was described by Moscow as "a large strongpoint and operationally important German center of communication in the northwestern direction."

The newest Russian offensive had been disclosed earlier today by the Germans, who admitted that their line between Velikie Luki and Smolensk had been broken.

The German daily communique said the Soviets had launched a major attack in the Velikie Luki sector, but the Nazis news agency DNB added that the drive, obviously aimed at separating the German armies of the north and south, had succeeded in breaching their line.

Massed battalions of infantry and tanks attacking under an umbrella of fighter formations were thrown into the assault, DNB said, and despite heavy losses the Russians plunged forward in considerable depth along the lake and forest-studded northern battlefront.

At the same time Berlin, hinting that the Germans had succeeded in shortening their front along the Dnieper, said new Russian drives were developing in the long quiet Leningrad sector to the far north.

The Russian midnight communique said strong German counter-attacks against Soviet spearheads in White Russia were hurled back with 1,800 Nazi dead left on the battlefields. The clashes took place around the German stronghold of Vitebsk, Mogilev and Gomel, where the Nazis attempted to relieve increasing Red Army pressure.

The Germans launched four separate counter-drives in front of Vitebsk, supported in force by tanks and low-flying planes, the Moscow communique said but declared they were repulsed and that several villages fell into Russian hands.

The Germans also lost heavily when they struck against Soviet advanced positions forty-five miles east of Mogilev, the Russians said. The Russians also succeeded in improving their positions near Gomel, which they had partially surrounded before the heavy autumn rains slowed down their drive into White Russia. Red Army units were said to be less than thirteen miles from this vital rail center.

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NEWEST ATTACKS MAY FORCE NAZIS BACK TO POLAND

LONG

River Bridgeheads Established by Russians on Two Sides of Kiev.

ENEMY ATTACKS BROKEN

8,000 Germans Fall in Bitter Battle at River Crossing.

CAUCASUS CLEARED

Last Stronghold Captured, Hitler's Troops Flee to Crimea.

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LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8.—(AP) The Red army has cracked the vaunted German Dnieper river line to establish three west bank bridgeheads above and below Kiev, has driven two dangerous wedges through the Leningrad-Vitebsk front, and has swept the Germans out of the Caucasus in a smashing renewal of its great 1943 offensive, Moscow announced early today.

Smoothly merging their summer drive into an even more widespread autumn offensive threatening larger disasters for the enemy, Russian troops crossed the Dnieper to establish the three bridgeheads despite furious German counter-attacks and now are extending them "step by step," a Soviet communique said.

German Attacks Repulsed

All German counter-attacks were "repulsed with heavy losses," Moscow said of the drive that threatens to trap hundreds of thousands o Germans in the river loop and forc another German withdrawal—thi time into Rumania and Poland.

More than 8,000 Germans fell in two days' bitter fighting at one bridgehead, the communique said, as the Germans strove "at all costs to hold up the Soviet advance."

Attacking now along a 2,000-mile front instead of the previous 800-mile area, the Russians also captured Nevel in an offensive 60 miles above Vitebsk, White Russia, and punched out a nine-mile gain southeast of Leningrad on the Long-dormant Volkhov front.

Nevel can serve the Russians as a springboard for a plunge toward Latvia, 70 miles to the west, and its importance was emphasized by Marshal Stalin in an order of the day. The communique also pointed out that the Germans had fortified the city and surrounding area for two years.

Last Stronghold Falls

In the Caucasus the Russians had reached the "mopping up" stage after toppling the last German strongholds on the Taman peninsula to liberate that area. The communique said Soviet airmen were sinking fleeing German troops by the boatload in the narrow Kerch strait between the Caucasus and the Crimea, while Soviet ground troops killed or captured enemy remnants unable to flee.

Great quantities of tanks, guns, ammunition and supply dumps were seized in the Caucasian cleanup, the bulletin said, as well as on the Leningrad front, where at one point 50 freight cars were taken.

But the formidable engineering and fighting feat in crossing the Dnieper was the Soviet military highlight. This was done after a 200-mile march to the Dnieper during the summer, and only a brief lull for reorganization.

The tone of the Moscow communique and the fact it was not issued until several days after Berlin first had reported Russian crossing attempts indicated the Russians now were across the river in force and perhaps even well beyond the bridgeheads.

Soviet airmen beat a path for the Red army and battered German roads of retreat, Moscow broadcasts said. German traine, military dumps, and rail junctions at Minsk, Gomel, Dzhankoi, and Melitopol, were pounded by day and night Wednesday.

The communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, was read twice over the Moscow radio and was followed by patriotic songs—a method reserved for great events.

Soviet troops planted themselves firmly across the middle Dnieper on the west bank north of Kiev, south of Pereyaslav, 50 miles southeast of the Ukraine capital, and southwest of Kremenchug between that city and Dnepropetrovsk on the river bend.

Pincer Move Begins

The Russian movement suggested another great series of annihilation pincers similar to those so successfully carried out at Stalingrad, where Gen. Friedrich von Paulus' German army was wiped out.

"Our troops are extending the bridgeheads step by step," said the bulletin. "The Germans are waging fierce counterattacks against our troops which crossed the Dnieper, but are being repulsed with heavy losses."

Taman (Staro-Tamanskaya) on the western end of the Taman peninsula in the Caucasus opposite the Crimea, and seven other large populated places were captured in the final clean-up of the German foothold there. Berlin had announced the abandonment of Taman last week.

"Enemy troops who were unable to evacuate the peninsula are being wiped out," said the Soviet bulletin.

In a plunge toward the Baltic states, Russian troops under Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko, Stalingrad hero, gained 15 miles on a 15-mile front, capturing more than 100 villages, including the rail junction city of Nevel, only 70 miles from the Latvian obrder.

This put the Russians astride a junction commanding lines to Leningrad on the north, Vitebsk in White Russia to the south, and to points in the Baltic states on lines branching off the railway running southwest to Warsaw in Poland.

Extending their front farther northward, the Russians also made a nine-mile advance in the Volkhov sector southeast of Leningrad in what may be another offensive aimed at forever removing the German siege arc before Russia's second largest city.

Rail Junction Seized

Kirishi, a rail junction 65 miles southeast of Leningrad on this front between Lakes Ladoga and Ilmen, was captured, along with eight other large populated places.

Marshal Joseph Stalin previously had announced the fall of Nevel in an order of the day, terming it "a large strongpoint and operationally important German center of communications."

He said it fell after a two-day fight. He ordered that 12 Soviet divisions, regiments, and brigades be honored with the name of Nevel, and that Moscow's 124 victory cannon fire 12 salvoes to commemorate the victory, which presages a determined Soviet attempt to smash all German communications between their northern and central armies.

Other Russian forces attacking the approaches to Gomel, Mogilev and Citebsk in White Russia were slowed by mud, flooded lowlands and vigorous German resistance.

Germans Prepared for Defeat

Berlin broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press already had prepared the German homeland for the reverses at both Nevel and the Dnieper. German commentators had told of strong Russian infantry, tank and air forces opening a major attack near Nevel, 35 miles southwest of Velikie Luki, and also said that the Red army had established a "major bridgehead" on the west bank of the Dnieper.

Crossing the Dnieper below Kremenchug, the Russians now are only 30 miles from the trunk railway connecting Dnepropetrovsk with Kiev at a point southwest of the Ukraine capital. The push across the river above Kiev put Soviet forces within 75 miles of the Zhlobinmozyr-Korosten railway—the last lateral line connecting

German central and southern armies in Russia.

The Russians now are in a position to begin one of their great wheeling movements, fanning across the extensive network of railways west and south of the Dnieper in an effort to trap huge German forces anchored along the bend in the southeast, and in the Crimea.

WARSHIPS SHELL NAZIS ON ROADS ALONG COAST

NORGARD

Enemy Moves Entire Tank Division Into Battle With 8th Army.

OCT 8 1943

CLARK'S MEN PUSH FORWARD

U. S. Planes Strike at Railway Junction Only Five Miles From Venice.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The battle for Rome has begun with the Germans launching powerful infantry and armored attacks in the Termoli area along the Adriatic where the Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery stands 130 miles east and slightly north of the capital city.

Official announcements at Allied Headquarters today said the Germans had shifted an entire armored division from the west side of the peninsula and thrown it into an onslaught against Gen. Montgomery's forces.

Gen. Montgomery's troops also have been reinforced for the showdown fight and have beaten off the attacks, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communique announced.

Warships Aid British.

Two British destroyers brought naval artillery to the aid of Gen. Montgomery, driving boldly into the narow Adriatic and pounding railway and enemy military targets to the northwest of Termoli, countering and dislocating the German attack just as naval forces were used to assist in the offensive against Naples.

The Northwest African Air Forces also were intensely active over Gen. Montgomery's front for the first time in weeks.

Both R. A. F. and American fighter planes swept northward from Termoli as far as Pescara on the Adriatic and inland as far as Alfedena, halfway to Rome, on the Termoli-Rome highway.

While fresh German tank units hastened to oppose the Eighth Army's flanking threat, the Germans rushed the task of fortifying the Volturno River, twenty miles north of Naples against Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army, which reported dogged progress northward despite extensive demolitions and heavy rains which impeded the movement of heavy equipment.

Further information from the front said the crossing of the Volturno by Fifth Army elements, which was reported yesterday, was only along the main tributary of the Volturno system, commonly known as the Calore. The German defenses on the north bank of the Volturno itself across the plain from the mountains to the Tyrrhenian Sea are still intact, it was stated here.

Volturno Line Strong.

Although the crossing of the Calore, an eastward extension of the Volturno, constituted a flanking threat to the enemy river line, a military spokesman said the Germans were believed to be holding the northern bank of the Volturno in some strength.

The headquarters communique said that "the Fifth Army has made further progress and are working forward to the line of the River Volturno."

This stream has been a favorite defense position for battles in Italy from the time of Hannibal, and the Germans were apparently ready to take advantage of its possibilities for a strong delaying action.

American heavy bombers attacked the railway junction of Mestre, five miles northwest of Venice, in a raid yesterday, smashing at freight yards, warehouses and engine shops, it was announced today. The American Fifth Army was officially reported as "working forward to the line of the River Volturno."

[The British radio said the town of Capua, on the Volturno directly north of Naples, was within Allied artillery range.

[The German communique said that "repeated enemy infantry and tank attacks" were repulsed at the Volturno, and that "embittered fighting" was continuing in the Termoli area. It admitted a retreat "in the southern Apennines" however.]

Forts Blast Rail Junction.

Fighting a strategic battle for the benefit of both Gen. Clark and Gen. Montgomery, Flying Fortresses, meanwhile, flew a 1,200-mile round trip from Africa to shatter the main rail junction in the Venice area. The rail yards, car shops, engine sheds and chemical works at this junction, Mestre, were blanketed by bombs despite the interference of twenty to thirty enemy fighters which gave battle for twenty-five minutes. Many of the enemy fighters were shot down.

Mestre is on the Italian mainland where the rail causeway from Venice joins the main coastal line, and is an important link in the communications with Yugoslavia and Austria.

In between the drive from Naples and the battle along the Adriatic, American units continued to meet stiffening German resistance in the mountains north and northeast of Benevento where the Germans were able to control all avenues of retreat with comparatively few troops.

Nazi Tenth Army in Italy.

All the German divisions fighting here, as well as along the Volturno and above Termoli were disclosed to be a part of the Nazi Tenth Army which has been intrusted with the defense of all central and northern Italy.

Front line reports so far, however, gave no indication whether the full command of all defenses at the front rested with Marshal Albert Kesselring or whether he was subject to the orders of Marshal Erwin Rommel, the German commander in northern Italy.

The rising tempo of the fighting indicated that the Germans were fully aware of the danger of a continued advance by Gen. Montgomery's Eighth Army, which already is on a line slightly north of Rome. The Eighth Army's advance already was menacing Pescara, a coastal town fifty miles northwest of Termoli and the terminus of the main lateral highway across the peninsula to Rome.

Foe's Supply Problem.

The pumping of 4.7-inch shells by the two destroyers, Jervis and Offa, into the coastal railway above Termoli demonstrated that German efforts to mass and supply a major force of tanks for their first big battle in the Adriatic sector would be complicated by the vulnerability of their communication lines.

Enemy armored reinforcements speeding toward the Termoli area through the Apennies also were heavily blasted by Allied fighter-bombers which were credited with destroying eighty-two vehicles and damaging 113 more.

The tactical air force again gave strong support to land forces in the Volturno battle area, bombing road intersections and over-[illegible]sses in the Mignano horseshoe [illegible] junctions at Formia and [illegible]nia.

[illegible]-36 Invaders destroyed two [illegible]motives and left fourteen [illegible]nes burning, [illegible]ing mission near Rome and destroyed six planes on the ground at Vigna di Vallo airfield in the Rome region.

In all this action, the Allies accounted for six enemy aircraft while losing three of their own.

GERMANS SPEED TANKS TO COAST TO HALT BRITISH

KENNEDY

Enemy Takes Defensive Positions Along 125-Mile Line.

OCT 8 1943

RETREAT IS ENDED

Allies Face Stiff Fight in Drive Northward Toward Rome.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 7.—(AP) The Germans have rushed an ramored division to the Adriatic coast and have opened a bitter battle against the British Eighth army, ending the 300-mile Nazi retreat and finally taking a stand against the advancing Allies army with tanks and infantry in the Termoli area, and the first assaults were beaten off, today's Allied communique announced.

The line which the German High command has chosen as its new bastion of Hitler's fortress Europe is formed by the Volturno river, now swollen by rains in the coastal plain north of Naples; by the rugged Matese, Sannio and Frentani mountains rising well over 6,000 feet and reaching almost to the Adriatic shoreline, and by streams running from the highlands into the Adriatic.

(Secretary of War Stimson said in Washington that the Germans still were pouring troops into Italy and that their forces now probably number between 20 and 25 divisions—possibly 300,000 men. He listed American casualties in Italy since the landing at Salerno as 511 killed, 5,428 wounded and 2,368 missing.)

Gen. Clark's American Fifth army, skirting around the Phlegraen fields—a cratered region of extinct volcanos famed in antiquity along a 125-mile front across Italy.

After a slow withdrawal since the Allies first invaded the Italian mainland with the landing of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army at Reggio Calabria Sept. 3, the German army apparently has entrenched itself for a strong stand and is determined to make the United Nations pay a dear price for their next major objective, Rome.

American Troops Ready

(Jean Herold Paquis, military commentator on the German-controlled Paris radio, said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that Gen. Montgomery was bringing up American units in the advance up the eastern shores of Italy. These units, Paquis said, were not taking part in the present fighting and might be "the first elements for an Allied operation aimed at the Balkans."

(A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm yesterday said Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s U. S. Seventh army was in Italy, probably massing to strike at the Balkans.)

The Germans were disclosed at Allied headquarters today to be rushing the fortification of the Volturno river line north of Naples against Lt. Gen. Mark Clark's American Fifth army, which reported continued dogged progress despite extensive Nazi demolitions and a heavy rain which left the battleground soggy.

A military spokesman at headquarters said that the Germans were believed to be holding the Volturno line "in some strength."

First Attacks Beaten Off

On the Adriatic coast the Germans attacked the advancing British and Canadians of the Eighth —already has taken position in the Mazzoni plain along the Tyrrhenian coast north of Naples and has attained the Lago di Patria, a marshy lake 10 miles south of the mouth of the Volturno.

Further information from the front today disclosed that the crossing of the Volturno by Fifth army elements as reported at headquarters yesterday was only along the main tributary of the Volturno system, commonly known as the Calore river.

German defenses on the north banks of the Volturno across the plain from the mountains to the Tyrrhenian sea are still intact.

Nazi Flank Threatened

The elements of the Fifth army which have crossed the Calore constitute a threat to the German flank on the coastal plain.

On the eastern side of Italy's Appennine backbone, where Gen. Montgomery's veterans are locked in battle, the Germans at some points are standing along the Biferno river, but the main fighting around Termoli is north of the river.

The Germans have, however, two other streams along the Adriatic on which to make stands in front of the port of Pescara, which is a sort of back door to Rome. These are the Tringo and Sangro rivers.

Similarly, should the Fifth army dislodge the Germans from the Volturno on the western coastal plain, there are other natural defenses between there and Rome, notably the Garibliano and Liri rivers and the Aurunci, Ausoni and Lepini mountains.

While ground forces were getting in their opening heavy blows in the impending battle for Rome, the Allied air forces raked the enemy at scores of points, concentrating on disrupting and destroying Nazi supply lines. Yesterday's heaviest blow was struck by Flying Fortresses which shattered rail yards, car shops, engine sheds and chemical works at the main rail junction of Mestre in the Venice area.

Vital Rail Link

Mestre is on the Italian mainland where the rail causeway from Venice joins the main coastal line, and is an important link in the enemy's communications with Yugoslavia and Austria. Rumanian oil and Silesian coal must pass through the junction in reaching Italy.

German armored units and other reinforcements rushing toward the Termoli battle area were blasted from the air by Allied fighter bombers, which were credited with the destruction of 82 motor vehicles and the damaging of another 113.

On the Fifth army front Allied airmen attacked heavy German road traffic northwest of Capua, an important communications and air center nestled in a sharp bend on the south side of the Volturno river. Allied medium bombers attacked highways, overpasses and road junctions at Mignano, Formia and Isernia, all in the enemy's path of retreat toward Rome. Six Nazi planes were destroyed during the day, against three Allied losses.

Supply Line Vulnerable

German efforts to mass and supply a major force for the first big showdown fight against the Eighth army on the Adriatic end of the front was complicated by the vulnerability of their lines of communications. The coastal railway lies close to the sea and thus is exposed to bombardment by warships as well as being an easy target for air attack.

Both the British destroyers Jervis and the Offa pumped shells pointblank at this communications link yesterday. The Offa in bombarding Catania earned the distinction of being the first warship to open the attack on Sicily.

A headquarters communique said merely that "the Fifth army has made further progress and is working forward to the line of the river Volturno. The Eighth army positions in the Termoli area have been further reinforced and an enemy attack along the coastal road made by infantry and tanks was repulsed."

Radio France in Algiers declared that the Fifth army was only three miles from Capua, where the Germans were expected to make a strong stand. All the German forces holding the present line across Italy were disclosed to be part of the Nazi 10th army, which has been entrusted with the defense of all central and northern Italy.

HUNDREDS KILLED BY BOMB IN NAPLES

Post Office Destroyed by Delayed-Action Land Mine Planted by Nazis.

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By NOEL MONKS
Representing the Combined British Press
(Distributed by The Associated Press)

NAPLES, Oct. 7 — One of the war's greatest atrocities was perpetrated against the Neapolitans by the Germans today when a delayed action mine containing several hundred tons of high explosive, planted in the basement of the post office building, went off.

Scores of Italian civilians, including many women and children, were blown to pieces as the whole pavement in the Via Armondo Diaz was flung into the air.

Practically every person on the

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ground floor of the post office was killed as well as many civilians walking in the street a block away. People also were killed in adjoining buildings.

The explosion occurred at one of the busiest times of the day when hundreds of Neopolitans were visiting the post office and endeavoring to communicate with their relatives living in districts occupied by the Allies.

Some soldiers were included among the dead.

The post office was the only public building left intact by the Germans when they left a week ago.

British and American Red Cross services on the scene worked at high pressure for several hours.

Many Children Killed

One appalling aspect was the number of children killed. At one moment they were playing in the street. In next they were mere ribbons of flesh.

I visited the scene within a few minutes of the explosion and counted the torn bodies of 15 children. A woman walking round the corner of the Via Roma, 150 yards from the post office, had her head blown off.

The reaction of the Neapolitans was one of fierce resentment against the Germans and hundreds worked themselves into hysteria calling for vengeance.

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TANKS NOW USED IN YUGOSLAV FIGHT

Guerrillas Throw Armored Vehicles Against Nazi Occupation Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—(AP) A Yugoslav partisan broadcast reported in London tonight said Yugoslav guerrilla fighters had thrown tanks into the battle for the Istrian peninsula and destroyed 10 German tanks and one German plane.

News of the victory, said to have occurred near Jedreska, was not included in the regular communique of the People's Liberation army, but Yugoslavs here with partisan connections reported hearing the broadcast detailing the tank fight. Sixty-five German soldiers were said to have been killed while the Yugoslav forces lost four tanks.

Yugoslav sources in London were unable to say what type of tanks the partisans were using or where they were obtained.

(Daniel de Luce, Associated Press war correspondent who has entered Yugoslavia to report activities of the Yugoslav armies fighting the Germans, cabled Wednesday in a dispatch dated Oct. 2 that "the partisans are fighting today without a single tank or plane." De Luce said the Yugoslav forces were armed only with rifles and machine guns. However heavy weapons might since have been smuggled ashore by an Allied ship.)

The Yugoslav communique said the first Croat brigade, which had captured Lussino island, also seized a German tanker carrying nearly 24,000 gallons of oil. Several coastal batteries and a large amount of war material were said to have been taken.

More than 200 German officers were killed by guerrilla bands operating along the Split-Inopsko and Travnik-Earajevo railroads, the bulletin said.

The Germans declared they were mopping up the Istrian region. The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said nearly 4,000 of the opposing forces were killed and almost 5,000 taken prisoner in five days. Several arms and ammunition depots belonging to former Italian garrisons were declared captured.

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Nazis Raid English Areas; RAF Big Bombers Idle

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—German air raiders dropped bombs at scattered points in Southeast England and East Anglia last night and a few of the enemy planes flew over the Thames estuary, touching off an air-raid alarm in London.

A communique today said enemy activity was on a minor scale and that the bombings caused only slight damage and a small number of casualties. No bombs fell in the London area.

There was no indication of any activity during the night by the RAF's heavy bombers.

GERMAN RAIDERS STRIKE AT BRITAIN

Enemy Force, Strongest Since 1941, Hits London and Outlying Areas.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8.—(AP) The Germans sent a considerable number of planes over England before midnight—probably the largest number at one time since 1941—to strike at London and several other places for their longest raid of the year.

Shortly after, Berlin and other German radio stations went off the air, indicating the R.A.F. might be striking into Germany at the same time.

Air Alerts in Switzerland

Reuters' Zurich correspondent reported alerts at midnight in Switzerland, an indication that the Allies might be hitting Germany from North Africa or Italy.

Using a puny imitation of Allied diversified bombing tactics, the Germans chose scattered targets, but only a few attackers managed to reach London and most of the noise came from the barrage of anti-aircraft guns.

Two of the raiders were shot down, one coming down in flames in the London area after searchlights tracked it around the sky.

Convent Area Hit

The bombs in the London area scored three hits in the yard of a convent where 100 children are housed in the daytime. There was no one in the building at the time and no casualties were reported. Explosives also were dropped in another residential area, but casualties were believed small and damage slight.

Bombs fell at scattered points in East Anglia and the southwest coast areas.

The raiders sounded like fighter-bombers, which the German air force has been using recently. They came in singly and it was far different from any raids in the 1941 lightning attacks and not nearly as concentrated as the raids last January, when from 60 to 70 planes reached London.

It was London's second after-dark alert in two nights.

After the first burst from London's ground guns there was a long silence. Then they started roaring again an hour later, suggesting a second wave of planes was coming over.

Londoners, including hundreds of Americans and Canadian soldiers experiencing their first big air raid, braved the falling shell fragments to watch the gunfire.

BRITISH SUBS SINK SIX GERMAN SHIPS

London, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—British submarines operating in the Mediterranean have sunk six German or German-controlled ships and damaged two others, the Admiralty announced today.

One submarine, the Admiralty added, penetrated the northern Ægean Sea to bombard the coastal town of Stratoni. Hits were scored on a factory and the pier was severely damaged.

A communique said the British submarines, operating as far north as the Gulf of Genoa, sank a medium-sized munitions ship and a small troop transport, while a medium-sized freighter was damaged by torpedo fire.

Another British undersea raider torpedoed two supply vessels off the northern coast of Corsica. The Admiralty said one vessel broke in two and sank, while the other was badly damaged.

Other victories were chalked up in the Adriatic, north of the Italian town of Bari and in the Mediterranean near the French naval base of Toulon.

Report Nazis Sack Rome.

London, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The London Daily Herald, quoting a Madrid dispatch, said yesterday that the Germans were looting Rome on a wholesale scale, carrying paintings, manuscripts and art treasures to their headquarters. The Spanish dispatch said also that Pope Pius XII had sent secret documents to his papal nuncios to be opened if the Germans imprisoned him.

TWO FAST TRAINS WRECKED IN FRANCE

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London, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that eighteen persons were killed and seventy-eight were injured yesterday when the Paris-Marseilles express crashed into the Lyon-Dijon express which had been derailed by saboteurs.

The collision occurred between Lyons and Dijon, Berlin added.

Border reports said that increased French underground activity had forced the Vichy Government to rush reinforcements to Saint-Flour, in the Upper Auvergne Mountains, where a previouns expedition sent against French guerrillas was defeated with heavy casualties. Other reports said that the French mountain guerrillas had received a supply of arms and ammunition by parachute from an Allied plane over the last week end.

One special correspondent said that the Parisians view conditions calmly and that when Maurice Chevalier, the former movie star, sings on the Paris radio "Ca Sent Bon, La France" ("France Feels Good"), the Parisians reply ironically: "Tu parles, Maurice" ("You say so, Maurice").

Moscow Conference May Take Up Topic Of Poland's Future

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The future of Poland seems likely to be a topic for consideration at the forthcoming three-power conference of high delegates from Washington, London and Moscow.

This possibility was suggested after a luncheon meeting yesterday of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and his Foreign Minister, Tadeusz Romer. Mr. Eden, who is expected to be a leading British delegate to the conference, also saw Fyodor Gusev, new Soviet Ambassador, during the day.

Territorial claims within the Balkans also were said to be providing another subject for discussion at the conference, Yugoslavia undoubtedly will seek return of lands taken from her, and in London yesterday the Greek Ambassador, speaking at a British-American Press Association luncheon, said Greece wanted return of the Dodecanese from Italy.

NAZI PLAN TO MOVE POPE REPORTED FROM ZURICH

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8 — (AP) A Reuters dispatch from Zurich quoting diplomatic reports reaching Switzerland said today the Germans planned to "remove the Pope to a north Italian town offering greater security," should Rome be in danger of capture by the Allies.

This decision was said to have been taken on the ground that the Germans had assumed responsibility for protecting the Pope and could not allow him to be endangered by street fighting.

Poles Sh[illegible]azi Governor

Undergroun[illegible]ces Carrying Out Executio[illegible]f Camp Heads

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP).—With pistol and machine-gun, Polish underground forces are carrying out the death sentences they have pronounced on German governors of concentration camps in Poland.

The first execution, reported to the government-in-exile here today, occurred Sept. 7 when two men walked up to Nazi Governor Buerckel on Warsaw corner.

One shot Buerckel down with a pistol as the other opened up with a machine-gun on a group of Germans accompanying him, killing six, the information to the government said. Both men were reported to have escaped.

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Gibraltar Ship News As Told by Nazis

London, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported today that three aircraft carriers and six British destroyers left Gibraltar yesterday and steamed into the Mediterranean and that two battleships, one cruiser and eight destroyers arrived at Gibraltar from the Mediterranean.

POLISH SUB DESTROYS NAZI SHIPS OFF CORSICA

LONDON, Oct. 7—(AP) The Polish submarine Dzik sank two German supply ships and three ferries off Corsica during the enemy's attempt to evacuate troops from Bastia, a Polish communique said today.

The Dzik also scored torpedo hits on a large transport and a large tanker, which were listed in the communique as "probably sunk."

One of the supply ships was said to have been a large vessel while the other was described as of medium size. During the attacks, three other ships were seen on fire in Bastia harbor, the communique said.

The Polish submarine was operating with units of the British navy.

Says Greek Children Fight Dogs To Get Food

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—George Extinaris, former Greek cabinet member, said today that children of northern provinces in Greece were fighting the dogs for scraps of food and predicted an even more appalling famine this winter.

Extinaris, who escaped from Greece in July, told a press conference that in the five months from October, 1941, through February of 1942, the death rate was six and a half times normal in Athens and starving men dropped dead in the streets.

The situation has become worse, he declared, as a result of Allied victories in the Mediterranean which spurred Greek hopes so that food reserves were brought from hiding and used up.

Russian Church-State Liaison Council Created

London, *Friday*, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today a special council had been formed in Russia to act as liaison between the Patriarch of Moscow and the Soviet Government.

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said the council would consider any church questions requiring intervention of the Government.

BRITISH BOOST RANGE OF R.A.F. FIGHTER PLANES

LONDON, Oct. 7—(AP) Some British fighters, Typhoons in particular, now are using long-range auxiliary fuel tanks, similar to the belly tanks employed for some time by American Thunderbolts.

The R.A.F. tanks are constructed of paper, animal glue and gelatine formed into an economical, light and weakproof structure, shaped like a cigar.

The Thunderbolt tank, looking like a streamlined milk bottle, recently permitted these fighters to make an 800-mile round-trip escorting Flying Fortresses on the Emden raid.

LAW, NEW MINISTER, HERE ON A MISSION

British Cabinet Appointee Discusses Monetary Problems

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Richa[illegible] K. Law, new Minister of State [illegible] the British Cabinet, is in t[illegible] United States discussing moneta[illegible] and other problems directly co[illegible] nected with the war effort.

Mr. Law was in the Unite[illegible] States at the time he was promoted from Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State on Sept. 25 bu[illegible] no mention of his visit was made until today.

With him in Washington are a number of British experts, includ[illegible] ing Lord Keynes and Prof. Lione[illegible] Robins of London University.

The News Review, a weekly

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news magazine, said today that Mr. Law had been entrusted by Prime Minister Churchill, with "control of post-war reconstruction in the foreign policy field."

3 U. S. Soldiers Recaptured

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP).—A week-long search for three American soldiers who escaped from an Army detention camp in the Midlands ended early today with the capture of Warran G. Nelson, twenty-five years old, by military police near Nuneaton, Warwickshire. Russell Fazio, twenty, and Charles B. Poteet, twenty-two, were recaptured late yesterday. The hom[illegible]addresses of the soldiers wer[illegible]disclosed.

Daughter Of Harriman To Be Embassy Hostess

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—Kathleen Harriman, who will become hostess of the American Embassy in Moscow when her father, W. Averell Harriman, takes over as Ambassador there, began a frantic search today for heavy winter underwear—a necessity in Russia.

Miss Harriman came to London more than two years ago to work as a reporter for an American magazine.

Harriman brought clothes for the Russian winter from New York but neglected to bring any for his daughter. A winter wardrobe is difficult to procure in London because of rationing and shortages.

Fast U. S. Marauders Force Nazis to Base Planes Deeper Inland

By the Associated Press.

AT A UNITED STATES MEDIUM BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, Oct. 7.—Speedy American Marauder medium bombers, specialists in knocking out enemy airfields, are forcing the German Air Force to withdraw its bases deeper and deeper into Occupied Europe.

Col. Samuel Anderson of Greensboro, N. C., commander of the Marauder force in Britain, said yesterday that the Nazis have been forced to evacuate a large number of key fighter bases in Western France in the two and one-half months his command has been operating.

He declared "the efficiency of the German operational units has been appreciably lowered by our steady bombing," and added:

"It has been proved by experience that enemy fighter units can be forced to abandon airdromes. And that is what we are doing—not so much by bombing landing fields, which can be repaired, but by wrecking permanent installations such as barracks, hangars, machine shops and radio control facilities."

RAF Spitfires have teamed up with the Marauders to provide a deadly escort.

In flying approximately 4,000 sorties on 75 missions, the Marauders have lost 13 planes—all except one by antiaircraft fire. On those missions, the shepherding Spitfires have knocked down about 200 Nazi fighters. The Marauders themselves have destroyed 18 others for certain.

For security reasons the number of airfields from which the Nazi fighters have been cleared cannot be disclosed.

Reed Arrives in London

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP).—Philip D. Reed, formerly chief of the industries branch of the War Production Board, has arrived in London to take over the post of lease-lend expediter, which W. Averell Harriman is vacating to become Ambassador to Russia.

Norse Cheered U. S. Bombers In Bodoe Raid

8 Merchantmen, 3 Other Ships Were Hit; 3 Planes Brought Down by Flak

By John E. Lee

For the combined American Press

Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH THE BRITISH HOME FLEET, Oct. 6 (Delayed).—Surprised Norwegians cheered and waved when dive bombers and torpedo planes escorted by fighters from a United States Navy carrier struck a lightning blow at enemy merchant shipping off northern Norway. The attack, made early Monday, spread destruction and confusion among the targets.

[The attack was announced by the British Admiralty Tuesday.]

So great was the surprise that the only opposition was from German anti-aircraft guns, which brought down three bombers and wounded the pilot of one American fighter. The bombers crashed or made forced landings but the fighter managed to return to its carrier.

Later, two German planes which tried to follow the naval force accompanying the carrier were shot down by fighters before they could complete their mission.

The attack represents an important blow by a United States Navy task group now attached to the British Home Fleet. The force accompanying the carrier included British cruisers and destroyers and American units.

The operations, the first in which planes from an American carrier have attacked targets in German-occupied western Europe, were directed against enemy merchant shipping in the vicinity of Bodoe. A large number of carrier planes participated in the attack, which was highly successful. Many hits were made, with twelve of them scored on eight merchantmen of 3,000 to 10,000 tons each. Other hits were observed on a landing barge, a 6,500-ton ship and a 1,200-ton ore[illegible]ssel.

HITLER JEWS [illegible]

COLBURN

Pogrom in Italy to Follow Current Persecution in Denmark.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 7 — (AP) Adolf Hitler was reported today to have ordered all Jews cleared out of Europe before the end of the war, with a purge in Italy scheduled to follow immediately after the current persecution in Denmark.

The capitulation of the Badoglio government in Italy already is being blamed in Rome on the Jews, according to reports received here, and German papers in Rome declare that "Fascism demands that Jews should be rendered harmless and must disappear from the national life of Italy."

Similar to Nazi Announcement

This phrase is similar to that used in official German announcements launching the pogrom in Denmark.

The Stockholm newspaper Social Demokraten said it had learned from informed German circles that a Hitlerian decree already had been issued ordering all Jews cleared from Europe.

The order was declared being carried out under Storm Troop Leader Eichmann, known as the "Jew dictator" of Europe. Eichmann was born in Palestine after his parents went there as German colonists.

Another Swedish source was told by a high German elite guard officer who visited here recently that "Whether we win the war or not, one thing is sure: Not a single Jew and very few Poles will be left in Europe."

Himmler Opposes Purge

Both the Social Demokraten and the Svenska Dagbladet said they had learned that Nazi Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler as well as the German ambassador to Denmark, Werner Best, and the former military chief in Denmark, Gen. Hermann von Hannecken, all had opposed the purge in Denmark.

A prominent Danish Jew who reached Sweden this morning said, "You can't imagine what we've been through. Our homes were sacked and burned, and small children and adults were killed."

Refugees said the Germans ordered the arrest of 7,000 Jews but that so far they had been able to round up only about 800. More than 3,000 fled to Sweden. Scores were killed, and others fled to the Danish countryside.

Swedish correspondents reported that Germans in Berlin were expressing indignation at the formal Swedish offer Saturday of a haven for refugee Jews from Denmark.

GERMAN SOLDIERS HELP DANISH JEWS

Stockholm, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—German soldiers, expressing disapproval of the Nazi persecution of Danish Jews, have been assisting them to escape to Sweden, according to statements made by refugees to the Swedish press today.

The refugees said German soldiers in some instances had changed into civilian clothes in order to help the Jews without drawing attention to themselves. This assistance, coupled with the aid that members of the Danish police force have given the Jews, might explain how more than 3,000 Jews have been able to reach Sweden.

LANDING REPORTED TO AID YUGOSLAVIA

Nazis Say British-Trained Czech Brigade Is Helping Partisans

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 7 — A German report from Budapest said today a Czecho-Slovakian brigade equipped and trained by the British had landed in Yugoslavia to cooperate with Partisan armies as the first Allied force to invade the Balkans.

The Czechs were reported led by a Brigadier Rizicka when they went ashore on the Montenegro coast, either at Budva or Ulcinj. Rizicka is a former lieutenant colonel in the Czech army.

Sabotage Rail System

Partisan forces are sabotaging the railway system in Yugoslavia so effectively that only 112 out of 600 stations still are operating, a Budapest dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* said today.

Most of the others were said to have been burned down.

The dispatch said the Partisans, because of a dominating position outside the Croatian capital of Zagreb, are controlling the flow of supplies.

The Stockholm newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* reported Czech forces had landed at Ulcinj and Budva, south of Cetinje in Montenegro, a Reuters dispatch said.

Control Of Luftwaffe By Himmler Reported

Stockholm, Oct. 7 (AP)—Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo and recently-named Minister of the Interior under Adolf Hitler, was reported in a German-language broadcast from an unidentified radio station tonight to have taken control of the Nazi air force.

The German Air Force, separate from the army, has been under the control of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering. The switch in command, if true, would give Himmler another powerful weapon to control both the military and home fronts.

HUNGARY READS BOOK

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 7.—(AP) The liberal Hungarian newspaper, "A Mai Nap" (today), in Budapest has started serial publication of Wendell Willkie's book, "One World." Dispatches to the Swedish press said the newspaper's circulation jumped from 50,000 to 100,000 almost overnight.

Moscow Football Season Is Opened by Americans

TschaikovskyMusicTakesPlace of Band; Baseball Follows

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (AP).—Moscow's football season — American style—opened today in what certainly was one of the most colorful settings in the long history of the sport.

The game, which attracted a crowd of astonished if not appreciative Muscovites, was organized by Americans living here when they received a ball from the Army at Cairo. The field was an open park between the Moscow River and the Volga Canal. There was no college band, but Tschaikovsky's music floated over the field from a near-by loud speaker.

The Russians play football, but the soccer type, and it amazed them to see the ball thrown. "Why do they throw it with their hands if it's called football?" asked one.

The game ended when virtually every exhausted player agreed to call it quits, and then Dr. Horn Waldron, of South Orange, N. J., organized a baseball game, which was just as amazing to the onlookers.

To paraphrase an old sports bromide, as the shadows of the Kremlin lengthened across the playing field the game ended—when some one knocked the ball into the Volga Canal.

Somebody won the football game 18 to 6. Nobody knows the score of the baseball game.

Pope Strengthens Guard.

Berne, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Chiasso on the Italian border today quoted L'Osservatore Romano as saying that Pope Pius XII has consented to the recruitment of additional Swiss citizens for service in the papal guard in view of the fact that the battle zone is rapidly approaching the vicinity of Rome.

Fifteen Swiss who were recruited in the last few days have been delayed in arriving in Vatican City because the frontier between Italy and Switzerland has been closed, the dispatch said. The Vatican, in addition, is taking other precautions in the event that Rome becomes a battlefield. Numerous papal flags and posters have been prepared to mark church properties throughout the city.

A Rome dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve said today that Fascists again have emerged on the streets of the Italian capital, but declared they still dared to appear in public only in groups.

Fascists On The Spot.

The dispatch, which passed through German censorship, frankly added the comment that opponents of the party believe "the Fascists' return had doomed them even more than did the events of July 25"—Benito Mussolini's abdication.

The Fascists, toward whom the Nazi occupation forces were said to have an attitude of "tolerant well wishing," were retaliating for the popular destruction of party insignias and emblems on the streets and buildings of Rome, the correspondent declared. He added that the emblems of the House of Savoy have been removed and destroyed wherever possible, and that over the Palazzo Venezia flies an Italian flag with the center emblem of the House of Savoy cut out.

Fascist headquarters have been established in the Piazza Colonna and Braschi Palace, where Mussolini for a time was held prisoner. Both are protected by machine-gun nests and tanks equipped with cannon.

Hold Rome Open City.

The Fascists have taken up the idea that Rome is an open city, the Swiss dispatch said. Since the German occupation the Rome police have been wearing red and yellow armbands inscribed "the Open City of Rome." Similar signs are on police cars.

At the Quirinale a large sign in German warns Nazi soldiers they are forbidden to enter. Similar signs are posted on buildings owned by the Vatican.

In northern Italy the Nazis continued to encounter resistance.

[In Milan, Turin and other Italian cities the arsenals are reported to be absolutely empty, the population having seized all the armys," the Moscow radio said today. "Attacks on German patrol have grown more frequent in Turin," continued the broadcast, recorded by CBS. "Evading compulsory labor mobilization, Italians are taking to mountains and joining the partisans, who are particularly active now in the districts between the Po, the Brenner Pass and Fiume.]

Free-for-All Shooting Declared Favored by Anti-Franco Plotters

Madrid Paper Charges Conspiracy Exists; Defends Falange

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, Oct. 7.—The weekly newspaper El Espanol of Madrid,

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in a full-page article entitled "Dissolution of the Falange," asserted today that "there exist in Spain conspiracies against the Caudillo (Generalisimo Francisco Franco) which favor a regime of free-for-all shooting."

Strongly defending the Falange and its achievements against its enemies, "which are not the Reds alone," El Espanol declared:

"The Reds, who were responsible for bloodshed in the past, are now acting with such moderation that it contrasts with the conduct of their own ideological enemies, who likewise are enemies of the Falange.

Freemasons Denounced.

"The Falange has never hated the Reds, whom it took up arms to fight—and will again if necessary—for reasons which are supremely Spanish. But we know that the well-to-do (Bien Pensantes) operate against Spain and Franco from their 'nationalist, capitalistic, conservative and Christian liberalism' labels, behind which they hide."

El Espanol denounced Freemasons allegedly operating with foreign aid and inspiration against Franco and the unity of Spain, which, it said, has been developed under the influence and control of the Falange. It asserted that the "conservatives are semiallies of the Reds" in the conspiracy against the Falange.

The enemies of the Falange aim at a political move similar to that of February, 1930, which changed the regime in Spain, El Espanol said, adding that "by order of secret organizations eight months ago many persons in Spain suddenly became monarchistic and claimed that the restoration of the monarchy was the only solution that could save Spain."

Threat to Unity Seen.

If they should succeed and destroy the unity now maintained by the Falange, El Espanol declared, they would only succeed in restoring a regime of "free-for-all-shooting" and the occupation of Spain (apparently by foreign powers).

"This would mean the suicide of the Bien Pensantes and the assassination of the mother country," El Espanol said. "It would, however, be no new event in history—since 1939 we have seen several European countries led by powerful social classes commit suicide.

"But Spain will not commit suicide," the newspaper concluded.

Bull Gores Four in Breadline

LISBON, Oct. 7 (AP).—A wandering bull attacked and dispersed a breadline in front of a bakery in the village of Silveiras Cabrela today, goring four girls. The bull had broken loose and come into the village from near-by fields.

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Allied Mission Sees Badoglio

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ITALY, Oct. 1 (Delayed) (AP).—Since Sept. 13 an Allied military mission has been at the headquarters of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio in close collaboration with the Italian government. The mission is headed by British Lieutenant General Frank Noel Mason Macfarlane, Governor and commander in chief of Malta, who is acting as the personal representative of General Dwight D. Eisenhower to the Italian high command.

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Tornado Wrecks Tent Hospital, Interrupting Salerno Operation

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 7.—Rain was beating down, lightning flashed and thunder rolled as surgeons of the United States Army's 16th Evacuation Hospital were performing a night operation on a wounded man's leg on Salerno Plain.

The operation was near a critical point when the swirling cone of a coastal tornado swept in from the sea and demolished the hospital's tent city.

The remainder of the story was told by Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Blesse of Washington, chief Army surgeon in the North African theater of operations, on his return here from Salerno:

"The quick-witted surgeon just had time to whisk his patient from the table and place him under it when the ferocity of the tornado collapsed the tent. The canvas fell about the deserted operating table and shrouded the patient beneath.

"The surgical staff calmly moved the patient to another hospital, where the operation was successfully concluded."

The hospital staff, commanded by Col. Rollin L. Bauchspies of Mauch Chunk, Pa., safely evacuated more than 1,000 American wounded from wrecked tents to barns and a tobacco warehouse nearby.

FIGHTING FRENCH DISTRUST POLICY OF U.S. ON FRANCE

J. DYNAN

Enemy Propaganda Turns People Against America, Committee Member Says.

ALGIERS, Oct. 7 — (AP) Fighting Frenchmen within occupied France are somewhat distrustful of United States policy towards that country, but their attitude is improving, Francois de Menthon, commissioner for justice in the French Committee of National Liberation who escaped from Europe less than two months ago, said today.

"The Vichy and German propaganda has used every opportunity to turn the people against America and has made quite a use of every reported division between Generals Giraud and de Gaulle," said de Menthon, who in three years became a leader in the underground resistance movement.

Afraid of Ties With Petain

"Today the French people are afraid of America, afraid that she may still have relations with Petain or come to an agreement with his entourage."

De Menthon explained that this arose from a theoretical "continuity of authority" in North Africa from Petain to Darlan to General Giraud.

Persons in Petain's entourage, he said, frequently claimed to have relations with the United States through Lisbon or Madrid and this propaganda confuses the people.

"They say Giraud is America's man," he continued, "while they try to discredit de Gaulle as too pro-British. This follows Vichy's bitter denunciations of Britain in connection with the attack on Mers-el-Kebir and Dakar in 1940."

Enthusiasm for America ran high and unbroken from the start of the war until the recognition of Darlan, 'the Dauphin of Petain,'" in November, 1942, when American stock slumped, he said.

After the victory in Tunisia and the formation of the French National committee, America's stock began climbing, he related.

Amity Will Continue

"But these are only superficial things," commented the commissioner. "The amity between France and America, deep and long-standing, continues and will continue after the war.

"President Roosevelt has always been extremely popular in France, and he remains so. The French know him as the President who speaks French."

De Menthon said nearly 96 per cent of the French people were participating in the resistance movement and that, regardless of position or political creed, they were virtually unanimous against the Germans.

"More than 70 per cent of them are de Gaullists," he said. "They are for de Gaulle—as a symbol," and he emphasized the word "symbol."

Most of the balance are directed by the Communists, and he said they were better organized than most other resistance movements, maintaining their organizations intact and separate from the others, although working in close liaison against the occupation forces.

BLACK MARKET TAX LEVIED IN ALGIERS

Algiers, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Finance Commissioner Maurice Couve de Murville said today that the French Committee of National Liberation was imposing an excess profits tax on beneficiaries of black market operations in Tunisia, particularly those that went on during the German occupation. The commissioner said he expected the tax to yield 4,000,000 francs ($80,000).

He also revealed that from January 1 to September 3, North and East Africa bought 12,000,000,000 francs ($240,000,000) worth of Treasury Bonds, indicating the empire's growing confidence in the committee.

502 PLANES DESTROYED

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 7—(AP) The count of destroyed Axis airplanes found on airfields in Italy by the Allied forces has reached 502, Allied air headquarters said today.

Maritza, on Rhodes, an enemy encampment near Kattavia on Rhodes was machine-gunned, and the airfield at Kastelli on Crete was bombed. The harbor at Syros north of Crete also was attacked, the communique said.

Returning Beaufighter pilots who attacked landing parties at Kos Sunday when the Nazis launched the attack said the Germans had not effected the landings without cost. They said they swooped low with cannons blazing to plant bombs among the Nazi vessels.

One squadron leader said he saw four enemy ships southeast of the island as they were pumping shells over the hills onto the center of the islands.

"Our bombs dropped among the ships but the flak barrage was too intense to observe results," he said. "As we were coming away we could see there was an air raid going on over the airdromes of the island."

A flight lieutenant reported that he saw one tank landing craft burning on the beach and small craft were drawing up to the beaches under heavy fire from shore. He said he saw two bombs burst near a large motor vessel and smoke pouring from another landing craft.

Cos Battle Still Rages; Germans Seize Airfields

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Cairo, Oct. 7 (AP)—The British declared today that fierce resistance against German forces landing on the Dodecanese Island of Cos was continuing, but admitted the Germans had captured a number of landing grounds and now control the town of Cos.

A British communique said the small force of Allied defenders on the island, in the Aegean Sea, was exacting a heavy toll from the Germans.

RAF bombers rained explosives on the near-by islands of Rhodes and Crete Tuesday night, pounding German airfields.

RAF fighters, who attacked German landing parties at Cos Sunday when the Nazis launched their attack to attempt to wrest the island from the Allies, said they swooped low with cannons blazing, and planted bombs among the Nazi vessels, and that they saw wrecked and smoking landing equipment scattered along the beach.

Cairo, Oct. 7 (AP)—King Peter of Yugoslavia called upon his people in a message broadcast tonight to forget their ancient grudges, to cease quarreling and to unite behind Gen. Draja Mihailovic and other national leaders in the battle for liberation.

This was the first time the King had taken official notice of the discord over Yugoslav policy.

Nazis Capture Kos Airfields

Also Control Capital City on Island, but British Continue to Give Battle.

Cairo, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—A British communique acknowledged today that German forces, striking back fiercely against the threat to their "iron ring" defenses of the Ægean, had captured a number of landing grounds on Kos Island but declared that resistance was continuing on the Dodecanese island. The Germans control the town of Kos, the Middle East communique said.

R. A. F. bombers continued to pound German airfields on the nearby island of Rhodes and Crete Tuesday night. Direct hits were scored on hangars and fires and explosions were caused at

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Comrade Tito Leads Fight Against Nazis in Yugoslavia

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Communist Disciple Is Chief of Partisans, Army of Liberation.

(This story from the Yugoslav front is by Daniel de Luce, the first American correspondent to enter that territory since the German conquest in the Spring of 1941. The subject is the Partisan leader Josip Broz, known to his followers as Drug Tito.)

By DANIEL DE LUCE

AT A PARTISAN BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA, Oct. 3.—(Delayed)—(AP) There's red magic in the name "Drug Tito" in Yugoslavia today.

Drug Tito—comrade Tito—is marshal of the National Liberation army and the Partisan Free corps which are battling Germany and the Quisling governments in Zagreb and Belgrade for control of at least two thirds of Yugoslavia. He is spokesman for Partisan Yugoslavia. He is organizer of a political system which administers large reconquered areas of the mountains, the highlands and the coast. He is a past master of guerrilla warfare.

Few See Leader

Of the hundreds of thousands of Yugoslav youths now making war on Germany only a handful ever have seen their aloof, inscrutable chief.

This morning, sitting in an untidy office that once belonged to the commander of the Italian occupation forces, I talked with a deputy commander of a south Dalmatian Partisan brigade who said that only two months ago he saw and spoke with Drug Tito at Partisan supreme headquarters in the granite-walled fastness of Bosnia.

A peace-time taxicab driver in Split and a Partisan volunteer from the outset of the war of liberation, my informant wore a captured Italian uniform. His rank was denoted by three vertical bars of red felt on his sleeve, surmounted by a red star.

We breakfasted from a plate of purple and yellow skinned grapes and the Partisan officer, his beard already half gray at the age of 32, answered my questions with apparent frankness. This is what he said:

"Drug Tito is the son of [illegible] laboring family of Orthodox faith. Once he worked in a metal shop. There he became acquainted with people who put him in touch with modern political and social ideas."

The deputy commander paused to light a confiscated Italian cigarette.

Fought in Spain

"During the Spanish civil war Drug Tito volunteered to fight against the Fascist terror. He rose high in the command of Barcelona, which you remember was one of the Republican strongholds that held out the longest. Afterwards he studied in Russia; it may have been in the Comintern school, I don't know.

"He was in Yugoslavia when the Germans began the war against us. It was over quickly—hardly more than eight days. He started organizing the Partisans for resistance. In November, 1941, the Germans were making their second offensive in Yugoslavia and Drug Tito offered to put the Partisan forces under the combined command of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, who was a well trained Serbian general and had installed Chetnik

troops in the mountains. Mihailovic refused.

"Drug Tito had given Mihailovic 7,000 rifles. We needed those rifles later.

Strategy Is Good

"Drug Tito is good in strategy and organization. The Communist party was the only political party which continued to fight against the Fascists and through the Communist party Drug Tito enlisted Partisans in all parts of Yugoslavia. Religion was no barrier. Our soldiers came from all creeds — Moslem, Jew, Roman and Orthodox Catholic.

"Here in South Dalmatia we Partisans are Croats, but there are 200,000 Partisans in Serbia, many thousands in Slovenia and around Trieste. Four Garibaldi brigades of Italian partisans from the Monfalcone shipyards are fighting the German occupators. You can see the Partisan movement includes each race in Yugoslavia.

"Drug Tito offered collaboration to Dr. Vladko Macek, head of the Croat Peasant party. When (Dr. Ante) Pavelic (leader of the Croatian Federalists) came out of Italy and made himself Poglavnik (Fuehrer) at Zagreb, Macek issued a statement asking his followers to obey the new government's orders but he appeared to avoid politics and stayed on his farm. Drug Tito sent a delegation to tell Macek two Partisan brigades would fetch him from Ustashi territory. Macek refused. The next day German SS troops, Italians and Ustashi put a combined guard over Macek.

Macek Avoids Politics

"Macek still appears to avoid politics, but we know he supported the conscription of the Bela Garda (White Guard) among his followers to fight against Russia on the east front. Possibly 2,000 persons were conscripted, but many peasants were warned in time and escaped to the woods. The Bela Garda now stabs us in the back.

"Both Pacelic and (Field Marshal Milan) Nedic are rotten Fascists. Pavelic started the Ustashi terror which murdered 750,000 Orthodox Serbs, Jews and Partisan sympathizers in Croatia. Nedic slaughtered Jews, Croatian Roman Catholics and Partisans.

"Now that final victory is near in Yugoslavia we know British and American military missions have conferred with Drug Tito at his headquarters. Soviet Russia, Britain and America are our Allies. Under Drug Tito we are fighting for a free federated and democratic Yugoslavia.

"Maybe you will go the next time to Drug Tito's headquarters, yes? You will meet him yourself. He is broad, stocky and 56 years old. He wears a mustache but no beard. He is marshal of the Narodna Oslobodilacka Voiska (National Liberation army) but he dresses in the simple Partisan uniform. He will give you the impression of hard muscle and a good brain."

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Partisans Hurl Tanks Against Yugoslav Nazis

Reporter Finds Germans' Strength Perilously Thin Along Dalmatian Coast

By Daniel De Luce

AT A PARTISAN BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA, Oct. 2 (Delayed) (AP).—German strength is spread dangerously thin along the seagirt, mountainous "under-belly" of Yugoslavia—and the Nazis know it.

More fiction than truth has been printed in the outside world about military events in Dalmatia. When twelve Italian divisions disintegrated as a fighting force on Sept. 9, reports that the Yugoslav partisans controlled all the coast were fantastic, but the fact remains that two German divisions, Der Teufel and Prinz Eugen, had their hands more than full in attempting to restore the situation.

[A Yugoslav partisan broadcast heard on Thursday night at London said the patriot forces had put tanks into the fight for the Istrian Peninsula and had destroyed ten German tanks and a German plane, while losing four tanks, in a battle near Jesdreska. Yugoslav sources at London were unable to say what type of tanks the partisans were using or where these were obtained. The Berlin radio said the Germans were mopping up the Istrian region and had killed 4,000 of their opponents and captured 5,000 in five days.]

Here is the latest information, made available to me by the commander of this partisan brigade headquarters:

The Italian port of Trieste, terminus of trans-European rail lines into the Danube Basin, continues to be in tight German grasp. Street disorders occurred on Sept. 9 after the Italian armistice became known but the Nazis never let the partisans make a real fighting bid there.

Strong in Giulia Province

Partisans recruited among Slovenes of the countryside exercise authority over most of the Italian peninsula province of Giulia, between Trieste and Fiume. The Germans, however, are in the coastal towns of Parenzo and Rovigno, and may be expected to take back more of Giulia if they are seriously harassed.

Fiume was a brilliant triumph for the partisans. Disarming the large Italian garrison, the partisans outfitted hundreds of new volunteers with Fascist-made rifles and machine guns.

The Germans, Italian Fascists and Croatian Ustachi (elite guard of Dictator Ante Pavelich) counter-attacked. Bitter street fighting developed. The partisans were compelled to retreat from both Fiume and near-by Susak, but all evidence indicates that they fought bravely. Like the Russians, these Yugoslavs know how to die.

Zara, the Italian town on the Yugoslav mainland eighty miles from the Italian frontier at Fiume, changed hands on Sept. 9, but only from Italian to German. The Zara airfield is one of two German air force bases from which the Nazis maintain air supremacy over Dalmatia.

Fishing Villages Aid Partisans

Between Zara and Fiume along the base of bald, gray mountains, virtually all of a series of fishing villages pay allegiance to the partisans.

South of Zara, the main towns of Sibenik, Split (Spalato), Metkovic and Dubrovnik (Ragusa) now have German garrisons, but a forty-one mile stretch of coastline, bounded by Omis and Optizen, is almost completely partisan.

In summary, this authentic report by partisans on the situation along the Dalmatian coast shows that Germany's Der Teufel and Prinz Eugen Divisions, backed by unchallenged air power and Ustachi reserves, have regained every large harbor and city, but Nazi control over the hinterland is weak at best, even along the vital rail lines, and many small towns remain completely partisan.

The long chain of islands near the mainland extending from Cherso and Krk, near Fiume, to Mljet, near Dubrovnik, is almost all in partisan hands, and the Germans may be expected to make strenuous efforts to re-occupy some of those islands.

The island chain represents the most important territorial gain by the partisans since the Italian armistice.

Five Nazi Divisions Inland

Deeper in Yugoslavia, the Germans have five divisions. At Zagreb alone, 4,000 Germans, including service and supply troops, crowd schoolroom barracks.

"The Germans do not have a big army in our country," brigade officers declared to me. "When the Allies come to help us, the Germans will be struck by four winds from all sides. Then all Yugoslavia will be free in two weeks. That is the truth."

The fall of Split on the night of Sept. 27-28 was the most serious defeat administered by the German counter-attack.

Eight thousand Italian troops were in Split when the Badoglio government formally quit the war. The partisans swooped into the city and stripped the Italians of all arms.

The partisans had a number of scores to settle with the Italians over alleged mistreatment of their families during the two years of occupation, but took no reprisals, because of word that Great Britain and the United States considered the Italians as "new allies."

A number of anti-Fascist engineers, artillerymen and signal experts in the Italian ranks volunteered for the partisan force, and were accepted because the partisans needed instruction in operating confiscated Italian equipment.

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Italian Arms Distributed

Every male in Split who volunteered received Italian arms—an action which the partisans now describe as a nearly fatal mistake, for "10 per cent of the population is pro-Ustachi and was only waiting for the chance to stab us in the back."

A German grain ship was in the harbor and among the first deeds of the partisans was to seize the crew of ten men.

"What happened to them?" I asked the brigade commander, who personally furnished the details for this success.

"We shot them all," he said.

Three small transports sent by the Italian navy to take away troops were caught at anchor in the harbor and one was sunk. The Italians, who probably suffered 1,000 casualties, got 2,000 men away on the surviving vessels but left 5,000 to shift for themselves in the German-partisan battle zone.

A column from the Prinz Eugen Division which had been concentrated on the highland plateau around the weather-beaten minarets on the onetime Turkish stronghold of Mostar was ordered to move upon Split.

Like the 35th German Division, which took the name Der Teufel (the devil), the Prinz Eugen Division includes Ustachi replacements for losses suffered in the tough Montenegrin campaign last spring and summer.

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Ustachis Turn on Partisans

As the enemy neared Split, Ustachi sympathizers, too strong, suddenly turned upon the partisan garrison with Italian weapons which the partisans themselves had distributed.

After hard skirmishing, all the partisan troops withdrew into the country and patrols were established radiating from temporary headquarters in the vicinity of Klis, four miles inland from Split. These patrols are now harassing German lines of communication which depend chiefly upon a 180-mile railway north to Fiume.

On the coast thirty miles south of Split, the Germans are maintaining troops in the seaside town of Makarska, but the entire mountainous hinterland is ruled by partisans and their high officers have a field command post in an almost inaccessible canyon there. The post is in wireless communication with Drug (Comrade) Josip (Tito) Broz's army headquarters in the heart of Bosnia.

There never was any doubt about the Germans' stranglehold on the important port of Dubrovnik. Dubrovnik was too near Mostar, the base of the Prinz Eugen Division, for the partisans to attack openly.

Belgrade Railway Raided

The Germans are trying frantically to keep the railway to Belgrade open in spite of repeated guerrilla raids and are rigidly guarding the coast highway from Dubrovnik to Boka Kotorska (Bay of Cattaro), which potentially is one of the largest naval anchorages in the world.

Bok Kotorska would be an ideal acquisition for the Allied Navy, but the fact that it is in enemy hands is blamed by the partisans on General Draja Mihailovich's cautious Chetniks, who were responsible for defending it.

A feud as bitter as any in the ferocious history of the Balkans burns between the partisans and the Chetniks today. The partisans allege they have documentary evidence that Mihailovitch was financed and armed by the Axis while they themselves were fighting the Germans, Italians and Ustachis with little more than bare hands.

The partisans assert that Mihailovitch stands merely for restoration of the Karageorgeovich monarchy, Serbian hegemony over the South Slav people and continuation of the regime which fled from the country to safety abroad.

"We want no king, we want democracy," partisans told me.

Politicl System Organized

Tito is marchal of the National Liberation Army and the Partisan Free Corps, is organizer of a political system which administers large reconquered areas of the mountains, the highlands and the coast, and is a past master of guerrilla warfare.

Adamic Lauds De Luce Articles

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New York, Oct. 7 (AP)—Daniel De Luce's series of articles on the Yugoslav Partisans' struggle against the Axis were hailed tonight by Louis Adamic, author, as "authentic, very informative and the first time this subject has been thoroughly reported by an American news service."

Adamic, president of the newly organized Committee of South Slavic Americans, said De Luce's description of the portions of Yugoslavia he visited was "like a trip by proxy to my native land." He was born in the province of Carniola.

Nazis Reported Accusing Turks of Neutrality Breach

ANKARA, Oct. 7 (AP).—Unofficial reports in Ankara yesterday said the German government had delivered a formal protest to the Turkish Foreign Office accusing the Turks of failing to show complete neutrality during the Allied attack on the Dodecanese and other Aegean islands.

The Germans complained, it was said, that Turkish antiaircraft guns failed to shoot at transport planes using the coast as a cover and that British military personnel left for the islands in small boats from the Turkish shores.

Bodrum observers reported Tuesday that British troops on Coo were landed in three days of intensive air operations, during which flights of 30 to 40 United States air transports were repeatedly sighted from the Turkish coast. One of these crashed on Turkish soil.

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MOUNTBATTEN MET BY STAFF IN ASIA

New Delhi, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander in chief in Southeast Asia, arrived today by plane at the New Delhi airport to take over his new post.

Wearing a semi-tropical Royal Navy uniform and smiling broadly, Admiral Mountbatten was met by a large gathering of American, British and Chinese officers.

A former leader of Britain's famed Commandos and a cousin of King George VI, Admiral Mountbatten is the first British officer to be placed in supreme command of Allied forces in an entire theater of war.

His appointment was announced on August 25 immediately after the Quebec conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The new military command in Southeast Asia was created to intensify the war against the Japanese in Burma. As defined unofficially in London, Admiral Mountbatten's command ranges from the waters off Madagascar eastward to Sumatra, and spans French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya and Burma. At Washington Secretary of War Stimson has asserted that the Southeast Asia Command does not overlap that of Gen. MacArthur, Commander in Chief in the Southwest Pacific. Geographically, the Southeast Asia command has been defined as stopping at a line running south from Indo-China through the China Sea and passing between Sumatra and Java. The area from this line eastward to Guadalcanal is Gen. MacArthur's.

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MOUNTBATTEN REACHES INDIA

New Asian Commander Will

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Go To China To See Chiang Kai-Shek

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[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Oct. 7—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, former leader of Britain's Commandos, arrived today to take over his new post as Allied commander in chief in southeast Asia.

From here Mountbatten intends to go to Chungking for conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, heads of the American forces in China.

Mountbatten, cousin of King George VI and the first British officer to be placed in supreme command of Allied forces in an entire war theater, was met by General Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, British commander in chief in India, and Admiral Sir James Somerville, commander of the British eastern fleet.

U. S. Army Chief Greets Him

Dressed in a smart semi-tropical Royal Navy uniform, Mountbatten stepped briskly from an American Liberator plane and greeted a large gathering of American, British and Chinese officers.

Smiling broadly, the new commander shook hands with the chief officers, including Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, America's highest ranking officer in India.

Mountbatten's arrival had been awaited in preparation for the ultimate offensive to drive the Japanese out of Burma.

RAID BURMA RAILWAY

NewDelhi, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The Tenth United States Air Force pressed its aerial war on Japanese-occupied Burma yesterday by attacking railway communications and installations, a communique said today. Medium bombers rained "heavy destruction" on tracks and vehicles at Ye-U and demolished a yard warehouse at Segyi.

All of the American planes and their crews returned safely, the communique added.

Asks Food For India's Starving

Calcutta, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Mayor of Calcutta, Syed Badruddozza, asked the Mayors of New York city and London today to send food to India's Bengal province where, he said, "people are dying in thousands" of hunger.

U. S. FLYERS ROUT JAPS IN CHINA

Chungking, Oct. 7 (A. P.)—Fighter planes of the Fourteenth United States Air Force broke up two Japanese attempts to raid advanced American air bases on Monday and Tuesday, the headquarters of Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced today.

The communique also said that American B-25s and P-40s had scored seven near misses Monday on two Japanese freighters at the Yanktze River port of Kiukiany.

Meanwhile, Chinese forces, counterattacking against a new Japanese offensive on the east China front, have sent the invaders reeling back from a number of newly captured points. The Chinese were reported closing in on Suancheng and Kwangteh, 60 and 90 miles respectively from the former capital of Nanking.

A Domei dispatch from a Japanese base in China, broadcast by the Tokio radio, said the Japanese air force has redoubled its efforts to destroy American air bases in China. The dispatch listed raids on United States bases at Kienow, Fukin province; Kueilin and Shaokuan in the last week.

thus outflanking all sea supply routes, has forced the enemy to attempt to evacuate his troops from Kolombangara," a communique said.

Enemy Abandons Base

"Vila and the southern part of the island apparently already have been abandoned by troops moving toward the northern shores.

"For several nights by barge and small warship, the attempt at evacuation has been progressing. Many barges have been sunk with great loss of enemy life and some of his troops undoubtedly escaped to safety. The enemy's struggle to evacuate continues."

Vila, which is across the Kula gulf from American-won New Georgia and has undergone artillery shelling from American forces on nearby Arundel, once garrisoned an estimated 10,000 men.

Over a wide area, Allied planes struck at enemy shipping. The communique reported at least 27 small Japanese boats, ranging from barges to cargo ships, sunk and at least 12 enemy planes destroyed.

Vila By-Passed By Yanks

The enemy's Vila garrison has been in an untenable position since the Americans drove the Japanese from New Georgia and occupied Vella Lavella, thus putting forces north and south of Kolombangara.

Recently the Japanese have been evacuating troops from Vila by barge to Choiseul and Bougainville, many of these self-propelled vessels falling prey to bombs of Allied planes.

The Japanese have paid heavily in lives lost in these bombings headquarters said today.

Off Choiseul, 18 such barges were smashed in the latest air attack by Airacobras.

Such an evacuation means virtual clearance of the enemy from the central Solomons except possibly for small groups still contesting the Americans on Vella Lavella.

9 Jap Planes Downed

On Bougainville, Allied raiding planes downed nine out of 30 intercepting planes over the enemy air base of Kahili, the communique said.

On New Guinea, Australian troops driving down the Ramu valley to menace the Japanese coastal base of Madang are pressing on against the retreating enemy.

In addition to the barge damaged inflicted by planes off Choiseul, American naval units sank a small enemy gunboat in the same area. Airacobras were intercepted by six enemy fighters of which one was shot down in flames and a second damaged.

The Kahili raiders, four engined bombers escorted by fighters, also destroyed an unspecified number of planes on the ground and started fires.

"All our planes returned," the communique said.

The Japanese airforce engaged in limited activity, attacking the airfield captured by the Australians north of Finschhafen, New Guinea, and also lightly raiding Allied positions on Goodenough and Kiriwina islands in the d'Entrecasteaux group.

Anzacs Gain in New Guinea.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—New blows against the Japanese have been struck in the Southwest Pacific area of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. A communique today from his headquarters said that Australian fighters had advanced by seven miles up the Ramu Valley on New Guinea to get within fifty miles of the enemy's coastal base on Madang. That base's defense outpost at Bogadjim was given a thirty-nineton pounding with bombs from four-engined units of the Fifth United States Air Force.

In the Solomons, where the Japanese are trying to get out of the central New Georgia group, other Allied planes pounced on enemy shipping around Bougainville and Choiseul.

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More Light for Honolulu Cars

HONOLULU, Oct. 7 (AP).—The progress of the Pacific war was seen last night in a new light. In this dimmed out city, motorists now are allowed slots on their headlights three-eighths of an inch high instead of one-eighth, an dfull width instead of two inches across.

Japs Abandon Vila Base, Flee to North Solomons

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HAUGHLAND

Garrison Starved Out, Troops Suffer Losses in Flight.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, Oct. 8—(AP) Starving and short of ammunition, the Japanese apparently have abandoned their principal air base of Vila and, at considerable cost in lives and ships, have fled the entire southern half of Kolombangara island in the Solomons, General MacArthur announced today. Evacuation of the rest of the island is in progress.

"Cutting of supply lines supporting Vila, accomplished several weeks ago by our surprise occupation of Vella Lavella to the north,

U. S. AIR AND SEA FORCES BATTER JAPS AT WAKE

Planes and Warships Blast Heavily and Apparently Overwhelm Foe.

COMPARED TO MARCUS ATTACK

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Meanwhile Anzac Troops Gain 7 Miles Additional Ground in New Guinea

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Pearl Harbor, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—A strong force of American warships, including at least one aircraft carrier, opened a heavy attack with guns and planes on the Japanese at tiny Wake Island, more than 2,000 miles west of Hawaii, on Tuesday.

The fact that the ships moved in close enough to pour their always deadly accurate fire on the enemy seemed to indicate clearly that the Japanese defenses there were overwhelmed.

How long the attack lasted, or if it had yet ceased, was not stated in a two-sentence communique issued yesterday by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet. The communique confined itself to the report that the attack by naval units under command of Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery began at dawn on October 5 and that "further details are not available."

Compared to Marcus.

Such details likewise were unavailable in first reports of the August 30 raid by carrier-based planes on Marcus Island and the co-ordinated attack of carrier and land-based planes on September 17 and 18 on enemy holdings in the Gilberts. But when the details were forthcoming, after the necessary radio silence to protect the similarly large task forces involved, they told of the target areas being laid waste.

Admiral Nimitz's report of the attack on Wake followed by only one day his disclosure that strategic Pacific plans had been drawn at a Pearl Harbor conference attended by Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet; Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the South Pacific force, and himself. It was the second naval assault on Wake since a heroic American garrison was finally overwhelmed there on December 23, 1941, after sixteen days of fighting.

New Jap Industrial Council Set Up In Java

Melbourne, Oct. 7 (AP)—Inauguration of a new industrial council by the Japanese military administration of Java to reorganize drastically the economy of the Netherlands East Indies for the benefit of Japan's war effort is reported, the Aneta News Agency said today, quoting the Tokyo radio.

The new council, according to Tokyo broadcasts recorded here, will be headed by the chief of the Japanese general affairs department in Batavia, named Yamamoto.

Captives Build Victory Shafts

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 7 (AP).—The Japanese are putting Australian war prisoners to work building victory monuments 288 feet high near the Ford factory on Singapore Island. This came to light today in a letter from a native Indian army officer, Captain G. S. Parab Singh, who recently escaped from Malaya to India.

Cruiser Given by Britain Now in Australian Navy

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 7.—Preme Minister John Curtin announced today that the cruiser H. M. A. S. Shropshire, given by Britain to replace H. M. A. S. Canberra, sunk by the Japanese, now is a part of the Royal Australian Navy.

The Shropshire was to have been renamed the Canberra, but the United States already has named an American vessel the Canberra.

The Shropshire is commanded by Capt. John A. Collins, former commander of H. M. A. S. Sydney.

Buenos Aires Shifts Envoys At Washington

Escobar, Former Argentine Ambassador at Rio and Madrid, Succeeds Espil

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 7 (AP).—Adrian C. Escobar, former Argentine Ambassador to Brazil and Spain, has been named Ambassador to the United States, succeeding Felipe A. Espil, the Foreign Office announced tonight.

The announcement said Argentina had been advised already by Washington that the appointment of Escobar would be acceptable.

Espil has been the Argentine Ambassador in the United States for twelve years. He announced earlier today in Washington that he had been recalled and expected to return to Buenos Aires next month.

Escobar was replaced as Ambassador to Brazil Aug. 14 by General Arturo Rawson, a leader of the June 4 revolt which overthrew the government of President Ramon S. Castillo.

Services Held For U. S. Attache In Argentina

Buenos Aires, Oct. 7 (AP)—Funeral services were held at the United States Embassy residence today for Major Campbell Gould, assistant United States military attache for air in Argentina and Uruguay, and Master Sergeant Walter Chomak, United States Army Air Forces, who were killed in a plane crash yesterday at Palomar airport.

Burial was at the British cemetery.

Gould was a native of Toledo, Ohio, while Chomak was a resident of New York, N. Y.

Gen. Edelmiro Farrell, Argentine War Minister, visited the Embassy residence where the bodies lay in state yesterday and named Lieut. Col. Hector Grisolia official Argentine Government representative at the funeral.

PUBLISHER RELEASED

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 7.—(AP) Jose Agusti, publisher of Noticias Graficas, who was arrested on orders of the Federal government shortly after his paper had been temporarily suspended, was released today after being detained 25 days.

German Spy RingLeader In Brazil Gets 30 Years

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 7 (AP)—Niels Christensen, German leader of a spy ring which sent radio information from Brazil direct to Germany, was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment today by the National Security Tribunal.

He had been linked with a broad-

cast station which transmitted ship departures and routings, including that of the Queen Mary, which barely escaped disaster a year ago.

Eight other members of the ring were sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment, three to twenty years' imprisonment and two others to lesser terms. Some eighty other persons were absolved.

2 Colombia Officials Resign

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 7 (AP).—President Alfonso Lopez has accepted the resignations of Alberto Lleras Camargo, Ambassador to Washington, and Dario Echandia, Minister of Government, it was announced today. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

Knox Arrives In Canal Zone

Balboa, Canal Zone, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox arrived here today on the last lap of a tour that took him to England, North Africa and Brazil.

8 Die as RCAF Planes Collide

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Ont., Oct. 7 (AP)—Eight airmen were killed late today when two Avro-Anson training planes from the RCAF bombing and gunnery station here collided in mid-air and crashed into Lake Ontario about fourteen miles from Mountain View. Four men were in each plane. Dragging operations were started, but none of the bodies had been recovered early tonight.

DEMOLITION WORK BEGUN NEAR ROME

Germans Preparing To Blow Up Strategic Points Inside Eternal City Itself

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 7—The Germans have begun demolitions in the hills east of Rome and are preparing to blow up strategic installations within Rome itself to delay the entry of the Allied armies into the city, Merrill Mueller, NBC correspondent, reported in a broadcast from Italy tonight.

German wrecking crews are preparing to blast the bridges over the Tiber river where it runs through Rome, Mueller said, quoting an official adviser to Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

On Demolition List

Also reported on the list for demolition are the capital's railways, viaducts, key highways, certain large government properties and the water and power system.

Mueller reported that thus far there were no signs the Nazis were preparing to demolish downtown Rome, or to lay booby-traps in the Italian capital. He said these concessions probably were due to the proximity of Vatican City to central Rome and Nazi fears of Catholic uprisings should Vatican City be damaged.

"However, all military installations on the outskirts of Rome," Mueller said, "are being made ready for destruction at a moment's notice."

Vatican Press Issues Denial

New York, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Vatican radio broadcast tonight a statement of *L'osservatore Romano*, Vatican newspaper, denying what were termed reports that Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, after a visit to Pope Pius XII, had been instrumental in arranging the Italian armistice.

By Associated Press.

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Strongly indicating that Germany has little hope of holding Rome, the Berlin radio said today that the seat of Benito Mussolini's new government would be moved "to northern Italy" this week end. Axis diplomats have been informed of the transfer and have been advised to follow, said the broadcast.

The broadcast spoke vaguely of inadequate telegraphic connections with European capitals, which, it said, "naturally increases the dilemma of these diplomats regarding the question whether they shall leave Rome or stay on and share the risk which the approach of the front possibly might mean for the Romans."

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Associated Press War Analyst)

A new and grave crisis has developed for the Nazis in Russia, threatening their whole northern flank to the Baltic.

A major Russian offensive is under way in the Velikie Luki-Novosokolniki-Nevel triangle, north of the Dnieper line. Nevel already has been captured.

That is the most critical sector of the long eastern front for the Germans. Linked with Russian thrusts converging on the Vitebsk gateway just to the south above the Orsha bend of the Dnieper, the fall of Nevel could crack the German front apart. It could send the whole north flank to Leningrad back in precipitate retreat to avoid being cut off from the rear.

The Velikie-Luki trap was set by the Russians long ago. They took that corner of the vital rail triangle last winter, only to allow that front to lie dormant until now. At Nevel, Red armies are in close striking distance of Polotsk in rear of the Vitebsk gateway bastion. They have ruptured direct rail and road connections between Nazi forces west of the Dnieper and those in northwestern Russia. A quick Nazi retreat in the north, even Nazi evacuation of Esthonia and much of Latvia, could result.

The push to Nevel likely is the actual beginning of another Russian winter offensive. It will at least merge into real winter fighting, always advantageous in the past to the Russians, if it is sustained only for two or three weeks.

West of Nevel to the Latvian borders the country is studded with big and little lakes through which the railroad to Polotsk winds its way. The main rail route from Leningrad to Odessa down the west bank of the Dnieper passes through Nevel with Vitebsk and Orsha the next major towns southward.

Capture of Nevel by the Russians opens the way for a direct drive southward at Vitebsk as well as an encirclement sweep southwestward toward Polotsk. A Russian surge northward toward the Pskov junction gateway up the Leningrad-Odessa railroad may be intended, possibly linked with a westward drive from the Lovat line below Staraya Russa at the same objective.

It has seemed probable as the Russian summer campaign has developed that the Red spearhead at Velikie Luki was destined to play a major part in Russian grand strategy, but probably not until the enemy had been driven behind the Dnieper to the south. It now appears that the second phase of the vast Russian campaign to drive the enemy off Russian soil during the coming winter is opening.

The close approach of winter in the north is a factor the German High command cannot overlook. A delayed retreat in the north would mean, if ultimately compelled, a winter withdrawal.

That would add tremendously to the difficulties of falling back in the face of harrying Russian attacks, particularly wtih the Pskov gateway south of the Peipus lake chain along the Russian-Esthonian border in jeopardy as it is with the loss of Nevel.

It follows, therefore, that Russian capture of Nevel probably will force an immediate retreat from the whole line above that point at least to the shelter of the Peipus lake chain. And that quickly, to take advantage of what remains of fall weather in the north before the heavy winter freeze sets in late this month.

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U. S. Fleet Challenges Japs Throughout Central Pacific

Easy Capture of Key Islands Predicted Unless Enemy Will Risk Warships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 — (AP) The Navy assault on Wake island challenges anew Japan's control of the west-central Pacific.

If the Japanese fleet won't come out and fight now the whole, huge mandated island area on which Tokyo has relied heavily for defense of the empire must be considered vulnerable to early American conquest.

Key Points to Be Taken

The betting among military and naval authorities is that the fleet won't come out, that key points in the Marshall, Gilbert and Caroline islands will be taken against strictly localized resistance and that before the war is many more months along Allied Pacific strategy will have succeeded in cutting the enemy's economic jugular vein through the China sea.

That is the long-range significance of the Wake attack, regardless of whether it was a raid for destruction of Japanese installations or the beginning of a whirlwind campaign to reconquer the island.

The pattern of the Wake action was established in an American task force raid on Marcus island a month ago. Marcus is only about 1,000 miles from Japan, and although planes bombed it for hours on end not a sea-borne enemy gun showed up to defend it.

Japs Beaten

The explanation seems to lie in the fact that the Japanese have been decisively beaten in naval and air fighting from the Bering sea to the Indian ocean and are unwilling to risk their remaining warships for any except the greatest stakes—in other words, to try to prevent a direct threat to Japan itself.

This ties in directly with indicated American strategy in the Pacific:

One of the Navy's jobs presumably is to reopen a line of island bases across the central Pacific westward from Hawaii. At present all islands in this area west of Midway are held by the Japanese. But in the last analysis—Japan's land-based airpower having proved itself unequal to American aerial fighters—the enemy defense of those islands depends on the enemy fleet.

Jap Fleet Shuns Battle

Since the fleet appears reluctant to do battle the islands are wide open to conquest. Following their precedents at Kiska and some points in the Solomons, the Japanese may even relinquish some of the bases without a struggle ashore if they can get their men off. The capture of key points will outflank and neutralize the others so that an island-by-island advance will not be necessary.

The projected advance in the central Pacific may be expected to tie up with General Douglas MacArthur's northward advance from the New Guinea-Solomons position. Gen. MacArthur's immediate objective is believed to be Rabaul; his long range goal very probably is the Philippines.

Once American forces possess the Philippines, they must be supplied there and apparently a line across the central Pacific from Hawaii would make the job easier than a roundabout route to the south. The attack on Marcus seems to have been a feeler for Japanese reaction—a challenge which was not accepted.

The assault on Wake, in consequence, has the appearance of an initial stroke in a campaign of conquest among the mandated islands—a renewal of the challenge, which the High command wishes the Japanese would meet but feels they will not.

Action in North Hinted

Along with these indicated developments in the central and southwest Pacific areas, action in the north Pacific appears probable. For one thing, it would force the Japanese to keep their strength fully dispersed, since they are also under alarms in the Burma-China area. For another the Aleutian islands, stretching out from Alaska to within about 800 miles of the northern Kuriles, furnish the only chain of airbases now in existence for striking within Japan's inner defense area.

It would not be surprising, when forces become available if they are not ready now, to see the Aleutians chain anchored to a position in the Kuriles by a massive thrust of the Pacific fleet and the Aleutians airforce combined. This would directly endanger Japan and probably produce the most violent reaction of her land, sea and air force since the battle for Guadalcanal.

It might, in fact, result in the climactic battle of the Pacific war—a terrific, amphibious slugging match for possession of the Japanese homeland.

ARMY'S LOSSES IN ITALY TOTAL 8307 IN MONTH

Stimson Adds That Only 511 Were Killed Since Salerno Landing.

SURVEY OF BATTLE FRONTS

Secretary Says Germans Have Increased Their Strength on Italian Sectors.

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Washington, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson reported today that Army casualties during the four weeks since bitterly contested landings began at Salerno, Italy, totaled 8,307, of whom only 511 are listed as killed in action. The Secretary told his press conference that 5,428 American soldiers had been wounded in the campaign on the Italian mainland and that 2,368 are missing.

"I understand," Mr. Stimson said, "that this is somewhat greater than the total casualties suffered by the British components of the Fifth Army." At the time of the initial landings in the Bay of Salerno, the Secretary said, the Fifth Army under Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark was composed almost equally of American and British troops, but subsequent reinforcements have been largely American.

The Fifth Army's capture of Naples was the outstanding event of the war during the last week, Mr. Stimson said, and engineers are working day and night to clear the harbor, with greater prospects of success than first was believed possible. The Germans attempted to render the harbor useless by sinking ships and destroying the docks and port facilities, he said, but a preliminary survey indicates that the damage was not so great as the Allies had feared.

Situation at Naples.

To his press conference Mr. Stimson related this picture of the situation in Naples: The retreating Germans systematically pillaged the city, taking virtually all the food and leaving 600,000 people to face starvation.

The task of feeding the civilians is enormous, but supplies are reaching the city in large amounts and though the job imposes a heavy burden on the Army, preparations had been made beforehand. The water system of the city virtually was wrecked, but with careful rationing the supply can be made to last until the system has been repaired. Health conditions in Naples are "surprisingly good," thus far only thirteen cases of typhus having been found.

Secretary Stimson also gave his press conference this terse survey of the war's battle fronts: Germany is increasing its strength in Italy and its forces there probably number between twenty and twenty-five divisions.

Nazi Strategy Not Clear.

The future intentions of the Germans in Italy are not clear, but the Allied command expects them to fight a series of delaying actions as they retire northward. At present, resistance is stiffening in the east, where the rapid advance of the Eighth Army threatens to outflank the Nazis.

Native patriots, aided by French troops from North Africa and by American Rangers, expelled or destroyed the last remnants of the Nazi garrison on Corsica, giving the Allies poten-

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tial bases from which Northern Italy and Southern France can be attacked by air and sea.

In the Dodecanese Islands, in the Eastern Mediterranean-Ægean area, the Germans landed with consderable strength on Kos against a relatively weak British and Italian garrison. They have taken the airfield there and have local air superiority. Allied planes from North Africa and Italy are heavily attacking German air bases in Greece and Crete in an attempt to restore the balance of air power.

Aerial War Continues.

The bomber offensive from Britain against Germany and occupied Europe continues, with the raids on Emden and Frankfort being particularly notable. A comparative lull exists on the Russian front, due both to the rapidity of the German withdrawal and the torrential rains. The Germans are holding the Dnieper line, but apparently are withdrawing from their bridgehead across the Kerch straits into the Crimea.

In New Guinea Gen. Douglas MacArthur's offensive continues "with great speed and success." In the Solomons the Japanese are attempting to evacuate their outflanked forces on Kolombangara Island, suffering in the attempt the destruction of a large number of troop-laden barges.

There has been considerable air activity in China. The Japanese air strength has been increased, but Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Fourteen Air Force holds the initiative. From India daily air raids are inflicting heavy damage in Burma.

Use of Bases in Siberia Proposed by Senator Lodge

Would Save Million U. S. Troops, Says Bay Stater in Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 — (AP) The Senate, afforded a bomb bay view of the fighting fronts in reports from three globe-girdling members, heard an estimate from one today that a million American lives can be saved in conquering Japan if Russia will open Siberian bases to Allied bombers.

Senator Lodge (R.-Mass.), one of the group who reported behind doors which were locked against the public and the press for the first time since June, 1942, gave this estimate in a review dealing largely with the toughness of the fighting in the Pacific.

Members Oppose Secrecy

While the session was secret, many members talked fully about it afterward and some said they saw no reason for the secrecy.

Before Senator Lodge spoke, the Senate had heard Senator Russell (D.-Ga.), standing beside a huge global map of the world, criticize the British because, he said, they are passing Lease-Lend materials to other countries without giving credit to the United States.

He suggested that American relief and rehabilitation in occupied countries be under military, instead of civilian, direction, and said there was lack of a clear foreign policy to guide American military, economic and diplomatic representatives in their competition with the British.

British Criticized

Senator Russell also took the British to task for not launching an offensive in Burma, although the Georgia senator expressed confidence in the ability of the new India-Burma commander, Lord Louis Mountbatten. He told his colleagues Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's American Army air force is doing most of present active fighting against the Japanese in China, but Senator Lodge added that the Chinese armies are holding off fifteen Jap divisions.

Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.) urged a reapportionment of United Nations petroleum supplies, with the British meeting a larger share of needs. President Roosevelt told a press conference last Tuesday that steps toward this end are being taken. He said the British had wanted to furnish a larger share along, but that it was impossible until Allied victories opened the Mediterranean sea route to British-controlled oil sources in the Middle East.

Senators Chandler (D.-Ky.) and Brewster (R.-Me.), two other legislators recently back from the fronts, will add their reports tomorrow at a further closed session. Senator Chandler said he would tell his colleagues he would not be surprised if German home morale cracks this winter, obviating the need of a cross-channel invasion.

Recommendations Announced

Following today's session, Senator Russell made public a summary of recommendations and observations to which the five touring members agreed. Its major points were:

1—A "clear national policy" should be established and American representatives abroad given "appropriate international rank" so that military, diplomatic and business personnel can work together as a team.

2—We have as yet no rights to the post-war use of huge landing fields we have constructed outside the western hemisphere and their future use my be "just as essential to our security as battleships or divisions" and indispensable to the growth of commercial aviation.

3—Too much American gasoline is being made available to civilians in North Africa; more oil for the United Nations forces should come from the Middle East; existing sources of crude rubber in the Orient should be increased; this country ought to share on a parity basis in the communications systems of the world.

4—Propaganda activities of the Office of War Information in foreign countries raise "many doubts" and the policy should be investigated.

5—American field commanders are "learning fast from experience" and are not repeating mistakes; equipment, food and medical care is good but the men want a policy of home furloughs for overseas troops with long service and they want "the true picture of their hardships" given to the public.

The Senate heard some sharp criticism from Senator Russell of what he termed the British tendency to claim the major share of credit for Allied victories. He read from an Australian newspaper an account which said that the Italian surrender could be attributed 90 per cent to British efforts.

He and Senator Lodge said British representatives nearly always moved in right behind American troops, particularly in the Pacific. The gist of their complaint appeared to be that the British always knew where they were aiming economically and politically, while American representatives were at a loss to know what was U. S. national policy.

In this connection, Senator Russell told his colleagues he feared many countries were expecting post-war help from the United States that could not be given without bankrupting this country. He insisted that relief and rehabilitation ought to be limited to what the Army finds necessary to keep the civil population going.

Four Routes of Attack

After the closed session was recessed, Senator Chandler stood by the big globe and with a tanned forefinger traced for reports what he called "the four—and only four—routes to attack Japan."

These he listed as follows:

1—Striking down from the Aleutians toward the main Japanese islands. He criticized this route because of the treacherous weather and the strong Japanese fortifications at Paramushiro and southward.

2—Hawaii—Wake island—Japan. His criticism: Too long supply line through open sea; aircraft carriers necessary for the attack would be exposed to Jap fighter planes based in the Marshalls and Carolines.

3—From Russian bases — if they could be obtained.

4—"MacArthur's way — the best way": From New Guinea to Mindanao, big southern Philippine island. Shuttling between Mindanao and American air bases in China, Senator Chandler declared, U. S. bombers could make the south China sea untenable for Japanese shipping, cut off their prizes of conquest in Malaya and the Singapore area. From the Philippines, he believes, a strong attack against the heart of Nippon could be launched with a good chance for success.

Given 500 big bombers, the Kentuckian predicted, Gen. MacArthur's striking forces could establish themselves in Mindanao in four months.

"Gen. MacArthur is doing a grand job with what equipment and forces he has," Senator Chandler said, "but he should have more. We either should give it to him, or take him out and get somebody who can do it."

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Text of the Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Following is the text of conclusions made public today by Senators Russell, Mead, Chandler, Lodge and Brewster following their around-the-world trip visiting war theatres:

"The members of the Senate Committee appointed to visit the war theatres present the following conclusions:

"1. Our men in all branches of the service are satisfied with the weapons and airplanes they have received. The food on the whole is as adequate as the tactical situation permits. Medical care is excellent. The high command functions effectively. Mistakes which are probably inevitable in a war of this size and novelty are not being repeated. We are learning fast from experience.

"2. Too much American gasoline is made available to civilians in North Africa. A great deal more oil should be provided from the deposits of the Middle East. Existing sources of crude rubber in the Orient, now held by the United Nations, could be increased.

"3. The mission assigned to the Office of War Information of conducting propaganda activities in friendly foreign countries raises many doubts. While its personnel is sincere and capable, this whole policy should be carefully re-examined.

Calls for "True Picture"

"4. The men who are bearing the brunt of battle do not feel that the true picture of their hardships is being given to the public. They have a realistic viewpoint regarding war which they would like to have shared by our public relations officials and the public, in so far as military security permits.

"5. Close integration of our land, sea, and air forces has been accomplished in most theaters and works extremely well. It points the way toward a sound post-war military policy. Our military effort is well coordinated with that of our allies in the areas visited.

"6. The United States has constructed huge airfields all over the world at tremendous cost to our people. The use of some of these fields in the future may be just as essential to our security as battleships or divisions. We have no post-war rights of access to these fields outside of the Western Hemisphere at the present time. These rights of access are also indispensable to the vitally important growth of commercial aviation.

"7. The need for parity in international communications is stressed in every theater. Equality in these cable and wireless communications would seem to be a fitting subject for consideration and possible reverse lend-lease.

Appeal for Relief of Troops

"8. A policy of relieving men overseas after they have served a certain length of time would be in the interest of efficiency as well as conducive to physical and mental welfare. The committee is aware of the shipping problems which have created this situation. It believes that the shipping situation is now improving. A definite promise to a man that after a certain length of time he will be replaced is a big morale factor.

"9. The need for a clear national policy is strikingly apparent. With such a policy should go an American representation abroad in which our military, diplomatic, and business personnel work as a team, with appropriate international rank. We owe this to ourselves and to the world.

"10. The committee returns inspired by the bravery of our American fighting men and impressed with the obstacles which they have overcome. They are the products of a free system of government, and their sacrifices are a justification of our democratic way of life. Their courage should inspire us to leave no stone unturned to be worthy of their sacrifice."

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U. S. TO SUPPORT FRENCH EMPIRE

Pledge Made to Balk Hitler From Getting Fleet.

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Washington, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—American support of France's post-war claims to restoration of her empire is indicated in Franco-American diplomatic correspondence released by the State Department.

In these exchanges the United States made it plain to the Government of fallen France that if France turned her fleet over to the Nazis she would lose American friendship permanently and all hope of American influence to insure to France the retention of her overseas possessions.

Since the French fleet was not turned over to the Germans, the papers released by the State Department yesterday left an inference that the United States would not stand in the way of France's claims to her lost empire. A final Government policy, of course, awaits further war developments.

While French claims to North Africa have been buttressed by limited American and British recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation, the post-war position of such French colonial possessions as Indo-China and certain French islands in the strategic southwestern Pacific are much less clear.

The diplomatic papers will appear in the State Department's forthcoming documented addition to "Peace and War, United States' Foreign Policy, 1931-1941." They show that the State Department attempted to draw a clear distinction between Pierre Laval, who is described as "an extreme partisan of Hitler and Mussolini," and Marshal Petain, but warned that it "had a supreme and firm purpose to have no relations with any Government, such as that of Vichy, which would give the slightest encouragement to Hitler, either directly or indirectly."

U. S. AIRBORNE BAZOOKA UNIT USED IN ITALY

Helped Turn Tide Of Battle At Salerno, Commander Discloses

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 7 — Airborne troops equipped with bazookas, the last word in modern warfare, helped battle the Germans at Salerno.

The story came today from Maj. Gen. E. G. Chapman, commanding general of the airborne command at Camp Mackall, North Carolina, here on the return from a trip to the Italian front to see how his graduates are doing.

They were of "material assistance in relieving the presure at Salerno," Chapman said. He spoke especially of action at Altavilla and Avellino, two of the points at which airborne troops were dropped to help turn the tide.

Bazookas Do Their Bit

In addition to such regular arms as machine guns, carbines and grenades, the airborne soldiers used the rocket-firing bazooka, he disclosed at a press conference.

The bazooka, he said, was used "very efficiently, even to the point of taking on Mark VI tanks." The commander of one unit, engaged in fighting the big tanks with the rockets, complained that "these things keep bouncing off." He announced a few minutes later, however, that he had solved the problem by letting the tanks go by, then hitting them in the rear where they are most vulnerable.

Parachutists Dropped

At Avellino, Chapman said, it was decided to throw in airborne troops on the night of September 11 to help block German reinforcements moving toward the Allied bridgehead which at that time was only about four miles deep.

Parachutists were dropped at

midnight and one outfit discovered it had come down within a short distance of a German tank encampment. They raided the camp, shooting it up as the surprised Germans scrambled about, getting into the cross-fire of their own machine guns.

Yank From Heidelberg

Chapman related that in the Altavilla action on September 15 one of the airborne units which landed behind enemy lines had in its personnel a sergeant who had studied at the German university in Heidelberg. The sergeant decided to try out both his ability in speaking German and the obedience of German troops to orders.

Sitting behind a rock in the dark near which a group of enemy troops were located, he called out in German "Move farther to the right." As they obediently moved out, he picked them off with rifle fire. Spotting another German prone on the ground, the sergeant told him "You can't shoot lying down like an officer, stand up," and when the Nazi trooper obeyed he, too, was picked off.

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HOUSE BODY VOTES TO ADMIT CHINESE

Washington, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—In a surprise move today the House Committee on Immigration voted 8 to 4 in executive session to report favorably a bill to repeal Chinese exclusion acts and allow Chinese immigration to this country on a quota basis.

The swift action was understood to have been the result of an effort to get a bill out of committee this week to honor the anniversary next Sunday of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

The leader of the opposition to placing the Chinese on a quota basis—Representative Allen (D.-La.)—was not present at today's session, and his proxy, along with several others, was reported not to have been voted.

The measure, on which the House may act next week, would repeal the Chinese exclusion acts dating back to 1882, place the Chinese on a quota basis under the immigration act of 1924, allowing approximately 105 to enter the United States annually, and amend naturalization laws to admit the Chinese to citizenship.

ARGENTINA CALLS AMBASSADOR HOME

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Washington, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Felipe Espil, Argentina's Ambassador, who has served his country in the United States many years, has been recalled by the Ramirez Government, it was learned today.

The identity of his successor here has not been disclosed.

Senor Espil, a veteran in the Argentine diplomatic service, seldom mixed in politics. As Ambassador in Washington since 1931, he has served Argentine governments of widely varying complexions, including that of former President Ramon Castillo. He has an American wife and his ties with this country are strong. He was a close friend of former Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

His recall was seen here as a measure of retaliation for the stern note sent by Secretary of State Hull last month to Segundo Storni, Argentine Foreign Minister, rejecting a request for lend-lease supplies.

Japanese Atrocity Reported By Chandler

Washington, Oct. 7 (AP)—Reports that Japanese had wantonly operated on an unwounded, captured American soldier without the use of an anaesthetic were heard in New Guinea by Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) when he and other members of a Senate inspection committee paused there on their recent 'round-the-world flight.

Telling reporters about it today, Chandler conceded that the account had not been officially verified, "but the soldiers were saying the Japs slit him open just to see what made him tick."

The Senator said General MacArthur knew of several authenticated atrocities committed by the Japanese, and was keeping the names of the perpetrators on file so they can be called to account after the war.

Recall Linked to Loan Failure

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—Felipe A. Espil is being recalled by his government as another apparent result of America's refusal to put Argentina on the lend-lease list.

Already, Argentine Foreign Minister Segundo Storni has resigned following Secretary of State Cordell Hull's rejection of the lend-lease request. Mr. Hull pointedly said the United States does not like the fact that the Argentine government still has relations with the Axis.

"It would be a good thing," said Espil today when word came of his recall, "for Argentina to have a representative in Washington who has been closely associated with the government of President Pedro Ramirez."

Meanwhile the State Department announced that American Ambassador Norman Armour will return to his post in Buenos Aires "in the near future."

MORE FOREIGN OIL

Washington, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The Petroleum Industry War Council said today that the armed forces and the Petroleum Admisistration for War apparently are collaborating on a satisfactory world oil program.

As a result, it said, our Allies have been furnishing a larger proportion of oil for the war effort during recent weeks.

Senators back from a world tour of battlefronts have said that the United States was supplying more than its share of oil for war. President Roosevelt at his press-radio conference on Tuesday said that the changed Mediterranean picture now made it possible for foreign oil sources to be used in greater measure.

Chicago Priest To Aid Poles In Near East

Washington, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Rev. Aloysius J. Wycislo, assistant archdiocesan supervisor of charities in Chicago, was appointed tonight to direct establishment of welfare centers in the Near East for Polish war refugees.

The war relief services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in announcing the appointment, said Father Wycislo will leave shortly for his new work.

Asks 'Real' Pearl Harbor Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—Calling for a "real investigation" of the Pearl Harbor attack at the first opportune moment, Representative Mike Mansfield, Democrat, of Montana, told the House today he intended to see to it the "whole shame-ridden tale" is told. He said the nation is disturbed at the possibility of the Pearl Harbor incident being "hushed up" following announcement by the War and Navy Departments last week that Rear Admiral Husband Kimmell and Major General Walter Short, in charge of the Hawaiian defenses at the time, had waived the statute of limitations which would have barred their court-martial if not arraigned before Dec. 7, 1943. The cause of the disaster, Representative Mansfield declared, goes "much deeper" than fixing the blame exclusively on Kimmel and Short.

ALLIED CURRENCY AGAIN ATTACKED

Washington, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The legality of the issuance of Allied military money in North Africa, Sicily and Italy was challenged today by Senator Clark (D.-Mo.) as additional appropriations for the Army without any action by Congress.

Senator Clark said that the currency bears no promise of repayment. He added that it appeared that the Army was using the cash to buy supplies and that natives were accepting it readily.

Senator Lodge (R.-Mass.), one of five members who made an inspection tour of war zones warned about the currency in a Senate speech earlier in the week.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau is reported to have told Senators that discussions were progressing on the establishment of an international bank with $10,000,000,000 capital, of which the United States would furnish $3,500,000,000 and Great Britain $1,000,000,000 and other countries proportionate amounts.

Senators appeared much more interested, however, in the issuance of what one of them described privately as shin plasters by the Allied governments to pay for supplies purchased in liberated countries. American troops also were said to have been paid with the currency in some areas, with the privilege of exchanging it for United States money.

Mr. Morgenthau was quoted as saying that neither the United States nor Britain committed itself to any obligation to pay on the notes, but Senators immediately raised the point of the moral obligations.

Senator Lodge brought back one of the notes. They bear the denomination, such as "500 lire" and the designation "Allied military currency." On the reverse side is a summarization of the four freedoms.

CUTTER RESCUES 60 MEMBERS OF GUN BOAT'S CREW

Heavy Seas Hamper Effort to Save U-Boat Victims.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—(AP) A Coast Guard cutter rescued 60 members of the crew of the gun boat Plymouth, sunk off the North Carolina coast on Aug. 5, the Navy reported today.

Loss of the gun boat previously had been reported by the Navy in a communique which said the vessel sank after two violent underwater explosions.

Members of the crew, the Navy said today, were picked up from stormy waters by the Coast Guard cutter commanded by Lieut. Woodward B. Rich, Baltimore, and by a life boat crew from the cutter who volunteered to search for survivors.

Both the Plymouth and the Coast Guard cutter, not named by the Navy, had been assigned to convoy duty.

The Navy reported that patrol bombers dropped life rafts near men in the heavy seas after the Plymouth went down and that the cutter turned to pick up survivors.

The cutter slowed her speed and all men who could be spared lined her rails under direction of Boatswain Robert Ridenour, York Village, Me., to pull survivors over the side. Strong winds whipped up high waves, scattering the men in the water, and it soon became apparent that the cutter could not pick up survivors and at the same time carry out her duties of searching for submarines in the vicinity.

Ensign William T. Gray, Long Beach, Calif., was authorized to launch a life boat.

The Navy also reported that other members of the gun boat's crew were rescued by a merchant ship in the convoy. They included the Plymouth's doctor, Lt. Roger H. Fuller, 46 Center street, Windsor Locks, Conn., who was transferred to the cutter and worked throughout the night attending rescued men from the gun boat.

"Globats" Upbraided

Washington, Oct. 7 (AP)—Congress was chided today by Representative Calvin D. Johnson (R., Ill.) because, he said, it "sat supinely by and watched while the people it represents were being taken for the damnedest financial sled ride the world has ever known."

"While this Congress idles," he told the House, "our Capitol has become the international headquarters of the 'order of the empty satchel,' where delegates assemble in answer to the urging of the starry-eyed 'globats' who course the world making lush and ridiculous promises of American goods and American money.

"Here at home our people are forced to give up and pay for hundreds of essentials such as farm machinery, food, gasoline, clothing and even crude rubber, that these articles may be given to non-combatant nations whose people are not now and, in my opinion, never will be engaged by actual participation in this so-called all-out war. 'All out' is correct, inasmuch as they all keep out financially as much as possible."

BARBOUR FOR PEACE UNITY

Backs Fulbright and Other Plans for Post-War Collaboration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Senator Barbour, Republican, of New Jersey urged today that the Senate "formulate and announce forthrightly an embracive declaration of post-war aims and responsibilities" as a companion to the House-approved Fulbright collaboration resolution.

"It is my conviction," he said in a statement, "that the people throughout the country as a whole are evidencing increasingly that they want above all else to end for all time, whatever the cost, if it is humanly possible to do so, these regularly recurring frightful world spasms which become worse each time a migraine again commences."

Mr. Barbour described the Fulbright measure, the statement by Republican party leaders at their Mackinac Island meeting and the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee as "long steps in the right direction and added evidence of this growing recognition of an inescapable task which confronts us."

Rabbis Give Wallace Petition to Form U. S. Board to Save Jews

By the Associated Press.

Several hundred somberly clad Jewish rabbis marched to the Capitol steps yesterday to deliver a petition to Vice President Wallace urging creation of a special intergovernmental agency "to save the remnants of Israel in Europe, with powers and means to act at once on a large scale."

Several of the older religious leaders sobbed audibly as Rabbi Haron D. Burack of New York intoned the petition in the Hebrew tongue. Rabbi Eliezer Silver, co-president of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, later read it in English to the Vice President and assembled congressional leaders.

Declaring "the Nazis have poured out their rage against our people with a horrible cruelty unequaled by the savages of ancient days," the group asked for adoption of immediate and practical measures of rescue, food and medical supplies for starving German Jews, facilitated entry of oppressed Jews into the United States and the United Nations, and an immediate opening of "the doors of Palestine."

U. S. Shares Grief.

Vice President Wallace responded that the United States Government "shares with you the great grief of all freedom-loving people at the fate which threatens the Jews, as well as all the oppressed victims of the Axis powers."

"Nazi Germany was born of violence," he declared. "It thrives on hatred, bigotry and intolerance. Its efforts to destroy the Jews of Europe are only part of the enemy's attempt to crush the spirit of the common man all over the world.

"We must work and fight and pray for victory."

Standing with Mr. Wallace as he heard the petition were Speaker Rayburn, Senate Majority Leader Barkley, House Majority Leader McCormack, Senate Minority Leader McNary, Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York; Senators Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado; Barbour, Republican, of New Jersey; Wagner, Democrat, of New York; Radcliffe, Democrat, of Maryland, and others.

The plea of the rabbis found support in the Senate from Senator Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, who said the administration apparently needed to be reminded of its obligations with reference to the Jews.

Indicts Palestine Policy.

He declared that Palestine is the only country in the world not under

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German domination where there is a policy of "discrimination" against Jewish people.

Senator Davis, Republican, of Pennsylvania said he was in "full accord" with Senator Langer's views.

Later a delegation of the rabbis presented a petition at the White House asking that immediate steps be taken to bring oppressed Jews out of Europe.

Four of the rabbis saw Presidential Secretary Marvin McIntyre, who accepted their petition. They were Rabbis Bernard L. Levinthal, dean of the United State rabbinate; Israel Rosenburg, president of the Union of Orthodox Jews; Wolf Gold, vice president of the union, and Solomon N. Friedman, president of the Union of Grand Rabbis of the United States.

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EISENHOWER PROMOTION APPROVED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 — (AP) The Senate confirmed today the promotion of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to the permanent rank of major general, effective last Aug. 30.

It also confirmed the appointments of Ira Clarence Eaker and Barton Kyle Yount to the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

SENATE CONFIRMS HARRIMAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 — (AP) Without discussion, the Senate today unanimously confirmed W. Averell Harriman as ambassador to Russia, succeeding Admiral William H. Standley, resigned.

ADMIRAL TRAIN SHIFTED

Gets Panama Command—Post in Intelligence to Schuirmann

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral Harold C. Train, director of naval intelligence since August, 1942, is being transferred to command of the Panama sea frontier and Fifteenth Naval District, the Navy disclosed today.

Rear Admiral Roscoe E. Schuirmann has been designated director of the bureau. Admiral Schuirmann's home is in Chenoa, Ill. Admiral Train is a resident of Kansas City, Mo.

NAVY AWARDS AIR MEDALS

[redacted]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Decoration of nine officers and men for their part in the probable sinking of an enemy submarine was announced today by the Navy. The action previously had been reported.

Air Medals were awarded to Lieut. (j. g.) Earle B. Abrams of Clinton, Conn.; Alfred Jones, machinist's mate, of Akron, Ohio, and Norman C. Eichron, machinist's mate, of Auburn, N. Y.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—The Navy announced today thirty-five casualties, including nine dead and twenty-six missing. Among the missing were: William Cheney Hall, brother of Mrs. Mary S. Clark, 13 Fernwood Street, Wethersfield, Conn., and William Paul Fountaine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fountaine, Waterford, N. Y.

BOND SALES EXCEED 18 BILLION DOLLARS

Purchases by Individuals Near Quota as Late Returns Come In.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 — (AP) The Third War Loan passed the $18,000,000,000 mark tonight with more than a week remaining for late reports of individual sales.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau pointed to the lag in recording such sales through the Federal Reserve banks and at the same time expresed confidence that the $5,000,000,000 goal for individual bond purchases is "in the bag — and more."

The quota was 92 per cent achieved on the Treasury's latest tabulation which showed individual sales of $4,584,000,000.

A $114,000,000 increase for the day sent the over-all total for the war loan to $18,038,000,000. The original goal was $15,000,000,000.

Idaho and the District of Columbia were added to the list of states at or over their quotas, leaving only California, Kansas, Nebraska, Vermont, Wyoming and the Possessions still short.

In addition five more states — Colorado, Louisiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma and South Dakota — joined the 14 over their quotas on sales to individuals.

The Treasury at the same time made available a report on its financing operations since the first of the year through last night. During that period the department sold $96,70,000,000 worth of securities, refunded or redeemed $44,900,000 worth for a net increase in the outstanding debt of $51,800,000,000.

President Takes Step For Post-war Employment

Washington, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today took advance steps to set up a long-range Federal public works program, which may be used after the war to provide large-scale employment.

He issued an executive order directing all Government departments to prepare annual programs of improvement projects.

HIGHER PAYMENTS TO FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN SEEN

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Increase Approved by House Committee, Senate Completes Action.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—(AP) A boost from $62 to at least $75 is virtually certain in monthly payments to the wife with one child of an enlisted serviceman. Higher allowances also appear assured for families with two or more children.

The $75 figure as the combined monthly payment to a wife and one child was approved today by the House Military committee, and the only question seems to be whether the House will accept it or vote a higher one. Since the Senate has approved $80, there is every prospect that the figure Congress finally adopts will be at least as high as the House committee's.

Change in Payments

The current payments and those proposed are:

Present—$50 for wife, $12 for first child, and $10 for each additional child.

House committee—$50 for wife, $25 for first child, $20 for second child and $15 for each additional child.

Senate—$50 for wife, $30 for first child, and $20 for each additional child.

Under the proposed increases, $22 of the total would continue to come, as at present, from deductions from the serviceman's pay. The government would supply the rest.

Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts announced that the Military committee's recommendations will be brought up in the House next week. They are in the form of a rewritten Senate-approved bill which called for $50 a month for wife, $18 for the first child, and $11 for each additional child.

Senate Votes Increases

However, the Senate already has gone on record in favor of upping the allowances it originally approved. It did this yesterday in putting the $50-$30-$20 scale into a measure aimed primarily at cushioning the draft of fathers by tightening the rules for deferment of non-fathers in both government and industry.

The original Senate bill and the measure approved by the House committee would increase from $37 to $50 monthly the payment to one parent dependent on the serviceman for chief support and from $47 to $68 the combined payment to two parents. For two parents only partially dependent on the serviceman, the measure would reduce the current payment from $47 monthly to $37.

The House group voted to open the system to all seven grades of enlisted men, but would require men in the top three grades to waive any allowance for subsistence and quarters. At present, only men in the four lower grades are under the system.

The three top grades are: Army—master sergeant, first sergeant or technical sergeant and staff sergeant; Navy—chief petty officer, petty officer first class and petty officer second class.

The committee also voted to allow payments to husbands of WACS, WAVES or other servicemen provided proof is presented that the husband is dependent on his wife.

One question to be threshed out is when the higher payments should begin. Some legislators have advocated making them retroactive to Oct. 1—the date the ban on drafting pre-Pearl Harbor fathers was lifted.

IS P[illegible] H[illegible] E-MINDE[illegible]

Lawrence, N. Y., Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, last night said an early exit from this war is improbable unless Americans were willing to take a sham peace which would only insure the early occurrence of the next war.

Addressing 300 persons at the opening of a war fund - community chest campaign here, Mr. Davis declared withdrawals of the German armies and the economic retirement of the Japanese do not mean that they are resigned to defeat.

Mr. Davis said they had invented new weapons and worked out new tactics which indicate they will not simply throw up their hands and give up.

U. A. W. INDORSES FOURTH TERM CONDITIONALLY

C. I. O. Unit Lists 6-point Program President Must Strive For.

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UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT DENIED

Automobile Workers Vote Down Extension of Incentive Pay Plan at Convention.

Buffalo, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The C. I. O. United Automobile Workers conditionally indorsed a fourth term for President Roosevelt and the re-election of Vice-President Wallace today after a minority report of the convention's constitution committee recommending unqualified support of the nation's Chief Executive was withdrawn.

A majority report was adopted at the convention which conditioned the indorsement on "the basis of an aggressive effort" by President Roosevelt and his administration to achieve a "sound and progressive" program.

Points In Program Listed.

Points in the program were listed as:

"Rollback of prices, end speculation and war profiteering, revision of the Little Steel formula to permit economic justice to America's wage earners, a democratic rationing program, provision of equal opportunity for employment without discrimination, a democratic mobilization of our total manpower resources without resorting to national service laws."

Earlier, the convention voted "emphatic opposition" to extension of incentive pay plans.

The delegates rejected by a standing vote a minority report of the convention's resolution committee which would have permitted local unions to decide whether the system should be installed in their respective plants.

Then the committee's majority report, which prohibited the plan's extension, was adopted.

The majority report was supported by Walter Reuther, U. A. W. (C. I. O.) vice-president, and Richard T. Leonard, a member of the union's executive board. It was opposed by Richard T. Frankensteen, a vice-president, and George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer.

The vote came after an hour and a half debate.

Canadian WAC Finds Empty Purse No Handicap

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—A shortage of cash is no handicap to a trip when you wear the uniform of the Canadian Womens Army Corps, says Pvt. Dorothea La Motte of Toronto.

Pvt. La Motte, who paused here overnight on what she told reporters was a hitch hiking trip from Toronto to visit a friend in Charlotte, N. C., said she had only some change left in her purse of the $5 which Canadian Army regulations permitted her to carry when she crossed into the United States.

She said she left Toronto Sunday, and has had rides in an oil truck, a car and a milk truck, stopping en route to visit a nightclub and to go bowling with a hospitable couple in Warsaw, N. Y.

She has a daughter, Barbara, stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the Canadian Navy Auxiliary.

Chinese Movie Star Describes Escape from Japs in Hong Kong

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BRYN MAWR, Pa., Oct. 7—(AP) The "Helen Hayes of China" put on the best act of her career when she disguised as an old Buddhist and escaped from Jap-occupied Hong Kong to Chungking in 40 days of constant terror, neat maneuvering and "just good luck."

Pretty, 25 year old Yung Wang, whose successful movies caused Pearl Buck to compare her with one of America's first ladies of the stage, told today in the deanery of Bryn Mawr college, where she is now a student, how she was clubbed by Japs and how she once rowed in a fishing barge past a Japanese-held island where one inadvertent sound would have meant death.

"There were 31 adults and an infant—all escaping fugitives—in the small boat," she said. "An old man was huddled over the oars struggling to move the barge as quietly as possible. He looked up and whispered huskily:

"If the baby cries, we'll have to throw him overboard."

On the road to Chungking, she said, a Japanese soldier became suspicious of her Buddhist costume and struck her over the head with a club when she was too frightened to talk. A companion told him "she is old and afraid; she does not understand," and the soldier left.

Miss Wang had been hunted by the Japanese Gestapo since, at 16, she refused to star in a Japanese propaganda film. She was driven out of Tokyo then, and returned to China.

When war came she joined a drama group and traveled for 22 months with Gen. [illegible] Fifth army, acting in fo[illegible]ters, hidden temples and wherever we could get an audience."

At Bryn Mawr, Miss Wang, sponsored by her government and the Bryn Mawr college Chinese scholarship fund, is studying our language and literature.

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Sees 4th Term Blow at War

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Griswold Charges Roosevelt Prolonged Struggle by Running in 1940.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Gov. Dwight Griswold (R.-Neb.) charged in an address last night that President Roosevelt's desire for re-election three years ago made the war longer and more costly, and he predicted that a fourth-term campaign would throw a terrific strain on the war effort.

"The present war has been made more expensive and has been lengthened because of the desire of our President in 1939 and 1940 to be re-elected," Gov. Griswold said in advocating that the Republican party pledge its 1944 candidate to a single four-year term.

"Certainly he knew many things which were not told us—things which should have been told us and which would have been told us if he had not desired to be elected for another term.

"I hate to think of the effect of a fourth term campaign. It will bring bitterness and hatred and, even if the effort receives the approval of more than 50 per cent of our people, yet it is apparent that it will receive the bitter disapproval of such a large percentage that the very campaign itself will throw a terrific strain upon our war effort. Yet there is nothing any of us can do. The decision to throw the nation into that maelstrom rests in the hands of one man."

Should the Republicans win the next presidential election and the war still be in progress, Gov. Griswold suggested that it might be wise to retain Secretaries Stimson and Knox in their respective positions as heads of the War and Navy departments.

Retention of Secretary of State Hull in some capacity might be advisable also, he said. He recommended drafting former President Hoover for a Cabinet position.

Mr. Stimson and Mr. Knox are Republicans, Mr. Hull is a Democrat. Instead of criticising the present national administration, Gov. Griswold suggested that Republicans might do well to tell the people what they would do if returned to power.

He spoke at a meeting of the Ohio Federation of Republican Women's Organizations.

NAM HEAD SEES WELL-RUN WAR

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Convinced After Interviewing War Department Officials, Witherow Says

[By the Associated Press]

Pittsburgh, Oct. 7—William P. Witherow, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers and president of the Blaw-Knox Steel Company, said today in an interview that a two-day meeting with War Department officials has convinced him that America's military destiny is in most "competent and able hands."

The steel executive said the action of Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, in disclosing many heretofore unknown facts to more than 150 leading representatives of manufacturers, labor and the press last week in Washington has done "immeasurable good" and avoided much misunderstanding that might arise as different orders are given to change models and production.

Three Main Points

He said the conference convinced him of three major points:

Military affairs are in capable hands—"I believe General Marshall, chief of staff, is the outstanding man of our generation."

The leaders are concentrating in every case with the purpose of saving lives of American soldiers—"the thing uppermost in the minds of the leaders is accomplishment of the purpose without undue or unnecessary sacrifice to our gallant boys.

"There is no doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the war, but clear and uncolored appraisal of the enemy's resources in men, materials and territory was demonstrated to give us a clear idea of the magnitude of the task—the war will not be over in a few short months. It has hardly begun."

NEW HAVEN SOLDIER KILLED IN TENNESSEE

SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Tennessee, Oct. 7—(AP) Pvt. Henry Berman, 21, of New Haven was fatally injured in an Army vehicle accident yesterday near Castalian Springs, Tenn., during Second Army maneuvers.

Private Berman entered the Army last Feb. 11. He was the son of Mrs. Maria Filizyan, formerly of New Haven.

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Sergeant Kerns Shows Friends His Obituary

Cumberland, Oct. 7 (AP)—Sergt. Russell E. Kerns, very much alive and on furlough here, has been showing friends his obituary, clipped from a newspaper.

This, however, was only one of the trophies he brought back with him. He was reported killed in action shortly after the fall of Corregidor, and it was weeks before it became known that he had been safely evacuated from the Philippines.

He is one of a dozen American transport pilots awarded the oak leaf cluster in lieu of a second Air Medal and has been decorated several times for bravery. He has been wounded three times and has served on four battle fronts.

SWEDISH SHIP TORPEDOED

Vessel Flying Neutral Flag Sunk —All on Board Saved

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 7 (AP)—The brightly lighted motor-ship Venezia, with two spotlights playing on her neutral Swedish flag, was torpedoed and sunk in the South Atlantic in June, a ship's officer reported here.

All hands, twenty-five crewmen and two passengers, were saved.

This, however, was only one of the trophies he brought back with him. He was reported killed in action shortly after the fall of Corregidor, and it was weeks before it became known that he had been safely evacuated from the Philippines.

He is one of a dozen American transport pilots awarded the oak leaf cluster in lieu of a second Air Medal and has been decorated several times for bravery. He has been wounded three times and has served on four battle fronts.

He emphasized that the ship was running with all lights burning and the flag illuminated to warn of her neutral status.

After the ship broke in two and sank, survivors drifted in two lifeboats for two days until they were picked up by a British ship and landed in South America.

HARTFORD FLIER KILLED

NEWPORT, Ark., Oct. 7.—(AP) Aviation Cadet Howard S. Miller, 23, of Hartford, Conn., was killed late yesterday when his trainer plane crashed five miles north of Grubbs during a routine flight, public relations announced. Miller was the son of Claude E. Miller, 303 Washington street, Hartford, Conn.

ARMY HOSPITAL DEDICATED

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 7—(AP) An address by Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, surgeon general of the Army, highlighted the dedication of the 1,500-bed Schick General hospital today. The institution, one of the Army's newest, was named for Lt. William R. Schick, first Army medical officer killed in the war. He was in a plane shot down during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Sees One Way Out.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Dr. V. H. Spensley, president of the Bataan Relief Organization, suggests that the Mikado of Japan should be made responsible for the welfare of American prisoners.

"Since the Japs worship their Emperor," he added, "I believe more can be accomplished through him than through the Japanese people or the military caste."

The relief organization is made up largely of relatives of New Mexico soldiers captured when Bataan fell.

Crewless Boat Found at Sea

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 7 (AP).—Everything in perfect order except for evidences the craft had been in a blow, the Julia J., a thirty-two-foot cabin cruiser, was found at sea with no one aboard and no evidence of what had happened to its skipper or crew. W. M. Vale, crewman aboard the fishing boat El-Fin, towed the boat here and learned it had put to sea Sept. 30 with a Tony Miller, of Wilmington, Calif., as skipper.

Chinese Boy, 16, Finds Haven in U. S. From War

Ship's Engineer Rescued Him From Job in Singapore Bar

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7 (AP).—A sixteen-year-old Chinese boy, once a drudge in a Singapore bar and later a dysentery-stricken prisoner in a Japanese concentration camp, exclaimed when he learned the House Immigration Committee had approved a bill to grant him permanent residence in the United States: "That's swell!"

And of Kenneth M. White, a ship's chief refrigeration engineer from Portland, Ore., who adopted him in Singapore and gave him his name, the boy, Henry White, declared: "He's been more than a father to me and sends money regularly for my support.

In halting English, Henry said he has no idea who or where his parents are but that "they sold me to a pretty bad family in Singapore who ran a cocktail bar."

"Except when I was in school, I had to stay in the house day and night," he went on. "They gave me a cent a day for my allowance.

"Then when I was thirteen I met Mr. White in the bar. I told him of my difficulties and that I had quit school. He told me he was willing to take me away and support me and be my dad.

"He took me to Hongkong and put me in the Diocesan boy's home.

"When the Japs took Hongkong, I was interned with the Americans, British and Dutch. There wasn't enough food—usually we had just fish stew, moldy bread and a bowl of rice each day. Most of the others suffered from beriberi, but I just had dysentery."

Finally, at the insistence of the other internees and Mr. White, Henry was evacuated on the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm, landing at New York Aug. 25, 1942.

He was graduated from Virgil Junior High School here this summer and now attends Belmont High, where he is a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

YOUNG CHAPLIN IN ARMY

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7—(AP) Charlie Chaplin, Jr., raised his right hand, repeated an oath and became a private in Uncle Sam's army today. The 18-year-old son of the movie comedian will have the customary three-weeks' furlough before starting actual service.

Jersey Flyer Killed on Coast

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7 (AP).—The Marine Corps public relations office at El Toro, Calif., announced today that Lieutenant Robert W. Tyndall, of Union City, N. J., was killed Tuesday in the crash of a training plane near San Juan Capistrano. The pilot of the plane, still unidentified, was also killed. Lieutenant Tyndall was the son of Patrolman and Mrs. Robert J. Tyndall, of 813 Twentieth Street, Union City. He enlisted in the Marine Corps fifteen months ago and received his wings last June at Pensacola, Fla.

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No Propaganda In Soviet Film

'Days of Glory' Intended to Improve Yankee Understanding of Reds.

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 7—(AP) A Russian picture in Hollywood is far from news, but a Russian picture with no propaganda slant—and the first top budget picture with a cast of new faces—is an accomplishment.

Casey Robinson, screen writer turned producer, is putting this project together painstakingly; it is entitled "Days of Glory." His idea is that the people of Russia must be better understood by Americans. Robinson himself disclaims all political bias and will have none of it in his film, for he is not a Communist, and has only criticism for the American brand. His subject is the Russian people, which he interprets as a blend of peasant, aristocratic, artistic and scholarly strains, and how they have reacted to their national crisis.

Incidents and characters in the story have been selected from current heroes, heroines and incidents of the Russian war. Robinson has built in the character of the Russian woman sniper, who toured the United States recently, and has used the story of the boy hero hanged by the Germans. The tale starts with the destruction of the Tolstoi museum, 40 miles from Moscow, when that city was making a stand against the Nazi invader, and concerns a group of guerillas drawn from various strata of Russian life.

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A-DD LONDON XXX UP

HE SAID GREECE NOW RECEIVED 15,000 TONS OF CEREAL MONTHLY FROM CANADA, 3,000 TONS OF DRIED VEGETABLES MAINLY FROM THE UNITED STATES, AND SOME MILK, BUT NEEDED "AT LEAST 2,000 TONS OF MEAT OR FISH AND 2,000 TONS OF RICE MONTHLY TO EASE THE SITUATION."

NE954AEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

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LONDON, OCT 7-(AP)-IT WAS STRONGLY INDICATED TONIGHT THAT FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN WOULD GO TO MOSCOW SOON, AIMING AT PRELIMINARY SETTLEMENT OF POST-WAR PROBLEMS ON A BASIS OF JOINT ALLIED RESPONSIBILITY RATHER THAN ON A BASIS OF SPHERES OF SPECIAL INFLUENCE AND INTEREST.

EDEN EVIDENTLY IS AUTHORIZED TO DEAL FULLY AND FRANKLY WITH SUCH TOUCHY QUESTIONS AS SOVIET-POLISH RELATIONS AND POST-WAR TREATMENT OF GERMANY, ITALY AND THE NOW-OCCUPIED NATIONS.

THE RUSSIAN-POLISH QUESTION, ON WHICH THERE SEEMS TO BE A CONSIDERABLE DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS BETWEEN LONDON AND MOSCOW, IS EXPECTED TO BE DISCUSSED CANDIDLY, WITH EDEN EXPLAINING BRITAIN'S VIEW THAT THE PRESENT POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON IS A LOYAL ALLY. THE RUSSIANS HAVE CONTENDED THE EXILED ADMINISTRATION DOES NOT REPRESENT THE POLISH PEOPLE AT ALL.

AN EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO DRAFT BASIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR A MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION--A JOB WHICH MAY BE SIMPLER THAN SOME OTHERS, SINCE IT HAS BEEN INDICATED HERE THAT MOSCOW HAS BEEN CONSULTED RATHER FULLY ON ITALY, AND HAS NO STRONG CRITICISM OF BASIC AMERICAN-BRITISH POLICY IN THAT COUNTRY.

IN CONNECTION WITH MEDITERRANEAN POLICY, THE WHOLE BALKAN SITUATION LIKELY IS TO BE REVIEWED, WITH PARTICULAR EFFORTS TO OBTAIN UNITY AMONG YUGOSLAV FORCES WITHIN YUGOSLAVIA.

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ALTHOUGH THE END OF THE MUTUAL WAR AGAINST GERMANY MAY BE DISTANT, EDEN IS BELIEVED TO BE PREPARED TO DISCUSS SUCH DEFINITE, AND POSSIBLY THORNY, QUESTIONS AS FORCES OF OCCUPATION, THE ARMISTICE COMMISSION AND MILITARY CONTROL OF GERMAN TERRITORY.

SN1105PEW

3024 - 9139

LONDON, OCT. 7-(AP)-DR. J. H. HERTZ, CHIEF RABBI, SAID IN A MESSAGE BROADCAST TO WORLD JEWRY TONIGHT THAT SPECIAL CARE WOULD BE NEEDED IN THE SELECTION OF A SPOKESMAN TO PRESENT THE JEWISH CAUSE AT PEACE DELIBERATIONS AFTER THE WAR.

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"LET US NOT ENTRUST THE DESTINY OF JEWS IN OR OUT OF THE HOLY LAND TO TIMID APPEASERS WHO LACK THE WISDOM, COURAGE AND LOYALTY TO PRESS FOR JUSTICE TO THE JEW," HE SAID.

ALTHOUGH EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE IN THE VISION, STATESMANSHIP AND GOODWILL OF ALLIED LEADERS TOWARD THE JEWISH PEOPLE, THE RABBI SAID THE BATTLE OF JUSTICE TO THE JEW WAS NOWHERE COMPLETELY OVER AND WON, AND THAT RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE WOULD NOT VANISH IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR. #

LONDON, OCT 7-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A SPECIAL RUSSIAN ORDER OF THE DAY AS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO ARMY GENERAL YEREMENKO AND TROOPS OF THE KALININ FRONT.

TROOPS OF THE KALININ FRONT TODAY, OCT. 7, AFTER TWO DAYS OF FIERCE FIGHTING SMASHED HEAVILY-FORTIFIED ENEMY DEFENSES AND CAPTURED THE TOWN OF NEVEL, LARGE STRONGPOINT AND OPERATIONALLY IMPORTANT

GERMAN CENTER OF COMMUNICATION IN THE NORTHWEST DIRECTION.

TWELVE SALVOES FROM 124 GUNS WILL CELEBRATE THE VICTORY AT 2230 (10:30 P.M.) MOSCOW TIME.

TWELVE DIVISIONS, REGIMENTS AND TANK BRIGADES PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES AND ARE TO TAKE THE NAME OF NEVEL.

SIGNED, SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF, MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION, STALIN.

(END)

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ADD BRIT-HOME FLEET (LEAD) XX VESSEL

THREE AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY ACK-ACK.

SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE ATTACK WAS COMPLETED, THE CARRIER'S FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN TWO "SHADOW" PLANES--ONE JUNKERS-88 AND ONE HEINKEL-115--WHICH ATTEMPTED TO FOLLOW THE FORCE ESCORTING THE CARRIER. THE PLANES WERE DESTROYED BEFORE THEY COULD EVEN APPROACH CLOSE TO THE NAVAL FORCE.

SHIPPING IN THE BODOE HARBOR WAS AMONG THE TARGETS HIT, BUT THE BODOE AIRDROME AND MILITARY POST WERE NOT ATTACKED. NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE SIGHTED WHILE THE ATTACK WAS IN PROGRESS.

SPECIFICALLY, THE AMERICAN PLANES MADE ONE BOMB HIT ON EACH OF TWO MERCHANTMEN OF FROM 3,000 TO 5,000 TONS; ONE NEAR MISS ON A 2,000-TON ORE CARRIER WITH UNOBSERVED RESULTS; TWO HITS ON A 3,000-TON MERCHANT VESSEL WITH UNOBSERVED RESULTS; ONE HIT ON A 1,000-TON ORE SHIP WHICH WAS LEFT SMOKING; TWO HITS ON AN 8,000-TON TANKER WHICH LATER WAS SEEN HEADING TOWARD THE BEACH, DOWN BY THE STERN; THREE HITS ON THE STERN OF A 5,000TON CARGO SHIP WHICH WAS LEFT SMOKING; ONE HIT AND SEVERAL NEAR MISSES ON AN 8,000-TON MERCHANT SHIP WHICH WAS LEFT BURNING, AND ONE HIT ON A LOADED BARGE WHICH

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WAS BEACHED.

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IN ADDITION, ALL THE SHIPS WERE STRAFED BY THE RAIDING PLANES.

OF THE AMERICAN PLANES LOST, ONE CRASHED AT BODOE AND ANOTHER MADE A FORCED LANDING IN THE WATER WEST OF BODOE. ITS CREW MEMBERS WERE SEEN SWIMMING CLOSE TO A RUBBER BOAT AND PRESUMABLY WERE RESCUED AND TAKEN PRISONER. A TORPEDO BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN OFF ALSTEN. ONE MEMBER OF THE CREW WAS SEEN TO BAIL OUT.

THE FORCE ACCOMPANYING THE CARRIER INCLUDED BRITISH CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS AND AMERICAN UNITS. WHILE THE FORCE WAS RETURNING, ONE PLANE WHICH HAD BEEN CARRYING OUT A ROUTINE PATROL FLIGHT WENT OVER THE SIDE IN ATTEMPTING A LANDING ON THE FLIGHT DECK. THE PLANE WAS LOST, BUT THE PILOT WAS RESCUED BY A BRITISH DESTROYER.

SEVERAL OTHER PLANES WERE DAMAGED BY FLAK AND MADE BELLY LANDINGS WITH NO UNDUE HARM. AFTER THE PLANES HAD RETURNED, ADMIRAL FRASER SIGNALED, "PRELIMINARY REPORTS SHOW EIGHT TO TEN SHIPS, INCLUDING AN OILER OF FROM 8,000 TO 10,000 TONS HIT. REGRET THREE PLANES MISSING AND ONE PILOT WOUNDED."

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G1028AEW

ADD STOCKHOLM-HIMMLER ARR FRONTS

GOERING AND THE ARMY, ALWAYS HAVE BEEN REGARDED AS CLOSE AND THIS YEAR, AFTER A BITTER STRUGGLE WITH GOERING, HIMMLER BEGAN DEVELOPING A SEPARATE AIR FORCE, LARGELY MADE UP OF TRANSPORTS AND TRAINING PLANES, FOR HIS SS GUARDS.

(THE FACT THE RADIO STATION WAS NOT IDENTIFIED TENDS TO CAST DOUBT ON THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE REPORTED CHANGE IN COMMAND. SUCH A STORY MIGHT HAVE BEEN TRANSMITTED BY A CLANDESTINE, ANTI-NAZI STATION SIMPLY TO CONFUSE THE GERMANS.)

SN756PEW

30.24- 9/41

STOCKHOLM, OCT 7-(AP)-A DISPATCH FROM NAZI-OCCUPIED COPENHAGEN SAID TONIGHT EIGHT SABOTEURS, OVERPOWERING GUARDS, HAD HOISTED THE DANISH WAR FLAG AT COPENHAGEN'S ARMY AIR FORCE WORKSHOPS AND HANGAR AND THEN SET OFF FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE BOMBS WHICH CAUSED HEAVY DAMAGE.

PRESUMABLY THE PLANT HAD BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE GERMANS, ALTHOUGH THE DISPATCH FAILED TO SPECIFY.

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SN1136PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, OCT 7-(AP)-THE GERMANS CLUNG TENACIOUSLY TO THEIR STRONG DEFENSIVE POSITIONS ALONG THE ENTIRE RUSSIAN FRONT TODAY, WHILE GENERAL MUD AND HIS COMMANDERS, RAIN AND FLOOD, GAVE SERIOUS COMBAT TO THE RED ARMY.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED A MAJOR RUSSIAN ATTACK SOUTH OF VELIKIE LUKI, NORTHWEST OF SMOLENSK AND NORTH OF VITEBSK, AND ADDED THAT FIGHTING WAS STILL IN PROGRESS. IN THE TAMAN PENINSULA IN THE CAUCASUS AND IN THE REGION SOUTH OF ZAPOROZHE THE GERMANS SAID ONLY LOCAL FIGHTING TOOK PLACE.)

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT WAS THE MOST LACONIC IN MONTHS, SAYING ONLY, "NO IMPORTANT CHANGES OCCURRED AT THE FRONT."

EVERYTHING IN MOSCOW, HOWEVER, LEADS TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE RED ARMY WILL NOT BE BOGGED DOWN THUS VERY LONG.

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THE WEEKLY MOSCOW NEWS TYPIFIED THE FEELING HERE:

"IF THE GERMANS THINK THIS SEASON WILL GIVE THEM AN OPPORTUNITY TO REST UP AFTER THE TENSION OF THE SUMMER AND CONCENTRATE THEIR ATTENTION ON OTHER THEATERS, THEY ARE GRAVELY MISTAKEN. THE HITLERITE COMMAND WILL HAVE TO RECONCILE ITSELF TO HAVING ITS MAIN FORCES TIED UP ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT."

THE NEWSPAPER'S MILITARY REVIEWER, COL.NIKOLAI AKIMOV, DECLARED THAT THE WEAKNESS OF THE OPERATIONAL POSITION OF THE GERMAN TROOPS MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE NAZI COMMAND TO REMOVE ANY OF ITS FORCES FROM THE EASTERN FRONT. ON THE CONTRARY, THE GERMANS ARE STILL OBLIGED TO USE UP RESERVES TO COMBAT THE RED ARMY.

EDITORIALLY, THE MOSCOW NEWS TURNED ITS EYES TO THE WEST:

"THE ADVANCE ON THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS MUST BE CONTINUED AND MAINLY IN THE WEST. IN THIS WAY, IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO CARRYON THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST HITLERITE GERMANY AND TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH PACE THAT HAS BEEN SET BY THE RED ARMY.

"THE COMING PERIOD MUST BE FILLED WITH INTENSIVE FIGHTING, NOT ONLY ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT BUT ON ALL EXISTING AND POTENTIAL FRONTS BECAUSE FREEDOM-LOVING NATIONS ARE FACED WITH THE TASK OF PUTTING A SWIFT END TO THE HATRED OF HITLERITE TYRANNY."

G926AEW

Coo 'Tsn't, Cos 'Tis!

Coo, Cos or Kos? That question has had mapmakers in a mild dither since Oct. 3d when British troops invaded that Dodecanese island.

Yesterday the National Geographic Society settled the question once and for all.

It is Cos.

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bern, oct. 7-(ap)-the zurich newspaper weltwoche suggested today that one of the principal reasons for the german retreat in russia and italy was a shortage of essential material--from bullets to airplanes.

the shortage was revealed in "hundreds of small and large items," weltwoche said. it declared that german infantry, artillery and even aviation have been given orders to use munitions sparingly. OCT 8 1943

munitions sent to the front were reported mostly ersatz and a shortage of rubber tires was reported as a result of the destruction of the artificial rubber works at leverkusen by allied air attack.

german airmen shot down at salerno, the newspaper said, revealed they belonged to the berlin airplane pool. they were suddenly ordered to naples to fill holes in the air defense but were quickly recalled to berlin when changed weather conditions made large attacks on the capital possible, it reported. OCT 8 1943

several series of tiger tanks were said to have been scrapped because of faulty construction and there were additional difficulties in filling the ranks of decimated divisions. highly skilled mechanics urgently needed in the factories were reported drafted, given three weeks army training and sent to the front.

ow bruttos 2200 series. ro 825p

MADRID, OCT 7-(AP)-NEWS THAT PREMIER ANTONIO SALAZAR OF PORTUGAL RECEIVED THE JAPANESE MINISTER TO LISBON IN A PROLONGED CONFERENCE YESTERDAY LET TO REPORTS TODAY THAT THE PORTUGUESE WERE FAR FROM SATISFIED WITH JAPANESE TREATMENT OF THEIR PACIFIC COLONY OF TIMOR.

IN VIEW OF RECENT MANEUVERS BY PORTUGUESE ARMED FORCES-- STRENGTHENED BY THE RECENT ACQUISITION OF NEW WAR MATERIAL--IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THAT PORTUGAL MIGHT TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN DEMANDING THE RESTITUTION OF PORTUGUESE TIMOR TO PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION, AND THE EVACUATION OF ALL JAPANESE FORCES FROM THE PORTUGUESE SIDE OF THE ISLAND.

PAYMENT OF DAMAGES MAY ALSO BE REQUESTED.

Z1212AEW

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MADRID, OCT 7-(AP)-A FRENCH DOMESTIC SITUATION GROWING RAPIDLY WORSE, WITH BREAD BLACKER THAN EVER, LESS MEAT THAN BEFORE OR NO MEAT AT ALL, SOARING PRICES AND INCREASING ATTACKS BY "STRANGE

MARAUDERS IN THE MOUNTAINS" WAS PICTURED TODAY BY PARIS CORRESPONDENTS.

BORDER REPORTS SAID THAT INCREASED FRENCH UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY HAD FORCED THE VICHY GOVERNMENT TO RUSH REINFORCEMENTS TO SAINT-FLOUR IN THE UPPER AUVERGNE MOUNTAINS WHERE A PREVIOUS EXPEDITION SENT AGAINST FRENCH GUERRILLAS WAS DEFEATED WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(A BERLIN BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON SAID THAT 18 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 78 WERE INJURED YESTERDAY WHEN THE PARIS-MARSEILLE EXPRESS CRASHED INTO THE LYON-DIJON EXPRESS WHICH HAD BEEN DERAILED BY SABOTEURS. THE COLLISION OCCURRED BETWEEN LYON AND DIJON, THE BROADCAST SAID.)

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OTHER REPORTS SAID THE FRENCH MOUNTAIN GUERRILLAS HAD RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION PARACHUTED FROM AN ALLIED PLANE LAST WEEKEND.

ONE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE PARISIANS VIEW CONDITIONS CALMLY, AND WHEN MAURICE CHEVALIER, FORMER MOVIE STAR, SINGS ON THE PARIS RADIO "CA SENT BON, LA FRANCE," (FRANCE SMELLS GOOD) THE PARISIANS REPLY IRONICALLY:

"TU PARLES, MAURICE." (YOU SAID A MOUTHFUL, MAURICE.)

G120PEW

COMMAND.

ADD SOMEWHERE IN ITALY XX COMMAND

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE ITALIAN SITUATION ARE CLEARING SLOWLY. THE TEMPORARY REGIME IS WORKING IN COLLABORATION WITH THE ALLIES.

THE DESIRE OF KING VITTORIO EMMANUELE AND BADOGLIO TO WIDEN THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT AND INCLUDE OTHER NON-FASCIST ITALIAN ELEMENTS WILL BE FACILITATED WHEN THE GOVERNMENT EVENTUALLY RETURNS TO ROME. AT PRESENT, IT FUNCTIONS IN SOUTHERN ITALY, ITS EXACT LOCATION STILL BEING A MILITARY SECRET.

G126PEW

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30.24 9143

BY LOUIS V.HUNTER

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

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DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE CANADIANS IN ITALY, OCT 6-(DELAYED)--THE TIMELY ADVENT OF AN 8TH ARMY TANK FORCE AND FRESH TROOPS PERMITTED HARD-PRESSED ALLIED UNITS TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR HOLD ON THIS ADRIATIC COAST TOWN ON THE EASTERN END OF THE ITALIAN FRONT TODAY AND ADVANCE A FEW MILES BEYOND INTO THE ROLLING, TREE-DOTTED FLATLANDS. (ALTHOUGH THIS DISPATCH DID NOT IDENTIFY THE TOWN IN QUESTION, THE CORRESPONDENT PRESUMABLY WAS RETURNING TO TERMOLI.)

A FIERCE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK WHICH BROUGHT THE NAZI TROOPS RIGHT INTO THE STREETS OF THE DESERTED TOWN THIS MORNING WAS TURNED BACK AFTER SOME BITTER FIGHTING WITH THE AID OF BIG TANKS WHICH PLOWED ACROSS FIELDS UNDER AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE, FOLLOWED BY THE FOOT-SLUGGING, CARRIER-BORNE INFANTRY.

THE SITUATION IN THE TOWN, TAKEN FOUR DAYS AGO, WAS DESCRIBED AS CRITICAL. IT WAS TOUCH AND GO SEVERAL TIMES IN THE LAST COUPLE OF DAYS DURING WHICH THE GERMANS SHELLED AND BOMBED THE TOWN.

THE SHELLING AND BOMBING CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE MORNING BUT THERE WAS A LETUP IN THE AFTERNOON WHEN PATROLLING ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES SHOT DOWN ONE OF THE RAIDING FOCKE WULFE FIGHTER-BOMBERS INTO THE SEA. IT WAS THE FOURTH ENEMY PLANE DESTROYED OVER THE TOWN IN THREE DAYS.

AT ONE TIME DURING THE NIGHT THE GERMANS WERE WITHIN 100 YARDS OF A HEADQUARTERS BUT THEY WITHDREW. LATER THEY SENT OVER

11 TANKS, BELIEVED TIGER MARK IV'S. BRITISH 17-POUNDERS DROVE THEM BACK AND KNOCKED OUT ONE.

MK138AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 7-(AP)-ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, ALLIED NAVAL COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, SENT A MESSAGE OF THANKS TO REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD L.CONOLLY OF THE U.S. NAVY ON HIS DEPATURE FROM THIS THEATER, WHERE HE COMMANDED LANDING CRAFT OPERATIONS.

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CUNNINGHAM'S MESSAGE SAID:

"YOU WILL BE MISSED OUT HERE BY YOUR MANY FRIENDS IN THE ROYAL NAVY WHO WILL ALWAYS REMEMBER YOUR DETERMINATION, COURAGE AND MANNER IN WHICH YOU CARRIED THROUGH TO SUCCESS ANYTHING YOU UNDERTOOK. GOOD LUCK."

--DASH--

CONNOLLY'S HOME IS WAUKEGAN, ILL. THE NAVY IN WASHINGTON DECLINED COMMENT ON HIS NEW ASSIGNMENT.

RQ528PEW

ADD CAIRO (HEINZ ERLING) XX POLICY

(JOSIP BROZ, GENERALLY KNOWN AS DRUG TITO, IS LEADER OF THE PARTISAN GUERRILLA FORCES IN YUGOSLAVIA AND HAS CHARGED THAT HIS FOLLOWERS, RATHER THAN MIHAILOVIC'S ARMY, WERE DOING MOST OF THE FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS.)

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THE YOUNG KING, WHO MOVED HIS EXILED GOVERNMENT HERE FROM LONDON A WEEK AGO, TOLD HIS COUNTRYMEN, LONG-TORN BY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CROATS, SERBS AND SLOVENS AND BETWEEN RELIGIOUS GROUPS, THAT THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WAS ACTING ONLY UNTIL THE PEOPLE COULD EXPRESS THEIR OWN VIEWS.

SN11PEW

ADD ANKARA XXX SHORES

BODRUM OBSERVERS REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT BRITISH TROOPS ON COO WERE LANDED IN THREE DAYS OF INTENSIVE AIR OPERATIONS, DURING WHICH FLIGHTS OF 30 TO 40 U.S. AIR TRANSPORTS WERE REPEATEDLY SIGHTED FROM THE TURKISH COAST. ONE OF THESE CRASHED ON TURKISH SOIL.

G609AEW

ISTANBUL, OCT 7-(AP)-THE GREEK CHURCH METROPOLITAN IRENEOS OF SAMOS WAS REVEALED AS THE FIGHTING LEADER OF THE LIBERATED GREEK ISLAND OF SAMOS, COPIES OF A PROCLAMATION WHICH REACHED HERE TODAY SHOWED.

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THE PROCLAMATION, ADDRESSED TO THE POPULATION, DECLARED HE WOULD LEAD RESISTANCE TO ANY GERMAN ATTEMPT TO REGAIN THE ISLAND, WHICH LIES OFF THE TURKISH COAST NORTH OF THE DODECANESE.

IT WAS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED THAT ABOUT 5,000 ITALIAN TROOPS IN SAMOS HAD DECIDED TO FIGHT BESIDE THE GREEKS. IN ADDITION, THERE WAS A BRITISH UNIT OF UNDETERMINED SIZE ON THE ISLAND.

DURING THE LAST FOUR DAYS TWO GERMAN ARMORED AND MOTORIZED UNITS HAVE ENTERED ATHENS, REPORTS REACHING HERE SAID. THE NEW UNITS, BELIEVED TO BE LARGE, ARE MOVING THROUGH ATHENS IN THE DIRECTION OF THE SOUTHERN GREEK COASTS PREVIOUSLY HELD BY THE ITALIANS.

SN1122PEW

CHUNGKING, OCT 7-(AP)-CHINESE FORCES, COUNTERATTACKING AGAINST A NEW JAPANESE OFFENSIVE ON THE EAST CHINA FRONT, HAVE SENT THE INVADERS REELING BACK FROM A NUMBER OF NEWLY-CAPTURED POINTS, FRONT LINE DISPATCHES SAID TODAY.

THE CHINESE WERE REPORTED CLOSING IN ON SUANCHENG AND KWANGTEH, 60 AND 90 MILES RESPECTIVELY FROM THE FORMER CAPITAL OF NANKING.

JAPANESE FORCES INTENT UPON DISPERSING NEW CHINESE CONCENTRATIONS

AND PLUNDERING THE COUNTRYSIDE RICH WITH AUTUMN HARVEST AND OVERRUN THOSE TWO TOWNS BEFORE THE DRIVE WAS CHECKED.

A JAPANESE COLUMN IN THE KWANGTEH SECTOR, THE DISPATCHES SAID, WAS FALLING BACK IN DISORDERLY RETREAT. CHINESE FORCES WERE REPORTED TO BE PUSHING BACK RAPIDLY TOWARD SIAOFENG, 35 MILES NORTHWEST OF HANGCHOW AND ANOTHER JAPANESE FORCE OCCUPYING A VILLAGE NEAR SUANCHENG WAS REPORTED ENCIRCLED AND BEING POUNDED MERCILESSLY BY THE CHINESE.

A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID LATER THAT SUANCHENG, KWANGTEH AND SIAOFENG WERE UNDER DIRECT CHINESE ATTACK, AND PRESS REPORTS SAID ALL THREE TOWNS HAD BEEN BURNED AND PILLAGED BY THE JAPANESE IN AN EVIDENT PRELUDE TO WITHDRAWAL.

OCT 8 1943

AN ENEMY COLUMN WHICH HAD STRUCK NORTHWARD FROM THE RAILWAY TOWN OF TANGSHAN, IN NORTHERN KIANGSU PROVINCE, WAS THROWN BACK WITH 700 TO 800 DEAD AND THE LOSS OF MUCH WAR MATERIAL, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

OCT 9 1943

C44PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, FRIDAY, OCT.8-(AP)-OFFICERS AND MEN OF A FLYING FORTRESS WHO WERE CREDITED WITH FINDING A JAPANESE CONVOY AND LEADING NAVAL FORCES TO DESTROY IT WERE AWARDED THE SILVER STAR TODAY BY LIEUT.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THEY INCLUDED 1ST LIEUT.RAYMOND W.BALDWIN, JR., 1101 FIRST AVE., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.; GEORGE K.SHAKO, JR., 1411 SIXTH AVE., WATERVLIET, N.Y.; STAFF SGT.ARTHUR B.RITENOUR, 327 KING, STRASBURG, VA.

OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF A SECOND AWARD OF THE SILVER STAR WENT TO SGT.CALLET ATHEY, 56 TWENTIETH, EAST VANCOUVER, B.C., AND SGT.DAVID ECKHOLT, HUMPHREY, NEB.

OCT 9 1943

ON NOV.14, 1942 THE FORTRESS WAS ON ARMED RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS

30.24 - 9145

OCT 9 1943

BETWEEN BOUGAINVILLE AND NEW GEORGIA IN THE SOLOMONS IN SEARCH FOR A JAPANESE CONVOY REPORTED IN THE AREA.

"FLYING AT LOW LEVEL," THE CITATIONS SAID, "THEY SIGHTED THE CONVOY CONSISTING OF TRANSPORTS AND WARSHIPS. VITAL INFORMATION WAS RADIOED BACK TO BASE AND BOMBS WERE DROPPED WHICH SCORED SEVERAL DAMAGING NEAR MISSES ON THE ENEMY VESSELS. THEIR INFORMATION AIDED THE UNITED STATES NAVY IN THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE CONVOY."

KENNEY ALSO AWARDED SILVER STARS TO SEVEN OFFICERS AND MEN NOW REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

THEY INCLUDED 1ST LIEUT.PHILIP L.BED, 403 WEST HILLSDALE, LANSING, MICH.; PVT.ROGER H.FEIND, RT.2, TOMAHAWAK, WIS.; PVT.PAUL H.PAULSON, OTISCO, MINN- [redacted]

FR834PCW

OCT 9 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,-(AP)-TWENTY AMERICAN PURSUIT PILOTS, ONE OF WHOM COMPLETED 100 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS WHILE THE REMAINDER WERE CREDITED WITH AT LEAST 50, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF AN ADDITIONAL AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL.

LIEUT.GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, MADE THE AWARDS FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED."

"THESE OPERATIONS," THE CITATIONS CONTINUED, "INCLUDED ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, INTERCEPTION AND ATTACK MISSIONS,

AND PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS. IN THE COURSE OF THESE OPERATIONS, STAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS WERE MADE FROM DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDES, DESTROYING AND DAMAGING ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT. THROUGHOUT THESE FLIGHTS OUTSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY WERE DEMONSTRATED."

AMONG THOSE CITED WAS CAPT.PHILIP H.RASMUSSEN, 73 WESTCHESTER RD., BOSTON,MASS.

S942AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, OCT.7-(AP)-POSTHUMOUS PRESENTATIONS OF THE LEGION OF MERIT AWARD, WHICH IS FOR NON-COMBATANT SERVICE WAS MADE TODAY TO MASTER SGT.JACOB WEBB, OF NASHVILLE, ARK., TIRELESS AND EFFICIENT AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE WORKER FROM JAN.1 TO JULY 8, 1943, IN NEW GUINEA.

P934AEW NH

OCT 8 1943

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, OCT.7-(AP)-THOSE CAPS THE NEW YORK YANKEES AND ST.LOUIS CARDINALS ARE WEARING IN THE WORLD SERIES MAY BE TRADED FOR JAPANESE ZERO PLANES -- AND QUICKLY. AT LEAST, THE CAPS OF THE WINNING TEAM MAY BE.

SUCH BASEBALL CAPS ARE POPULAR HEADGEAR IN THE TROPICS BECAUSE THEY KEEP THE SUN OUT OF THE FLIERS' EYES. BUT THEY ARE SCARCE DOWN HERE.

TODAY, MAJOR GREGORY BOYINGTON, A SOUTH PACIFIC ACE WITH 15 PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, SAID HIS MARINE FIGHTER SQUADRON HAS AN OFFER TO MAKE. IT IS WILLING TO SHOOT DOWN A JAPANESE ZERO IN TRADE FOR EACH CAP OF THE WINNING TEAM.

OCT 8 1943

MAJOR BOYINGTON, OF OKANOGAN AND TACOMA, WASH., SAID HIS SQUADRON WAS WILLING TO PUT UP 13 ENEMY PLANES WHICH HIS MEN HAVE SHOT DOWN DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS AS COLLATERAL IN THE DEAL.

MAJOR BOYINGTON SHOT DOWN SIX JAPANESE BOMBERS LAST YEARS AS A MEMBER OF CHINA'S FAMED FLYING TIGERS. LAST SEPT. 16, IN A 10-MINUTE ENGAGEMENT OVER BOUGAINVILLE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS HE BAGGED FIVE ZEROS. SINCE THEN HE HAS SHOT DOWN FOUR MORE. THOSE 15 DO NOT TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE PLANES HE HAS DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

THE MARINE FLIERS SAID THEY FELT THE CAPS WHICH HAVE ADORNED THE VICTORIOUS TEAM IN THE WORLD SERIES SHOULD HELP BRING THEM LUCK. IN RETURN, THEY PROMISE TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC AERIAL SERIES.

DM355APW NH

OCT 8 1943

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHARE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIBERATORS CONCENTRATED 39 TONS OF BOMBS YESTERDAY ON SUPPLY DUMPS AND INSTALLATIONS ON A COASTAL STRETCH OF NEW GUINEA NEAR MADANG WHERE AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY THREATENS TO OUTFLANK JAP POSITIONS.

(A COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCING THIS RAID REPORTED THE AUSTRALIANS HAVE OCCUPIED THE VILLAGE OF DUMPU 50 MILES SOUTH OF MADANG.)

THERE WAS NO INTECEPTION AS THE BOMBERS STRUCK FROM MEDIUM ALTITUDE BUT THERE WAS CONSIDERABLY HEAVIER FLAK THAN WHEN THIS PARTICULAR GROUP OF PILOTS LAST BOMBED THIS TERRAIN A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO.

SECOND LT.FRANK WHITE OF BELLBROOK,OHIO, WAS IN A GOOD

30.24-9147

POSITION TO JUDGE. HIS PLANE WAS THE ONLY ONE HIT BY THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. ONE HIT PUT A HOLE IN THE EXHAUST. OTHER PIECES OF ACK-ACK STRUCK THE BOMB BAY AND WING.

"WHAT I FIGURE," SAID BLOND, RED-FACED LT.JOHN L.GIBBS, OF QUITT,MISS., "IS THAT FAIR OVER THERE CALLED UP THE JAPS THE NIGHT BEFORE, TOLD THEM WE WERE COMING AND WHAT ALTITUDE WE'D BE FLYING SO THEY COULD CUT THE FUSES PROPERLY." OCT 8 1943

FAIR (LT.ALBERT L.FAIR,JR., OF TYRONZA,ARK.) DIDN'T BOTHER TO DENY THE CHARGE BUT MERELY GRINNED AS HE SPRAWLED ON A BED. HIS BOMBARDIER, SECOND LT.ALFRED RETSKY, 61 RIDGEWOOD AVE., NEWARK,N.J., SCORED HITS ON SUPPLY DUMPS JUST INLAND FROM THE JETTY AT ERIMA PLANTATION ON THE COAST BELOW BOGADJIM.

THE CONVERSATION AWAKENED LT.RICHARD BENNETT, 12 HIGHLAND AVE., LYNBROOK,N.Y. HE RUBBED HIS EYES, OPENED A CAN OF TOMATO JUICE WITH HIS JUNGLE KNIFE, AND TOLD HOW HIS BOMBARDIER, SECOND LT.MELVIN M.MILLER, OF LEHIGH,KAS., HAD HELPED SMASH TWO LARGE WAREHOUSES JUST SOUTH OF BOGADJIM.

SECOND LT.RALPH W.MILLER, 1413 PRIMROSE STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WHO WAS IN THE SAME ELEMENT WITH FAIR, SAID HIS PLANE HADN'T BEEN HIT BY FLAK BUT THE JAPANESE CAME CLOSE.

"THE FIRST TIME WE WENT OVER THE PLANTATION THEY WERE FIRING JUST A BIT TOO LOW AND BEHIND US, THE NEXT TIME A BIT TOO HIGH AND BEHIND US," HE SAID. OCT 8 1943

"ON THE FIRST RUN, THE BELLY GUNNER, SGT.LOWELL R.GARNER, OF TRENTON, FLA., SAT THERE LOOKING DOWN. THEN CAME UP FORWARD AND TOLD ME: 'GOSH, LIEUTENANT, I SAW THAT STUFF STACKING UNDER US--SURE GLAD IT MISSED.'"

BENNETT'S ELEMENT WHICH SMASHED THE WAREHOUSES INCLUDED AMONG THE PILOTS SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM R.BRYAN, OF OAKES, N.D.

THE FAIR-MILLER ELEMENT SET OFF SIX EXPLOSIONS AROUND THE PLANTATION.

WHITE'S ELEMENT BLASTED THE APPROACHES TO ONE OF MANY BRIDGES OVER THE GORI RIVER NEAR BOGADJIM.

IN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE, "ALL THE BOMBS FELL IN THE TARGET AREA."

FJ/FR313ACW OCT 8 1943

ARMY NAVY BOURNE xx YAMAMOTO

THE JAPANESE STATION ASSERTED THE COUNCIL WOULD DRAFT ALL JAPANESE NATIONALS WHO LIVED IN THE ISLANDS BEFORE THE INVASION, ASSIGNING THEM THE TASK OF "STREAMLINING N.E.I. INDUSTRY," ALTHOUGH MANY OF THESE 3,000 INDIVIDUALS NOW ARE SERVING AS OFFICERS IN THE NETHERLANDS IMPERIAL ARMY.

PROBABLY THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEM FACING THE NEW COUNCIL IS INCREASING JAVA'S COTTON PRODUCTION. THE TOKYO RADIO STATED THAT BEFORE THE INVASION JAVA'S MILLS PRODUCED ONLY SOME 20 TO 30 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION'S NEEDS, WITH THE REST IMPORTED.

SN1222AEW OCT 8 1943

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, OCT 7-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT DECLARED A STATE OF SIEGE TODAY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CALDAS AS A RESULT OF CLASHES GROWING OUT OF A TRANSPORTATION STRIKE IN WHICH AT LEAST FIVE PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED. THE STRIKE WAS DECREED ILLEGAL.

SN1216AEW

OTTAWA, OCT. 7-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT LISTED AS PRESUMED DEAD IN ACTION OVERSEAS SGT. ROBERT POTTER WILSON, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. D.H. WILSON, LIVES AT 19 PARKWAY ROAD, BRONXVILLE, N.Y.#

OTTAWA, OCT. 7-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS SGT. JACOB KENSKY, SON OF BENJAMIN KENSKY OF MONTVILLE, MASS. #

OTTAWA, OCT. 7-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT LISTED AS PRESUMED DEAD IN ACTION OVERSEAS FLYING OFFICER WILLIAM KADISON KOMAIKO, SON OF S.B. KOMAIKO OF 175 WEST JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO.#

NEW YORK, OCT 7-(AP)-TOKYO BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION QUOTED PREMIER H. EKI TOJO AS TELLING 240 NEWLY-APPOINTED JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS THAT THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE HAD "GAINED IN INTENSITY."

"AS THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR," SAID TOJO, "FROM THIS DAY ON YOUR RESPONSIBILITY IS TRULY ENORMOUS. SHOULD YOU TAKE EVEN ONE FALSE STEP, THE RESULT WILL BE HARMING NOT ONLY YOURSELF BUT BLEMISHING THE VIRTUE OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR."

OCT 8 1943

G604AEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 7-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID TODAY THAT THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER ARBETET OF MALMOE IN A RECENT ARTICLE HAD DISCLOSED THE EXISTENCE OF A FEMALE GESTAPO IN GERMANY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FRIDA BRUNNER, "FORMERLY ACTIVE IN THE LEAGUE OF GERMAN GIRLS, IN WHICH SHE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KNOWN AS 'FRAU HIMMLER'."

HEINRICH HIMMLER IS HEAD OF THE GERMAN GESTAPO.
THE OWI SAID THE ARBETET HAD DECLARED THAT THE WOMEN GESTAPO MEMBERS WERE BEING RECRUITED IN GERMANY ON THE BASIS OF RIGID PHYSICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSE OF "WATCHING OVER GERMAN WOMEN," ONE OF ITS JOBS BEING TO DETECT GRUMBLERS IN FOOD LINES.

OCT 8 1943

LN/OWI 25/1520

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AN ALLIED SUBMARINE, SLIPPING BOLDLY INTO THE WATERS OFF JAPAN'S WEST COAST, SANK A JAPANESE STEAMER TUESDAY IN AN ATTACK WHICH TOOK THE LIVES OF MORE THAN 500 PERSONS, TOKYO BROADCASTS DECLARED TODAY. THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE SUBMARINE WAS AMERICAN.

THE STEAMER, WHICH PLIED BETWEEN SHIMONOSEKI ON THE PRINCIPAL JAPANESE ISLAND OF HONSHU AND FUSAN, KOREA, WAS ON ITS REGULAR FERRY RUN, ACCORDING TO A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST QUOTING A RAILWAYS MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE DOMEI BROADCAST, AS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE STEAMER WAS THE KONRON MARU, WHILE A TOKYO BROADCAST OF THE RAILWAYS MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT, RECORDED AND TRANSLATED FROM THE JAPANESE BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, GAVE THE NAME AS HONDON MARU.

DESPITE STRENUOUS EFFORTS BY WARSHIPS AND NAVAL PLANES TO RESCUE THE PASSENGERS AND CREW, TOKYO SAID, ONLY 72 OF THE 616 PERSONS ABOARD HAD BEEN REPORTED SAVED UP TO THE TIME OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT

OCT 8 1943

AT 6:30 P.M. TOKYO TIME (5:30 A.M., EWT). ROUGH SEAS AND COMMUNICATIO TROUBLE WERE SAID TO HAVE HAMPERED THE RESCUE WORK.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE STEAMER WAS HIT BY A SINGLE TORPEDO AND SANK "AFTER SEVERAL SECONDS." IT DESCRIBED THE SITE OF THE ATTACK AS IN THE VICINITY OF OKI ISLAND, SOME 130 SQUARE MILES IN SIZE, WHICH LIES IN THE TSUSHIMA STRAIT BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA SEPARATING THE EAST CHINA SEA AND THE SEA O JAPAN.

IN REPORTING THE RECEIPT

OCT 8 1943

SEPARATING THE EAST CHINA SEA AND THE SEA OF JAPAN.

IN REPORTING THE RECEIPT OF THE TOKYO BROADCAST, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID THAT TO PENETRATE THOSE WATERS "AN ALLIED SUBMARINE WOULD HAVE TO DARE RISKS ALMOST, IF NOT AS GREAT, AS THOSE THAT CONFRONTED THE U.S. SUBMARINE THAT MADE ITS WAY INTO TOKYO HARBOR." #

U.S. Navy Sinks 3 Warships in Solomons; 5th Army Moves Up Along the Volturno; Americans Raid Bremen, Fell 142 Planes

OCT 9 1943

TWO OTHER SHIPS DAMAGED IN FIGHT IN SOLOMONS AREA

SCHEDULE

Enemy Attempt to Evacuate Kolombangara Garrison Is Frustrated.

U. S. LOSSES LIGHT

Cruiser, Two Destroyers Blasted by American Fleet Units.

LANDING BARGES FLEE

Enemy Craft Retire at High Speed as Escorts Are Destroyed.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Saturday, Oct. 9.—(AP) Units of the Japanese navy, coming out of hiding in a desperate bid for removal of troops fleeing the central Solomons, were decisively beaten, with one cruiser and two destroyers sunk and two others damaged, in a night battle Wednesday with American warships.

Taking advantage of a tropical half moon which lighted the scene northwest of Vella Lavella, the United States ships maneuvered into firing line and slammed their steel with such deadly accuracy that two other groups of Japanese warships and landing barges to the rear elected to turn tail and run.

U. S. Losses Moderate

American losses were "moderate," Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in a communique today disclosing the action.

Shell fire caused the enemy light cruiser and one destroyer to explode. A torpedo sent another destroyer down, adding to Japanese warship losses in the Solomons which now approximate 25 since the new Allied drive opened June 30 against New Georgia.

The enemy warships apparently were trying to rescue troops now pulling out of Kolombangara on the south side of the Vella gulf.

A spokesman said the force was intercepted on the way down to Kolombangara.

The warship force consisted of three elements. One was the spearhead group which was severely mauled. The secondary units probably were destroyers and the rearguard section probably landing barges for evacution of the troops.

Jap Ships Flee

The last two groups fled as sheets of flame from the American warships ripped into the calm night.

General MacArthur's spokesman offered no comment on the size of Admiral William F. Halsey's force.

The Japanese have lost approximately 25 cruisers and destroyers in the Solomons since the Pacific offensive opened June 30.

Japanese evacuation of Kolombangara, necessitated by the presence of American forces on Vella Lavella to the north and New Georgia to the south, at first was attempted by barges. Allied planes sank many of these.

Some managed to reach Choiseul island. At South Pacific headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey, a spokesman pointed out this week that the Japanese would be forced to risk some warships in getting their men of Choiseul on the retreat to Bougainville and off Kolombangara's north shore or else abandon them to their doom.

"The enemy was frustrated in an apparent attempt to evacuate remnants of his defeated ground forces," the communique said.

Intercepted at Night

"Our naval units at night intercepted and engaged an enemy force consisting of one light cruiser and four destroyers.

"The cruiser and one destroyer exploded and sank as a result of our gunfire, one destroyer was sunk by torpedo action and the remaining two destroyers were damaged and fled. Two other groups of ships to the rear reversed their course and retired at high speed. Our losses were moderate."

On New Guinea, advance patrols of Australians moving along the Ramu valley have reached a point within 25 air miles of Bogadjim, the defense outpost for the Japanese coastal base of Madang. That would place the patrols 45 miles south of their objective, Madang, the next enemy base up the New Guinea coast from recently captured Finschhafen.

FIFTH REACHES VOLTURNO RIVER

30.24 - 9149

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Battling in heavy rain and mud, Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army has forged ahead and reached the Volturno River, the German defense line north of Naples, on a sixteen-mile front from Capua to the sea, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Captured in the advance were Capua, on the south side of the river, where there is an important crossing, and Castel Volturno at the river mouth, ninety-seven air-line miles from Rome.

Capua, the main town on the Mazzoni plain on which the first phase of Gen. Clark's battle for Rome is being waged, is seventeen miles north of Naples and 106 straight-line miles southeast of the Italian capital. It was taken in a ten-mile advance along the Via Casalina, one of the two main roads from Naples to Rome. The other is the Appian Way, nearer the coast.

The Appian Way crosses the river at Cancello, which is on the north bank and a little over five miles from the coast. The Via Casilina crosses at Capua, where there has been a bridge since ancient times. It was considered certain, however, that the Germans had demolished these bridges before withdrawing.

[The German communique said Allied attacks in the Volturno and Termoli areas had been repulsed and frustrated.]

The Allied line now runs from the mouth of the Volturno to Capua, southeast to Madaloni, northeast to Benevento where it crosses the Calore to Montecalvo, thence northeastward to the Adriatic north of Termoli.

On the right, where the British Eighth Army was fighting another battle on the approaches to the side door to the Italian capital, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces beat back more fierce German counter-attacks, took the offensive and occupied an important high area above Termoli along the Adriatic.

Nazis Use Big Tanks.

The Germans threw tanks, including sixty-ton Tigers, and infantry into their stabs at Montgomery's flanking force which

ON 16-MILE LINE

KENNEDY

Clark's Forces Seize Point From Which Appian Way Leads to Rome.

REPRESENTS A TEN-MILE GAIN

Montgomery's Men Beat Off Nazi Counter-blows and Improve Positions on Adriatic.

OCT 9 1943

held an area approximately 130 miles east and slightly north of Rome and threatened Pescara, the coastal terminus of a broad highway across the Appenines to the capital city on the banks of the Tiber.

[Disclosing that Canadians are in action with the Eighth Army in this sector, a front-line dispatch to the Canadian Press said the Dominion soldiers had mounted solid positions dominating a strategic valley in the face of steady fire from German artillery and mortar batteries. The fire was the heaviest the Canadians had encountered since starting their northward push on October 1.]

Nazis Identified.

Germans battling the Eighth Army in the Thermoli area included the famous Sixteenth armored division which bore the brunt of the fighting at Salerno and then was pulled out to fight on the east side of the peninsula, and the First German Parachute Division.

The Sixteenth Armored Division, which was wiped out at Stalingrad and then reconstituted, now includes many Alsatians, Czechs, Poles, Slovaks and Slovenes, it was said at Allied headquarters.

Other German divisions along the front have been identified as the Hermann Goering, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth armored divisions, and the Fifteenth Armored Grenadiers.

The communique said that the Fifth Army, in addition to capturing Capua, has made steady progress in repairing communications demolished by the withdrawing Germans and by Allied air attack.

In advancing to the Volturno, Gen. Clark's troops occupied all the towns south of the river, including Villa Literno, Marcianise, Casal Di Principe and Trentola.

The Germans in withdrawing over the river left many determined nests of resistance behind them, but these were wiped out in the relentless drive of Americans, supported by British armor.

Bad weather curtailed Allied bomber activities against German-held portions of Italy yesterday, but American and British fighter bombers managed to fly through clouds to shoot up roads behind the enemy lines. Eleven vehicles were destroyed and a Mark VI tank and a number of vehicles were damaged.

R. A. F. Spitfires patrolled the Termoli area where the enemy appeared to have concentrated his air strength. Supporting the Eighth Army in beating back the German counter-attacks, the Spitfires shot down four Messerschmitt 109's yesterday and destroyed a Ju-88 bomber during the night, it was announced. Against these five victims Allied losses totaled four.

Meanwhile official tabulations showed American Flying Fortresses shot down thirteen enemy fighters during the raid on Mestre, near Venice, day before yesterday. The victims were approximately half of the total of the German fighter force which tried to beat off the raid.

FIFTH ARMY DRIVES TO VOLTURNO RIVER AS NAZI LINE FALLS

NORGAARD

Weakened German Defense Collapses Suddenly Under Allied Pressure.

OCT 9 1943

BRITISH ADVANCE

Gen. Montgomery's Troops Capture Termoli, Near Adriatic Coast.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 8.—(AP) Advancing 10 miles through rain and mud, the American Fifth army has captured the important communications and air center of Capua, less than 100 airline miles from Rome, and has reached the swollen Volturno river to face the Germans on a 16-mile front from Capua to the sea, headquarters announced today.

Nazi defense lines south of the Volturno, weakened by the withdrawal of the famous 16th armored division to oppose the British Eighth army on the Adriatic end of the front, collapsed suddenly yesterday and the American and British troops of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark surged through to the south banks of the stream.

Nazi Pockets Wiped Out

Capua, Castel Volturno at the river's mouth, and all the towns between them and Naples fell before the Allied punch, which wiped out strong German pockets of resistance left behind on the south bank. There appeared scant likelihood that the river itself could long hold up the Allied advance or that the Nazis had been able to convert the north bank into a fortified line capable of halting the victorious Allied troops.

Inland from Capua the Germans at last report still held a dwindling foothold below the Volturno, but they were being rapidly cleaned out and any enemy forces remaining in that sector appeared doomed to annihilation.

There was no immediate information whether the Fifth army was able to capture any bridges over the Volturno before they could be dynamited by the fleeing enemy. Among the small towns taken in yesterday's sweep were Villa Literno, Marcianise, Casal di Principe and Trentola.

Capua, ancient Roman city that was famous for its training school for gladiators, stands at the original eastern terminus of the Appian way to Rome. Two modern highways now connect it with the Italian capital, one following the old Appian route along the coast to Terracina and the other swinging inland. It is 110 miles from Rome by rail.

Nazi Tanks Repulsed

Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's British and Canadians on the Adriatic repelled more fierce counter-attacks by German tanks, including 60-ton Tigers, took the offensive and occupied an important high area above Termoli, a headquarters announcement said.

Six German divisions were reported engaged in resisting the Allies along the twisting 110-mile front across the Italian waist. Nazi divisions so far identified in the fierce fighting were the famous 16th armored division, which was wiped out at Stalingrad and later reconstituted; the Hermann Goering, 26th and 29th armored divisions, the 15th armored grenadiers and a parachute division.

In throwing the cream of their armored divisions against Gen. Montgomery's forces the Nazis were making a desperate effort to stem this "side door" threat to Rome. The British Eighth army, aided by seaborne landings and supported by the fire of destroyers, has reached a point approximately 130 miles east and slightly north of the capital.

The battle line now runs from the mouth of the Volturno to Capua, southeast to Maddaloni, northeast to Benevento where it crosses the Calore river to Montecalvo, and from there northeastward to the Adriatic just north of Termoli.

(A Canadian Press dispatch reported that Canadian troops with the Eighth army under Gen. Montgomery had mounted positions dominating a strategic valley in the Termoli area on the Adriatic coast. It described the fire from German artillery and mortar batteries as the heaviest the Canadians had encountered since they began their northward push a week ago.)

Germans Forced Back

In the mountainous central area of the front Allied forces were reported pushing the Germans steadily back. An Allied communique said the Fifth army had made steady progress in repairing communications destroyed by the withdrawing Nazis and by Allied air attack.

Bad weather curtailed the American and British bomber offensive against German-held positions yesterday, but fighter-bombers managed to fly through the clouds to strafe roads behind the enemy lines, destroying 11 vehicles and damaging others. Among their targets was a big Tiger tank.

R.A.F. Spitfires patrolling the Termoli area, where the enemy appeared to have concentrated his meager air strength to support counter-attacks against the British and Canadians, shot down four Messerschmitt-109s during the day and destroyed a Junkers-88 bomber last night. Four Allied craft were lost.

American long-range Lightning fighters made their first raids into Greece, Oct. 5, destroying a number of parked planes at Araxos on the Peloponnesus peninsula, an official report disclosed.

A checkup showed that American Flying Fortresses which battered the rail junction of Mestre near Venice on Wednesday shot down 13 German fighters, approximately half the enemy force that tried to beat off the raid.

STUKA PLANT HIT IN HEAVY ATTACK COSTING 33 PLANES

STURDEVANT

Vegesack U-Boat Yards Also Smashed by American Bombers.

FIERCE SKY DUELS RAGE

Thunderbolts Escort Great Force of Raiders on Daylight Trip.

OCT 9 1943

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 8—(AP) One hundred and forty-two enemy fighters were shot out of the sky yesterday as one of the largest American heavy bomber forces ever to penetrate Germany pounded the big Nazi Stuka divebomber plant at Bremen and smashed at Vegesack a few miles to the northwest.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators destroyed 130 of the fighters while P-47 Thunderbolts, which escorted the bombers half-way to the targets, ripped the other 12 out of the sky. For the heavy bombers it was the second largest tally of enemy planes destroyed on a single raid, 307 having been knocked down in the Regensburg and Scheinfurt assaults on Aug. 17.

Thirty Bombers Lost

Thirty American bombers and three fighters were reported missing, A U. S. Army communique said.

The powerful American daylight blow followed strong R.A.F. attacks on Stuttgart, Friedrichshafen and Munich Thursday night, R.A.F. stations falling silent in Germany and on the continent last night indicated that the R.A.F. was continuing the mounting round-the-clock offensive. An air alert in Bern suggested that the British were striking at southwestern Germany.

Nazis Use New Weapons

The American heavy bombers beat off attacks by twin-engined German fighters, some of whom fire both rocket and newtype "dumbbell" bombs, and thundered through flak, which one experienced pilot described as heavier than anything ever seen on the previous St. Nazaire raids combined.

The "dumbbell" bombs are double-headed missiles with a slender piece connecting the heads, pilots said.

The center of Bremen, which with Emden has been handling a large percentage of German shipping since Hamburg was blasted, was severely battered by the attack.

The communique said submarine installations were the objectives at Vegesack.

The Germans themselves attested to the weight of the American attack on Bremen when the Nazi news agency DNB quickly reported "particularly heavy destruction" in the center of Bremen with casualties to the population as a result of the "terror raid."

Air Attacks Continue

As the U. S. Flying Fortresses streaked to their home bases in the late afternoon, a great force of medium bombers escorted by many squadrons of fighters swept across the Straits of Dover towards the continent to continue the great Allied bomb barrage on Adolf Hitler's European Fortress.

Shortly after dark London had a brief alert—it's third in a row—but the all clear signal sounded without gunfire or bomb explosions having been heard in downtown London. At the same time the Berlin and other continental radio stations went off the air, indicating the approach of Allied planes.

While the Fortresses were blasting Bremen, lighter Allied fighters in offensive operations over the continent were reported to have shot down ten enemy aircraft.

Two Allied planes were lost, but the pilot of one was reported to be safe.

During the afternoon the Brest airfield was attacked by R.A.F. Bostons escorted by Allied and Dominion Spitfires, it was announced late tonight, and an R.C.A.F. communique reported that Canadian Spitfires destroyed a three-engined flying boat off the Netherlands coast.

Stuttgart Blasted

While Londoners were taking a comparatively weak assault by Nazi planes Thursday night, R.A.F. planes delivered a major blow on the big motor and electrical plants at Stuttgart and the Germans acknowledged extensive damage to the city. It was the 15th raid of the war on Stuttgart.

German propagandists made much of the attack on London but the British said only 15 of 60 raiders reached the city and dropped only 30 tons of bombs. The British denied earlier reports that it was the heaviest raid of the year on the capital saying that on three occasions the Nazis have launched stronger assaults this year. Some casualties and property damage were reported.

In a secondary slash Thursday night R.A.F. heavy bombers raided Friedrichshafen, which was last bombed June 21 in a shuttle raid from England to North Africa.

Light Mosquito bombers poured new destruction during the night on Munich, birthplace of the Nazi party and bottleneck of vital rail transportation lines to the Brenner Pass. Twice before this month R.A.F. and U. S. heavy bombers have raided the city.

Other Mosquito planes ranged into northwestern Germany to attack additional targets during the night the Air Ministry announced, and later the Berlin radio said targets in the Helgoland area had been hit suggesting that possibly the Mosquitoes struck at Wilhelmshafen and Bremerhaven.

Stuttgart, Friedrichshafen and Munich Hit by R. A. F. ---Nazis Attack London.

STURDEVANT

London, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—American Flying Fortresses struck by daylight today at Bremen, Germany's North Sea U-boat and shipbuilding center, after a night of heavy attacks on southern Germany by powerful R. A. F. bomber fleets which blasted Stuttgart, Friedrichshafen and Munich.

P-47 Thunderbolt's supported the four-engine Fortresses in their assault on Germany's second largest port, climaxing the newest forceful burst of Allied air activity.

While the British raiders were sweeping over southern Germany in strength last night, a much weaker force of German bombers struck at London and southeast England with the sharpest retaliatory blow in many months.

Today's attack was the 105th on Bremen, which last was hit by heavy bombers of the United States Eighth Air Force on June 13.

Home of many great shipbuilding and industrial works, Bremen—along with Emden—has been forced to strain its facilities since the Allied obliteration of Hamburg.

Heavy cloud formations prevented full observation of the re-

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sults of the R. A. F. operations, an Air Ministry communique said, but the German radio announced that extensive damage was inflicted on Stuttgart, where the junction of eight main line railways rivals its industries in importance as bombing targets.

Besides blasting the three important German cities, British planes laid mines in enemy waters, and the Air Ministry said that seven aircraft were missing from the night's extensive operations.

The Air Ministry said that the Germans were able to push through to London only fifteen of sixty raiders which crossed the English coast before midnight and dropped slightly more than thirty-three tons of bombs on the capital city.

Alert Lasts Two Hours.

The London alert lasted approximately two hours and was one of the longest since May, 1942. The raiders came over in two waves—exceedingly small by comparison with the great Allied armadas which have been blasting steadily at the Reich for many months.

British officials described the attack as a propaganda raid, obviously intended to take the German people's minds off their troubles.

Bombs fell in several London districts, causing damage and some casualties and at the height of the fierce barrage whose bright orange flashes dotted the searchlight-streaked sky, fire-watchers on rooftops were forced to take shelter from the falling splinters.

The last great raid on London occurred on May 10, 1941, when 450 tons of bombs were unloosed and nearly 1,500 persons were killed. There have been three other occasions in 1943 when the Germans launched heavier attacks than the one last night.

DNB, German news agency, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said that Norwich, important north of England city, was also a target of Nazi bombers during the night.

Last night's big raid on Stuttgart's big motor and electrical plants was the thirteenth of the war.

Friedrichshafen, attacked by a lighter force of Lancasters, is the site of Germany's largest radio location plant. The city, which lies on the shores of Lake Constance across from Switzerland, was last bombed by the R. A. F. during a shuttle raid to Africa on June 21.

Munich Is Bottleneck.

Munich, bottleneck of rail transport to the Brenner Pass and birthplace of the Nazi party, suffered new destruction in a visit from light Mosquito bombers. It had been bombed by British and American heavy bombers twice before during October.

Other Mosquitos ranged into northwestern Germany to attack additional war targets during the night, the announcement said.

Later, the Berlin radio said that British bombers had attacked localities on the Bay of Helgoland, suggesting the possibility that the targets of the Mosquitos ranging into northwest Germany might have been Wilhelmshafen or Bremerhaven.

A Swiss communique said that foreign planes had violated Swiss neutrality during the night and that material damage resulted to that neutral country from German anti-aircraft shells.

While the German attack on London was a comparatively minor affair, it was, nevertheless, much stronger than anything the Germans had thrown against the British in many months.

The first wave of planes, which passed over London between 8:15 and 9:30 P. M., consisted of but six planes, the statement declared. Nine more came over between 9:45 and 11 P. M.

American soldiers and civilians recently arrived in London stood on street corners to watch their first raid in force. Britons and others who have been through previous aerial attacks headed for shelters.

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RUSSIANS EXPAND RIVER CROSSINGS LONG

Red Troops Fan Out from Three Dnieper Bridgeheads.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9. — (AP) Russia's "battle of the bridgeheads" rose toward a climax today as Soviet spearheads battered back German counter-attacks and fanned out in the three pockets built on the west bank of the Dnieper river, Moscow announced. Over 2,800 Germans fell in the struggles which "assumed a very fierce character."

Reinforced German units, battling frantically to stem the Soviet menace to Kiev and the entire eastern defense line, hurled tanks, planes and men against the Soviet lines.

24 Tanks Destroyed

The Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said the Russians repulsed the German thrusts and disabled or burned 24 tanks and eight self-propelled guns. Soviet airmen covering vulnerable Russian communication lines brought down 32 German planes in air combats.

Moscow dispatches suggested that the Germans finally were turning to make an all-out stand for the Dnieper as they abandoned their retreat and "elastic defense."

The Germans admitted "marked accentuation" of Russian attempts to widen their cross-river footholds north and south of Kiev and near Kremenchug and reported Soviet attempts to establish new ones.

Major battles also raged in the north where 3,400 Germans were declared to have fallen before the Soviet drives aimed at Vitebsk and the Latvian border. In the extreme south the last suicide rear-guard of Germans was falling as the Red army cleaned up the final German foothold in the Caucasus.

Nazis Try to Hold Vitebsk

The Germans fought viciously before Vitebsk, falling back to defense posts organized in expectation of retreat. But Moscow said the Russians routed them out and in one large populated place annihilated the entire German garrison after day-long fighting. Prisoners and war material were captured and over 400 German dead lay on the battlefield.

Spreading west and south from captured Nevel, 70 miles from the Latvian border and 60 miles north of Vitebsk, the Russians killed over 3,600 Germans and took 600 prisoners in two days.

"The enemy tries in every possible way to stem the advance of our troops but suffers failures," the communique said.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, German radio commentator, called the Nevel attack "a major operation" and said the Germans "are continuing to throw fresh reserves into this fighting sector which has become the focal point of the battle."

In the south the Germans were taking to barges in the retreat back across the Kerch strait from the Caucasus to the Crimea. Five more barges, loaded with German infantry were sunk and 16 of the planes protecting them brought down, the bulletin said, and six of the strongpoints protecting the retreat fell to the Russians as their defenders died or surrendered.

The Caucasus bridgehead cleanup was led by Gen. Ivan Petrov who had a personal interest in seeing the drive carry across the strait. It was Gen. Petrov who led the defense of Sevastopol, Crimean naval base, before it fell a little more than a year ago.

It would not be the first crossing of the strait by the Russians who executed a similar maneuver in the winter of 1941. The Crimea also was menaced from the top by Russian crossings of the Dnieper.

Germans Admit Retreat

The Germans sounded their own death knell for the Caucasus position in Capt. Sertorius' statement that "German detaching movements are about to be completed."

"They were carried out in the last few weeks with such success that the hard-pressing enemy was time and again repulsed x x x and not a single German gun or machine gun fell into enemy hands intact," he said.

The fight for the Dnieper bridgeheads outweighed the battles in other areas of the long Soviet front in the strategic gains which would come with victory. Not only would Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, be outflanked, but the Germans probably would be forced back from Leningrad to the Crimea, abandoning still more important territory.

A Moscow broadcast said the fighting on the west bank "does not slacken in intensity day or night" and a BBC broadcast said the Russians had pushed tanks across the river and sent them into action.

Moscow dispatches indicated that the Germans might have abandoned their tactics of retreating behind a rearguard action.

In one area the Germans made as many as 14 counter-attacks daily and used up to 80 tanks and large forces of infantry against single Russian spearheads, the Moscow newspaper Izvestia said.

Defense Zone Cracked

The Germans were reported to have planned a defense zone 30 miles deep along the Dnieper but the sudden, speedy Russian attack caught them before they were ready. Pravda said German divisions were brought from the central and other fronts to defend the Dnieper while elite guards were stationed behind them with orders to fire on any retreating troops.

Additional details on the night crossing by boats, barges and rafts with the aid of guerrillas who led the Red army through secret paths in the marshes were revealed by Moscow dispatches.

A Red army mechanized unit, several companies strong, made the first crossing in a single night south of Pereyaslav, then held the ground until reinforcements arrived.

Red Star, army newspaper, said cooperation with guerrillas was the most important factor in establishing the crossing at a point where swamps on the east bank and high ground on the west made it seemingly impossible.

The guerrillas went into action as soon as the first Soviet columns approached the river. They attacked the last German holding forces from the rear on the east bank and led the Russians through the swamps to cut off the Germans. The guerrillas simultaneously capture all the boats with which the Germans planned to retreat to the west bank and produced additional craft from hiding places.

Then they reported favorable conditions on the west bank and an immediate crossing was planned. Led through the swamp paths known only to long-time residents of the area, the Soviet soldiers climbed aboard the boats in the dark and crossed the swift, mile-wide stream, completing the operation before dawn. Anti-tank and field guns were shipped across later under a protective barrage from the east bank.

There was no Moscow explanation of when the crossing occurred, but the dispatches, coupled with previous German reports, indicated the crossings were made without Russian announcement almost as soon as the Red army reached the river last week.

In the crossing south of Kremenchug, *Investia* said, infantrymen floated across with the aid of logs and empty cans without waiting for bridges to be built. They were under constant fire from Germans intrenched in a village on the high west bank.

Reds Expand Dnieper River Bridgeheads, Chiefly in Center of Line.

NAZI POSITIONS IN DANGER

CLASSIFY

Capture of Nevel Held Important in Stalin's Drive to Reach Border of Latvia.

Moscow, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The Red Army, pressing its new surprise autumn offensive all the way from White Russia to the Black Sea, was reported today expanding its three bridgeheads west of the Dieper River, particularly the one below Kiev which threatened to cave in Germany's entire eastern front.

Front line dispatches to the army newspaper Red Star said the major crossing of the Dnieper south of Pereyaslav, fifty miles below the Ukrainian capital city of Kiev, which may prove to be one of the decisive operations of the war, caught the enemy by surprise and was carried out in four hours under cover of darkness.

[The renewed offensive spread out its three bridgeheads across the Dnieper, advanced in the north from Nevel and toward Vitebsk and continued to mop up the last German troops in the Caucasus, Moscow announced in a broadcast picked up at London tonight. The communique reported over 150 inhabited localities captured in the Vitebsk drive where advances of up to seven miles were made, while in the newly opened northern drive that took Nevel yesterday, more than sixty more towns and hamlets were captured today, the Russians declared.]

Bridgeheads Are Secure.

Russian forces which formed the wedge in the Germans' vaunted Dnieper line were reported already to have organized at basic points, consolidated ground and enlarged the bridgehead for further crossings.

Dozens of populated places already have been captured on the west bank of the Dnieper at the central crossing and at the two others north of Kiev near the confluence of the Pripet and Dnieper rivers and southeast of Kremenchug between that captured city and Dnepropetrovsk, the dispatches said.

The announcement of the crossings was taken here to mean that the Red Army positions beyond the Dnieper now are secure and that the battle is under way for the complete liquidation of the Germans' main defense line and the occupation of Kiev. The suburbs of Kiev on the east bank of the river and a city-island in the Dnieper were captured previously.

Bug River Next Defense.

The Germans' next natural line was the River Bug, roughly 150 miles to the southwest, but a withdrawal there would undermine the entire northern half of the front and if the Dnieper could not serve as an obstacle to the Red Army in autumn, the Bug would present even less difficulties for crossing in winter.

On the northern end of the front, the Red Army slashed at two sides of the Germans' Leningrad salient.

In a head-on collision at the tip of the salient, troops of the Volkhov front smashed through Kirishi, sixty-five miles southeast of Leningrad. On the deep flank of the salient, troops of the Kalinin front pushed through Nevel, 270 miles southwest of Leningrad.

Between these two sectors, forces of the Red Army's northwest front stood ready in the Lake Ilmen region to capitalize on a break-through toward the nearby Baltic region

The drive through the Nevel defenses simultaneously threatened to outflank the German position at Vitebsk, highly fortified bastion in the heart of the German front.

Reds Surge Ahead.

London, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Surging ahead along a 2,000-mile-long front from Leningrad to the Caucasus, the Red Army has breached the vital German Dnieper River defense wall on three strategic sectors above and below Kiev, blasted two wide corridors through the Nazi-held approaches to the Baltic and cleared the enemy from his last toe-hold in the Taman Peninsula.

Fierce counter-attacks were crushed in sanguinary fighting, the bulletin said, and today the Soviet spearheads were plunging forward to drive the ever-widening wedges deeper into the western Ukraine.

"Our troops are extending the bridgeheads step by step," the war bulletin declared. "Fierce counter-attacks . . . are being repulsed with heavy losses."

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ITALIAN WARSHIPS ASSIST YUGOSLAVS

Fleet in Action, Shells Nazis Along Dalmatian Coast.

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LONDON, Oct. 8—(AP) Italian warships are shelling German-occupied towns on the Dalmatian coast in support of Yugoslav patriots, the Bari radio said tonight in a broadcast heard by the London Daily Express.

This was the first report of any action by Italian naval units since Italy capitulated, although King Vittorio Emanuele said in a speech last Saturday that Italian warships were once again sailing on "the seas of the fatherland" under their own colors.

The Algiers radio said the Yugoslavs themselves were using small warships put at their disposal by the Italians.

Nazis Storm Islands

German attempts to storm the Adriatic islands of Zari and Hvar were revealed in a Cairo announcement today along with a Free Yugoslav radio statement that American and British officers had conferred with Yugoslav guerrilla leaders at Partisan headquarters.

This renewed Adriatic activity and Allied participation, along with a fresh Allied victory in the Aegean resulting from a German attempt to wrest control of the Dodecanese island of Simi from the British, fitted into a picture of a coordinated Allied attack on the Balkans rather than isolated actions.

Yugoslav reports of the German attacks on Zari and Hvar, the former off the Dalmatian coast and the latter south of Split, said they were beaten off by Yugoslav partisans.

London viewed the presence of American and British officers at Yugoslav conferences as an indication of how highly the Allies regard Partisan activities that have resulted in half a dozen successes on the mainland.

Rail Towns Captured

The Yugoslav night communique said Patriot forces had captured the towns of Livno, Kupres, Varasdinske-Toplice on the railway line from Zagreb to Varasdin, and Ludbreg, on the railway from Varasdin to the Hungarian border.

In the capture of Tusla on Oct. 1, the war bulletin said, the Patriots took 2,167 prisoners, killed 500 Germans, wounded 400 and took large supplies of war material.

London, however, was inclined to doubt earlier reports that Allied-trained Czech troops had been landed in Yugoslavia, and a Yugoslav spokesman said he doubted such a landing would be taken by Gen. Draja Mihailovic as a signal to open up with his 120,000 guerrillas. The brunt of the guerrilla fighting thus far has been credited to the forces of Josepi Broz, the "Tito" of the Partisan bands.

A Swiss radio report said all Slovene railroads linking Austria and Italy had been cut and that rail lines from Trieste had been destroyed.

By holding Livno and Kupres the Partisan forces have cut off Germans forces in Split from their bases at Banja Luka and Sarajevo.

The Yugoslavs in Husla, perched on the last range of hills above the plain formed by the juncture of the Drin and Sava rivers, command the approach to Belgrade.

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U. S. Officers With Partisans.

London, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The Free Yugoslav radio announced today the presence of American and British officers at Partisan headquarters a short time after enemy reports had indicated that a small Allied force had entered the Balkans.

The Free Yugoslav broadcast gave no details as to the number of Allied officers at hand, but confirmed a previous report from Cairo that several had gone to the headquarters of both Gen. Draja Mihailovic and Drug Tito. The information gave significance to a statement issued last night by King Peter, who told his people that "the day of deliverance is not far off."

A dispatch to Stockholm from Nazi-controlled Budapest last night said that a Czecho-Slovakian brigade equipped and trained by the British in the Middle East had landed in Yugoslavia to co-operate with the Partisan forces. If this report is true, the brigade constitutes the first Allied force in the Balkans since Greece fell in April, 1941. The Czechs were said to have gone ashore on the coast of Montenegro either at Budva or Ulcinj under the leadership of a Brigadier Rizicka, a former lieutenant-colonel in the Czech Army.

King Seeks to End Split.

Taking official notice for the first time of the differences between Gen. Mihailovic and his Chetniks and Tito and his Partisan followers, King Peter, in his message broadcast from Cairo, declared:

"I am sure the majority of my people have been deeply concerned and saddened by the insufficient harmony among Yugoslavs both in that country and abroad in their efforts to defeat the enemy and restore Yugoslavia.

"We are all one family, and we know our disagreements have roots deep in history, and we know equally well that family quarrels always happen to be most acute ones."

The King said he had no doubt that the goal of "a strong, united and stable Yugoslavia" could be achieved. He said that the present Government was acting only until the people could express their own views. Meanwhile, he urged all to obey Gen. Mihailovic "and other national leaders of your resistance to the enemy and refrain from internal struggles."

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NAZI MINE KILLS MANY IN NAPLES

Tons of Hidden Explosive Blast Post Office.

London, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Explosion of a cleverly hidden, delayed-action mine killing scores, and perhaps hundreds, in conquered Naples emphasized anew today the caution with which Allied forces must move through former enemy territory.

The Germans long have been masters in planting explosives to impede the progress of a pursuing army, but the havoc reported wrought by yesterday's blast surpassed any act of destruction the Nazis have previously achieved in absentia.

A dispatch from Noel Monks, representing the combined British press, said that the mine, hidden in the basement of the Naples post office, contained several hundred tons of high explosives.

Mr. Monks's dispatch said scores of Italian citizens, including many women and children, were blown to bits as the whole pavement in the Via Armondo Diaz was flung into the air.

Hundreds of Neapolitans were visiting the post office, only public building left intact by the Germans when they left a week ago, and were endeavoring to communicate with relatives living in districts occupied by the Allies.

Virtually every one on the ground floor was killed, Mr. Monks said. Persons in the street a block away and others in adjoining buildings also died. Some soldiers were among the dead.

"I visited the scene within a few minutes of the explosion and counted the torn bodies of fifteen children. A woman walking around the corner of the Via Roma, 150 yards from the post office, had her head blown off," he said.

British and American Red Cross services on the scene worked at high pressure for several hours to help clear the dead from the debris and give aid to the wounded.

NAZIS CALLED READY TO OUST VICHY REGIME

Rising Sabotage Said To Entail Necessity For Drastic Action

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 8—The Germans are preparing to take over the whole Government of France, wiping out any pretense of Vichy home rule, both Axis and Allied reports indicated tonight, as the Nazis strove to meet mounting resistance with wholesale arrests throughout the country.

Robert de Beauplan, Nazi mouthpiece on the Paris radio, admitted a wave of sabotage in France and asserted the Germans would take over if French authorities are unable to cope with "terrorism."

A few hours later the Algiers radio said the Nazis already had laid plans to seize the government and that they would be put into effect "any day now."

Dissatisfied With Laval

For weeks it has been reported in neutral capitals that the Nazis were far from satisfied with Pierre Laval, and there have even been reports that Laval himself was trying to drop his role of Quisling.

The Moscow radio, quoting a Tass dispatch from Geneva, said tonight the Germans had appointed Gestapo agents as Laval's bodyguard and that he was regarded as a "Gestapo prisoner." The broadcast was recorded by the Soviet monitor in London.

The French station in Algiers, quoting a foreign diplomat who had just arrived in North Africa from Vichy, said a "network of de Gaullist officials have been discovered in the Ministry of Interior, the Foreign Ministry and in the French Ministry of Information in France."

Resistance Rising

"A wave of arrests is sweeping through the whole country," this announcer said. "The movement of resistance among the French people is gaining in dimensions every day."

The Zurich correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*, quoting a foreign diplomat who had arrived in Switzerland from France, said Tuesday the Germans were making "mass arrests" in the Vichy Government preparatory to taking over the administration. He said the diplomat told him the arrests were being made mainly in the Ministries of Information, Foreign Affairs and Interior and that the Nazis were exercising the sharpest control over communications with Vichy.

De Beauplan tried to frighten the French into letting up in their sabotage of German machinery with threats that severe German measures would be taken.

"What goes beyond the imagination," de Beauplan said, "is that peaceful and decent Frenchmen should be filled with glee at every report of a new act of sabotage."

HITLER SAYS VICTORY HANGS NOW ON MORALE

Warns Germany That War Will Be Lost if People Give Up Hope.

TALKS AT NAZI PEP MEETING

Swedes Hear Separate Peace Move Failed When Reds Insisted on Custody of Fuehrer.

London, Oct.8 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler told Nazi leaders gathered at his headquarters yesterday that the German people must not be permitted to lose morale, for if they did the war would be lost.

In a patent attempt to whip up the flagging spirits on the home front, he was quoted by the Berlin radio today as saying:

"Weapons alone will not tilt the scales unless human will backs them.

"The party has never allowed itself to be discouraged by setbacks. Its power of action, hard resoluteness and extreme readiness to help provides the German people again today with moral backing and support, particularly in the difficult hours of air attacks.

"If the German people preserve this morale which they have shown on the battlefields and at home, the war can never be lost but must and will bring a great German victory."

Hitler promised the assembled leaders to "deal blows everywhere and never falter until our aim is reached."

Himmler Speaks.

Indicating the importance Hitler placed on the pep meeting, the Reichleiters and Gauleiters were addressed by such party and military leaders as Dr. Albert Speer, Minister of Munitions; Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front; Field Marshal-Gen. Erhard Milch, State Secretary for Aviation; Admiral Karl Doenitz, Supreme Commander of the German Navy, and Chief Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo.

"Defeatism is non-existent among the German people," Himmler boasted, despite Hitler's obvious concern. "Isolated cases of this kind will be eradicated without mercy."

Dr. Speer said that mass production must be increased and warned that "only the severest measures will see Germany through to final victory."

Dr. Ley called for as many emergency billets as possible for air raid victims without regard to the shortage of building material.

HITLER TRIES TO REINFORCE NAZI MORALE

W. W. HERCHER

Tells People If Spirit Is Maintained That War Will Be Won

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 8—Adolf Hitler, attempting to bolster morale on the German home front, assembled Nazi party chiefs and military and home-front leaders at his headquarters yesterday and told them the German people must not be discouraged by reverses, the Berlin radio disclosed officially tonight.

"The (Nazi) party's struggle for power set an example for today's struggle of destiny by the German people," Hitler said. "The party never allowed itself to be discouraged by setbacks."

"Arms alone mean nothing," he said, "if not backed up by the will of men."

The Nazi party's "firm determination and utmost preparedness to help" are inspiring the people today, Hitler was quoted as saying, "especially under the hard conditions of the air war."

Urges Good Spirits

"The Fuehrer then continued," said Berlin's official broadcast, "that if the German people keep up this spirit, which has stood the test on the battlefields as well as at home, the war can never be lost and must and will bring a great German victory."

Hitler was quoted directly as having concluded his address in this way:

"Take along with you in your hearts the unshakable belief that if our determination does not swerve,

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this war will end with a great German victory."

At another point in his address, in which he gave what Berlin described as "a comprehensive survey of the military situation," Hitler declared:

"We shall go on fighting and not get tired until our aim is reached."

Other Leaders Present

Any other remarks Hitler may have made were not mentioned. Berlin's account of the meeting was unusually brief, considering the importance of the subject and the rank of the leaders assembled.

These included Gestapo Chief and Home Minister Heinrich Himmler; Admiral of the Fleet and Commander of the German Navy Karl Doenitz; Minister for War Production Albert Speer, and Field Marshal General Erhard Milch, general inspector of the German air force.

Remarks Summarized

The other leaders also addressed the meeting. As the Berlin radio summarized their remarks Himmler reminded that "the war morale of the German nation after four years of war is excellent, and there exists no defeatism in Germany"; Speer announced "new drastic measures to increase mass production"; Field Marshal Milch said new German bomber and fighter formations had been built; and Admiral Doenitz said his U-boats were equipped with new weapons.

The meeting at Hitler's headquarters was held through Wednesday and Thursday, said a Berlin announcement late tonight, with Hitler appearing only Thursday. The chief of the Nazi party chancellery, Martin Bormann, presided.

"With new weapons and new devices, German U-boats will engage the enemy in all the seas," he asserted, adding that in the long run this type of warfare may be of decisive significance.

Referring to new technical devices with which the German undersea fleet recently was reported outfitted for the revival of the battle of the Atlantic, the Nazi naval chief declared that German science will remain on the enemy's heels.

German Battleship Luetzow Badly Damaged

London, Oct. 8 (AP)—The German pocket battleship Luetzow, formerly the Deutschland, was so badly damaged by sabotage that it had to crawl from port to port down the Norwegian coast when it returned to Danzig for repairs late last month, underground reports from inside Germany said today.

This was regarded here as partial confirmation of previous reports in London that the Luetzow was crippled by her discontented crew.

Suicide Cheats Nazis Of Revenge

London, Oct. 8 (AP)—A Dutch patriot killed two of the highest Dutch Nazi officials within five days, but cheated German occupation authorities of vengeance by committing suicide after his arrest, the Netherlands news agency, Aneta, said today.

The victim was charged by the Germans with the killings of Lieut. Gen. Hendrik A. Seyffardt, head of the Dutch Nazi legion, which fights for the Germans on the Russian front, and Dr. H. Reydon, Nazi secretary general of the Department of Culture and Public Enlightenment.

Seyffardt, 70, the only collaborationist among Holland's generals, was shot and killed in The Hague February 5. Dr. Reydon died August 24 of gunshot wounds received February 10.

Aneta said the suicide report and the fact that Seyffardt and Reydon were killed by the same man were revealed in an account of the trial of nineteen Dutchmen, mostly students, whose execution by the Germans was reported earlier this week.

DANE REACHES BRITAIN WITH WAR INVENTION

LONDON, Oct. 8.—(AP) Dr. Niels H. D. Bohr, refugee Danish scientist and Nobel prize winner for atomic research, reached London from Sweden today bearing what a Dane in Stockholm said were plans for a new invention involving atomic explosions.

The plans were described as of the greatest importance to the Allied war effort.

Dr. Bohr, who arrived in London by airplane, escaped the Nazi persecution of Jews in Denmark by hiding in a fishing boat, arriving in Sweden Sept. 28, according to the best information.

SFORZA IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 8 — (AP) Count Carlo Sforza, a leader of Italian anti-Fascist forces and a former Italian foreign minister, arrived here today by plane from New York where he has been living for a number of years.

Asked if the count was going to join the government of Premier Pietro Badoglio the count's secretary replied: "Oh no. He is going merely as a private citizen."

The count's secretary said Sforza would remain here several days visiting with friends before leaving for Italy.

GREEK DESTROYER SUNK

LONDON, Oct. 8—(AP) The Greek government announced tonight the loss of the Royal Hellenic destroyer Queen Olga. No details were given.

English Catholics Pray

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Archbishop Richard Downey, of Liverpool, in a statement today on behalf of the English and Welsh Roman Catholic hierarchy, asked his countrymen to join in prayers for Pope Pius XII, declaring the Pontiff was "virtually a prisoner in the hands of the Germans" and was "without freedom of access to his spiritual children throughout the world."

London Council Stresses Empire's Need of Adequate Merchant Marine.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—(AP) British ship owners said today they were willing to cooperate with the United States so that the post-war world would have efficient and economic shipping services, but they wanted to make clear that "however important the possession of an adequate merchant marine may be to the United States to Britain it is a vital necessity."

In a formal statement issued through the General Council of British Shipping they said ship owners who had met Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery of the U. S. Maritime commission in London "were not 'shocked' by his 'bluntness' then, nor are they surprised now" by his assertion that the United States had become a maritime nation and intended to remain so with or without cooperation with the British.

Needs Strong Merchant Marine

The British council said:

"Having expressed the view that this country must not be afraid to say to its Allies that strong British mercantile marine is just as necessary to this country as its navy, army and air force, British ship owners are not likely themselves to be afraid when an Ally says virtually the same thing. This country's policy is to cooperate with America in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter so that the world may have at its disposal efficient and economic shipping services."

Referring to Admiral Vickery's statement that Britain had been concentrating on large and fast ships which would engage in commercial competition after the war, while America had been putting more emphasis on strictly emergency vessels such as Liberty ships, the council said:

"The facts are that the United States and British governments agreed that America was to be the predominant builder of cargo ships and Britain was to concentrate mainly on naval craft.

"The need for a large number of merchant ships at the height of the submarine menace meant that the emphasis had to be placed on quantity, not quality. It is only comparatively recently that both Britain and America have been able to turn to production of faster ships."

SHIP OWNERS GIVE BRITAIN'S PLEDGE OF COOPERATION

Floating Super Market Serves British Fleet

LONDON (AP)—The Royal Fleet auxiliary Reliant is a sort of floating super-market for the British Mediterranean fleet.

In her hold are some 15,000 items of naval stores ranging from pins to anchors, and she is at once grocer, butcher, haberdasher, stationer, plumber, electrician and hardware shop.

There is enough meat in the Reliant's refrigerators to feed 25,000 men for a month. Her distilling plant can turn out 150 tons of drinking water daily.

Serving under Capt. C. H. Noel are Britons, Lascars, Ceylonese, Swahilis, Maltese, Goanese and Palestinians.

The super-market has done all right so far in this war. It has yet to suffer bomb, mine or torpedo damage.

REPORT SESSIONS ON POST-WAR BANK

London, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The London Financial News said today that Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, has laid before a secret session of the Senate Banking and Foreign Relations committees plans for the establishment of a $10,000,000,000 Bank for Reconstruction and Development of the United and Associated Nations.

The paper said members of the committee were bound to secrecy and did not disclose how the details reached London.

2 Colonels In England Raised To Brigadiers

London, Oct. 8 (AP)—Col. Ralph Pulsifer, of San Francisco, Cal., and Col. Edward C. Betts, of Washington, D. C., adjutant general and judge advocate, respectively, for the United States Army in the European theater of operations, have been promoted to the rank of brigadier general, United States headquarters here announced today.

Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of United States troops in the European theater, pinned the silver stars on the two officers.

S. K. Hornbeck, U. S. Official, Reaches London

London, Oct. 8 (AP)—Stanley K. Hornbeck, United States State Department expert of Far Eastern affairs, arrived in London today to confer with Ashley Clarke, his counterpart in the British Foreign Office.

Hornbeck's visit repays a trip to Washington by Clarke and they plan to continue discussions to keep American and British policies in harmony.

KNOX BRAVED GALE TO VISIT U. S. SHIPS

Call on Task Force With the British Home Fleet Proved a 'Bouncing Experience'

By JOHN E. LEE

For the Combined American Press,

Distributed by The Associated Press

AT A NORTHERN BRITISH NAVAL BASE, Oct. 8—Braving a sixty-mile gale and writhing seas, United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of American Naval Forces in the European Theatre, recently visited American naval task forces attached to Britain's Home Fleet. They found the men and ships eager for action and in fighting trim.

Foul weather that damaged the official party's small craft considerably curtailed the original program and forced cancellation of scheduled exercises at sea. Nevertheless, Mr. Knox and Admiral Stark obviously were delighted at the fighting spirit and smart appearance of the crews and ships.

Mr. Knox and Admiral Stark visited this task force on Sept. 20 and 21, but release of the news was withheld for security reasons until today. Among the ships visited was an American aircraft carrier.

Included in the official party were Capt. L. S. Perry, Colonel Knox's naval aide; Capt. L. P. Lovette, United States Navy Director of Public Relations; Lieut. J. G. Williams of Chicago, Ill., Admiral Stark's flag lieutenant; and Chief Warrant Officer H. L. Ashenfelter of Plainfield, N. J., Admiral Stark's chief ship's clerk.

On Bouncing, Leaping Drifter

Shortly after arriving at this home fleet anchorage, the visitors were greeted by Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser, Commander in Chief of the British Home Fleet.

Despite the weather, a destroyer embarked the commanding officer of the task force and sped to pick up the official party.

Mr. Knox, Admiral Stark and their companions quickly came aboard by means of a bouncing, leaping drifter.

Instead of going directly to the British flagship Duke of York, as planned, the party remained aboard the destroyer for a time waiting for the wind to abate.

Admiral Fraser, after two attempts by his sleek, powerful $40,000 barge, succeeded in boarding the destroyer for a brief call. During his first attempt, a fire extinguisher broke loose from the cabin of the fantastically pitching barge and covered the Commander in Chief and his flag secretary with foam. They returned to the flagship and changed uniforms, later succeeding in reaching the destroyer when the wind abated slightly.

Later in the afternoon, after Admiral Fraser returned to his flagship, Mr. Knox, Captain Perry and Captain Lovette went aboard the Duke of York, where they were received with full honors. Mr. Knox, bracing himself against the wind, inspected a Royal Marine guard of honor on the quarter-deck, muttering: "I can't keep my bloody hat on."

Shortly after, a motor launch pulled alongside the destroyer and took Admiral Stark and the task force commanding officer to a United States aircraft carrier.

Dinner Aboard Flagship

In the evening Admiral Fraser gave a formal dinner aboard the Duke of York, with Mr. Knox and Admiral Stark as personal guests of honor. Other guests included Vice Admirals Sir Lionel Wells and Sir Henry Moore and the commanding officers of the ships in the task force.

Early next morning inspection of other American warships began. Mr. Knox, suffering from a sore throat that made it almost impossible for him to speak, visited the carrier.

Greeted by Admiral Stark, the commanding officer and their staffs, Mr. Knox was accorded full honors and the ship's band paraded before him. After meeting the officers, the Navy Secretary inspected the lined-up crew on the hangar deck.

Just before Mr. Knox left the ship, the captain explained that the Secretary's sore throat prevented him from addressing the men. But Mr. Knox managed two sentences into the microphone:

"I'm sorry to come here all shot up like this, but I'm awfully happy to be aboard. Wish you all kinds of luck."

THREATENS NEW BLOWS BY U-BOATS

London, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Admiral Karl Doenitz, supreme commander of the German Navy, declared in a Berlin broadcast today that submarines still are Germany's greatest threat to the Allies and promised a new naval war greater than anything witnessed so far.

"It is my firm and fanatical intention to carry on the war against the enemy's tonnage to the highest level of perfection and with all means at our disposal," he said in a war summary broadcast by the German news agency DNB.

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GIFTS FOR LIBERATED

BIRMINGHAM, England, — (AP) Boys and girls in woodworking shops throughout Britain, now are making "surprise" boxes, which will be packed with foodstuffs, comforts, chocolates and cigarets for distribution to the conquered people of Europe when they are freed of the Nazis.

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FALSE ALARM CLOCK

MARKET RASEN, England — (AP) Early one morning the town hall clock at the little Lincolnshire town began to strike the hour and kept on chiming. For a half hour the chimes rang out over the sleepy town. The town's home guard, and 2,000 citizens, thinking it was an invasion alarm, turned out. Finally somebody tied up the mechanism, the clock stopped striking and the townfolk went back to bed.

Peace Overtures Reported.

Stockholm, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—New reports of German peace overtures were circulated today and the Stockholm Social-Demokraten said it had learned that the efforts of some Nazis to discuss an armistice with Russia collapsed when the Russians demanded custody of Adolf Hitler and the withdrawal of the German Army behind the old German frontiers.

The reports, which must be viewed with reservation, were attributed by the newspaper to information given by a high German military official to military men in one of Germany's satellite powers. The report added that the Nazi emissaries now are attempting to establish contact with the United States and Great Britain through Madrid and Lisbon.

Significantly, the new peace rumors came amid preparations for a tri-Power conference and the possibility that they were planted by German propaganda must be taken into consideration in the light of repeated Nazi efforts to cause a split between Russia, Britain and the United States.

Version of Proposal.

The account, as given by the Social-Demokraten, was that Germany asked Russia, through Japan, for an armistice. Russia replied that the German armies must withdraw behind the old German frontiers and that Hitler must be surrendered before any discussions could be started.

The Nazis countered only with an offer to retreat to the Von Ribbentrop Line, established after the attack on Poland. Russia refused to listen.

From all the peace talk buzzing about Europe, one factor has been conspicuous — nothing has been said about any German official interest in making peace with the United Nations. Always the reports have revolved about a separate peace which would lift the strain of triple front warfare from the hard-pressed Nazi armies and give them more freedom to follow Hitler's original policy of Divide and Conquer.

Maybe It Isn't a Plant.

In a broadcast from Stockholm, NBC declared today that there were indications that the new crop of rumors of German peace overtures to America, Russia and England "represents more than just a propaganda plant."

The story in the Social-Demokraten, journal of the Swedish Labor party, was brought out of Germany by a Swedish journalist whose source was a confidential report made by a high Hungarian military official to various political leaders in his country, NBC added.

DANISH KING IGNORED

Nazis Refuse to Heed His Pleas to Spare Jews

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 8 (AP)—Two appeals from King Christian of Denmark asking the Germans to spare Danish Jews have been ignored flatly, the Danish news service said today.

The King appealed first to Werner Best, German Minister to Denmark, but the Nazi representative refused to receive the monarch's messenger. Then the King sent a telegram to Berlin but it also was unanswered, the news service said.

Meanwhile, Jewish refugees continued to brave the narrow sound which separates Denmark from Sweden and were still arriving in small boats at Helsingborg, Landskrona and other coastal points, reports from those areas said today.

G A WRITER

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 8—(AP) Gunder Haegg, running star who returned recently from a tour of the United States, is going to write news as well as make it.

The Swedish fireman has signed a one-year contract with the sports paper, Idrotsbladet. He will retain his job as a Gavle fireman, however.

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New Offensive Along Red Front Surprises Entire Russian Nation

By HENRY CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Oct. 8.—(AP) Nobody was more surprised by the Red army's new offensive along the entire front than the Russian people themselves and as the wide scale of the fighting and its strategic possibilities became clearer today some Muscovites believed that the end of the war might be in sight.

When Wednesday night's communique announced "no important changes," Moscow resigned itself to a relatively long period of quiet on the front and the temporary loss of fireworks and salutes which enlivened their summer evenings.

They were both startled and delighted when the very next evening brought a new display of pyrotechnics and the announcement that after the briefest of operational pauses the Red army was once more rolling west.

The general impression here had been that the Red army would go into motion again about mid-November when the counter-offensive began from Stalingrad in 1942 and when early winter fronts had put a hard coating over swamps and stream.

The feeling that the war might end soon was expressed by Yemelyan Yaroslavsky, member of the Central committee of the Communist party who said in a Pravda article:

"In the sudden offensive of the Red army, the people feel approaching the day of liberation of our country from the Fascist robbers."

Council For Russian Church Affairs Formed

Moscow, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Council of People's Commissars announced today the creation of a Council for Russian Orthodox Church Affairs to maintain contact between the Soviet State and the church.

This represented the closest rapprochement between the church and state since the Bolshevik revolution, although they remain technically separated. The new church council within the Council of Commissars was established for consultation on questions requiring the approval of the Government.

G. G. Karpov, a layman, was named chairman of the Council of Church Affairs which was authorized to deal on behalf of the Soviet Government with Metropolitan Sergei of Moscow, named Patriarch of all Russia by the Congress of Bishops last month.

Hamburg Fires Left Not Even Air to Breathe

Bern Hears Few Escaped Flame 'Typhoon'; 20,000 'Cremated' in Shelters

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 8 (AP).—The terrific Allied bombing of Hamburg which leveled that German port in early August was described today as a holocaust in which men, women and children fought against fire for the oxygen of the air, with fire winning the battle as the flames soared to a height of six kilometers (3.7 miles).

The Swiss newspaper "Allgemeine Volkszeitung" said almost no one escaped in the heavily populated area of many square kilometers on which the Allied planes laid a "carpet" of hundreds of thousands of explosive and incendiary bombs.

A phenomenon resulted in which the fire drew the oxygen from the surrounding air, forming a constantly increasing "air chimney" in which the flames mounted higher and higher, increasing in violence and finally forming a compact roof of fire, the newspaper said.

This phenomenon was said to have developed to such an extent at Hamburg that the movement of the air was comparable to a typhoon—a gigantic forge pumping air from all directions, the streets serving as conduits, with flames rushing through them to meet the offered oxygen. A life-and-death struggle ensued between the flames and the people, the latter inevitably losing.

Cremated in Shelters

The fire, the newspaper said, consumed the last bit of oxygen in cellars and finally exhausted that in air-raid shelters, which at the same time were subjected to unbearable heat.

Hamburg authorities who directed the clean-up work said only a minute percentage of the population, that dared flee when the attack started, escaped. A few minutes later the attacked area was encircled by fire from which not even the widest streets and public squares could afford refuge.

Those who remained in the shelters—where at least 20,000 persons perished—were reduced to ashes. The authorities were quoted as saying that the heat surpassed that of incinerators. One doctor observed that the combustion of bones was more complete than in normal crematories. There were no traces for identification.

POPE IS CALLED NAZI PRISONER

London Hears Foe Intends to Remove Him From Rome.

Berne, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Pope Pius is the prisoner of an undesired protecting power and Catholics in Italy are concerned over his possible fate, a writer just back from Rome declared in the Swiss weekly Sie und Er today.

The writer, who said he had spoken to the pontiff, noted that the word "protector" has many nuances of meaning. Describing the isolation of the Pope, he said: "The stream of visitors . . . was suddenly interrupted. . . . The doors of the Vatican City are closed. Pope Pius is a prisoner. He must be silent. It is a silence filled with horror."

Turning to the Roman citizens in general, he added: "The people ask, 'Will Rome be sacked? Will it be a second Naples? Will the new protectors of the Vatican feel it encumbent upon them to rescue their holy charge in their own way?'"

MUSSOLINI'S SHIFT TO ALPS REPORTED

Rome Declared No Longer Useful As Capital Of Puppet Government

By FRANK BUTTO

[Associated Press Correspondent]

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Oct. 8—Germans occupying Rome appeared today to be preparing the Italian capital for the coming battle as they whisked off all males from 18 to 33 years old and moved their puppet Italian Government back to Bolzano in the Alps.

Reports reaching here said the younger male population of the capital had disappeared and it was not known whether they were still held in Italy or already transported to forced labor in Germany.

Italians Interned

An official indication of the confusion and tragedy caused by the harsh German treatment was given in a Rome radio broadcast which declared that Italian officers and soldiers in Rome were interned by the German army and it was useless for families to request their liberation or permission to visit them. It promised, however, that they would be permitted to receive mail.

The move from Rome to Bolzano—only thirty-six miles from the German border—was announced in a dispatch to the German newspaper *Berliner Boersen Zeitung* which was headed "Good-by to Rome."

Closer Contact Sought

The move, it said, was designed to provide closer contact with war bases and Germany. Radio Munich explained that Rome was no longer useful to the Fascist republican government of Benito Mussolini because it was too close to the sea.

The party, meanwhile, was having its own difficulties with the Italian people. In one meeting in Milan—birthplace of the original movement—fifty Black Shirts attended. Reports indicated the Italians were more interested in forming guerrilla groups throughout northern Italy.

New "Act Of Faith"

The Fascists, working desperately for support, broadcast a new "act of faith" for its followers to chant. It said:

"I believe in God, the Lord of heaven and earth. I believe in His justice and truth. I believe in the resurrection of betrayed Italy. I believe in Mussolini and our victory. To arms, Italians, against the invader!"

Hundreds of former Fascists who turned against Fascism in what Mussolini said was its "day of trial" were reported arrested. Among them were said to be Count Volpi di Misurata and Senator Vittorio Cini.

Volpi, former Finance Minister and one of the wealthiest men in Italy, was accused of having asked Italian industrialists to distribute a "liberty bonus" to workers to celebrate the fall of the dictatorship. Cini, former president of the Italian world exposition, which was never held, was charged with plotting with enemies of the regime.

NAZIS KILL JEWS IN NORTH ITALY

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At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The bodies of twenty-six Jews, their faces burned, were found in the woods near Lake Maggiore in North Italy today as reports reached the frontier that the Germans have extended their anti-Semitic drive into Italy.

The victims included not only Italian Jews, but foreign Jews who had taken refuge in Italy. The Nazis were reported to be confiscating the property of foreign as well as Italian Jews.

Reports from Milan and Turin said that stern measures had been taken against the Jews in those two northern Italian industrial cities.

Berlin press dispatches said that storm troopers and police had ordered all Jews in Greece to register also.

Partisans Run Yugoslavia as A Democracy

Reporter Finds Priests and Communists Working Side

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by Side Against the Nazis

By Daniel De Luce

PARTISAN BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA, Oct. 3 (Delayed) (AP).—Before a silk-draped altar where tall candles flickered in the autumn wind that came gustily through the stone-arched doorway, the twenty-nine-year-old Partisan brigade commander bowed his close-cropped head and made the Roman Catholic sign of the cross.

In his left hand he held his gray Slavis cap with the red star on its forepeak. Two grenades dangled beside the pistol holster on a thick belt around his green Italian-made tunic.

It was quiet in the shadows of the twelfth-century Dalmatian church and the broad-shouldered, bespectacled priest standing beside the Partisan commander and myself was the first to break the silence.

He pointed out his church's greatest treasure—a pre-Renaissance painting of the Holy Virgin, so faded that the face was almost black, and set in a frame of solid silver. The commander, who had seen it daily during the last fortnight, nodded appreciatively.

We went out and stood on the church steps looking over the red roofs of the little mountain town where the Red Star flag was hoisted Sept. 13, and the priest, at the commander's suggestion, told me how his parish became Partisan.

"The Only Thing to Do"

"Tired of the Fascist yoke, the priests and people of our community began co-operating a year ago with the Partisans, furnishing them money and food," he said earnestly.

"We considered it the only thing to do for the liberation of the Yugoslavs. There were many Italian troops stationed here, but on Sept. 12 two Partisans appeared and the following night the Italians evacuated their post. A Partisan detachment came Sept. 13 and established temporary military control. Later, Comrade Marin Cetinich, of the Narodna Oslobodilacka Adbor (National Liberation Authority), arrived and issued instructions for a municipal election.

"The whole population of the town was notified that all men and women over eighteen years old would vote Sept. 18 for local Adbor, or authority. At an open meeting that day I asked them whom they wanted for president, and by a show of hands they elected a doctor. They also chose the heads of six municipal departments.

"We've had peace and order in our town since the first day it became Partisan."

Seeing a Communist revolutionary soldier disclose his faith in the church and hearing a cleric testify to the democratic temperance of Partisan rule were for me two of many unexpected incidents during twenty-four hours in fighting Yugoslavia.

Nazis Thirty Miles Away

German troops are stationed less than thirty miles away. This morning a twin-engined Nazi bomber on patrol dipped within 200 feet of the Partisan home in which I was a guest. But I am among friends who are unafraid.

Before I set out secretly from Italy to obtain an eyewitness report from inside Yugoslavia, exiles who still are stoutly devoted to General Draja Mihailovitch warned me of the dangers.

In this newly liberated section of Yugoslavia I've found not one scrap of evidence of Partisan terror.

I am the first American (or Briton) to reach 'his brigade headquarters. I have been received as an important ally to whom all courtesies are due.

Coming from Italy, I reached the rendezvous point in the rainy darkness before dawn. Soaking wet, I waited in a small woods, eating hardtack very strong with cheese. Finally I was hailed by the first Partisans I had ever seen in my life—a hard-faced, unshaven blond sailor with a red star in his blue petty officer's cap, and a sixteen-year-old lad with an Italian cartridge bandolier and carbine.

Wants to Visit America

The boy, I learned, is typical of the volunteers now flooding the ranks of the Partisan army. Almost the first thing he told me in broken English was that his uncle, Marin Fulmisi, lives in Los Angeles, and he, Trepan Pavlicevich, hopes to visit America some day.

My two guides took men to a deserted habitation which had been wrecked by German bombs. As the pale sun rose my khaki clothes dried quickly.

Four Partisan officers arrived presently in a steaming little Fiat with a red sickle and hammer painted on the yellow hood. One was the brigade commander, who was peasant-born and worked as a bookkeeper in a factory before he went to fight in the woods in 1941.

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Another introduced himself as Ante Morovich and said two brothers, Ivan and Jozo, lived at Wellington, N. Z., and a third, Tomo Morovich, lived at Empire La.

The third and fourth officers wore the red bars of their rank on a green background—the green indicating they were political officers not military.

I noticed what appeared to be a special medal on the chest of one of the political officers. It depicted a workingman holding aloft a red star and in the corner was the hammer and sickle insignia. He explained that it was a badge manufactured by the Soviet government in honor of the Red pavilion at the New York World's Fair and that he had received it through friends in Moscow.

The Fiat driver, carefully depositing a tommy gun inside the tonneau, fixed a punctured tire while the brigade commander told me that tires were among the necessities which the British-American allies should send to the Partisan Army.

We discussed the military situation for half an hour, then four officers and I got into the Fiat, which was hardly large enough for two midgets.

The engine stuttered as we climbed the mountain road through the mist. Pine and yellow blossoms of shrubbery lined the route. Once more we had a flat tire but the driver fixed it speedily.

At the edge of a mountain town we disembarked from the wheezing car and I noticed a pole from which flew a flag of red, white and blue stripes with a red star in the center of the white stripe.

"It's the Croatian national flag with the Partisan symbol of the red star," the brigade commander explained. "Each Yugoslav group has its own flag with a red star."

Mayor Introduces Himself

The commander introduced me to a group of civilian dignitaries, including a plump middle-aged gentleman in well-cut tweeds who wore no tie, and said swiftly in German: "I am the mayor."

With the commander in step on my left, I marched past an honor company of Partisan tommy-gunners who had stood impassively in the rain more than an hour awaiting my arrival. They wore pieces of Italian uniforms, all now decorated with home-made red stars, and carried themselves with the elan of guardsmen.

The commander paused briefly to address the tommy-gunners, telling them the doom of the Fascist enemy was drawing ever nearer and that help from Anglo-American allies was at hand.

With the precision of West Point cadets, the Partisan soldiers gave three cheers: "Long live the American nation—Long live the British nation—Long live the Soviet Russian nation!"

The commander took me past the quaint homes of limestone on which were newly painted red hammers and sickles. One bore the notice that it was a headquarters of the Communist party. Another displayed a Communist slogan.

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Recruits Await Inspection

In the town square 200 Partisan recruits were drawn up in rigid military formation for my inspection.

The Partisans, I was told, have received volunteers from the age of sixteen upward, and introduced semi-general conscription of youths more than eighteen.

During the remainder of the day I conferred with the commander for six hours, poring over maps and obtaining statements on a variety of phases of the Yugoslav military and political situation. He and the staff officers took copious notes on what was told me, and explained they would be forwarded to the Bosnian headquarters of Drug (Comrade) Tito, mashal of the Yugoslav Partisan Army.

Mainly I pressed for information on two phases: The strength and location of the Germans and Ustachis (Croat puppet storm troopers) and what kind of help and supplies the Partisans wished from the British and American forces in the Mediterranean.

What the officers said dispelled the fiction that all the Yugoslav Adriatic coast is practically in Partisan hands. The Germans control the larger towns and harbors, as well as the two trans-Yugoslavia rail lines.

Deny Use of Soviet System

Surprisingly enough, they denied that Partisan Yugoslavia has a soviet system of government. They said that the Communist party was only a political party functioning in Partisan areas, and that the system instituted by the Communist-schooled Drug "Tito" was that of "adbors," or authorities, not soviets.

They said the titular head of the National Liberation Authority was Dr. Ivan Ribar, a Belgrade lawyer and son of a Slovenian statesman who was President of post-World War Yugoslavia's first "Skupshtina" (lower house of parliament).

The head of the Croatian section of the National Liberation Authority was Dr. Vladimir Nazor, seventy-four, Dalmatian-born poet. They said Nazor once wrote a hymn in praise of Poglavnik (Fuehrer) Ante Pavelich and is typical of former Ustachi sympathizers now trying to switch sides because of a belief that Germany and her satellites are losing the war.

Partisan officers admitted that mistakes had been made at Split (Spalato) and elsewhere in arming civilians posing as Partisans who afterward attacked the Partisans when German troops approached.

The officers minimized the German strength in Yugoslavia, estimating it at six to eight divisions, including two on the Adriatic coast. They urged quck dispatch of American and British troops across the Adriatic and promised that the people would gladly tear out their vineyards to make landing strips for American and British warplanes.

Want Food and Arms

They argued also for sending of grain, beans, rice and medical supplies to Partisan areas where the population is facing hunger and disease during the hard winter ahead. "But arms are the most important of all," they said. "We can fight without food but we cannot fight without arms."

The officers said the Germans undoubtedly would try fiercely to regain key positions in the long island chain now in Partisan hands from the vicinity of Fiume to Dubrovnik (Ragusa). Last week the Germans attempted to disembark from fishing boats on the Island of Mljet, near Dubrovnik, but were driven off by Partisan rifle and machine-gun fire.

The officers emphasized that the National Liberation Authority included all Yugoslav religious faiths and that a considerable number of priests were members. The priests in this town confirmed this.

The officers asserted also that the partisan army accepted patriots regardless of their views on Communism. They brought in a Jewish soldier who said 600 from a camp of 2,000 Jewish internees on the Island of Rab had joined the partisan forces. Seventeen from a small Jewish camp at Korcula also enlisted.

Elsewhere along the Adriatic, where the Jews fled to the safety of the Italian occupation zone from anti-Semitic terror in Zagreb and Belgrade, the Jews now have been joining the partisans since the Italian collapse. Jewish civilians fearing further successes for the German counter offensive in Dalmatia were permitted to flee to southern Italy without hindrance from the partisans.

The officers gave me copies of the partisan newspaper circulating in this area. The first item was a partisan communique reporting small scattered victories and how Split fell to "the enemy horde" after a prolonged Stuka bombing of fifteen days and nights.

Other items told of Russian triumphs on the eastern front and of the Allied advance in Italy.

We paused for a brief meal in the neat home of the town pharmacist. Six leading citizens joined us around the small table where the pretty, brunette housewife served us smoked ham, salt fish, goat cheese and white wine.

It was obvious the town's stock of luxuries was almost scraped to the bottom to provide a daytime banquet for a visiting ally, but even so I was still hungry when the meal was finished.

With the wine the partisans proposed toasts to the Allied powers.

Night fell quickly over the mountain town. In the narrow cobblestoned passage in front of the guest house a dozen partisans came to serenade me with their war songs. The lively Slavic music celebrated the cause of anti-Fascism and told with gusto how Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's trip to Moscow was spoiled by Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko.

As the songfest broke up the uniformed vocalists saluted by raising clenched fists.

Then again they gave three cheers, "Long live the American nation—long live the British nation—long live the Soviet Russian nation!"

Italian Fiasco On Corsica Let Nazis Escape

85,000 Troops Failed to Keep 20,000 Germans From Getting Off Island

By Wes Gallagher

AJACCIO, Corsica, Oct. 8 (AP).—Because 85,000 Italian troops, fully equipped with tanks and guns, failed to hold vital bridges against a handful of German patrols, 20,000 Nazi troops escaped to safety virtually unscathed.

This is the conclusion one must come to today after reviewing the recent Corsican campaign with American and French officers who participated in the fight, and even after talking with the Italians themselves.

Other self-evident facts of the campaign visible at first hand are these:

The only serious damage done to the Germans while they were evacuating Sardinia and Corsica was done by the Allied air force shooting down Nazi transport planes and by Flying Fortresses and Mitchells of the American Air Force which turned the road from Bonifaccio to Bastia into a mass of wreckage.

Only about 100 German prisoners were captured.

With the exception of the gallant partisan stand against the Germans trying to take Bastia in the first days of the fighting and a violent mountain battle between the Germans and an American "occupational group," there was no heavy fighting.

The Italians did almost no fighting, and what they did was in the best tradition of Caporetto. In many instances, when isolated groups of Italians wanted to fight, they were stopped by their Fascist officers.

The Italian commander, General Magli, refused to let his soldiers fight. He ordered an American officer out of his headquarters and complained to the French general of "discourteous treatment."

Magli also opposed every move by the Americans or French to obtain Italian vehicles to move American and French troops to the battle zone. This island abounds with thousands of Italian trucks, motorcycles and cars, all still run by the Italians. The Americans and French are virtually without transportation and cannot requisition it but must ask the Italians to "lend" it if they are willing.

Only now, as the Italians

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dribble back to Sardinia, are the Allies refusing to let them take their vehicles on the ships.

The key to the hopes of the Allies of cutting to ribbons the German forces trying to hold Corsica lay in the Italians holding the key bridges over the terrible mountains which are the spinal column of Napoleon's birthplace.

The Italians guarded all of these bridges. If they had held American and British troops being rushed to the island could have made their way rapidly across the island and cut the Germans strung along the eastern coast into isolated segments. But when German patrols approached, the Italians not only fled but obligingly blew the bridges themselves to keep the Germans from chasing them, American and French officers on the island at the time said.

French Extend Purge Of Vichyites From Africa to Corsica

By the Associated Press.

ALGIERS, Oct. 8.—In an effort to eliminate exponents of collaboration from posts of influence in post-war France, a systematic purge of Vichyites, begun in North Africa by the French Committee of National Liberation, has been extended to Corsica and preparations are being made to follow up the drive in metropolitan France when the time is ripe.

The purge, which Gen. Charles de Gaulle insists must be carried out, is under the direction of Francois de Menthon, commissioner of justice, who came out of France two months ago after serving as a member of the undercover council of resistance on French soil.

Although the committee wants to remove, and perhaps punish, persons in authority who "went too far" along Vichy's road, the purge will not involve an indiscriminate rolling of heads, De Menthon explained today, asserting that it is realized that there may be some in Vichy who did no more than their duty.

"We distinguish between those who merely obeyed orders and those who were enthusiastic in helping the Germans," he said. "These last ones are the ones we want to purge."

Purge Commissions Named.

Already De Menthon's department has established the machinery and procedure for implementing this policy. In North Africa and in Corsica he has appointed purge commissions to receive complaints against suspected Vichyites, study the evidence and submit conclusions to the justice commisisoner.

These commissions will be composed of persons drawn from outside the district involved so as to remove the factor of local personal animosity. All will have a background in law.

The commission for North Africa, headed by Magistrate William de Marcais, formerly a law professor at the University of Paris, has submitted its first public report, although it was constituted only three weeks ago.

The report recommended the discharge without pension or indemnity of Henri Valet, attorney general in Algeria, and suspension of Andre Joppe, attorney general in Tunis.

Similar suspects will be studied case by case, said De Menthon. He estimated there would be between 200 and 300, both civil and military, in North Africa. Military personnel, however, will be prosecuted by the newly named defense commissioner.

Investigations Started.

Another commission now is at work in Corsica investigating actions of 23 persons arrested and jailed by local patriots.

Persons in the colonies found subject to criminal prosecution may have to wait until France is freed to stand trial, De Menthon said.

"There are to be no summary executions," he added. "Persons suspected of aiding the enemy will be accorded a fair trial before a court, with defense counsel, and have an opportunity to present their case according to the laws of the French republic.

"For the Vichyites in North Africa there cannot be any immediate trial. We lack the witnesses in many cases. Hence, some will be kept in prison, and others under house arrest until such time as a proper trial can be held.

De Menthon held up Corsica as a model for procedure in France itself. On the island the patriots did not execute any one, but held suspected Vichyites under arrest for further action by the National Committee, he said.

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Cairo, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—British occupation of the island of Simi, a mere twenty-five miles north of German-occupied Rhodes in the Dodecanese, was disclosed with the announcement by Middle East headquarters today that a German attempt to recapture the island was beaten off with heavy losses.

Prisoners were taken during the attack, the communique said.

It also declared that Allied light naval forces destroyed a German convoy and escort in the Aegean yesterday. It did not, however, disclose the size of the forces involved.

The communique made no mention of the situation of Kos, in the Dodecanese, which was occupied recently by the Allies and severely attacked over the week end by German forces who later claimed control of it.

Meanwhile today it was announced here that Yugoslav partisans had beaten off German efforts to land on islands off Zara on the Dalmatian coast and on the island of Hvar, south of Split.

[A tight censorship apparently had been clamped today on most of the Allies' insular operations off Greece and Turkey.]

BRITISH HOLD DODECANESE ISLE OF SIMI

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Disclose Occupation By Reporting Repulse Of Nazi Landings

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 8—The struggle for the Aegean islands shaped up tonight into what may unfold as a concerted Allied drive to sweep German troops from the Greek peninsula and force the Balkan door to Germany.

The British disclosed today that the Dodecanese island of Simi had been occupied by Allied forces and this emphasized the Allied threat to Rhodes and Crete, largest German Mediterranean island fortresses.

The disclosure was made in an announcement that German seaborne forces had failed in an attempt to take the island from its British garrison.

Turkish Report

At the same time, an unconfirmed Turkish report said that other British forces had invaded the Cyclades islands in the Greek archipelago.

While the British appeared to have suffered one setback in the island advance—no reference was made today to Cos, Dodecansese base which the Germans claim to have retaken and which the British admitted yesterday had been penetrated by Nazi forces—the Nazi success was seen as a desperate attempt to seal off the Aegean with forces they can ill afford to spare.

Germans Raid Lero

German planes have struck back also at Lero, another Dodecanese island occupied by the British, and at Samos, Greek island to the north also held by the Allies.

[The Berlin radio said today that German forces "occupying Cos" had taken more than 880 British prisoners and more than 3,000 "Italian Badoglio troops."]

Although the British announcement gave no indication of the size of the German force which attempted the Simi landing, the significance of the thrust lay in the island5s proximity to German-held Rhodes. It lies only about fifteen miles north of Rhodes and within 150 miles of Crete.

Allied Advance Expected

Indications that the Nazis expect an Allied advance on Greece were seen in reports of renewed activity by the Gestapo both on Crete and the mainland.

Five hundred Crete islanders have been shot, almost 1,000 others are being held as hostages and seven villages have been razed following a skirmish between German troops and the Cretans, reports reaching here said.

Any Allied invasion of the Greek mainland could perhaps count also on the support of thousands of Italian troops reported to have rallied to the cause of the Greek guerrillas following the Italian armistice. They have light arms and machine guns with them, the reports said.

One traveler who left the Greek mainland in early September said the Germans were strained to the utmost even then to maintain forces at all points where revolt threatened.

He said the food situation had grown worse, but that guerrilla bands were greatly heartened over the Allied operations in the Dodecanese.

British on Isle Above Rhodes Beat Off Heavy Nazi Attack

Battle Reveals Simi, in the Dodecanese, Is Occupied—Allied Seizure of Cyclades Islands Are Reported.

DROP 1284 TONS OF BOMBS IN DAY

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Bombs totaling 1,284 tons, or almost 2,000 pounds a minute, were dropped on Nazi positions at Salerno beach during the twenty-four hours of September 14, the most critical day of the Allied landing, Allied Headquarters said today.

Of the total, 1,065 tons were dropped by American bombers and 219 tons were dropped by the R. A. F. It was the largest load ever dropped in this theater during a single day. Total aerial sorties for the day were 1,885, an average of 1.3 take-offs every minute of the twenty-four hours.

Lightnings Over Greece.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—In their first sweep into Greece, American Lightning fighters of the Northwest African Air Forces destroyed a number of parked planes on the ground at Araxos, on the coast of the Gulf of Patras in the northwest corner of the Peloponnesus, an official report disclosed today.

The raid was carried out on Tuesday.

On the same day, belated reports announced, American Liberators bombed Elevsis air field near Athens, shooting down six enemy fighters out of a pack of from thirty to thirty-five which attacked them.

Old French Battle Flag Smuggled To Algeria

Cassaigne, Algeria, Oct. 8 (AP)—Hidden in France for three years and brought to North Africa recently at the risk of an officer's life, an old French regimental battleflag, inscribed with many past military successes, was presented by Gen. Henri Giraud, commander in chief of French armed forces, today to a colonel in the presence of his regiment.

"In confiding this flag to your regiment," Giraud said, "I am certain new victories will be inscribed on its silk."

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British Vaccinate Carrier Pigeons

CAIRO (AP)—An innovation at the Headquarters of the British Middle East Pigeon Service is the vaccination and inoculation of carrier pigeons for tropical diseases.

The vaccine is similar to that prepared for men and women of the Services—for pigeons, like people, are fatally subject to paratyphoid. And since the gruelling flights demanded of the birds in wartime tend to reduce their resistance to disease, immunity must be built up.

British experts in the M.E.P.S. have been engaged in the careful selection, breeding, and training of pigeons since January, 1942. Carrier pigeons still are relied upon to get a message through when all else fails.

Bathing Suit War Aims at Bare Midriff

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—(AP) Civil war has come to Alexandria and Cairo, via milady's midriff.

Alexandrians were unhappy enough when 80,000 Cairenes invaded their broad beaches, but when the female invaders flaunted their midriffs in two-piece suits, the home team decided it was too much to bare.

Revenge for invasion of privacy came in an edict making the two-piece bathing costume "mamnoor"—forbidden. The ladies of Alexandria say they're immoral, and the fact that they wear them themselves doesn't matter a bit.

"That's different," a golden-skinned daughter of a wealthy cotton merchant declared. "The carrots' skin is so nasty—blue-white."

Alexandrians look back wistfully on three seasons when they had their beaches to themselves. Of course, in 1940, there were air raids, and Graziani was on the doorstep. In 1941, Rommel was threatening. But at least there were no Cairenes.

Now, the visitors feel that this year is the first chance they've had for a real holiday since war broke out. They crowd the beaches, the bathing cabin business is booming, hotels and boarding houses overflow. And the Alexandrians don't like it.

Alexandrian police prowl the beaches exacting fines from women caught in two-piece suits. But the ban boomeranged—for home-towners in two-piece suits are being arrested too.

WOMEN GET A FOOT IN

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony — (AP) No woman had ever sat as a member of a Chamber of Commerce in East Africa until recently two feminine representatives of footwear and frock business began attending meetings.

GONE TO THE WIND

NAIROBI—(AP) Windmills from Britain are being sent to Kenya to aid the colony's extended dairy and stock-farming industry.

Wide Unrest Continues

MADRID, Oct. 8 (AP). — The newspaper "La Garonne," of Toulouse, France, said today that a band of twenty Frenchmen had overpowered two German guards and killed the French head of the local office recruiting French labor for Germany in the Savoy region. The newspaper, which said the official's name was Calvet, added that his wife and mother likewise were killed by the band.

Paris Press Attacks Vichy

MADRID, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Paris press has united in a concerted cry of "scandal" against the Vichy Government and the Paris Administration, which seemed today to be a precursor of some action by the Germans.

All newspapers concentrated on reporting graft and hunger in Paris and proclaiming an increase of "terrorism and political assassinations" throughout France.

President Pierre Taittinger of the Paris Municipal Council told a Council meeting Oct. 4 that "official methods of supplying Paris have failed."

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Plan Hailed In Lisbon As "Colossal Effort"

Lisbon, Oct. 8 (AP)—A reported United States Treasury plan to help keep the world going after the war through American financial aid was enthusiastically welcomed by the newspaper *Diario de Lisboa* today.

"It is a colossal effort that only a powerful, rich nation, full of generosity and capable of large-scale initiative, could realize," *Diario* said. "Peace would be another war just as dreadful and dangerous if victory should serve only to give satisfaction to plutocratic appetites."

Landing in Cyclades Reported.

Istanbul, Oct. 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Unconfirmed reports received here today said that British troops have landed in the Cyclades Islands in the Ægean between the Dodecanese and the Greek mainland. The reports did not specify which of the Cyclades had been attacked.

In the last two years the Germans have converted a number of the Cyclades into air bases. The islands also provide ports for packs of the small submarines which the Germans brought overland from Germany to Greece, and bases for the fleet of kayiks—small combination sail-and-motor boats upon which the Germans largely depend for carrying supplies to Crete.

[The Cyclades include roughly 200 islands of varying size, extending about 100 miles into the Ægean southeast of Athens. The southernmost of the group is about 100 miles north of German-occupied Crete.]

Donald Nelson Ends Visit to Teheran

Teheran, Iran, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the United States War Production Board left Teheran by air today after conferring with United States and Russian officials.

Iran plays an important part in the transport of armament from the United States to the Russian armies. Nelson visited England and Egypt before proceeding there. His next stop apparently was withheld for reasons of security.

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Gens. Somervell And Stilwell Go To India Parley

To Talk With Mountbatten on Impending Offensive; Mandalay Area Bombed

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 8 (AP).—Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of American forces in the China-India-Burma theater, and Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general of the American Army Service Forces, arrived here today to confer with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander in southeast Asia.

Somervell came from Washington by way of Australia and was met in Ceylon yesterday by Major General R. A. Wheeler, commanding general of the Service of Supply in China, India and Burma. Stilwell came from his Chungking headquarters.

U. S. Bombers Attack Rail Yards In Burma

New Delhi, Oct. 8 (AP)—American Mitchell bombers attacked the railway yards at Singaingmyo, twenty miles south of Mandalay in central Burma yesterday, causing heavy destruction to tracks and rolling stock, United States Tenth Air Force headquarters announced today.

In attacks the previous day other medium bombers caused widespread damage at Monywa, west of Manadalay, where tracks, buildings and barracks were destroyed, and pounded Kalewa, on the upper Chindwin river in north-central Burma, where buildings and barracks were flattened.

All planes returned safely from the operations on both days, the communique said.

JAPANESE JITTERY, FEARING ATTACKS

Chinese Say Four-Way Drive May Strike at Enemy.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 8. — (AP) A Chinese army spokesman said today "the Japanese people are jittery and there are signs of political instability in Japan."

The spokesman attributed a recent three-pronged drive in east China to a desire by the Japanese army to give "a reassuring display of strength" to the people at home.

The drive, he said, was not a "large operation" and a Chinese communique said the Chinese already were launching counterattacks and had inflicted considerable losses on the invaders.

The spokesman said that with the arrival in India of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of Allied forces in southeast Asia, and the American naval attacks on Marcus and Wake islands, the Japanese "fear Japan will possibly be attacked in the not distant future."

The walls of Japan's Asiatic fortress may be perforated from four possible directions the spokesman declared, stating:

"From the north the attack may come from the Aleutians to the Kuriles; the attack may come from Hawaii by stages—Midway, Wake, Marcus and Bonin islands; the attack also may come from the Solomons northward through Truk, Borneo and Guam; and it also may come from India against Burma, Indo-China, Thailand and Malaya."

Attacks from all directions with the exception of India, he said, would be principally naval, while the attack against Indo-China, Thailand and Malaya, while initially naval, would develop mainly into land operations.

New Blows at Japs Forecast by Chinese

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 7 (Delayed).—Maj. Gen. C. C. Theng described today the arrival in India of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and the American naval attack on Japanese installations at Marcus Island as the prelude to Allied action against Japan in all of Southeast Asia.

Gen. Theng, a Chinese Army spokesman, predicted heavy blows against the Japanese in Burma, Indo-China, Thailand and Malaya.

Reviewing operations in East China, he told a press conference that the Japanese had thrown 30,000 troops into the eight-column drive of October 1 against three main objectives — Suancheng, 60 miles south of Nanking; Kwangteh, 90 miles southwest of Nanking, and Siaofeng, 35 miles northwest of Hangchow.

Heavy fighting is now in progress in the suburbs of the three towns, which the invaders overran before their drive was checked.

Gen. Theng recalled that Kwangteh had fallen to the Japanese five times, but they have never been able to hold it for more than three days.

Chinese forces launched a general counteroffensive against the Japanese drives on October 4 and have been making "very favorable progress," Gen. Theng said.

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Japs Again Violate Portugal's Neutrality

Effort to Kidnap Briton From Macao Reported

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 8.—Another violation of Portuguese neutrality was reported today from Macao, Portuguese colony just across the mouth of the Canton River from Hong Kong, where, according to private information reaching Chungking, the Japanese attempted to kidnap the acting British Consul, John Pownell Reeves.

The last reported violation of Portuguese neutrality was the seizure of the British steamer Sian at Macao August 18. The Japanese gained possession of the vessel after killing more than 20 armed guards and policemen.

Japanese Bombers Beaten Off

CHUNGKING, Oct. 8 (AP).—For the third successive day fighter planes of the 14th Air Force broke up Japanese attempts to raid advanced American air bases in China, a communique from General Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

The fighters beat off a large formation of enemy bombers and fighter planes headed for an American base in Kiangsi Province, destroying one bomber and one Zero, probably destroying another bomber and damaging a third.

On Tuesday Mitchell bombers scored direct hits on enemy-operated warehouses and foundries at Shihweiyao, the communique reported. No American losses were announced.

Fighting On East China Front Continues Bitter

Chungking, Oct. 8 (AP) — Bitter fighting continues on the East China front, where Chinese forces are attacking Japanese positions in the towns of Suancheng, Kwangteh and Siaofeng, which invaders took before their new drive of October 1 was halted, a Chinese communique said today.

Considerable losses were inflicted on a Japanese column in southern Hohan province, and a new battle has flared near the Kwangtung port of Swatow, the announcement said.

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FLYING TIGERS' EMBLEM ADOPTED

Headquarters of the United States Fourteenth Air Force, China, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The Flying Tiger—famed nickname of the American volunteer group which wrote air history in China before the United States entered the war—has been adopted as the official emblem of the AVG's successor, the United States Fourteenth Air Force.

The emblem consists of a winged Bengal tiger with bared teeth and outthrust claws on a circular field of blue beneath the star of the air forces.

The design was submitted in a competition by Staff Sergt. Howard Arnegard of Hillsboro, N. D., former architecture student at North Dakota State College.

JAPS STRUGGLE TO GET OUT OF KOLOMBANGARA

Vila Air Base and Southern Half of Solomon Island Apparently Evacuated.

ESCAPE PORT IN NORTH RAIDED

Early Occupation of Isle by U. S. Forces From Adjacent New Georgia Is Forecast.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 8 (A. P.)—The Japanese are giving up the Central Solomons, pounded into retreat by continuous American air attacks which have left them short of ammunition and have sunk many of the loaded barges in which they have tried to get away. Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said today that the enemy had apparently already abandoned all of southern Kolombangara, including the principal air base at Vila, and is trying to get out of the northern part of the island through a tight sea and air blockade.

The Vila Japanese, for weeks compressed between American forces to the north on Vella Lavella and to the south on New Georgia, suffered losses not only in their barge retreat but also during the daily attacks by American torpedo bombers and dive-bombers on their air base defenses. Today's communique reported the destruction or damage of eighteen barges off Choiseul, the staging point to which the Vila troops have been sent on the way to Bougainville. Estimates of the size of the Vila garrison have ranged from 3,000 to 10,000.

Today's communique also reported that on Monday a large formation of Liberators, screened by Lightnings and Corsairs, pounded anew at Japan's big Kahili airdrome on southern Bougainville, wrecking many planes on the ground. Thirty Japanese fighters tried to break up the raid. The Liberators shot down four, the Lightnings two and the Corsairs three. "All our planes returned," headquarters added.

On New Guinea, where the Australians are bidding for the enemy's coastal air and shipping base of Madang, a force moving along the Ramu Valley fifty miles south of its objective was reported today to be "pressing after the retreating enemy."

Early Occupation Forecast.

American Headquarters in the South Pacific, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The Japanese may risk sending another surface force into the central Solomons in an attempt to rescue their troops evacuated from Kolombangara to Choiseul Island, fifty miles to the north. This opinion was not expressed officially, but a spokesman at headquarters said that United States destroyers and planes had shifted their attention entirely to barge traffic off Choiseul. All such traffic has ended in Kolombangara waters.

Because of the long, hazardous overwater hop from Choiseul to Bougainville in the northern Solomons, it was believed likely that the enemy would be forced to send a rescue force into these waters patrolled by strong American sea and air units or else abandon the Japanese troops now awaiting transportation at Choiseul staging points.

American bombers and fighters last week intercepted an enemy convoy of eleven ships on a similar rescue mission. Four ships, including a destroyer, were sunk or damaged and the rest were dispersed.

Although the spokesman declined comment, it was considered virtually certain that American forces will soon occupy Kolombangara, for the path was wide open.

An Advanced South Pacific Base, Oct. 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Japanese fighter pilots, when outnumbered, even slightly, turntail and scramble for home.

American pilots, when even greatly outnumbered, usually give the hunting call and dive for the action.

It has happened many times in the Solomons. It happened again today. Seven marines, flying Corsairs, attacked sixty Japanese Zeros near Vella Lavella.

The Marines shot down six for certain, probably three more and forced the rest to flee. Not a Marine was lost.

'I Bombed Japan Club' Formed in Aleutians

ADAK, Aleutians (AP)—The "I Bombed Japan" club has been organized by 74 officers and men of the Army's Eleventh Air Force and membership is open to Allied airmen participating in bombing missions over Japanese territory.

Charter members have been on raids from Aleutian bases at Paramushiro. Last year's Doolittle raiders will be asked to join.

Officers are Major Louis Blau, 584 1-2 Ernest avenue, Los Angeles, president; Major Frank Gash, 355 Pine avenue, Fresno, Calif., vice-president; Major C. G. Wagner, 143-0 Seven Oak avenue, Flushing, Long Island, secretary-treasurer.

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Mexican Sugar Crop Damaged by Ashes

Mexico City, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Sugar cane and rice crops valued at $1,000,000 are threatened with destruction in Michoacan State because ashes from Particutin Volcano have clogged irrigation ditches, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas reported today after a tour of the area.

NAZI DESTRUCTION IN ROME IS FEARED

Knox Says Germans Will Make 'Shambles' of Eternal City.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 8.—(AP) The Germans will make a "shambles" of Rome just as they did Naples when forced to retreat, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox predicted today.

The Germans "have shown themselves to be as barbarous as they've always been," said Secretary Knox, who is enroute home from a month's tour of England, the western Mediterranean and Brazil.

The Navy secretary warned at a press conference that German U-boats were "coming back in force" in the Atlantic with their raiders equipped with new devices.

"The menace is just as serious as it ever was. Submarine warfare is not over yet and won't be until the war's end," he declared.

Secretary Knox said he visited two naval bases in Brazil and said Brazil's "contribution was very gratifying and satisfactory" in the U-boat fight. He said he "found the closest possible cooperation between Brazilians and Americans."

He had a "dramatic" view of the operations in Naples harbor and said he could see demolitions by the Germans while they were going on.

"Naples is an ungodly mess," he commented, with 70 ships sunk in the harbor, the food supply exhausted, the population starving and without drinking water.

The first shipment the U. S. sent after the capture of the city was 9,000 tons of white flour to feed the population, he added.

GERMAN PRESS RENEWS ATTACKS ON SWEDEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—(AP) The American-Swedish News Exchange announced today that German press editorials had become more violent than ever before in their attacks on Sweden.

The agency quoted the Voelkischer Beobachter, Hitler's own newspaper, as declaring, "Where would these swine in tuxedoes be if we didn't defend them? They ought to taste the Bolshevism they glorify."

The newspaper then added menaceingly, "Swedish insults won't be forgotten.

In the same vein, the Allgemeine Zeitung was quoted as saying:

"It should be known in Swedish editorial offices that Germany is ready to give ample answer to every fresh threat, if necessary. The language of the Swedish press against Germany reveals a strange and dangerous misconception regarding Sweden's situation.

"Those who insult Germany and her soldiers are enemies," the newspaper added.

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JAPS REPORT WAKE RAID

NEW YORK, Oct. 8. — (AP) NBC quoted a Tokyo broadcast tonight as saying that Allied planes had attacked Wake Island "Friday afternoon" and were repelled by Japanese army and navy units.

There was no American confirmation of this report, and it was not clear whether the action as described by the Tokyo radio was a continuation of the American naval and plane attacks delivered Tuesday, or a new one.

R. A. F. FLIER HOPES TO LEAD TOKYO RAID

Britain Will Stay in War Against Japs, Says Famous Pilot.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8. — (AP) Wing Commander Guy P. Gibson, recognized as Great Britain's most experienced bomber pilot and the organizer and director of the Ruhr valley dam raids, declared today that it was "the wish of the (British) bomber command to be the first in the mass raids over Tokyo."

Asserting that Britain did not intend to stop fighting when Germany was beaten but, on the contrary, would fight alongside the United States until Japan was defeated, Commander Gibson told a press conference at the British Information Service office:

"We will be in there until the finish . . . It will be done as sure as eggs."

Describing the raid which demolished the Moehne and Eder Dams in the vital German industrial area in the Ruhr, Commander Gibson declared that the pulverizing assaults of the mass British night bombing raids and precision daylight bombing by the American air force would lead ultimately to the cracking of Germany.

Commander Gibson came here from Canada where he visited as a member of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's party during the Quebec conference.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Associated Press War Analyst)

Rocked throughout its whole length by Russian blows in the critical center and on both flanks, the Nazi east front from the Baltic to the Black sea is tottering and on the verge of a new and deep retreat—or even utter disaster.

With Russian forces battering at critical gateways north of the Dnieper and holding strategic bridgeheads west of the river above and below Kiev, there seems small prospect that the invaders of Russia can escape another backward trek. Otherwise, both the north and south wings of the over-extended Nazi line would be in grave danger of entrapment and annihilation, and the central core of resistance on the Dnieper perilously close to being knifed apart at the Pripet confluence.

The scope and power of the Russian offensive along the whole front as disclosed in Moscow bulletins and undenied from Berlin is staggering. Rain and mud in the vast Dnieper drainage basin have failed to check it. There are Russian breaches already made in the Hitler-proclaimed eastern "blood wall" at every critical point from the Volkhov salient southeast of Leningrad to the Red breakthrough across the Dnieper southeast of Remenchug.

Nor can it be doubted in Berlin that with the Taman peninsula in the Caucasus about mopped up, a Russian counter invasion of the Crimean peninsula via Kerch strait is impending as well as increased Red pressure south of Zaporozhe on the lower bend of the Dnieper. A Russian breakthrough there to the Perikop isthmus would trap the Nazi garrison of the Crimea unless it retreats before it is too late.

The Moscow announcement of west bank Red bridgeheads established across the Dnieper both above Kiev near the vital Pripet mouth, and down river south of Pereyaslav and southeast of Kremenchug is primarily significant because under Russian practice it means that these are well consolidated footholds, wide and deep enough for further exploitation.

The Nazis have several times admitted Russian crossings of the Dnieper at unindicated points; but always with the assurance to the German home front that these penetrations were being "contained" as the military phrase goes, and mopped up.

Moscow made no claim of such crossings until now. It appears certain, therefore, that the announcement was held back until the bridgeheads beyond the river were soundly established.

The site of each crossing, like the Russian capture of Nevel north of the Dnieper line, well defines Russian strategy. It was a two-fold objective by every indication.

One is to keep Nazi forces, still panting from their backward race to the Dnieper, fully engaged on many fronts simultaneously. That has the effect of pinning German troops, both front line and reserve, to their allotted sectors of the line. They cannot be concentrated for defense of the critical areas.

The other indicated objective is to keep all such areas under constant pressure. The effect is to leave the Nazi High command in utter confusion as to which of them is destined for mass attacks.

It seems clear that Marshal Stalin believes that decisive action which would roll the German invaders out of Russia completely is possible perhaps this year and certainly before next spring. He appears to have thrown his whole vast reserve into action, taking full advantage of his own great numerical superiority and of the ever-increasing attrition strain upon his Nazi enemies.

Widens Into Foreign Policy Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. — (AP) In a stormy Senate session behind barred doors, Senator Lodge (R., Mass.) was taken to task by three globe-girdling comrades today for saying that a million American lives might be saved if Russia opened Siberian bases to Allied bombers. The remark was termed "unfortunate" and inaccurate.

This attack, launched by a fellow Republican, Senator Brewster of Maine and supported by Senators Russell (D., Ga.) and Mead (D., N. Y.), plunged the Senate into acrimonious debate that took on the nature of a full-fledged discussion of foreign policy.

Second Secret Meeting

The secret session, second in two days, was called to hear further reports by the five senators just returned from visits to world battlefronts. Besides the attack on Senator Lodge's statement, the session's developments included:

1. A warning by Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) and Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) that senators must not divulge information given them in executive sessions, supplemented by the reading by Vice President Wallace of a section of the rules which provides for expulsion of violators of this confidence.

2. A charge by Senator Brewster that Lend-Lease is being mismanaged, with, for instance, 30,000 trucks being shipped in a year to Australia for civilian use there while the United States gets along on 15,000 new ones a year.

3. Defense by Chairman Connally (D., Tex.), concurred in by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) of the Foreign Relations committee's delay in reporting out a post-war foreign policy resolution.

4. A plea by Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) that a major offensive be launched against the Japanese in the Pacific while attempts are made to crush Germany by bombing. Senator Chandler said the Administration ought to give Gen. Douglas MacArthur more support or "get rid of him."

Danaher Offers Resolution

5. Introduction of a resolution by Senator Danaher (R., Conn.) to make public the general report and findings given the Senate yesterday in secret by Senator Russell.

Senator Brewster"s remarks provoked applause, particularly from Administration supporters, and caused Senator Johnson (R., Calif.) to remark when he arose to defend Senator Lodge, that he had noted Senator Barkley leading the applause. Senator Johnson, who served with the Massachusetts senator's grandfather when the Versailles treaty was debated after the last war, said he was confident of Senator Lodge's integrity.

Senator Chandler also came to Senator Lodge's defense with the declaration that he did not believe the Massachusetts senator would have mentioned the figure if he had not had good reason to do so.

However, Senators Russell and Mead supported Senator Brewster's criticism, adding that at least one military man had said that it might be extremely difficult for the Russians to defend Siberian air bases from the Japanese in the battle that surely would follow opening of such areas to the Allies.

Maloney Chides Senators

The day's session got underway with a 30-minute discussion of the news "leaks" which had followed yesterday's closed meeting, with Senator Maloney (D., Conn.) joining Senators Lucas and Barkley in criticizing those who had talked to newspaper men. As a result some senators later said they didn't want to be seen with reporters but others discussed the proceedings fully.

Senator Brewster, who reported after Senator Chandler had made his talk, was critical of American economic and diplomatic efforts abroad, as compared with the more apt methods he said were employed by the British.

In discussing the operations of Lend-Lease, Senator Brewster said that large quantities of oil and gasoline had been sent to one south Pacific island where they were not needed. He said that in some instances trucks had been transported to islands and left there to rust and in others, the wrong size tires had been furnished for trucks.

The debate swung into a discussion of policy when Senator Brewster called attention to the forthcoming tripartite conference and suggested it would be wise if the Senate gave Secretary of State Hull support through the passage of a resolution.

With Senator Lodge absent, Senator Brewster criticized his Massachusetts colleague for giving the 1,000,000 man casualty estimate at yesterday's closed session. Senator Brewster said that he had not heard any responsible military man in the Pacific mention that figure.

In addition, Senator Brewster said that Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, had asked the touring senators in a conference yesterday not to mention the matter of Siberian bases. Senator Brewster alluded to the fact that Senator Lodge is a reserve officer, adding that he ought to follow the ideas of his commanding officer.

Senator Connally, however, told his colleagues that while he had been criticized for the foreign relation committee's delay in bringing out any resolution, he did not want to take any action that would provoke ill will among our Allies.

Senator Vandenberg also counseled "prudence," and Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) told Senator Connally he thought debate on a post-war resolution now might do more harm than good.

May Issue Report

While the Danaher resolution to make public the report made by Senator Russell was not acted upon at the session, there were indications that an edited version might later be given publicly. Senator Russell said he had not made up his mind on that point.

The criticism heaped on the Administration left many of its supporters in a fighting mood such as that displayed by Senator Pepper (D-Fla.).

"These charges are going to be refuted, and in public," Senator Pepper told a reporter.

In a lengthy press conference in which he insisted he would not reveal anything he had said in the Senate, Senator Chandler gave reporters his views on the war—a recital which some other senators said amounted, in effect, to a review of his plea to the Senate.

Summarized, his viewpoint was that Germany can't win the war and knows it, but that Japan has all of the resources she needs and is growing stronger. His argument was that Germany could be ringed tightly and bombed until she collapses, but unless a full-scale offensive is launched in the Pacific, China may not hold out long and Japan can fight for years.

"If given adequate men and supplies," he declared, "General MacArthur would be able to put into operation his plan for an offensive

Senator Lodge Criticized For Statement on Siberia

Acrimonious Debate on War

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leading to Japan by retaking of the Philippines. From the Philippines, we could go on to the goal line—for a touchdown."

Criticizes British

Senator Chandler criticized the failure of the British to launch an offensive in Burma.

"A British campaign from India should have been launched long ago, in my opinion," he said. "To put it mildly, the British haven't shown any enthusiasm for a strong China. Maybe they are worried about getting back into Hong Kong if China gets strong."

Senator Chandler expressed the view that the Senate was "deeply concerned and interested" in holding bases "important to our future security."

He thought post-war declarations relatively unimportant, compared with a reversal of the policy of "taking, then abandoning" bases.

Apparently referring to yesterday's criticism by committee members that the British had stepped in to raise the British flag over islands captured by Americans he said:

"As soon as the trouble is over, we move out and somebody else moves in."

Senator Brewster told reporters there was an imperative need for a legislative checkup on Lend-Lease shipments.

He said the Truman committee probably would call in top-ranking Lend-Lease officials in rounding out one of its reports on this angle of the investigation he and Senator Mead made during their world tour.

He expressed "amazement" at the rapidity with which the Russians have moved American Lend-Lease supplies to the front, asserting they have done "a good job."

There have been large accumulations at some ports, particularly in the Persian gulf, he said, but the transfers are made more rapidly than he had been led to believe before the trip.

He said American Lend-Lease materials, both arms and food, had "without question," been of "material aid to the Russians."

ARGENTINA'S ENVOY SHIFT IS A PUZZLE

Washington, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Felipe A. Espil, Argentina's Ambassador here since 1931, has been ordered home, and Adrian C. Escobar, former Ambassador to Brazil and Spain, replaces him.

Some thought that the action was only part of the Argentine's revamping of its diplomatic setup. A decree recently retired the envoys to Mexico and Vatican City, but the possibility existed that the only South American republic refusing to enter the orbit of the United Nations again was indicating a determination to stand by that course.

Secretary of State Hull recently refused a request for lend-lease war materials. Mr. Hull made it plain that Argentina could have the same aid as Brazil if she broke with the Axis.

Mr. Hull's announcement that Ambassador Norman Armour, here since August for consultations, would return to Buenos Aires cleared the atmosphere somewhat.

Senor Espil has been openly friendly to the United States. He married an American, Courtney Letts Stillwell Borden. She will fly to Buenos Aires with him next month, he said.

CHANDLER ASKS MORE SUPPORT FOR M'ARTHUR

Tells Senate General Should Be Removed if He Is Not Assisted.

BARKLEY CHIDES COLLEAGUES

Democratic Leader Upbraids Any Who Revealed What Was Said in Camera.

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Washington, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Senator Chandler (D.-Ky.) told the Senate today in its second war-secrets session that Gen. Douglas MacArthur either should receive more support in his offensive campaign against the Japanese or be relieved of his command. Speaking to colleagues who had been lectured by the Democratic leader, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, and Senators Lucas (D.-Ill.) and Maloney (D.-Conn.) on the subject of divulging information given to them behind closed doors, Senator Chandler renewed a plea that more planes, men and guns be poured into the Pacific theater.

The junior Kentuckian, who has urged a supreme command in the Pacific and Asia for Gen. MacArthur, was quoted by some colleagues as declaring that insufficient weight was being thrown against the Japanese. The basis of his contention, they said, was that either MacArthur should have more assistance or that he should be removed.

Before Senator Chandler spoke, Senator Barkley addressed Senators on their failure to keep silent about yesterday's session, when first reports on the war zone tour by five members were submitted. Senator Lucas read a Senate rule providing for the expulsion of members who divulge information obtained in executive sessions, but several Senators said that they had heard little which had not been made public.

Told that already is a long and costly war ahead in the Pacific, the Senate closed its doors again to hear Senator Chandler warn that the Japanese may move the seat of their empire to the Asiatic mainland.

Report Is Completed.

Senators Chandler and Brewster (R.-Me) were to complete today a report on all war theaters, except Russia. Senators Russell (D.-Ga.), Mead (D.-N. Y.), and Lodge (R.-Mass.) summarized their findings yesterday.

Senator Brewster criticized the confusion which, he said, marks American economic and diplomatic efforts compared with those of the British. Senator Chandler told reporters he had found good reason to believe that some of Japan's heavy industry already has been moved to the Asiatic mainland, in addition to the large industrial concentration in Manchoukuo.

Warns of Consequences.

If the Japanese move their important installations to the continent, he said, the curving chain of their home islands will become an almost impregnable wall against any blows from the east.

"The Japan Sea is already a Japanese lake," he declared. "We can hardly hope to get in there."

The touring Senators made it plain to their colleagues that the war isn't going to be over in a year or two, although Senator Chandler thought the German home front might collapse this winter.

The reaction of Senator Capper (R.-Kan.) was typical:

"After hearing these Senators, I feel now that the war is going to last much longer than I figured it would," he said. "We're certainly in for a tough battle. It's going to be long and expensive in men and money."

Send Alarm Clocks to Britain.

Washington, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The United States and Canada are exporting alarm clocks to England, where they will be sold at a Government-fixed price on permits only, the Department of Commerce reported today.

World Bank Is Proposed For Reconstruction Tasks

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$10,000,000,000 Capitalization Suggested in Morgenthau Program.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 — (AP) The Treasury disclosed tonight that its monetary experts have drafted "guiding principles" for a possible $10,000,000,000 United Nations bank to help finance post-war reconstruction and development.

Bearing some resemblance to this country's depression-born Reconstruction Finance corporation, the bank would "encourage private financial agencies to provide long-term capital for the sound development of the productive resources of member countries, and when necessary cooperate with and supplement private capital for such purposes."

Morgenthau Explains Plan

The general idea was outlined by Secretary Morgenthau earlier this week before executive sessions of several Senate and House committees. It was intended to keep the draft a closely-guarded secret until it could be submitted to foreign governments, but disclosures in London papers, of a purported Treasury document on the subject led the department to release copies of the draft.

Harry D. White, Treasury monetary expert and author of a previously published proposal for post-war monetary stabilization, stressed that the draft is not an official document. It merely represents, he told a press conference, the opinion of American experts and was laid before the congressional committees "to let them know what we have been thinking about."

Mr. White emphasized, too, that it had not yet been sent to nor discussed with representatives of any other country. He added that such discussions would be held, as in the case of the monetary stabilization program, to get views of other nations and "stimulate them to submit other proposals."

Separate From Currency Program

The world bank plan is separate from the currency stabilization proposal. Mr. White said either could function separately, but there would be close cooperation between the two should both come into existence.

Under the proposal each country would contribute a share to the fund "according to an appropriate formula." Mr. White said, however, that the formula has not been determined and that he could not estimate this country's share except that it would be "substantial."

Some senators after hearing Secretary Morgenthau on Tuesday said they understood this country would contribute about $3,500,000,000 and Great Britain about $1,000,000,000 with other countries subscribing proportionate amounts. Mr. White, stressing that in planning the projected bank there was no desire to interfere with private capital, recalled losses by private investors after the last war and said it would not be easy to coax them into the foreign field again because of the "nipping" many took.

"If private capital were adequate this bank wouldn't do any business," he declared.

Could Guarantee Loans

Under the "guiding principles," the bank could guarantee loans made with private capital to any member government, and through the government to any of its political subdivisions and to business and industrial enterprises. The bank would make loans out of its own resources "only when the borrower is unable to secure the funds from private investment sources on reasonable terms."

Shares of the bank's capital would be payable in both gold and local currency. Member countries would make an initial payment of 20 per cent on their shares, and not more than 20 per cent additional could be called for in any one year.

Decisions of the bank would be "based exclusively on economic considerations," the document states, adding:

"In passing upon any application to guarantee, participate, in, or make a loan, the bank shall give consideration to the soundness of the investment project or program, to the budgetary position of the member government guaranteeing the loan and to the prospective balance of payments of the member country.

"All loans x x x must fulfill the following general conditions: (A) Payment of interest and principal must be fully guaranteed by the national government of the member country; (B) The investment project or program must have been investigated and approved by a competent committee; (C) The terms of the loan must be reasonable, and (D) On guaranteed loans the bank must be compensated for the risk it assumes.

"The bank will impose no conditions as to the member country in which the proceeds of a loan are to be spent."

Mr. White emphasized that the bank's purpose would be to provide long-term capital only and that its activities would not include either relief or rehabilitation, except where rehabilitation would involve reconstruction.

U-BOAT BATTLE PLANS CHANGED

Fast Land Planes Needed to Meet New Threat.

Washington, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—An increasing tendency of Nazi submarines to stay up and fight is making coastal patrol work more and more a job for fast, heavily armed land planes.

Navy officials said today that flying boats, long considered ideal for patrol, are being shifted gradually to jobs where their rugged bulk, relative slowness and great range are more advantageous, such as the Pacific, which has too few landing fields but plenty of water.

The new U-boat tactics, built around more and heavier deck guns, are being met by changes in off-shore patrol equipment.

The story of submarine resistance to air attacks is not yet ready for full disclosure, but announcements of plane losses in such jousts indicate the seriousness of the problem. At least one Liberator and a couple of smaller planes have been shot down by German undersea craft.

The shift to faster, better armed planes is reported to be a step toward increased effectiveness of attack as well as for protection of the attacking unit. Submarines can dive in half a minute or less. A flying boat doing 150 miles an hour sighted by a submarine three miles away would not get over the target in time if the sub chose to dive. But the land planes, in addition to being smaller and harder to sight, might make it easily.

Another reason for the growing preference for land planes is the changing areas of patrol due to the use of escort aircraft carriers—the baby flat tops which have been such a headache to German wolfpacks. These fighter carrying ships are covering the once unprotected middle of the Atlantic and narrowing the scope of the shore based patrol.

INCREASES PROPOSED IN WORLD WAR PENSIONS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. — (AP) Pension increases for disabled veterans of World War One and the present war and for widows and children of veterans of both wars were voted today by a Congressional committee.

The House war veterans group recommended a 15 per cent increase in payments for service-incurred disability and the following schedule of monthly payments to widows and children of veterans:

Widow and no child, $35 (now $30); widow and one child, $45 (now $38), with $5 (now $4) for each additional child; no widow but one child, 18 (now $15); no widow but two children, $27 (now $22); no widow but three children, $36 (now $30), with $4 (now $3) for each additional child.

The committee also recommended increases of from $10 to $50 monthly for World War veterans suffering non-service connected permanent disability, with a boost to $60 over the present rate of $40 for veterans who have been on the pension rolls for 10 continuous years or have reached the age of 65.

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DEPENDENT PAY HEARING SET

House Unit Accuses Draft Officials Of Twisting Law To Suit Own Ends

OCT 9 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 8—The House Military Affairs Committee accused draft officials today of twisting the law to suit their own ends, as it arranged for floor action Wednesday on higher payments to families of men called to war.

A formal report disapproved "with emphasis" what the committee said "appears to be an effort on the part of those charged with the administration of the selective service system to use that law, designed as a military measure only, to force men of families to leave one kind of employment to engage in another and different employment."

Same As "Willful Perversion"

"This, within itself, amounts to a willful perversion of the purpose, spirit and intent of the law," it added.

[Even before the general draft of pre-war fathers became effective October 1, men who were in designated "non-deferrable" jobs had been listed as liable for drafting regardless of how many children they had, unless they got into war work.]

The floor procedure which the House Rules Committee approved for the dependency bill, at the behest of the military group, permits unlimited offering of amendments, and there are indications attempts will be made from the floor to hike the payments substantially in what one military committeeman called "a bid for the soldier vote."

Recommended Payments

The committee recommended payments of $50 monthly for a wife, $75 for a wife and one child, $95 for a wife and two children, and $15 for each additional child. This compares with $50 now paid a wife, $62 for a wife and one child, and $10 for additional children.

Pointing out that approximately $650,000,000 will be needed annually to meet the increases recommended to meet higher living costs, the committee said it is made imperative by the system of inducting fathers "while liberalized rules and regulations . . . compel the deferment of vast numbers of unmarried men in Government agencies and industrial plants."

Chairman May (D., Ky.) set next Tuesday for a start on consideration of legislation passed this week by the Senate to tighten draft deferments of Government and war plant employes, permit pre-induction physical examinations and set up a committee to study the possibility of lowering physical standards to permit wider use of single men and men without children.

HAS UNSPENT WAR BALANCE OF 119 BILLION

War Department's Aug. 31 Position Revealed by Patterson.

TO BYRD ECONOMY GROUP

Under-Secretary Also Reports Cut of 145,564 in the Civilian Personnel of Agency.

OCT 9 1943

Washington, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, told the Byrd Economy Committee today that the War Department had an unexpended balance on August 31 of $118,909,000,000. Of this amount, a total of slightly more than $64,000,000,000 had not been obligated for expenditure under contracts, Mr. Patterson reported.

The Under - Secretary also advised the committee that the War Department reduced its civilian personnel by 145,564 between June 30 and August 31.

Chairman Byrd commented that he thought the figure was "misleading" since testimony was lacking as to how many of the civilians had been supplanted by military personnel.

Mr. Patterson said the department's civilian pay roll contained 1,348,803 names on June 30 and 1,203,239 on August 31. Of the total reduction, he said, about 3,500 were cut off in Washington, the remainder in the field.

Situation Disturbs Byrd.

Senator Byrd said the committee was "disturbed" because as nearly as he could ascertain half of the War Department's civilian employees were doing clerical work, while in the Navy the ratio is one clerical employee to every five engaged in actual war production.

The committee sought unsuccessfully to find out exactly how the reported reductions were made, how many soldiers had been put to work on jobs formerly performed by civilians, and the number of uniformed men engaged in clerical work in Washington.

The committee's goal is a reduction of at least 10 per cent in the total Government civilian pay roll of more than 3,000,000 men and women.

In the course of his testimony on expenditure of Army funds, Mr. Patterson said the Army's present personnel goal of 7,700,000 by the end of this year "may have to be increased." He asserted that Gen. George C. Marshall's decision to reduce his original goal to this figure from 8,200,000 was made "without prejudice to his authority to raise the Army to 8.2 million if the situation demands."

He said it was the Army Chief of Staff's "urgent desire" that "at no time shall there be one man in uniform whose services are not required."

"It should be emphasized that the Army of 7,700,000 by December 31, 1943, is the minimum which the Chief of Staff states is required to carry out the planned military operations," he testified. "It may have to be increased."

As to Renegotiation.

Senator Nye (R.-N. D.) asked Mr. Patterson to what extent lend-lease aid from the United States had been transferred from one ally to another. The North Dakotan said he had heard "in the last few hours" (an apparent reference to the reports of globe-touring Senators) that considerable aid had been so transferred. Mr. Patterson said he understood some such transfers had been made by Great Britain to Russia and Turkey.

Turning to a discussion of renegotiation of war contracts, Mr. Patterson said the War Department had recovered about $3,000,000,000 by such renegotiations—$1,000,000,000 in cash and $2,000,000,000 in the form of reductions on future deliveries. After the war, he predicted, the department would be criticized for not cutting prices deeper through renegotiations, rather than for ordering too large reductions.

This cut was made, he said, without prejudice to the authority of General George C. Marshall, the chief of staff, to reinstate the original plans.

"It should be emphasized," he added, "that the Army of 7,700,000 by December 31, 1943, is the minimum which the chief of staff states is required to carry out the planned military operations. It may have to be increased."

Mr. Patterson testified that the War department cut 145,564 civilians off its payroll during July and August, and on Aug. 31 had unexpended appropriations aggregating $118,909,000,000.

Chairman Byrd (D-Va) commented that the personnel reduction figure seemed "very misleading" since it was not made clear how many civilian assignments had been taken over by soldiers.

Mr. Patterson said the civilian payroll cut was from 1,348,803 on June 30 to 1,203,239 on Aug. 31. Of the total, only about 3,500 jobs were cut off in Washington.

"This reduction has been accomplished in spite of substitution of considerable numbers of civilians for military personnel," the undersecretary testified. "It is due in part to having less persons performing a particular job, and in part to eliminating functions and activities of lesser and diminishing importance."

Army May Lift Induction Goal, Call More Pre-War Fathers

OCT 9 1943

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. — (AP) Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson told a Senate committee today that the Army's goal of 7,700,000 in uniform by the end of the year "may have to be increased."

An upward revision would mean a heavier draft of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers than is now contemplated. Selective Service officials have estimated 446,000 will have to be called to meet the current goal.

Mr. Patterson mentioned the possibility of a boost in the Army's planned size in testimony before the Byrd committee, inquiring into the War department's fiscal affairs and civilian employment. He recalled that an army of 8,200,000 by the end of this year originally was planned, but the program was scaled down to 7,700,000 after the African victories.

Wartime Strike Is Treason, Legion Leader Tells A.F.L.

Green Replies at Convention with Defense of Labor's Record.

BOSTON, Oct. 8—(AP) Warren H. Atherton, national commander of the American Legion, placed wartime strikes in a class with treason today in an address to the A. F. L. convention, stirring President William Green to a defense that inspired a spontaneous and noisy demonstration by the delegates.

"If," said Mr. Atherton, tackling the explosive strike question, "it is treason for the man at the front to refuse to use his gun, then, too, it should be treason for any person fortunate enough to be here on the home front, to do things that keep him from getting that gun."

Defends Labor's Record

Mr. Green, in reply, said Mr. Atherton was demanding perfection from imperfect men in an imperfect world and that organized labor had made an "amazing record."

"Perhaps," said the A. F. L. chief, "when Gabriel blows his trumpet in the morning and the dead shall rise from the earth, and those who are living shall be assembled as holy writ tells us, for the purpose of ascending into heaven, we may then construct a perfect world out of imperfect material. But until then, Mr. Commander, we must deal with the imperfections of human nature and serve as best we can."

Mr. Green asked Mr. Atherton to look beyond the "inconsequential faults of a small minority" and said labor does not condemn all industry because one company sells the government imperfect armor plate or another sells inferior wire.

"I venture to say," Mr. Green went on "there are sinners in the American Legion."

The crowd clapped and slapped its approval on the tables stretching the length of the hotel ballroom. Mr. Atherton rose from his seat on the stage at that point, smiled and bowed.

Discards Prepared Text

The Legion commander virtually discarded his prepared text, using only the subject matter in a general way as he delivered in forthright language what he said was the Legion's view of strikes.

He said machinery for peaceful adjudication of issues is available and all labor should accept it. Sometimes the decisions may be wrong, "but when the umpire calls a man out, he is out."

Speaking in a friendly tone and intimate manner, Mr. Atherton apparently did not antagonize the delegates. They gave him absolute attention and, when he finished, a rising ovation.

Mr. Green's reply was likewise friendly but so vigorous that veteran A. F. L. convention-goers said he reached new heights of oratory. Nearly a dozen times the delegates broke in with applause and finally rose with a great, prolonged cheer and chandclappings as he finished and Mr. Atherton stepped forward to shake Mr. Green's hand.

Still impressed with Mr. Green's speech, delegates came back at the afternoon session and voted authorization to publicize it in pamphlets and newspaper advertisements.

Hits Delay in Agencies

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, addressed the afternoon session, holding the delays of government labor agencies and the War Labor Disputes act responsible for many strikes. He said the teamsters have had cases before the War Labor board for many months and were not getting the service they had a right to expect under the no-strike pledge.

"You," he said, "have kept your pledge, but they (the government bureaus) have not kept their pledge to labor."

Mr. Tobin made public a telegram he sent to Chairman William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor board, telling of the measures his union took to prevent recent strike outbreaks.

"I now notify you," said the wire, "that both myself and my associates find it impossible to convince our membership immediately in many places of the necessity of observing our no-strike pledge because of what they and I consider an unnecessary delay in endeavoring to make decisions in cases submitted by those unions to the WLB."

The convention adopted a committee report which pleaded for a reopening of the doors of Palestine to additional Jewish refugees from Nazi and Fascist persecution.

"The American Federation of Labor urges," said the report, "that the restriction on Jewish immigration and settlement contained in the British White Paper of 1939 be withdrawn, and that the Balfour declaration be so implemented that the hopes and aspirations of the Jewish people to build their own commonwealth in Palestine may be realized."

The Progressivce Mine Workers of America, which holds A. F. L. charter rights in the mining industry, distributed handbills opposing the admission of the United Mine Workers.

The pamphlet, in red, white and blue, was labeled, "the shameful record of John L. Lewis—the man who has always knifed his friends."

MAJ. GEN. BARRETT KILLED IN PACIFIC

Marine Corps Officer Loses Life In Accident, Navy Reports

OCT 9 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 8—Maj. Gen. Charles D. Barrett, marine, was killed accidentally while on duty in the South Pacific, the Navy reported today.

Marine Corps headquarters said no details were available on the death of the 58-year-old veteran who formerly was assistant to the commandant of the Marine Corps.

Second Pacific Duty

Barrett, on September 21, 1942, was ordered to a South Pacific command after a tour of duty in the United States. He previously had commanded a marine unit in the South Pacific area earlier in 1942.

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Barrett participated in the capture of the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914, and was in the Meuse-Argonne offensive in the first World War.

Born in Henderson, Ky., he was appointed a second lieutenant in the marines in August, 1909, and attained the rank of major general August 26, 1941.

Commanded Fifth Marines

His assignments included duty as commander of the Fifth Marines, first marine brigade fleet marine force from August, 1939, to June, 1940.

His widow, Mrs. Emily Hawley Barrett, of Alexandria, Va., survives.

MORE NAVY CASUALTIES

New Statement Covers 5 Dead, 10 Wounded, 5 Missing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Navy announced today twenty more casualties, including five dead, ten wounded and five missing.

In addition, the list includes the names of seven whose status has been changed from prisoners of war to dead.

This brings to 30,424 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to the next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 11,711 dead, 5,367 wounded, 9,151 missing and 4,195 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified included):

New Jersey

ANDERSON, John George, wounded. Mother, Mrs. Anna Leona Anderson, 108 Stoy Ave., Westmong, Camden.

New York

GLOVER, EDWARD WILLIAM, wounded. Sister, Miss Grace Glover, 200 Alice Ave., Solvay. Sister, Mrs. Frank Weber, 802 Spring St., Syracuse.

30,424 NAVY CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. — (AP) The Navy announced today 20 casualties, including five dead, 10 wounded and five missing. This brings to 30,424 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 11,711 dead, 5,367 wounded, 9,151 missing and 4,195 prisoners of war.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Harsh Treatment of Axis Chiefs

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said last night that leaders of the Axis countries undoubtedly would be treated severely after the war is won.

Mrs. Roosevelt added that the people of the Axis nations will have to be shown that they cannot continue along Fascist lines, in replying to a question at the conclusion of a speech made at a War bond rally sponsored by the American Federation of Negro College Students.

Efforts should be made, however, to bring them back into the fold of civilized countries, she continued.

In her speech Mrs. Roosevelt declared the day of exploitation of nations and races "must die if there is to be a peoples' century" and equal opportunity for all.

She declared whites were not the only exploiters, but that yellow and brown races had been guilty also.

Spellman Calls Franco Loyal to God and Country

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman yesterday described Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain as a man loyal to his God and country.

In a group of letters written to his father during his visit to Europe and the Middle East and published in the current Collier's Weekly, the archbishop said:

"Whatever criticism has been made of Gen. Franco (and it has been considerable) I cannot doubt that he is a man loyal to his God, devoted to his country's welfare, and definitely willing to sacrifice himself in any capacity and to any extent for Spain."

He declared that most of the people he met in Madrid supported Franco and believed he "is striving to keep Spain out of the war."

He added that Spain's attitude toward the United States "has improved immeasurably" and partially credited petroleum and cotton shipments to Spain from America for the change.

Two Girls From Iceland Wed Naval Lieutenants

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Two girls from Iceland and the United States Navy flyers they met there were married yesterday in the chaplain's office at Third Naval District headquarters here.

Lt. (j. g.) E. T. Allen of Longdale, Okla. ,married Anna Gudmunds, 20, and Lt. (j. g.) J. B. Stewart, Wilburton, Kans., married Gurdun Gudmundsdotter, 18.

The brides, both of Norwegian descent, are from Reykjavik. They came to the United States by ship to meet their future husbands, who had returned from duty in Iceland by plane.

JAMAICANS RETURN HOME

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Oct. 8—(AP) Seventy Jamaicans who have been doing farm work in this neighborhood for the past six months boarded two special buses here today and left for New York on the first leg of the journey to their homes in the West Indies.

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NEW NAZI LAND MINE

Boston, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Lieut. Walter A. Reynolds, U. S. C. G., of New London, Conn., who was aboard the first Coast Guard landing craft to enter Salerno harbor, told today of a new type of German land mine encountered on the beaches. He said that it was made almost entirely of plastic and concrete to escape electric mine detectors.

Lieut. Reynolds pointed out that in the past troops had been able to move across enemy territory only as fast as the mine detectors could go.

"At Salerno," he said, "that speed was reduced by the necessity of prodding into the ground with rods and bayonets for these non-metallic mines."

HUMOR AT SALERNO

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 8—(AP) L.S.T. in official parlance stands for landing ship, tanks. But by some of the boys who stormed Salerno it "was laughingly" called "large slow target," according to Lieut. Francis Bidwell, L.S.T. skipper just returned from Salerno.

Countess Von Moltke Pleads Guilty in Spy Case

By the Associated Press.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—The Countess Mariana Von Moltke, 46-year-old wife of a suspended Wayne University professor, pleaded guilty in Federal Court yesterday to an indictment charging her with violation of the wartime Espionage Act. A plea of innocent had been entered for her at a previous arraignment.

The indictment charged eight men and women with forming a ring to obtain and forward to Nazi Germany information concerning the war effort in the Detroit area. Mrs. Von Moltke became the fifth of the group to plead guilty.

Others who pleaded guilty were Mrs. Theresa Behrens, 44, who staged a protest hunger strike in her cell; Walter Joseph Abt, 36; Mrs. Emma Leonhardt, 56, and her husband, Carl, 65. Dr. Fred William Thomas, 44, pleaded innocent. Bertrand Stewart Hoffman, 37-year-old sailor of the Merchant Marine, stood mute and a plea of innocent was entered for him.

The 34-year-old Countess Grace Buchanan-Dineen, described as a key grand jury witness in the case, has not yet been arraigned.

New York Lieutenant Aboard Missing Bomber

Pocatello, Idaho, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Lieut. Ben F. Rogers, public relations officer at the Pocatello Army air base, released today the names of the crew aboard a four-engined bomber missing from the base since Wednesday night.

Lieut. Rogers said that no details of the light could be disclosed.

Among crew members was Second Lieut. Harry F. Brennan Jr., of 139 West 82d street, New York city, co-pilot.

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ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN XX LOSSES

INTENSITY OF THE FIGHTING WAS EMPHASIZED BY THE MOSCOW ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MORE THAN 8,000 GERMANS FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR ONE BRIDGEHEAD ALONE BEFORE THE BADLY-MAULED ENEMY, STRIVING "AT ALL COSTS TO HOLD UP THE SOVIET ADVANCE," GAVE WAY.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE MIDDLE DNIEPER HIGHLIGHTED THE RESUMPTION OF THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE AND THREATENED EVEN LARGER DISASTERS FOR THE NAZI LEGIONS. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED FACING POSSIBLE ENTRAPMENT IN THE DNIEPER RIVER BEND AND IN THE CRIMEA. OCT 9 1943

OUTSTANDING RUSSIAN VICTORY IN THE NORTH WAS THE STORMING OF NEVEL, 60 MILES ABOVE VITEBSK IN WHITE RUSSIA AND ONLY 70 MILES FROM THE BORDERS OF LATVIA. PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN HAILED THIS FEAT IN ANOTHER ORDER OF THE DAY, AND THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED THAT THE BASTION HAD BEEN CONSTANTLY STRENGTHENED BY THE GERMANS FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS. ITS POSSESSION BY THE RUSSIANS POINTS A DANGEROUS SPEARHEAD DIRECTLY AT THE LATVIAN BALTIC COAST.

NEVEL IS A RAIL JUNCTION COMMANDING LINES TO LENINGRAD ON THE

NORTH, VITEBSK TO THE SOUTH AND WARSAW TO THE WEST, AS WELL AS RAIL APPROACHES TO THE BALTIC.

ON THE LONG-DORMANT VOLKHOV FRONT JUST SOUTH OF LENINGRAD, OTHER RED ARMY TROOPS UNDER GEN.ANDREI I.YEREMENKO, HERO OF STALINGRAD, GAINED 15 MILES ON A 15-MILE FRONT TO RELIEVE THE GERMAN THREAT TO RUSSIA'S SECOND LARGEST CITY. KIRISHI, 65 MILES TO THE SOUTH, WAS REPORTED CAPTURED, AND THE RUSSIANS RECORDED THE LIBERATION OF MORE THAN 100 SMALLER TOWNS IN THIS LAKE ILMEN DRIVE.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE CAUCASUS HAVE NOW REACHED THE "MOPPING UP" STAGE. TAMAN (STARO-TAMANSKAYA), ON THE WESTERN END OF THE BRIDGEHEAD OPPOSITE THE CRIMEA, AND SEVEN OTHER TOWNS WERE OCCUPIED DURING THE DAY, MOSCOW DECLARED AND "ENEMY TROOPS UNABLE TO EVACUATE THE PENINSULA ARE BEING WIPED OUT."

TREMENDOUS QUANTITIES OF BOOTY WERE SEIZED IN THE CAUCASIAN CLEANUP, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

SOVIET AIRMEN WERE ACTIVE OVER ALL SECTORS OF THE LONG FRONT. THEY WERE BATTERING THE GERMAN LINES OF RETREAT, MOSCOW SAID, AND DESTROYED TROOP TRAINS, MILITARY DUMPS AND INSTALLATIONS AT MELITOPOL, DZHANKOI, GOMEL AND MINSK.

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BZ418AEW

ADD LONDON-YXXX STRUGGLES

A REPORT REACHING STOCKHOLM THROUGH GERMAN SOURCES AND QUOTED BY REUTERS SAID TITO'S PARTISAN FORCES ARE NOW ONLY A MILE FROM ZAGREB, THAT SUPPLY LINES TO THAT CITY HAVE BEEN CUT, AND THAT HEAVY FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS.

A PARTISAN BROADCAST REPORTED IN LONDON SAID THE GUERRILLA FIGHTERS HAD THROWN TANKS INTO THE BATTLE FOR THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA BETWEEN TRIESTE AND FIUME AND HAD DESTROYED 10 GERMAN TANKS AND A GERMAN PLANE.

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A YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FIRST CROATIAN BRIGADE, IN CAPTURING LUSSINO ISLAND, HAD SEIZED A GERMAN TANKER BEARING NEARLY 24,000 GALLONS OF OIL.

ISTANBUL DISPATCHES TO LONDON MORNING PAPERS SAID FRESH GERMAN TANK AND MOTORIZED UNITS HAVE ARRIVED IN ATHENS AND THAT THE GERMAN COMMAND NOW APPARENTLY HAS COMPLETED ITS OCCUPATION OF KEY POINTS IN SOUTHERN GREECE AFTER TAKING OVER FROM THE ITALIA

MK606AEW

ADD LONDON - BANK XX LONDON

THE PURPOSE OF THE BANK WAS SAID TO BE TO PROVIDE A CHANNEL FOR INTERNATIONAL LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS AND SHORT-TERM CREDITS IN SO FAR AS THESE CANNOT BE PROVIDED BY PRIVATE CAPITAL.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BANK PROJECT WAS SAID TO BE THE SECOND PART OF A PROJECTED UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL POST-WAR PROGRAM, THE FIRST PART OF WHICH WOULD CREATE AN INTERNATIONAL STABILIZATION FUND.

THE BANK PLAN--THE AUTHOR OF WHICH WAS SAID TO BE HARRY D.WHITE OFLOHE U.S. TREASURY--AIMS AT PROVIDING CAPITAL FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF MEMBER COUNTRIES TO ASSIST THEM IN FINANCING FOREIGN TRADE, REPLENISHING GOLD RESERVES, STABILIZING PRICES AND OBTAINING ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS.

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GH311PEW

30.24 - 9163

LONDON, OCT. 8-(AP)-THE EXILED GOVERNMENTS IN LONDON ARE SENDING RANKING CABINET MEN TO REPRESENT THEM AT THE REHABILITATION AND RELIEF ADMINISTRATION MEETING TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON NOV. 9.

AMONG THE DELEGATES NAMED THUS FAR ARE PAUL HENRY SPAAK, BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER; JAN MASARYK, CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN FOREIGN MINISTER; FRANTISEK NEMEC, CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN MINISTER OF COMMERCE; ANDERS FRIHAGEN, NORWAY'S SUPPLY AND RECONSTRUCTION MINISTER; AND JAN KWAPINSKI, POLISH MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE RICHARD K.LAW WILL REPRESENT GREAT BRITAIN.

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YY1010PEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 9-(AP)-MADRID DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS WERE QUOTED TODAY BY THE DAILY MAIL AS PREDICTING A PORTUGUESE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST JAPAN IF JAPANESE TROOPS ARE NOT WITHDRAWN FROM PORTUGUESE TIMOR.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID IN A MADRID DISPATCH THAT THE JAPANESE MINISTER IN LISBON HAD ORDERED HIS PRIVATE PAPERS BURNED IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE RETURNED THURSDAY FROM A CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER SALAZAR OF PORTUGAL.

Z1249AEW

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BALKANS ROUNDUP

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, OCT.8--THE BATTLE FOR THE ISLAND APPROACHES TO THE BALKANS GAINED ADDED SIGNIFICANCE TODAY WITH THE DISCLOSURE OF NEW ALLIED GAINS IN THE AEGEAN AND STUBBORN GERMAN RESISTANCE TO THIS THREAT TO EUROPE'S BACK DOOR.

A MIDDLE EAST ANNOUNCEMENT THAT NAZI SEA-BORNE FORCES HAD BEEN BEATEN OFF IN AN ATTEMPT TO LAND ON SIMI, ONE OF THE DODECANESE GROUP, WAS THE FIRST INDICATION THAT BRITISH FORCES HAD TAKEN OVER THAT ISLAND ABOUT HALFWAY BETWEEN COS AND RHODES.

AT THE SAME TIME, UNCONFIRMED REPORTS FROM TURKEY SAID THAT BRITISH FORCES HAD LANDED ALSO IN THE CYCLADES ISLANDS IN THE AEGEAN BETWEEN THE DODECANESE AND THE GREEK MAINLAND.

GERMANY'S ALREADY BADLY-STRAINED MEDITERRANEAN FORCES WERE FURTHER WEAKENED IN THE ANNIHILATION OF AN ENEMY CONVOY BY BRITISH NAVAL FORCES IN THE AEGEAN.

THE CAIRO COMMUNIQUE MADE NO MENTION OF COS, NEXT TO THE LARGEST OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS, WHICH THE GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE RECAPTURED FROM THE BRITISH. THE BRITISH ADMITTED YESTERDAY, HOWEVER, THAT GERMAN LANDING FORCES HAD PENETRATED THE ISLAND'S DEFENSES, BUT SAID THAT FIGHTING WAS STILL GOING ON. LERO, ANOTHER DODECANESE ISLAND, AND SAMOS, GREEK ISLAND TO THE NORTH, ALSO HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BY BRITISH FORCES.

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ON THE ADRIATIC SIDE, GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO WREST CONTROL OF ZARA ISLAND, OFF THE DALMATIAN COAST, AND HVAR ISLAND, SOUTH OF SPLIT, WERE BLOCKED WHEN YUGOSLAV PARTISANS BEAT OFF NAZI LANDING PARTIES, A CAIRO ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

STILL OTHER SIGNIFICANT BALKAN DEVELOPMENTS WERE THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS HAD CONFERRED WITH YUGOSLAV GUERRILLA LEADERS AT PARTISAN HEADQUARTERS, AND AN UNCONFIRMED DISPATCH FROM BUDAPEST THAT A SMALL ALLIED FORCE HAD ENTERED THE BALKANS.

THE BUDAPEST DISPATCH SAID THAT A CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN BRIGADE, TRAINED AND EQUIPPED IN THE MIDDLEEAST, HAD ENTERED YUGOSLAVIA. IF TRUE, THIS MEANT THAT ALLIED TROOPS ARE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE FALL OF GREECE IN 1941.

KING PETER TOLD HIS YUGOSLAV HOMELAND ONLY LAST NIGHT THAT "THE DAY OF DELIVERANCE IS NOT FAR OFF."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NAZI ATTEMPT TO DRIVE BRITISH FORCES OFF SIMI LAY IN THE ISLAND'S PROXIMITY TO GERMAN-HELD RHODES, LARGEST ISLAND IN THE DODECANESE GROUP.

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THIS MOUNTING ALLIED ACTIVITY ON THE BALKAN LEFT FLANK AND ALONG THE SOUTHERN ISLAND FRINGES WAS VIEWED HERE AS UNDOUBTEDLY POINTING TO BIGGER OPERATIONS TO COME, THE REALIZATION OF WHICH HAS SPURRED THE GERMANS TO A DETERMINED EFFORT TO RESTORE THEIR POSITIONS. #

LONDON, OCT. 3-(AP)-R[illegible] THE VISIT THAT PRESIDENT ERIC A. JOHNSTON OF THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PAID BRITAIN IN AUGUST, SIR ALAN GARRETT ANDERSON, HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IS GOING TO THE UNITED STATES SOON WITH A SMALL PARTY OF BRITISH BUSINESS LEADERS.

ANDERSON WILL DISCUSS POST-WAR TRADE WITH THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL [illegible]AMBER. HE IS ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

GH953AEW

LONDON, OCT 8-(AP)-COL.EDWARD J.TIMBERLAKE, JR., LEADER OF AN AMERICAN LIBERATOR GROUP WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID ON THE PLOESTI OIL FIELDS IN RUMANIA, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO A BRIGADIER GNERAL, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE SAN ANTONIO, TEX., OFFICER, WHOSE FAMED "TED'S FLYING CIRCUS" HAS OPERATED FROM BOTH BRITAIN AND FROM MEDITERRANEAN AREAS, WAS ONE OF THREE EIGHTH AIR FORCE COLONELS PROMOTED.

THE OTHERS WERE MALCOLM C.GROW (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE), EIGHTH AIR FORCE SURGEON, AND CURTIS E.LE MAY, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, AN AIR DIVISION COMMANDER.

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SB710PEW

LONDON, OCT 8-(AP)-RALPH TURNER OF SIOUX CITY, IA., WHO HAS BEEN AN OBSERVER AT A CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF EDUCATION OF ALLIED GOVERNMENTS HERE, WAS NOTIFIED TODAY OF HIS PROMOTION AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF CULTURAL RELATIONS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

TURNER EXPECTS TO SPEND ANOTHER MONTH AS UNITED STATES OBSERVER HERE BEFORE RETURNING TO GIVE THE STATE DEPARTMENT HIS RECOMMENDATIONS ON HOW FAR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOULD GO WITH THE BRITISH COUNCIL AND THE MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN RECONSTRUCTING EDUCATION IN POST-WAR EUROPE. HE ATTENDED HIS FIRST SESSION OF THE BI-MONTHLY CONFERENCE TUESDAY.

THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET RUSSIA SO FAR HAVE BEEN REPRESENTED ONLY BY OBSERVERS. RALPH JOHNSON, THIRD SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, AND HERBERT AGAR OF LOUISVILLE, A SPECIAL ASSISTANT AT THE EMBASSY, ATTENDED PREVIOUS MEETINGS.

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"MANY PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES ALREADY ARE ENGAGED IN PROVIDING BOOKS AND EDUCATION FACILITIES TO RESTOCK LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS BUT THESE ARE IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT," TURNER SAID.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL WHICH SPONSORED THE MINISTERS CONFERENCE IS A CULTURAL EXCHANGE ORGANIZATION WHICH HELPED FOUND THE BELGIAN INSTITUTE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, POLISH HEARTH, NETHERLANDS HOUSE AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS IN LONDON AND IN CERTAN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

KA505PEW

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30.24 - 9165

BY GLADWIN HILL

A U.S. FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND, OCT. 8-(AP)-GROANING THROUGH A GOOD PART OF TODAY'S RAID ON FLAK-SHROUDED BREMEN ON ONLY TWO OF HER FOUR ENGINES -- BOTH OF THEM ON THE SAME SIDE-- THE FLYING FORTRESS "FLAK (CQ) FOOT FLOOGIE" STILL SHOT DOWN THREE OF THE FIRST FOUR GERMAN FIGHTERS THAT DARED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HER.

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"THE FIRST ATTACK THE GERMANS MADE WAS ABOUT HALF AN HOUR BEFORE THE TARGET WHEN TWO ME-109S GOT THE NUMBER THREE MAN IN THE FORMATION," RECOUNTED THE PILOT, LT. JOE CHELY, FORMER ACCOUNTANT AT HARDINGE BROTHERS MACHINE TOOL PLANT IN ELMIRA, N.Y. "THEN THEY CAME AFTER US. TWO FORMATIONS OF JU-88S, FOUR IN EACH BUNCH. ONE SWERVED OFF AND THE 'THERS CAME IN AT US."

THE SHIP'S GUNNERS WENT AFTER THEM. BALL TURRET GUNNER SGT. LAWRENCE ASHCRAFT, LAS ANIMAS, COLO., NAILED TWO AND TAIL GUNNER BRUNELL BAILEY, CHICAGO, ILL., GOT THE THIRD.

"THEN," CONTINUED CHELY, "WE SAW THE ATTACK HAD SET OUR NUMBER ONE ENGINE AFIRE. THE WAIST GUNNER (SGT. JOSEPH SHOWALTER, ALAMEDA, CALIF) CALLED IT OUT. ELY (CO-PILOT LT. FRANKLIN ELY, COCONUT GROVE, FLA.) CUT THE GAS OFF AND THE FIRE WENT OUT.

"WE HAD TO GET RID OF THE BOMBS OR COULD NEVER HAVE KEPT UP WITH THE FORMATION, SO WE JUST LET THEM GO BEFORE THE TARGET. I DON'T KNOW WHAT WE HIT -- CALL IT GERMANY.

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"WE REALLY HAD TO PRANG HELL OUT OF THE OTHER THREE ENGINES TO KEEP UP. I NEVER SAW SUCH FLAK. IT WAS AWFUL -- ALL COLORS OF THE RAINBOW."

BEFORE SHE GOT THROUGH IT, "FLOOGIE" HAD HER TOP STABILIZER PRETTY WELL CHEWED UP IN ADDITION TO HAVING CAUGHT THREE 30-CALIBER BULLETS IN HER WAIST, A 20-MILLIMETER SHELL IN AN ENGINE NACELLE AND A TWO-FOOT HOLE IN HER NOSE, WHOSE PLEXIGLASS WAS SHATTERED BY FLAK.

THE NAVIGATOR, LT. EDGAR BURFORD OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, TOOK UP THE STORY FROM THERE:

"THEN OVER THE ZUYDER ZEE OUR NUMBER TWO ENGINE WENT OU-- JUST CONKED OUT. THAT LEFT US SITTING UP AT 24,000 FEET WITH FIGHTERS STILL AROUND. THEY WERE ON US FOR ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF ALL TOGETHER.

"WE DROPPED AWAY AND SIGNALLED FOR O-47S (FROM THE THUNDERBOLT ESCORT) TO COME IN AND HELP US. ABOUT 25 OR 30 OF THEM CAME AND GAVE US DAMN GOOD COVER. WITH THEM WE GOT OUT OF THE FIGHTERS' TERRITORY."

"FROM THEN ON IN," LAUGHED CHELY, "THERE WAS NOTHING TO IT. WE JUST GOT HOME."

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OTHER CREW MEMBERS:

BOMBARDIER, LT. JAMES MILLER, WORCESTER, MASS.; GUNNERS, SGTS. JOHN BALSLEY OF ENUMCLAW, WASH., CHARLES GARDNER OF ONTARIO, CALIF., AND CHESTER VOORHIS OF ERIE, PA.

IT WAS THE FINAL RAID IN THIS THEATER FOR VOORHIS, A FIVE-FOOTER WHO GOT THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS IN THE KIEL RAID OF JULY 27 FOR COOL WORK WHEN HIS SHIP WAS BADLY SHOT UP AND SEVERAL CREWMEN WERE WOUNDED AND ONE WAS KILLED.

IT WAS THE FIRST RAID FOR SGT. ROBERT MIDDELBY, PITTSBURGH, PA., BOMBARDIER-GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "BARRELHOUSE BESSIE FROM BASIN STREET."

THE FIRST PLANE HE EVER SHOT AT HE SHOT DOWN. IT WAS A FOCKE-WULF.

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LT. CLARENCE COLE, PHOENIX, ARIZ., BOMBARDIER ON THE FORTRESS

"DAILY MAIL," PILOTED BY LT. WILLIAM MARTIN, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., GOT THROUGH HIS EIGHTH RAID ALIVE THANKS TO HIS "FLAK SUIT." A CHUNK OF STEEL HALF AN INCH IN DIAMETER CRASHED THROUGH THE PLANE'S NOSE AND AGAINST HIS CHEST, BUT BOUNCED OFF WITHOUT INJURING HIM.

JR1125PEW

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, OCT 8-(AP)-FOR A REGULAR CO-PILOT, SECOND LT. ROBERT W.MEYER, 21, IS DOING ALL RIGHT--HE SHOT DOWN HIS FOURTH GERMAN FIGHTER IN TODAY'S RAID ON BREMEN.

MEYER, WHO COMES FROM 1506 PALACE ST., LA CROSSE, WIS., IS ASSIGNED AS CO-PILOT OF THE "ROUNDTIP JACK," BUT WHEN THIS FLYING FORTRESS FLIES AS A LEAD SHIP HE SITS IN THE TAIL GUNNER SPOT TO OBSERVE THE SQUADRON FOR THE GROUP LEADER. HE RODE THERE TODAY AND ON THE "SHUTTLE RAID" TO REGENSBURG DURING WHICH HE SHOT DOWN TWO FIGHTERS.

MEYER BEGAN IN THE AIRFORCE AS AN ENLISTED GUNNER BUT WAS COMMISSIONED BEFORE COMING OVERSEAS. HE HAS TWO BROTHERS WHO ARE AIR CADETS--WILLIAM, 20 AND JAMES, 18.

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KA442PEW

BY ERNEST AGNEW

AT A U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE FIGHTER COMMAND BASE IN ENGLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 9-(AP)-THE GERMANS TRIED THEIR NEWEST TACTICS IN AN ATTEMPT TO STOP FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS YESTERDAY BY SENDING SMALL BOMB-LOADED "ROCKET PLANES" AGAINST THE HEAVY FORMATIONS WHICH POUNDED BREMEN AND VEGESACK.

THE ROCKET PLANES WERE DISPATCHED FROM SWARMS OF GERMAN FIGHTERS WHICH SAVAGELY AND TENACIOUSLY ATTACKED THE P-47 THUNDERBOLTS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE BIG BOMBERS. IF THE GERMANS FAILED TO BREAK THROUGH THE THUNDERBOLT SCREEN THEY SHOT OFF THE ROCKET PLANES TOWARD THE BIG BOMBERS.

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NOTHING HAS BEEN REPORTED OFFICIALLY ABOUT THE SUCCESS OF THE GERMAN TACTICS, BUT 30 FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS AND THREE THUNDERBOLTS ARE MISSING FROM THE MISSION.

CLEARLY INDICATING THE FIERCENESS OF THE OPPOSITION THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE HAD TO FACE IS THE FACT THAT 142 GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED.

THE MISSION YESTERDAY ADDED A PAIR OF NEW ACES TO THE FIGHTER COMMAND.

MAJ.ROY W.EVANS, 29, OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., A FORMER EAGLE SQUADRON PILOT WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE DIEPPE RAID, BAGGED HIS FIFTH GERMAN FIGHTER.

LT.DUANE W.BEESON, OF BOISE, IDA., SHOT DOWN TWO ME-109S TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO SIX.

"THE HUNS ACTED DIFFERENTLY TODAY," SAID EVANS. "IN THE PAST THEY HAD BEEN CONTENT TO COME IN AND THEN LEAVE, BUT TODAY THEY CAME IN AND THEN KEPT ON COMING IN. THESE WERE NORTH GERMAN BOYS, AND THEY WERE PLENTY TOUGH."

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OTHER PILOTS AT THIS BASE WHO SHOT DOWN FIGHTERS ON THE RAID INCLUDED:

FLYING OFFICER RALPH HOFER, 22, OF SALEM, MO., WHO WAS ON HIS FIRST COMBAT MISSION. HE BAGGED A ME-109 AND A FLAK SHIP.

LT.DON ROSS HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF.

CAPT.FREDERICK H.LEFEVRE, 24, 642 FRANKLIN ST., GRAND RAPIDS,

MICH.

MAJOR DAVID C.SHILLING, WARDELLA APARTMENTS, DETROIT, MICH.

LT.MICHAEL J.QUIK, 3718 LIVINGSTON ST. N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

LT.LEROY A.SCHREIVER, 115 COURT ST., PLYMOUTH, MASS.

LT.ROBERT JOHNSON, 2101 SEA AVE., LAWTON, OKLA.

LT.HARRY CORONIOS, 132 BEDFORD AVE., LOWELL, MASS.

XB1248AEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 8 -(AP)- HUNGARY, HAVING DECLINED NAZI SUGGESTIONS TO EXTEND FULL RECOGNITION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENITO MUSSOLINI, HAS SERVED NOTICE THAT SHE WILL RECALL HER ROME LEGATION.

A BUDAPEST DISPATCH TO THE ZURICH NEWSPAPER NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, ASSERTING THAT HUNGARY HAD GIVEN "MERE DE FACTO, NOT DE JURE" RECOGNITION TO MUSSOLINI'S REGIME, SAID THAT MINISTER MARIASSY TODAY PROBABLY WOULD LEAVE ROME AND RETURN TO BUDAPEST WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT HUNGARY, WHICH HAS DECLARED THAT IT WOULD CONTINUE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH KING VITTORIO EMANUELE'S GOVERNMENT, PROBABLY WOULD ACCREDIT A CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO MUSSOLINI'S REGIME.

A BUDAPEST DISPATCH TO THE GENEVA NEWSPAPER LA SUISSE SAID THAT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, IN A LENGTHY SESSION, HAD ARGUED THE GERMAN PROPOSITION THAT HUNGARY TAKE AN ACTIVE MILITARY PART IN THE DEFENSE OF THE BALKANS.

THE DISPATCH, ASSERTING THAT UNOFFICIAL INFORMATION WAS THAT HUNGARY HAD DECIDED TO SEND TROOPS ONLY ALONG THE SAVE RIVER IN CROATIA, QUOTED DIPLOMATS IN HUNGARY AS INSISTING THAT THIS WAS NOT A COMPROMISE TO GERMAN PRESSURE BUT "NECESSARY BECAUSE VERY STRONG PARTISAN UNITS ALONG THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER" WERE THREATENING THE SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 8-(AP)-AN AIR RAID ALARM SOUNDED HERE AT 11:18 P.M., THE USUAL INDICATION OF ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON AXIS TARGETS.

EE701PEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 8-(AP)-AN EPIDEMIC OF TYPHUS AND DYSENTERY IS ENDANGERING THE POPULATION OF HAMBURG, MORE THAN TWO MONTHS AFTER THE RAF WIPED OUT THE GREAT GERMAN PORT, THE NEWSPAPER HAMBURGER FREMDENBLATT REVEALED TONIGHT.

A COPY OF THE NEWSPAPER, DATED OCT. 6, URGED PERSONS STILL TRYING TO MAKE THEIR HOME IN THE BOMB-DEVASTATED CITY TO TAKE THE "UTMOST CARE."

EE1143PEW

ADD MADRID XXX FAILED

LE MATIN ANNOUNCED TUESDAY THAT SOMEBODY STOLE A WHOLE TON OF FRESH BUTTER IN ONE LARGE PACKAGE FROM THE BATIGNOLLES FREIGHT STATION IN PARIS, AND DECLARED THAT IT WAS DONE WITH THE COMPLICITY OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

LE PETIT PARISIEN ANNOUNCED ON THE SAME DAY THAT 30 PERSONS HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED WITHIN A MONTH FOR POLITICAL REASONS WITHOUT COUNTING "GUARDS, POLICE, RAILROAD OFFICIALS AND OTHERS."

THAT CITY HAS RECEIVED BARELY 10 PER CENT OF THE MEAT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO SUPPLY THE INHABITANTS AND MANY PARISIANS ARE GOING HUNGRY.

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JS130PEW

ADD AJACCIO (GALLAGHER) XXX SAID

THE ENTIRE CAMPAIGN HUNG IN THE BALANCE IN THE FIRST DAY WHEN COURAGEOUS CORSICAN PARTISAN BANDS, ILL-EQUIPPED, BEAT BACK GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO TAKE AJACCIO. IF THEY HAD SUCCEEDED IT WOULD HAVE WRECKED ALL OF THE ALLIED PLANS. THE NAZIS WERE MET SEVERAL MILES TO THE SOUTH OF AJACCIO BY THE PATRIOTS WHO BLEW UP THE BRIDGES THEN FOUGHT BACK EVERY EFFORT BY THE GERMANS TO ADVANCE UNTIL THE NAZIS FINALLY GAVE UP AND CONCENTRATED ALL OF THEIR EFFORTS ON GETTING OUT.

FROM THAT TIME ON THE CAMPAIGN WAS VIRTUALLY AN OBSTACLE RACE AS THE GERMANS TRIED TO GET OUT OF THE HAIL OF BOMBS AND THE FRENCH TRIED TO REPAIR THE BRIDGES FAST ENOUGH TO CATCH THEM.

ONE EXCEPTION TOOK PLACE WHEN A TINY AMERICAN OCCUPATIONAL GROUP RAN INTO A GERMAN MORTAR TRAP AND SUFFERED THREE CASUALTIES BUT FINALLY DESTROYED SEVERAL GERMAN TANKS AND AN ARMORED CAR NEAR BARCHETTA.

OPERATING AS COMMANDOS THE AMERICANS GAVE AN EXCELLENT ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES IN THE MOUNTAINOUS FIGHTING.

THE LIBERATION OF CORSICA WAS OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO AT LEAST ONE AMERICAN, CAPT.JEAN FOULKE OF 1330 NORTH HARPER ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., WHO WAS BORN IN CORSICA BUT WENT TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN A SMALL CHILD.

OCT 9 1943

"I HAVE RELATIVES ALL OVER THE PLACE. IN FACT ALMOST EVERYONE IN THIS TOWN IS A RELATIVE ONE WAY OR ANOTHER," HE SAID.

THE ONLY NAVY MAN IN THE OPERATIONAL GROUP WAS LT.S.P.KARLOW OF NEW YORK CITY WHOSE MOTHER LIVES IN SCRANTON, PA.

THE POSITION OF THE ITALIANS IN CORSICA IS PARTICULARLY OBNOXIOUS TO THE AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN, ESPECIALLY THE FASCIST OFFICERS WHO OPENLY OPPOSED THE IDEA THAT THEIR MEN JOIN THE ALLIED SIDE.

BUT THE ITALIAN SOLDIERS ARE PATHETICALLY EAGER TO BE FRIENDLY TO THEIR NEW "ALLIES." THEY WILL, WITH THE SLIGHTEST OPPORTUNITY, TELL YOU HOW MUCH THEY HATE THE GERMANS. THEY ARE DEEPLY SINCERE ABOUT THIS, BUT WHEN THE QUESTION COMES UP OF THEIR ACTIVELY FIGHTING THEIR ENTHUSIASM WANES.

OCT 9 1943

THE ITALIANS HAVE BEEN LIVING OFF THE COUNTRY SINCE THEIR ARRIVAL HERE AND THE DEMANDS OF 85,000 SOLDIERS LEFT THE CORSICAN POPULATION OF 220,000 PERSONS ON THE BRINK OF STARVATION. THE PROBLEM OF FEEDING THE CORSICANS IS RECEIVING THE MOST ATTENTION AT PRESENT FROM THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AND SHIPS ARE BRINGING IN FOOD.

BECAUSE OF THEIR DEMANDS ON THE CIVILIAN LIFE THE PRESENCE OF THE ITALIANS IS DEEPLY RESENTED BY THE CORSICANS AND THE WHOLE ISLAND IS ON EDGE. PARTISANS WANDER AROUND TOWN WITH STEN GUNS SLUNG OVER THEIR SHOULDER AND AN INCIDENT MIGHT TOUCH OFF A BATTLE. THE ATTITUDE

30.24 - 9169

OF THE ITALIANS HAS NOT BEEN HELPFUL SINCE THEY STILL MAINTAIN HEADQUARTERS IN THE BEST VILLAS AND HOTELS.

EVEN THE GRIM, GALLANT PARTISANS WITH THEIR STEN GUNS HAVE A HUMOROUS SIDE.

OCT 9 1943

ONE PARTISAN LEADER IS THE OWNER OF A RESTAURANT. ALL RESTAURANTS ARE CROWDED AND IT IS DIFFICULT TO GET THE LEISURELY CORSICANS TO FINISH THEIR MEAL AND GET OUT TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHERS, BUT WHEN THIS PROPRIETOR APPEARS IN THE DOORWAY AND GLARES DOWN AT THE TARDY DINERS WITH HIS STEN GUN IN FULL VIEW THERE IS A GREAT SPEEDUP IN THE EATING.

YY1030PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER (650)

OCT 9 1943

AJACCIO, CORSICA, OCT. 8-(AP)-STANDING IN THE SHADOW OF THE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE MEMORIAL, GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE TODAY TOLD 3,000 CHEERING CORSICANS THAT FRANCE WOULD BE FREED AS WAS CORSICA, AND THAT "ALL MUST GIVE WAY TO THE CROSS OF LORRAINE."

THE FIGHTING FRENCH LEADER'S SPEECH IN A SQUARE NEWLY NAMED "DE GAULLE SQUARE," WHICH SHELTERS NAPOLEON'S MEMORIAL, CLIMAXED A RAPID TWO-DAY TOUR OF THE WAR-BATTERED ISLAND, DURING WHICH HE WAS GREETED TUMULTUOUSLY EVERYWHERE, SMEARED BY THE LIP-ROUGE OF ENTHUSIASTIC WOMEN AND DEFEANED BY PARTISANS HERALDING HIS ARRIVAL WITH BARRAGES OF GUN FIRE.

THERE IS NO DOUBT OF DE GAULLE'S POPULARITY ON THIS ISLAND, BUT THIS POPULARITY IS NOT ATTACHED TO ANY POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE. HE WAS HAILED AS A SYMBOL OF FRENCH RESISTANCE ONLY.

THIS CITY IS THE COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD OF CORSICA, AND PARTS OF HIS SPEECH WHICH DREW THE HEAVIEST APPLAUSE REFERRED TO RUSSIA.

CORDUROY-CLAD CORSICANS WITH SUB-MACHINE GUNS SLUNG OVER THEIR SHOULDERS CHEERED WILDLY WHEN HE MENTIONED THE SOVIET UNION.

OUTSIDE THIS CITY, HOWEVER, CATHOLICS AND LEFT WING GROUPS NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE COMMUNISTS, HOLD POWER. THAT RIVAL CORSICANS WHO UNITED TO FIGHT WITH THE FRENCH ALREADY HAD SPLIT ALONG TRADITIONAL CLAN LINES WAS SEEN IN A PRO-DE GAULLE SERMON BY THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP JUST BEFORE DE GAULLE'S SPEECH. THE ARCHBISHOP URGED THE PARTISANS TO FORGET THEIR PRIVATE FEUDS AND "NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THE FACT THAT THE GERMANS ARE OUR FIRST ENEMY."

THE FRENCH FIGHTING THE GERMANS ON THIS ISLAND PRESENT A STRANGE SITUATION. MANY WEAR THE CROSS OF LORRAINE. MOST OF THE TOP ARMY OFFICERS ARE GIRAUDISTS. OTHERS WEAR EMBLEMS OF VARIOUS PATRIOTIC GROUPS. THE TOWN IS PLASTERED WITH PICTURES OF DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD. BUT ON THE SHIPS WHICH BRING SOLDIERS HERE THE FRENCH NAVY STILL HAS FLAG-BEDECKED PICTURES OF MARSHAL PETAIN AND ADMIRAL DARLAN.

OCT 9 1943

THE DAY'S BIGGEST LAUGH FROM THE CORSICANS CAME WHEN DE GAULLE MADE A REFERENCE TO ITALY. THE MERRIMENT RIPPLED THROUGH THE CROWD MUCH TO THE DISCOMFORT OF TWO OR THREE DOZEN ITALIAN SOLDIERS WHO STOOD AROUND THE FRINGES OF THE CROWD -- FULLY ARMED.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE FOR THREE AMERICAN AND ONE BRITISH CORRESPONDENT ON THIS ISLAND DE GAULLE SAID THE ITALIANS HAD BEEN USELESS IN HELPING TO LIBERATE THE ISLAND. HE SAID THE ITALIANS MUST GIVE UP ALL THEIR MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO THE FRENCH BEFORE LEAVING CORSICA.

"THEY HAVE SIGNED AN ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES, BUT NOT WITH US YET," DE GAULLE SAID. "ANYWAY, THEY ARE NOT FIGHTING US."

THE CEREMONIES IN THIS ANCIENT CITY PRESENTED A COLORFUL SCENE FOR THE FRENCH LEADER. GOUMS, SPAHIS AND FRENCH SHOCK BATTALIONS LINED THE STREETS AS GUARDS OF HONOR. BUT THE SPECIAL PLACE OF HONOR WAS RESERVED FOR A TOUGH-LOOKING GROUP OF PATRIOTS WHO CARRIED STEN GUNS WITH WHICH THEY HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO FREEDOM. THEY CARRIED THE ANCIENT WHITE CORSICAN FLAG.

OVERHEAD FRENCH SPITFIRES PATROLLED IN LAZY CIRCLES AS THE ISLAND IS LESS THAN 50 MILES FROM GERMAN AIR FORCE BASES IN ITALY, AND WITHIN EASY REACH OF THOSE IN FRANCE. TWO FRENCH SPITFIRE GROUPS HERE HAVE ESTABLISHED ONE OF THE BEST RECORDS OF THE WAR. THEY SHOT DOWN 16 GERMAN PLANES FOR A LOSS OF ONE IN TWO WEEKS. SOME OF THE GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED WERE CONTROL SHIPS FOR A NEW NAZI RADIO-CONTROLLED BOMB.

OCT 9 1943

DE GAULLE'S SPEECH FOR THE MOST PART WAS CONFINED TO THE CORSICANS, PRAISING THEIR FIGHTING ABILITY. HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT ONE MUST BEAR IN MIND THE POST-WAR WORLD, THAT MEDITERRANEAN PEOPLES WERE "HISTORICALLY LINKED" AND THAT THERE MUST BE SOME SORT OF UNION FOR THEM IN THE FUTURE.

AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE LATER, DE GAULLE SAID THERE WAS NO POLITICAL PROBLEM IN CORSICA SUCH AS IN NORTH AFRICA, AND HE POINTED OUT THERE WERE ONLY A HANDFUL OF VICHYITES.

"THE CORSICANS DESERVE PRAISE FOR WIPING OUT THE VICHY REGIME WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST DISORDER," HE SAID. "THIS PROVES THAT THE FRENCH ARE SELF-DISCIPLINED AND CONTROLLED."

HE REVEALED THAT THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION HAD ASKED GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, BRITAIN AND AMERICA TO SEE TO IT THAT A SPECIAL SECRET ITALIAN POLICE WHICH HAS BEEN SET UP IN GESTAPO STYLE BY MUSSOLINI, BE TREATED DIFFERENTLY FROM ITALIAN SOLDIERS AND PLACED WHERE IT WOULD BE HARMLESS.

YY111OPEW

BY RELMAN MORIN OCT 9 1943 Wally

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT. 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS BROKE UP A STRONG GERMAN COUNTERATTACK IN SAVAGE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING TODAY AND CLUNG TO A POSITION ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER AFTER THE HEAVIEST BATTLE THAT HAS DEVELOPED ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN MORE THAN A WEEK.

AS THE BATTLE ENDED THERE WAS SPECULATION OVER WHETHER THE ENEMY INTENDS TO MAKE A STAND ALONG THE RIVER LINE.

THE HEAVY FIGHTING TOOK PLACE IN A TOWN NORTH OF VILLA LITERNO AND LASTED THROUGHOUT THE DAY. A GREAT ARTILLERY DUEL BETWEEN GUNS MASSED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER IS CONTINUING.

YANK INFANTRY, AFTER MOVING OUT AHEAD OF ITS OWN ARMOR YESTERDAY, REACHED A RAILROAD STATION INSIDE THE TOWN AND HAD BARELY SETTLED INTO POSITION BEFORE THE GERMANS BEGAN LAYING DOWN A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

ENEMY INFANTRY THEN CROSSED THE RIVER UNDER COVER OF THE SHELL FIRE WHICH CONTINUED UNTIL THE NAZIS WERE WITHIN HAND GRENADE RANGE.

SAVAGE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING BEGAN THEN. AMERICAN PATROLS WERE FORCED TO YIELD THE NORTHERN PART OF THE TOWN BUT THE GERMAN ATTACK WAS SHATTERED AND ROLLED BACK WHEN IT REACHED THE MAIN AMERICAN LINE.

GH205PEW

TIE THIS! OCT 9 1943

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN ITALY--A CANADIAN COLONEL TELLS OF AN ITALIAN CITIZEN WHO COMPLAINED THAT A GERMAN THREATENED HIM WITH A GUN AND TOOK HIS NECKTIE. THE CANADIANS CAUGHT THE GERMAN. THE ITALIAN GOT HIS TIE BACK. #

30.24 - 9171

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE, CHINA, OCT 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN FLIERS WERE CREDITED WITH "KILLS" YESTERDAY WHEN A SMALL FORCE OF U.S.FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED 27 JAPANESE BOMBERS AND 21 ZEROS OVER KIANGSI PROVINCE.

LIEUT.JUDSON BULLARD, JR., OF LAURINBURG, N.C., SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO AND LIEUT.RICHARD TEMPLETON OF STEINAUER, NEB., DESTROYED A BOMBER.

IN ADDITION, LIEUT.MAX NOFTSGER OF COLUMBIA, IOWA, WAS CREDITED WITH THE PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF ONE BOMBER WHILE LIEUT.MORTIMER LUNGSFORD, TAMPA, FLA., DAMAGED ANOTHER.

ALL THE AMERICAN PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

OCT 10 1943

ADD AMER-11-9-3-W PAL-(HIPPLE) 1X OPEN

CORSAIR FIGHTERS AND AIRACOBRA FIGHTER-BOMBERS TEAMED TO DESTROY 16 ENEMY BARGES MONDAY AFTERNOON, WEST OF CHOISEUL. ON THE FOLLOWING MORNING A CORSAIR PATROL DAMAGED TWO MORE. (THE DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION OF 18 ENEMY BARGES OFF CHOISEUL WAS ANNOUNCED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.)

IN AN ATTACK ON BOUGAINVILLE'S PRINCIPAL AIRBASE, KAHILI, LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBERS ACCOMPANIED BY LIGHTNING AND CORSAIR FIGHTERS, DROPPED 700 BOMBS MONDAY AFTERNOON. FIRES WERE STARTED AND MOST OF THE PLANES CAUGHT ON THE GROUND WERE DESTROYED OF THE 30 ZEROS ATTEMPTING INTERCEPTION, LIBERATORS DOWNED FOUR AND U.S. FIGHTER PLANES ACCOUNTED FOR FIVE MORE FOR A TOTAL OF NINE.

ONE AGAIN THE ZEROS ATTEMPTED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO DROP AERIAL BOMBS ON OUR BOMBERS.

WW339APW NM

ADD ADV-PAL-DALE XX LOST

LT.JOHN W.WITT OF WAUWATOSA,WIS., SHOT DOWN TWO ZEROS FOR CERTAIN AND SHARED A THIRD.

A ZERO APIECE WAS CREDITED TO LT.JULIUS F.KOETSCH, 257 COVERT STREET, BROOKLYN,N.Y., AND LT.WESLEY W.HAZLETT, MUSCATINE, IA.

OCT 10 1943

A PROBABLE -- A PLANE SEEN SMOKING BUT NOT SEEN TO CRASH -- WAS CREDITED TO LT.JOHN T.NUGET, 6546 GLENWOOD AVE., CHICAGO.

FJ242ACW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, OCT.9-(AP)-AN OUTNUMBERED FORCE OF UNITED STATES DESTROYERS, WAYLAYING A JAPANESE TASK FORCE BENT ON RESCUING TROOPS FROM THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, SANK AN ENEMY CRUISER OR HEAVY DESTROYER AND AT LEAST TWO OTHER DESTROYERS IN A MOON-LIT BATTLE.

THE ENGAGEMENT, IN WHICH AMERICAN LOSSES WERE DESCRIBED AS "MODERATE," OCCURRED SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY NORTHWEST OF VELLA LAVELLA ISLAND. IT FIRST WAS REPORTED TODAY BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

OCT 10 1943

THE JAPANESE SHIPS, IN THREE GROUPS, WERE INTERCEPTED BY A FORCE COMMANDED BY CAPT. FRANK ROBINSON WALKER OF ALABAMA WHILE ATTEMPTING EITHER TO PULL OFF NIPPONESE REMNANTS STILL HOLDING OUT AGAINST THE AMERICANS ON VELLA LAVELLA OR TO COMPLETE THE EVACUATION OF BYPASSED KOLOMBANGARA TO THE SOUTH.

WITHOUT WAITING FOR REINFORCEMENTS, CAPTAIN WALKER MANEUVERED HIS FORCES FOR BATTLE AGAINST THE FIRST ENEMY GROUP. MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE SAID GUNFIRE EXPLODED A LIGHT CRUISER AND ONE DESTROYER; A TORPEDO SANK A SECOND DESTROYER; AND

4

TWO OTHER DESTROYERS, BADLY MAULED, LIMPED AWAY. (SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS SAID A THIRD DESTROYER PROBABLY SANK, AND TWO OR THREE OTHER DESTROYERS WERE DAMAGED).

THE SECOND JAPANESE GROUP, PROBABLY DESTROYERS, AND THE THIRD, CONSISTING OF BARGES AND SMALL COMBATANT CRAFT, SAW AT A DISTANCE THE FLAMING ACTION, THEN SWUNG AROUND AND RETIRED AT HIGH SPEED.

OCT 10 1943

THE LOSSES INCREASED TO MORE THAN 25 THE NUMBER OF WARSHIPS THE JAPANESE HAVE EXPENDED IN THE SOLOMONS SINCE MACARTHUR LAUNCHED HIS CURRENT OFFENSIVE JUNE 30. THEY ALSO HAVE LOST APPROXIMATELY 1,000 PLANES, MORE THAN 500 BARGES AND UNCOUNTED HUNDREDS OF MEN.

THE NEW ENEMY MOVE WAS ANTICIPATED BY ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S NAVAL UNITS. FOR WEEKS, AMERICAN FLIERS AND NAVY GUNS HAVE EXACTED A HEAVY TOLL OF BARGES SNEAKING ENEMY TROOPS FROM THEIR AIR BASE OF VILA ON SOUTHERN KOLOMBANGARA NORTH TO BOUGAINVILLE BY WAY OF CHOISEUL.

REMBERT JAMES, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, "WATCHED THIS MASS SLAUGHTER" ON SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS RECENTLY FROM THE BRIDGES OF DIFFERENT WARSHIPS.

"THE BIGGEST KILLING OCCURRED THE NIGHT OF OCT. 1 WHEN OUR DESTROYERS GOT 20 JAPANESE BARGES," HE SAID. ON THAT OCCASION, AN ESTIMATED 4,000 JAPANESE WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE AND MORE THAN HALF OF THE ENEMY CRAFT SIGHTED WERE WIPED OUT.

AFTER OCT.3, THE BARGE TRAFFIC CEASED. ALLIED SOURCES THEN CONCLUDED IT WOULD BE ONLY A MATTER OF TIME UNTIL THE LONG SECLUDED JAPANESE NAVY WOULD COME OUT TO TRY TO SAVE ITS TROOPS ON VELLA LAVELLA, KOLOMBANGARA AND CHOISEUL.

THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE NORTHWEST OF VELLA LAVELLA IS BOUNDED BY THAT ISLAND, CHOISEUL AND BOUGAINVILLE.

DM811SOPPW NM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--FOURTH ADD NIGHT LEAD SOUTH PACIFIC XXX FINSCHHAFEN.

OCT 10 1943

THIS APPEARANCE OF THE JAPANESE NAVY UNITS IN THE SOLOMONS WAS THE FIRST IN SEVERAL WEEKS.

IN THE SAME GULF IN EARLY AUGUST, A JAPANESE CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS WERE SUNK AND A THIRD DESTROYER WAS BELIEVED SUNK IN A BATTLE WICH AMERICAN NAVY UNITS. IN JULY, UNITED STATES BOMBING PLANES SENT TWO DESTROYERS TO THE GULF'S BOTTOM AND CAUSED OTHER ENEMY NAVAL UNITS, INCLUDING THREE CRUISERS, SIX DESTROYERS AND TWO TRANSPORTS TO TURN AND FLEE NORTH.

THE JAPANESE NOW HAVE LOST APPROXIMATELY 25 CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS IN THE SOLOMONS SINCE THE PACIFIC OFFENSIVE OPENED JUNE 30.

OCT 10 1943

HG700PCW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SATURDAY, OCT.9-(AP)-TWO OFFICERS WHO RISKED THEIR LIVES TO SAVE ARMY FLIERS FORCED DOWN IN THE JUNGLES OF NEW GUINEA AND IN AUSTRALIA TODAY RECEIVED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL FROM LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, ALLIED AIR COMMANDER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THEY WERE CAPT.AUGUSTUS CONNERY, JR., 150 WALNUT ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I. AND 1ST LT. RUBY JOHNSTON, 112 EAST ~~PENSACOLA, FLA.~~ LLOYD ST. PENSACOLA FLA.

JOHNSTON WAS A CREW MEMBER OF A BOMBER WHICH CRASH-LANDED NEAR BUNA NEW GUINEA, LAST JAN.18 WITHOUT SERIOUS INJURY TO THE MEN. THE PARTY, ATTEMPTING TO FIND FRIENDLY TROOPS, TRIED TO CROSS A

SWIFT RIVER AFTER TWO DAYS OF WANDERING.

WHEN ONE OFFICER WAS CAUGHT IN A SWIFT CURRENT, JOHNSTON WENT TO HIS RESCUE, PULLED HIM TO THE BANK AND GAVE HIM ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION, SAVING HIS LIFE.

WHEN A BOMBER CRASHED AT AN ALLIED AIR FIELD IN AUSTRALIA LAST AUGUST, CONNERY HURRIED TO THE SCENE IN A JEEP, ASSISTED THE DAZED AND INJURED PILOT TO SAFETY. THEN WITH FLAMES SPREADING OVER THE PLANE, CONNERY RETURNED AND RESCUED THE CO-PILOT BY DIGGING A HOLE BENEATH THE PLANE.

OCT 10 1943

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, SATURDAY, OCT. 9-(AP)-A SMALL AND HEAVILY OUTNUMBERED DESTROYER GROUP COMMANDED BY CAPT.FRANK ROBINSON WALKER OF ALABAMA STRUCK IN DARKNESS AT JAPANESE WARSHIPS OFF NORTHWEST VELLA LAVELLA IN THE SOLOMONS WEDNESDAY NIGHT AND DECISIVELY DEFEATED THEM.

TWO JAPANESE DESTROYERS AND EITHER A LIGHT CRUISER OR HEAVY DESTROYER WERE SUNK. ANOTHER DESTROYER PROBABLY SANK AND TWO OR THREE MORE WERE DAMAGED.

(THIS NAVAL BATTLE FIRST WAS REPORTED TODAY FROM GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, WHICH LISTED AN ENEMY CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS SUNK AND TWO OTHERS DAMAGED.)

A SPOKESMAN AT ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE BATTLE OCCURRED SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY AFTER AIR RECONNAISSANCE INDICATED THE JAPANESE WERE SENDING DOWN A DESTROYER FORCE, ESCORTING A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF BARGES AND SMALLER COMBATANT CRAFT, PRESUMABLY TO EVACUATE THE REMAINING JAPANESE TROOPS ON NORTHERN VELLA LAVELLA.

OCT 10 1943

30.24 - 9173

(AT MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, THE PRESUMPTION WAS MADE THAT THE JAPANESE FORCE INTENDED TO EVACUATE TROOPS ON KOLOMBANGARA BELOW VELLA LAVELLA. VELLA LAVELLA IS LARGELY OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN FORCES BUT NONE SO FAR HAVE BEEN REPORTED ON KOLOMBANGARA.)

THE GREATLY OUTNUMBERED UNITED STATES FORCE SUFFERED DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES WHICH WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON.

OCT 10 1943

SF1038PPW NM

(EDITOR'S NOTE: REMBERT JAMES, ASSOCIATED WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTS FIRST HAND IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH HOW AMERICAN DESTROYERS SANK OR DISPERSED FLOTILLAS OF ENEMY BARGES ATTEMPTING TO EVACUATE JAPANESE TROOPS FROM KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS. THE ACTIONS HE DESCRIBES PRECEDED THE ACTUAL NAVAL BATTLE BETWEEN RIVAL SURFACE FORCES ANNOUNCED BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SATURDAY, IN WHICH AN ENEMY CRUISER AND AT LEAST TWO DESTROYERS WERE SUNK.

BY REMBERT JAMES

OCT 10 1943

ABOARD A UNITED STATES WARSHIP IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS, OCT 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES NAVY HAS BROKEN UP THE JAPANESE EVACUATION OF KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND, KILLING HUNDREDS AND PERHAPS THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS WHO TRIED TO FLEE IN BARGES AND EVEN ROWBOATS FROM THE ENEMY'S LAST CENTRAL SOLOMONS STRONGHOLD.

SIX JAPANESE FLOTILLAS WERE SMASHED BY AMERICAN DESTROYERS DURING THE NIGHTS OF OCT. 1, 2 AND 3. MORE THAN 40 JAPANESE CRAFT WERE SUNK AND THE OCCUPANTS WERE SPILLED INTO THE DARK WATERS OF VELLA GULF. THEY EVIDENTLY WERE HEADED FOR CHOISEUL ISLAND TO THE NORTH.

TWO MONTHS OF BLOCKADE BY THE NAVY AFTER THE CAPTURE OF MUNDA, CONSTANT ARTILLERY SHELLING FROM NEARBY ARUNDEL ISLAND AND

AERIAL ATTACKS FINALLY FORCED THE ENEMY INTO A DESPERATE SUICIDAL FLIGHT.

ON SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS FROM THE BRIDGE OF TWO DIFFERENT WARSHIPS I WATCHED THIS MASS SLAUGHTER. THE BIGGEST KILLING OCCURRED THE NIGHT OF OCT. 1 WHEN OUR DESTROYERS GOT 20 JAPANESE BARGES.

THIS WAS MORE THAN HALF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ENEMY CRAFT SIGHTED. NAVAL OFFICERS ESTIMATED THAT POSSIBLY 4,000 JAPANESE WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE ON THAT OCCASION.

BY NORMAN BELL

AN ALEUTIAN BASE, OCT.7-(AP)-THE NORTH PACIFIC SUPREME COMMANDER SALUTED TODAY THE ACTUAL BUILDERS OF THE ALEUTIAN SHORTCUT TOWARD TOKYO--THE ARMY ENGINEERS AND NAVY SEABEES.

"WITHOUT THE SEABEES (CONSTRUCTION BATTALION) THE NAVY WOULD JUST BE LOST IN THIS WAR," SAID VICE ADMIRAL THOMAS C.KINCAID.

THEIR BULLDOZERS AND CRANES WENT WITH THE WEAPONS WHICH DROVE THE JAPS FROM ATTU AND KISKA--AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION TASK DWARFS PEACETIME WONDERS. A SINGLE ALEUTIAN BASE COSTS AS MUCH AS THE $75,000,000 BOULDER DAM PROJECT, THE COMMANDER SAID.

SOME CIVILIAN CONTRACTS ARE INVOLVED, BUT VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE IMMENSE TASK AT KODIAK AND ATTU FELL TO THE SEABEES AND ARMY ENGINEERS. IN SOME CASES THE SEABEES ACTUALLY ARE WORKING FOR THE ARMY, AND THE ARMY ENGINEERS ARE ON NAVY JOBS. IT IS TYPICAL OF THE UNITED EFFORT IN THE ALEUTIANS.

AS ADMIRAL KINCAID EXPLAINED IT, HE AND LT.GEN.SIMON B. BUCKNER, ARMY COMMANDER FOR ALASKA, "DON'T GIVE A DAMN WHO DOES IT JUST SO IT GETS DONE."

COMMANDER ROBERT MEADE OF SCOTLAND NECK, N.C., COMMANDS THE SEABEES ALONG THE ISLAND CHAIN--AND HIS HEADQUARTERS IS A TEEMING BASE WHICH A YEAR AGO WAS BARE SAND AND TUNDRA.

FR452ACW

OCT 10 1943

MEXICO CITY OCT 9-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO ISSUED A DECREE LAST NIGHT SETTING UP THE DEATH PENALTY FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF HOLDUPS ON HIGHWAYS IF VICTIMS ARE TORTURED, INJURED OR KILLED.

MANY RECENT HOLDUPS HAVE BEEN REPORTED ON HIGHWAYS NORTH AND SOUTH OF MEXICO CITY.

OCT 10 1943

THE MAXIMUM FEDERAL PENALTY FOR MURDER IS 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

XB534AEW

OTTAWA, OCT. 8-(AP)-AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POST-WAR COMMERCIAL AVIATION WAS FORECAST TODAY IN AN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE EMPIRE AIR CONFERENCE, TO WHICH CANADA IS SENDING A DELEGATION, WILL OPEN NEXT MONDAY IN LONDON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID IT WAS EXPECTED THE LONDON MEETING, WHICH WILL BE PRELIMINARY TO INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS ON POST-WAR CONTROL OF THE SKY-WAYS, WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY DISCUSSIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS.

OTHER EMPIRE COUNTRIES TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE LONDON MEETING, WHICH THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID WOULD BE "AN INFORMAL PRELIMINARY EXCHANGE OF VIEWS," ARE THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIA.

"IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE DISCUSSIONS IN LONDON WILL BE FOLLOWED IN DUE COURSE BY DISCUSSIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, THE U.S.S.R., AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

EE1136PEW

OTTAWA, OCT. 8-(AP)-CUTHBERT WORCESTER GRAHAM BURKE, WHOSE SISTER, MRS. W. G. KINGS, LIVES AT 2517 3RD ST., N.E., WASHINGTON, D.C., IS PRESUMED TO BE DEAD AFTER PREVIOUSLY BEING REPORTED

MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, A RX ROYAL XM CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST SAID TONIGHT. #

OCT 9 1943

OTTAWA, OCT. 8-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER KENNETH ROLAND HENRY OF IOWA FALLS, IA., HAS DIED OF INJURIES SUFFERED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST REVEALED TONIGHT. HENRY'S FATHER, L.M. HENRY, LIVES AT (404 STEVENS ST.) IOWA FALLS.

ANOTHER AMERICAN LISTED NOW AS DEAD AFTER PREVIOUSLY BEING REPORTING MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE WAS EDWARD RUTO, WHOSE FATHER, PASQUALE RUTO, LIVES AT (714 BENTON BLVD.) KANSAS CITY, MO. #

NEW YORK, OCT.8-(AP)-PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO OF JAPAN HAS TAKEN OVER ANOTHER MINISTERIAL POST AND RID HIMSELF OF THREE OF HIS CHIEF ADVISORS, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID TODAY ON THE BASIS OF TOKYO BROADCASTS.

AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PROPAGANDA BROADCAST DIRECTED TO LATIN AMERICA BY THE TOKYO RADIO GUARDEDLY REFERRED TO THE DEVELOPMENT AS "A PARTIAL CHANGE IN THE TOJO CABINET," BUT THE DOMESTIC TOKYO BROADCAST, REPORTED TO OWI BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SIMPLY LISTED THE CHANGES WITHOUT COMMENT.

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TOJO, THE BROADCAST SAID, "HAS BEEN CONCURRENTLY APPOINTED MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY," REPLACING SHINSUKE KISHI. "AT THEIR OWN REQUEST," THE BROADCAST CONTINUED, VICE ADMIRAL KEN TERASHIMA, COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER, AND LT.GEN.TEIICHI SUZUKE, PRESIDENT OF THE POWERFUL CABINET PLANNING BOARD, WERE "RELIEVED" OF THEIR OFFICIAL POSTS.

B1113AEW

30.24 - 9173

NEW YORK, OCT 8-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN BOMBERS FLYING FROM BASES IN CHINA UNDER STRONG FIGHTER ESCORT YESTERDAY ATTACKED THE HAIPHONG AREA OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA, BUT THAT DAMAGE WAS "EXTREMELY LIGHT."

AT THE SAME TIME JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, BREAKING A TWO-DAY SILENCE, ADMITTED IN A COMMUNIQUE THAT A "POWERFUL" U.S.NAVY TASK FORCE HAD ATTACKED WAKE ISLAND ON OCT.6 AND 7 WITH "AERIAL AND SHIP BOMBARDMENTS."

THE COMMUNIQUE WAS TRANSMITTED IN ENGLISH BY THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY AND WAS ALSO RECORDED BY THE FCC. FIRST JAPANESE MENTION OF THE AMERICAN ATTACK, IT CONCLUDED:

"IMPERIAL ARMY AND NAVAL UNITS ON THE ISLAND ENGAGED AND REPULSED THE ENEMY."

MK544AEW

OCT 9 1943

NEW YORK OCT 7-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID TODAY THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER ARBETET OF MALMOE IN A RECENT ARTICLE HAD DISCLOSED THE EXISTENCE OF A FEMALE GESTAPO IN GERMANY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FRIDA BRUNNER, "FORMERLY ACTIVE IN THE LEAGUE OF GERMAN GIRLS, IN WHICH SHE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KNOWN AS 'FRAU HIMMLER.'"

dup

HEINRICH HIMMLER IS HEAD OF THE GERMAN GESTAPO.

THE OWI SAID THE ARBETET HAD DECLARED THE WOMEN GESTAPO MEMBERS WERE BEING RECRUITED IN GERMANY ON THE BASIS OF RIGID PHYSICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSE OF "WATCHING OVER GERMAN WOMEN," ONE OF ITS JOBS BEING TO DETECT GRUMBLERS IN FOOD LINES.

KK830PEW

OCT 9 1943

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 9-(AP)-THE LONDON RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS THAT "ALLIED AND GERMAN GUNS ARE HAMMERING AT EACH OTHER ACROSS THE 150 YARDS OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER" ABOVE NAPLES.

FIFTH ARMY FORCES WERE REPORTED YESTERDAY TO HAVE REACHED THE RIVER.

OCT 9 1943

FA159AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 8-(AP)-COUNT CARLO SFORZA TONIGHT PROPOSED A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY FOR ITALY AFTER THE WAR, IN A TRANSCRIBED BROADCAST OVER WNYC.

THE ANTI-FASCIST LEADER AND FORMER ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SAID "ITALIAN FREEDOM, ITALIAN DEMOCRACY, ITALIAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE JEFFERSONIAN AND NOT HAMILTONIAN."

SFORZA, DECLARING ITALY WOULD HAVE TO ESTABLISH HER DEMOCRACY HERSELF, HOWEVER, SAID "POLITICAL IDEAS AND EVEN MORAL IDEAS CANNOT BE IMPORTED FROM ABROAD."

THE TRANSCRIPTION WAS SUBSTITUTED FOR A PLANNED PERSONAL ADDRESS SFORZA ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY.

THE COUNT SAID DEMOCRACY WAS PRESENT IN ITALY 10 CENTURIES AGO. BUT, HE ADDED, "SOMETIMES PEOPLE EVEN IN ITALY SPEAK OF ITALY AS A NATION WHICH NEVER HAD LIBERAL INSTITUTIONS UNTIL A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, IN 1848 OR 1860.

OCT 9 1943

ZFA107AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 7-(AP)-RAYMOND DANIEL NEW YORK TIMES LONDON BUREAU CHIEF, ASSERTING "WE HAVE NO RIGHT TO THINK OF AN EARLY PEACE OR A CHEAP PEACE," SAID TODAY AT A RECRUITMENT MEETING HERE THAT "IT WAS SURPRISING TO COME HOME AND SEE EVERYWHERE A BELIEF THAT THE WAR WAS OVER."

"ENGLAND," HE CONTINUED, "IS NOT BURSTING WITH AMERICAN TROOPS AND PLANES, REGARDLESS OF WHAT YOU MAY THINK. I SAW SQUADRONS GO INTO THE DOLDRUMS BECAUSE REPLACEMENTS WERE NOT COMING UP. WE HAVE NOT HAD IN ENGLAND THE STRENGTH PROMISED US AT ANY TIME."

DANIELL SAID BOMBINGS HAD WEAKENED GERMANY FOR THE INVASION, AS INTENDED BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCES, BUT HE ADDED, "LET'S NOT BELIEVE BOMBS ARE GOING TO MAKE GERMANY COLLAPSE."

"THE PEOPLE OF HAMBURG," HE SAID, "TOOK THEIR BOMBING--THE GREAT BOMBING ANY CITY EVER WITNESSED--MUCH THE SAME AS LONDON DID."

A142 (NYC OUT)

OCT 9 1943

NEW YORK, OCT 8-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL'S DISCLOSURE OF WAR NEWS WHICH AMERICAN REPORTERS HAD BEEN FORCED TO SUPPRESS WOULD NOT HAVE OCCURRED IF AMERICA AND BRITAIN HAD A PRACTICAL FORMULA FOR RELEASE OF SUCH NEWS, SAYS OWI DIRECTOR ELMER DAVIS.

REFERRING TO CHURCHILL'S ANNOUNCEMENT BEFORE THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT SEPT.21 WHEN HE TOLD OF A PLAN, LATER DROPPED, TO LAND AMERICAN AIR-BORNE TROOPS IN ROME AND OF A NEW TYPE GERMAN BOMB, DAVIS SAID YESTERDAY:

"MR. CHURCHILL IS HEAD OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND CAN OVERRULE HIS OWN SECURITY OFFICERS WHEN HE WANTS TO.

"THE GREAT ISSUE HERE IS THAT IF THERE REALLY IS A VALID MATTER OF SECURITY INVOLVED, THE STANDARD WOULD BE THE SAME IN EACH COUNTRY AND FOR ALL OFFICIALS, OF HOWEVER HIGH RANK."

HE ALSO TOLD A NEW YORK ROTARY CLUB MEETING THAT ON THE WHOLE, THE ARMY WAS MORE INCLINED TO GIVE OUT NEWS THAT THE NAVY WHICH, HE ADDED, HAS A "TRADITION TO KEEP ITS MOUTH SHUT, AND I CAN TELL YOU THAT IT'S PRETTY TOUGH TO WORK AGAINST THAT TRADITION."

(ENDS IN FIRST PGH LAST LINE READ: XXX ELMER D A V I S.)

MK704AEW

30.24- 9177

UNDATED FINLAND

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OCT 9 1943

THE FINNISH RADIO SAID LAST (FRI) NIGHT THAT FOUR FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS, INCLUDING TWO CABINET MEMBERS, WOULD GO TO STOCKHOLM TODAY "TO CONFER THERE AT A MEETING OF THE COOPERATION COMMITTEE OF THE NORDIC SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WITH THE SWEDISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS."

ALTHOUGH THE EXACT PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS NOT EXPLAINED IN THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U.S. MONITORS, IT GIVES RISE TO SPECULATION THAT IT MIGHT BE IN CONNECTION WITH RECENT REPORTS CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF PEACE BETWEEN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

AMONG THOSE NAMED AS MAKING THE TRIP IS FINNISH FINANCE MINISTER VAINO TANNER, WHO SAID RECENTLY THAT FINLAND'S INTERNATIONAL POSITION WAS PRECARIOUS AND IF FINLAND "COULD GET A GUARANTEE THAT WE WILL NOT BE THREATENED BY PERMANENT DANGER" FROM RUSSIA "WE WOULD BE READY TO ESTABLISH NORMAL RELATIONS." IN THE PAST, TANNER HAD BEEN NOTABLY ANTI-SOVIET.

OCT 9 1943

THE FINNISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE OTHERS MAKING THE TRIP WERE SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER K.A. FAGERHOLM, CHAIRMAN EERO VUORI OF THE FINNISH TRADE UNIONS AND PARTY SECRETARY ALEKSI AALTONEN.

MEANTIME, THE BERLIN RADIO, WHICH HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT REPORTS OF A POSSIBLE FINNISH-RUSSIAN PEACE, FINLAND WAS MAKING PEACE OVERTURES TOWARD RUSSIA, SAID LAST NIGHT IN A CURIOUS BROADCAST, THAT CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH RUSSIA WOULD MAKE PEACE WITH FINLAND "HAVE NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED SO FAR TO THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT."

"WELL-INFORMED CIRCLES," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, "ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THE KREMLIN DID NOT ANNOUNCE THESE CONDITIONS EVEN TO THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON, AT LEAST NOT IN CONCRETE FORM." #

Undated Yugoslav

By The Associated Press

OCT 9 1943

Two principal groups of patriots oppose the Germans in Yugoslavia today in warfare that borders on becoming a major front.

One headed by Josip Broz, better known as Gen. Tito, has a predomina-

ntly communistic flavor and calls itself "The Army of Liberation." It is fighting principally in the north of Yugoslavia and in northeastern Italy, around Trieste, Fiume, Zagreb and Zara.

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Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Yugoslav minister of war and first patriot fighter to become well known, heads the other principal group.

Reports frequently have told of strife between the two groups, sometimes becoming open civil war. Tito's group have accused Mihailovic of collaborating with the Germans. Mihailovic has tended to hold his army intact, awaiting the day of allied invasion of the Balkans when he could support a landing with an army in being. King Peter of Yugoslavia has been exerting pressure recently to unite the factions.

At least two other groups of partisans are identifiable.

One is compsed of small, indépendent, saboteur, partisan bands which from time to time have harassed rail lines. Another group is avowedly communist and operated last year near the Hungarian border. Reliable reports say the communists have been either wiped out or forced into hiding.

Daniel De Luce, Associated Press correspondent who in the last week visited Tito's headquarters, cabled that the army [redacted] wore red stars on their caps and hammer and sickle insignia on their tunics. De Luce said that not all of Tito's [redacted] troops were communists, however.

Tito's principal announced aim is to unite the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes of Yugoslavia into a common effort. He is a somewhat shadowy figure and was said to have served with the Republicans in the Spanish civil war.

His army is pledged to liberate all occupied territory and to support the idea of a post-war federation in which national and religious groups will enjoy equal rights.

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Tito has operated extensively in the provinces of Hercegovinia and in Southwest Yugoslavia Montenegro/and often has been based in mountain hideouts south of Sarajevo. He has a general staff and claims to have upwards of 100,000 men--a figure frequently ~~known~~ called too high.

Mihailovic supporters in June claimed ~~him~~ he had 60,000 men, or 40,000 less than a year before. Other estimates have ranged up to 250,000. His men first gained widespread attention in 1941 with raids on the Belgrade-Salonika and the Belgrade-Sofia railroads and for attacks on German transport columns and isolate garrisons.

British and American officers today were reported at headquar s of both generals.

rm-clips hawkins June 14, 1943-1242p

91 NAZI FIGHTERS DOWNED IN BATTLE WITH BIG PLANES

Loss of 29 Bombers Reported by U. S. Air Force Headquarters.

INDUSTRIAL TARGETS HIT

U-Boat Yards at Danzig, Aircraft Factories Smashed by Raiders.

FLY NEAR RUSSIAN FRONT

Deepest Penetration Is Only 450 Miles from Eastern War Zone.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 10.—(AP) A mighty force of American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, in perhaps their biggest raid of the war, made what was officially described early today as their deepest penetration into Germany yesterday to blast remote Nazi industrial targets in Pomerania, East Prussia and Poland, and shoot down 91 enemy fighters.

Declaring that "good bombing results were reported," the U. S. Army communique announced the record operation was carried out with a loss of 29 U. S. bombers. "Preliminary reports showed 91 enemy fighters were destroyed," the communique said.

Fighters Cover Withdrawal

The unescorted bombers fought many aerial combats with the enemy. Thunderbolts, which provided withdrawal support, were unopposed.

In addition to the preliminary estimate of 91 Nazi fighters destroyed during the 1,800-mile round trip, returning airmen said 25 more probably were shot down.

Counting the bag of 142 fighters knocked down on the Bremen and Vegesack raids Friday, the big bombers have shot down 233 in the last two days.

Commenting on the two-day operations by British-based aircraft, Brig. Gen. Fred L. Anderson, bomber wing commander of the Eighth Air force, said last night that they "must have demonstrated to every German that no corner of his Fatherland is safe from heavy bombardment."

An Air ministry communique issued early today said that a force of Mosquitoes attacked targets in northern France and Belgium yesterday afternoon. Four of the planes were reported missing.

Navy Bases Hit

Targets of the American bombers were the fugitive German fleet's base at the former Polish port of Gdynia, the submarine yards at the former free city of Danzig, a large Focke-Wulf components factory at Anklam in Pomerania and a giant Focke-Wulf factory in the East Prussia city of Marienburg, 30 miles southeast of Danzig.

The Deutschlandsender, main radio station in the Berlin area, fell silent last night along with transmitters in Breslau, Germany, Kalundborg, Denmark; and Bratislava, Slovakia, indicating that the R.A.F. night shift was keeping up the rolling attack now going into its 12th day.

In their spectacular penetration American bombers yesterday dropped their loads approximately 450 miles from the active front line in Russia, offering direct support to the Soviet army on the eastern front, and completing the Allied aerial vise closing on Germany.

The attack on the plant at Marienburg, which has been assembling 50 per cent of Germany's fighter planes, caught the German air force completely by surprise. The factory had been moved to that city after being bombed out of Bremen.

Planes Lined Up On Ground

"The Focke-Wulfs were all lined up outside the plant ready for delivery but they won't get much scrap out of them now," said Second Lt. James L. Watson, 24, of Brattleboro, Vt., co-pilot of Raunchy Wolf "We caught them with their pants down."

The daylight assault graphically showed the mounting Allied pressure on Germany. Friday night R.A.F. heavy bombers struck Hannover, site of a big government rubber works, and Bremen, Atlantic port still afire from a ponderous American heavy bomber attack delivered by daylight Friday. Swift R.A.F. Mosquitoes also attacked Berlin for the ninth such blow since mid-August.

American and British planes yesterday conducted sweeps on airfields in Holland and France. Woensdrecht in Holland and Morlaix in France were among their targets.

Running air battles were fought all the way to the American target at Anklam and part of the way back, but the bombing formations penetrated to their objective. German fighter planes again used their new "rocket guns" on the American ships.

Formations which struck Danzig and Gdynia were confronted by a great smoke screen believed to have been thrown up by German destroyers which dashed about the harbors in a desperate attempt to protect the installations and ships —one of which possibly may have been the Nazi battleship Tirpitz which recently was reported to have sneaked homeward from its exposed refuge in northern Norway.

3 Planes Land in Sweden

Indicative of the aerial battles that raged over the lower arm of the Baltic sea, a Stockholm communique, issued before official details of the raids were announced, said three American Flying Fortresses had made a forced landing in neutral Sweden after raiding northeastern Germany. All crew members were reported safe. Two German fighter planes also were forced down in Sweden, Stockholm said.

Returning from the day's operations, Maj. Boardman C. Reed of Tacoma, Wash., who flew in "Second Chance" as a group leader said:

"It was staggering to see all those American bombers. I never saw so many in my life. It looked like the whole Eighth Air force was out there."

Danzig is approximately 800 miles from London and the former Polish port of Gdynia is 12 miles northwest of Danzig. Anklam is 90 miles north of Berlin. The attack refuted the Germans' claim that their inner industrial empire is safe from aerial attacks.

The formations attacking Gdynia and Danzig encountered little enemy opposition over those targets, one group completing its bombing run and returning as far as the North sea before meeting a small

U. S. Flyers Raid Poland and East Prussia; Reds Clear Caucasus, Menace Crimea; Allies Take Caserta, 16 Miles Past Naples

group of Messerschmitt 110s which were beaten off in short order, returning crewmen reported.

Meet Many Nazi Fighters

But on the Anklam attack the crews reported the formations had rip-roaring air battles with all types of German fighters, estimated to number between 100 and 200, and many of them equipped with four rocket guns—two under each wing.

With the long flight to Poland effectively accomplished there arose the possibility that daylight raids on Berlin soon might occupy the Eighth Air force since the German capital is considerably closer to Britain than the targets hit today.

A classic remark by returning crewmen, most of whom were aware that the raid took them within fairly close range of the battling Russian armies, came from Lt. Joe W. Kane of Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y., who said with his tongue in his cheek, "I was surprised that the Russian fighter support didn't show up."

Lt. Kane, who is one of the famous "Boomerang Boys," was in the group hitting targets in Poland and explained his remark this way:

"We usually have fighter support. We went so far I thought Russian fighters might be at Danzig to support us. We looked for them, but they weren't there."

The Anklam groups were led by Lt. Col. Robert U. Burns of Ecru, Miss., who said, "We really blasted the target with a perfect pattern."

Describing the fighter opposition on the Anklam attack Col. Burns said the Germans picked them up over Denmark and stayed all the way until the Americans had started their bombing run.

Use New Rocket Guns

"They threw everything they had," he said. "I never saw so many ME110s, almost all equipped with the new rocket guns. The fighters worked us over all the way back to the North sea."

It was a long tiresome haul for the groups that went to Danzig and Gydnia. The crews had stocked up on peanut butter and jelly sandwiches which they ate on the way back.

One jubilant Liberator flier from the group that hit the Danzig submarine yards declared that the "Germans might as well learn they can't move their industry out of our reach."

The Danzig raid involved a flight of approximately 1,800 miles.

(The American raid may have been a shuttle raid to Soviet bases behind the Russian-German front, similar to previous shuttle raids on southeastern Germany from Britain to Mediterranean bases. The distance from the areas attacked to Soviet havens would be much less than that back to Britain, and in addition would be over territory less likely to be altered.)

Germans Admit Devastation To Bremen

OCT 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 9—The center of Bremen was laid waste by yesterday's daylight bombing by American four-engined planes, Berlin dispatches to the Swedish press said today.

A German spokesman was quoted as saying he was unable to give details, but "there was a great devastation in the center of the city."

The spokesman acknowledged Allied superiority in aerial warfare and said there was no indication that the Germans would be able to halt the increasing raids, but told Swedish correspondents that the war would not be won in the air.

"Unprecedented Blows"

A German traveler interviewed by the Swedish newspaper *Svenska Morgenbladet* said "bombing has inflicted unprecedented blows on the German armament industry. The lack of materials is already serious."

The *Social Demokraten* carried an undated report that the Zeiss works at Stuttgart were again damaged in the RAF raid of October 7 and that residents fled in panic. The report said 1,700 persons were killed and 18,000 left homeless.

Fort Returns From Raid on One Engine

Lt. Stork of Queens, Pilot, Gunners Down 5 Nazis

A U. S. BOMBER STATION, England, Oct. 9 (AP).—Crewmen of a Flying Fortress piloted by Lt. E. G. Stork, of 114-20 138th st., South Ozone Park, Queens, brought the big bomber all the 400 miles back from Bremen yesterday on one engine.

It was a new record for such flying and was set by the four-engined plane on its first mission.

How the fortress ever got home was something of a miracle since the lone surviving motor also had flak in it and the crew's oxygen supply was shot out over the target.

Stork, who used to fire a locomotive back home, succeeded in feathering two propellers, but he couldn't fix the third so the Fortress wobbled all the way home.

"A hen house full of flak hit the Fort just after we had dumped our bombs on Emden," Stork recalled. "The plane was forced to drop down rapidly while Nazi fighters swarmed around her.

"Some say a Fort won't fly that far on one engine," Stork said. "We are here to say different."

Stork's gunners shot down five Nazi fighters while escaping.

One each was destroyed by 2nd Lt. A. C. Twichell, bombardier, Westhampton Beach, L. I., and Staff Sgt. Gordon W. Shields, left waist gunner, of Hudson Falls, N. Y.

Other crewmen included Staff Sgt. Douglas L. Brown, right waist gunner, 673 223rd st., The Bronx.

Rocket-Gun Missile Returns With Fortress

A United States Bomber Base in England, Oct. 9 (AP)—A spiral ten pound piece of metal four inches thick and fourteen inches long came back in a Fortress piloted by Lieut. Elmer Nardy, of Healdsburg, Cal., as the first known specimen of the missiles the Nazis have been tossing from their new rocket guns.

The flaklike chunk apparently failed to burst when it hit the plane and lodged in a wing.

Most fighters of a swarm of between 100 and 200 encountered in the attack on the airplane parts factory at Anklam today were equipped with a "secret" weapon which some returning crewmen said seemed to be more secret than effective.

Guns, mounted by twos and possibly more under each wing of the planes, at a distance appeared to be additional engines, crewmen who got a fairly close look at them said.

A United States Bomber Station in England, Oct. 9—A Flying Fortress, which barely escaped crashing into the North Sea after bombing Bremen yesterday, shot down twelve Nazi fighters and bettered the former Eighth Air Force record of eleven kills, although five men aboard it were wounded.

Three men, wounded seriously, kept their guns blazing despite their injuries. Unharmed airmen gave first aid to the injured.

Lieut. Charles A. Via, of Clifton Forge, Va., got two jerries.

With 800 Bullet Holes

The plane reached home with 800 bullet holes. It was piloted by Capt. Everett E. Blakely, of Seattle, Wash. This was its thirteenth mission, but the eighteenth for most of the crew.

After bombing Bremen, two of its engines were shot out of commission, forcing the bomber to drop from 24,000 feet down to 900 feet altitude. To avoid crashing, the crew threw overboard everything they could to lighten the weight. This included a number of guns, ammunition, navigation equipment and even the bombsight.

But the plane was damaged so badly it took all the strength of Blakely and Major John B. Kidd, of New Rochelle, N. Y., combat wing leader, who acted as copilot, to hold the rudder in place.

Emergency Landing

With gas running low as they approached the English coast, they had to make an emergency landing.

The bullet-sprayed rudder control snapped, sending the Fort crashing into a tree at about sixty miles an hour. The pilot banged his shins, but the crash caused no other injuries.

"Able members of the crew used their bodies to cushion the shock for the injured men," said Major Kidd. This was a fine thing. I never saw such presence of mind and discipline."

Back To Fire Some More

The ball-turret gunner was half scalped by a 20-millimeter shell which burst in his face and flak went through his left side. Dazed when the ship landed, he thought the running fight was still going

Ridged Bomber Brings Home New Eighth Air Force Record

OCT 10 1943

Twelve Kills Scored By Fortress Which Gets Back To Crash Landing With Five Of Crew Wounded

[By the Associated Press]

. He started to crawl back to is ball-turret gun to fire some more. He already had made two ...ls.

...t. Munroe B. Thornton, of Newport, Tenn., led the scoring with three kills. The twelfth plane was brought down by First Lieutenant James R. Douglas, of Lansing, Mich.

Other crewmen included First Lieutenant Harry H. Crosby, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Sergt. Edmund G. Forkner, of Tulsa, Okla.

U. S. Warships In Churchill Escort

OCT 10 1943

A British Northern Naval Base, Oct. 9 (AP)—United States warships in these waters joined with British units to escort Prime Minister Churchill on his return from the Quebec and Washington conferences last month, it was disclosed today.

Several days before Churchill's arrival, the American vessels, including an aircraft carrier, put to sea to meet the British battleship Renown.

The same task force had sailed from American waters to meet Churchill on his trip from Britain to Canada, and then came on to this base where it was incorporated into the British home fleet.

Bombardier Was Worried.

At a United States Bomber Station in England, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—It wasn't the intense flak that bothered Lieut. Michael Mahoney, of 118-47 220th street, St. Albans, Queens, New York, while he was bombing Bremen today: It was how his three-week-old daughter Bridget was doing.

Lieut. Mahoney, a bombardier, told the other crewmen of his Fortress that if he didn't soon get a letter from his wife telling him all about Bridget, "I'm going to wring my wife's neck."

The only news he has received was a cablegram from his father saying Bridget was born and had red hair like her pappy.

Scale Is One of Biggest in the War as Nazis Try Desperately to Stop Red Advance Toward Kiev.

OCT 10 1943

Moscow, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—German commanders threw a great weight of tanks and bombers into the battle of the Dnieper today in an effort to prevent the Russians from clamping a pincers on the Ukrainian capital of Kiev from bridgeheads north and south of the gold-domed city. One of the most tremendous struggles of the whole war was raging near the high west banks of the river.

The Russians have steadily enlarged their bridgeheads north and south of Kiev and established a third crossing farther south between Kremenchug and Dnepropetrovsk. Little news came from the front and this meant only that great battles were being fought and that the climax was not yet reached.

Front-line dispatches said that the Germans hurried tanks, artillery, planes and men to the critical sectors every hour through a gantlet of Russian guerrillas. Red bombers blasted away at communications in full realization that, at the moment, traffic is the key to victory.

Desperate Effort by Nazis.

Every indication was that the German General Staff would do everything in its power, including the shifting of troops from other sectors, to hold the Dnieper line.

Fully aware of the tactical victories they have won in three major crossings of the waterway—greatest in all Europe after the Volga and Danube—the Red Army used the darkness last night to move more reinforcements into their bridgeheads.

Trucks and planes made in the United States are playing a large part in the heavy battles by the Red Army on the Dnieper front.

The Red Army positions on the west bank were regarded as secure. Nobody was more surprised by the Red Army's new offensive than the Russian people themselves, and its initial successes, coupled with its strategic possibilities, stimulated the hope that the end of the war might soon be in sight.

CAUCASUS CLEARED OF NAZI INVADERS IN FIERCE BATTLE

20,000 Germans Are Slain, 3,000 Taken Prisoner by Russians.

MUCH BOOTY SEIZED

Final Disaster Overtakes Hitler's Quest for Rich Oil Fields.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 10—(AP) Charging Soviet divisions have wiped the Germans from the Caucasus, killing 20,000 troops and capturing 3,000 prisoners, Moscow announced today, while in the north the Red army dashed to within 62 miles of the Latvian border.

The beaches of the former Nazi Kuban bridgehead were covered with sprawling German dead and great stocks of abandoned material, the Russians said, and Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin hinted triumphantly that the Crimea, Russia's "Florida," a few miles across the Kerch strait, soon would be invaded.

Bridgeheads Widened

The Russians killed thousands more Germans and captured or destroyed more German guns and supplies in the great battle to extend their three bridgeheads across the Dnieper river where Soviet

GREAT BATTLE RAGES ON DNIEPER FRONT

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30.24 - 9181

spearheads were declared to have gained additional ground north and south of Kiev and near Kremenchug.

Moscow reports said one bridgehead north of Kiev was less than 10 miles from the Ukrainian capital and at least 1.2 miles deep.

In the White Russian battle, the fourth major war theater in Russia, the town of Liozno, 25 miles southeast of Vitebsk, fell to three Soviet columns which forced the Mashna river to take the railway town.

The Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, announced the capture of 24 towns and hamlets in the drive toward Latvia from Nevel as German counterattacks were beaten back with heavy losses.

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62 Miles from Latvia

But a Moscow report broadcast by the London radio said the Red army was now 12.5 miles west of Nevel, and only 62 miles from the Latvian border and 38 miles from the main railway which supplies the German army on the Leningrad front.

The Caucasus victory, climaxing a battle of many days, wiped out a German salient which at one time occupied half of Russia's oil producing territory.

Ivan E. Petrov, former defender of Sevastopol, was elevated from colonel general to army general for the victory in the field while Moscow revealed that Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko, who directed the operations, was awarded the Order of Survorov "for the successful execution of government assignments for the liberation of the Taman peninsula."

Nazis Driven into Sea

The final day saw hard-driving Russians crack through the last German defense cordon in the Taman marshes, driving the weary defenders into the sea. Some German units fled in packed barges and were drowned when the combined Soviet air, sea and land attack caught them.

Extensive war booty, much of it lying scattered on the beaches, was still being counted, the Russians said, but first reports listed 2,037 railway cars, 83 locomotives, 540 heavy mortars, 52 tanks, 337 guns, 229 light mortars and 184 stores of arms, ammunition, clothing, engineering supplies and wireless material.

Stalin, in an order of the day, praised Petrov for success in the "prolonged and bitter fighting" and ordered an extended salute of 20 artillery salvos by 224 Moscow guns to mark this milestone in Russia's comeback.

Hints Attack on Crimea

In his order he hinted the advance would continue into the Crimea when he said "thus has been finally liquidated the German Kuban stronghold which protected the Crimea for them x x x."

In addition, the Russians already threatened the peninsula from the north by their middle Dnieper bridgeheads and their battle near the Melitopol-Zaporozhe railway above the Crimea.

The Germans, who announced earlier that they had evacuated the peninsula, said all troops and supplies had been safely withdrawn at night under the cover of artificial fog and claimed they had killed 335,000 Russians in the fighting. Axis withdrawals were ordered Sept. 19, Berlin said.

One German broadcast said 24 out of 40 attacking Soviet tanks were wrecked in the final fighting and contended that "the German Kuban army, together with Rumanian divisions, are fighting in the southern wing of the east front with unbroken strength."

Threat to Soviet Oil Ends

The elimination of the Germans from the Kuban river bridgehead in the Caucasus ended the last German threat to Soviet oil reserves—a threat, however, that has been academic since the victory in Stalingrad last winter. Nevertheless the Germans have been forced back and now the Crimean peninsula with its Black sea naval base of Sevastopol is laid open for a Soviet attack from the east.

Its capture would be a double victory for Petrov who led the defense of Sevastopol before its fall a little more than a year ago.

A crossing of the Kerch strait or Black sea should present few obstacles to the Russians who have been using combined land, sea and air operations in much of their southern fighting. Stalin's order today praised troops under an army general, an air force general and a vice-admiral for their work in the Caucasus fighting.

The battle for the bridgehead across the Dnieper river continued without let-up as the Soviet troops, aided by reinforcements which piled over at least one bridge during the night, smashed back the rings that encircled them.

Pressure by Reds Increases

A Berlin broadcast said "enemy pressure has increased still further" in this fighting but contended that German defenses were intact everywhere and deeply echeloned—perhaps 30 miles to the west.

Moscow dispatches said the first photographs from the crossings north and south of Kiev and near Kremenchug showed Russian artillery rolling along a good road through a west bank village and also a temporary bridge built across the river by army engineers. North of Kiev the Red army was reported making good use of the Larpe island which for a considerable distance makes two waterways of the Dnieper. The newspaper Red Star said the island gave the Russians some strategical superiority over the Germans in this sector.

The Soviet communique also announced the capture of Liozno, 25 miles southeast of Vitebsk on the Smolensk-Vitebsk railway in White Russia. The Russians advanced up to five miles in this area, capturing over 40 towns and hamlets.

The Germans said the fighting here now was spread over a front line more than 62 miles wide.

Moscow dispatches reported a final ironical touch to the day of bitter fighting and happy victory. Exactly two years ago, they recalled, the Germans announced to the world they had exterminated the Russian armies and were ready to march into Moscow.

[The Moscow radio revealed last night that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, whose whereabouts in recent months had been a mystery, had received the Order of Suvoroff, first class, decoration for having directed the operations that led to "the liberation of the Taman Peninsula."

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Stalin Hints Crimean Drive; Vitebsk-Nevel Gains Grow

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 10—Premier Stalin announced last night that his Red Armies had driven the last German from the Caucasus yesterday after a great battle in which 20,000 Nazi troops were killed and 3,000 taken prisoner, and he hinted triumphantly that as a result the Crimea, Russia's "Florida," soon would be invaded.

In the north, the Red Army dashed to within sixty-two miles of the Latvian border. A Moscow report broadcast by the London radio said the Russian Army was now twelve and one-half miles west of Nevel, and thirty-eight miles from the main railway that supplies the German Army on the Leningrad front.

The town of Liozno, twenty-five miles southeast of Vitebsk, fell to three Soviet columns that forced the Moshna river to take the railway town.

The battle that cleared the oil-rich Caucasus, about one-half of which the Germans at one time occupied, had lasted for "many days," said Moscow's communiqué, and in addition to taking a heavy toll among German soldiers resulted in Soviet capture of great quantities of war material.

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The Russians also won additional ground in their battle to broaden their three bridgeheads on the middle Dnieper. One bridgehead, north of Kiev, was reported as being less than ten miles from the Ukrainian capital and at least one and a fifth miles deep.

Premier Stalin in an order of the day to Col. Gen. Ivan Petroff said the Caucasus victory had come "as the result of prolonged and bitter fighting" that "completed the destruction of the Taman forces of the enemy and completely cleared the Taman Peninsula of enemy invaders."

Promotions or decorations for eight other high-ranking Russian Army officers also were announced.

Ordering an extended salute of twenty artillery salvos by Moscow's guns to mark this milestone in Russian success, Premier Stalin hinted in these words that the Crimea, just a few miles across the Kerch Strait from the Taman Peninsula, would soon feel the weight of Russian assault:

"Thus has been finally liquidated the German Kuban stronghold that protected the Crimea for them and preserved for them the possibility of further attack against the Kuban."

The battle for the bridgeheads across the Dnieper River continued without let-up as Soviet troops, aided by reinforcements that piled over at least one bridge during the night, smashed back the rings that encircled them.

A Berlin broadcast said "enemy pressure has increased still further" in this fighting but contended German defenses were intact everywhere and deeply echeloned—perhaps thirty miles to the west.

Moscow dispatches said the first photographs from the crossings north and south of Kiev and near Kremenchug showed Russian artillery rolling along a good road through a west bank village and also a temporary bridge built across the river by army engineers. North of Kiev the Red Army was reported making good use of Larpe Island, which for a considerable distance makes two waterways of the Dneiper. The newspaper Red Star said the island gave the Russians some strategical superiority over the Germans in this sector.

The Russian attack from captured Nevel—seventy miles east of the Latvian frontier—moved on to capture twenty-four populated places, the Soviet communique said.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Berlin radio commentator, said the Russians were "concentrating all their forces and energies" in the Nevel area, where they seek a large break-through.

The fighting is "very hard" and "it is quite natural that the battle will sway to and fro," he said.

The Soviet communiqué announcing the capture of Liozno, on the Smolensk-Vitebsk railway in White Russia, also said the Russians had advanced up to five miles in this area, capturing more than forty towns and hamlets.

The Germans said the fighting here now was spread over a front line more than sixty-two miles wide.

Moscow dispatches reported an ironical touch to the day of bitter fighting and happy victory. Exactly two years ago, they recalled, the Germans announced to the world they had exterminated the Russian armies and were ready to march into Moscow.

In addition to standing opposite the Crimea from the east, the Russians already are threatening the peninsula from the north by their middle Dnieper bridgeheads and by fighting along the Sevastopol-Melitopol-Zaporozhye railway.

The Moscow communiqué, recorded by the Soviet Monitor, said that in addition to 20,000 dead and 3,000 prisoners, the Reich had lost 7,073 railway cars, eighty-three locomotives, 540 heavy mortars, fifty-two tanks, 337 guns, 229 machine guns and 184 stores of military supplies. The Russian figures of materiel captured were announced as being incomplete.

Nazis Admit "Evacuation"

The Germans, who announced earlier that they had evacuated the peninsula, said all troops and supplies had been safely withdrawn at night under the cover of artificial fog and claimed they had killed 335,000 Russians in the fighting. German wtihdrawals were ordered Sept. 19, Berlin said.

One German broadcast said twenty-four out of forty attacking Soviet tanks had been wrecked in the final fighting and contended that "the German Kuban Army, together with the Rumanian divisions, are fighting in the southern wing of the East Front with unbroken strength."

Timoshenko Secrecy Is Lifted By Moscow

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Moscow radio lifted the veil of secrecy on what Marshal Semeon Timoshenko has been doing when it announced tonight he had been awarded the Order of Suvorov, first class, for the directions of operations on the Taman peninsula.

The broadcast was recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

The whereabouts of Timoshenko had been a mystery and little had been heard of him since last winter when the Russians revealed he was in command of the army on the Leningrad front.

Berlin had placed him at various spots—the last time in July as commander of the Russian offensive toward Orel.

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Nelson Reaches Moscow After Stalingrad Visit

Moscow, Oct. 9 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, United States War Production Board chief, arrived in Moscow by plane late today from Teheran, Iran.

His visit here was arranged through the lend-lease organization to coordinate more closely the war industries of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The American production chief and the several experts who accompanied him were promised a thorough inspection of Soviet factories.

Nelson landed first at Stalingrad, where he spent the day viewing the battlefield before coming on to Moscow.

Taman Cleared of Nazis.

London, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The Taman peninsula across the Kerch Straits from the Crimea has been swept completely clear of Germans, ending Adolf Hitler's efforts to win the oil riches of the Caucasus, Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin announced tonight in a special order of the day.

Premier Stalin's order of the day carried the threat of further action in that southern area by referring to the Kuban as the stronghold that has protected the Crimea for the Germans.

The importance which the Russians attach to the victory was indicated in the order that twenty salvos—against the usual twelve—from 124 guns would be fired in Moscow.

FIFTH ARMY WINS FOOTHOLD ACROSS VOLTURNO RIVER

Patrols Clash with German Troops on Italian Battlefields.

Kennedy

NAZI RETREAT REPORTED

Cairo Radio Tells of Continued Withdrawal by Enemy Troops.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 9 — (AP) American Fifth army patrols have smashed across the Volturno river, where the Nazis have chosen to fight the first round in the battle for Rome, and clashed in hit-and-run engagements with German troops reinforced by an entire new division, headquarters announced today.

(The Cairo radio said in a broadcast recorded in London late Saturday that Allied forces had crossed the Volturno "on a broad front." The Germans were retreating to positions along the Garigliano river some 15 to 20 miles north of the Volturno and 80 to 85 miles from Rome, the broadcast added.)

Rail Center Captured

Caserta, strategic rail and highway center 16 miles north of Naples fell to the Fifth army as the last enemy resistance on the south side of the Volturno and Calore rivers was wiped out and front dispatches said the Allies now were in control of the Volturno's south bank along a front at least 30 miles in length.

The Fifth army patrols crossed the rain-swollen stream under the cover of darkness, took a number of smacks at the enemy and encountered considerable return fire, some of it from artillery.

Their task is to probe German positions along the north bank of the river and feel out the enemy's fighting mettle there.

Relman Morin, Associated Press correspondent with the Fifth army said in a dispatch from the front that Allied troops had reached the Volturno "along its whole length from the mountains to the sea" — a distance of approximately 30 airline miles.

Rains Flood Some Areas

A communique from Allied headquarters said the American Fifth army in the west and the British Eighth army in the east both advanced two to three miles in spite of heavy rains which caused floods in some areas.

Although the bad weather continued, bomber and fighter squadrons of the Northwest African Air

forces kept up their hammering of enemy supply lines on both sides of the Italian mainland and teamed with Middle East air units to smash at Nazi air fields in Greece Crete and the Dodecanese.

Morin's front line dispatch, dated today, said the Volturno crossing by American and British patrols was made west of Benevento in an area where American troops, their advance slowed but not halted by the rains, were making steady progress and were threatening the German left flank. "Heavy artillery bombardment is continuing and the Germans are subjected to relentless pressure," he said.

While Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces were in complete control of the south bank of the Volturno, an officer at headquarters emphasized that reports from the battle area indicated that no major body of the Fifth army had yet crossed the river.

(NBC correspondent Merill Mueller reported from the Fifth army front that "although only our patrols have so far crossed the river the signal for the main force to fight its way to the other bank is expected momentarily."

Patrols Draw Nazi Fire

The patrols which fought their way across the stream ran into brisk small arms and light artillery fire.

"There is every indication the Germans intend to try their best to hold there," a headquarters spokesman declared.

The new German division hurled into the battle was the Third armored grenadiers, once regarded as a crack combat unit.

(The Paris radio declared that the Allies now have 20 divisions in action in Italy, including fresh reinforcements for the Fifth army.)

As the fight for Rome and central Italy proceeds with German forces there commanded by Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel presumably is organizing his defenses for northern Italy.

This second line, which undoubtedly will be much tougher to crack than the Volturno-Termoli line, may be based on the natural barrier of a mountain line more than 30 miles wide and 6,000 feet high stretching from the Ligurian sea to the Adriatic.

It still is problematical whether the Germans will fight in and around Rome itself or whether they will leave the city on the approach of the Allies and take positions in the hills north of it for further delaying actions.

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Nazis Leave Mines Behind

Morin said the rains, which have been falling intermittently for three days, clogged the movement of transport and made heavy going for the troops. The mud in one northeastern sector was described as so deep that even the infantry was having trouble moving. The advancing Americans were encountering an unbelievable number of mines along the roads and even in fields, Morin said.

Three days of heavy fighting on the Adriatic front subsided somewhat after Gen. Sir. Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army forces knocked out half of 30 German tanks which attempted to break the British hold on Termoli.

From captured documents it was learned that the fierce German counterattacks against Termoli were the results of Nazi High command orders to "retake the port and drive the British back into the sea at all costs."

The enemy paid a high price but gained nothing in attempts to carry out the orders. Although the Germans' 16th armored division and first parachute troop divisions made strong attacks, Gen. Montgomery's headquarters announced that the situation was "little changed" from the time the enemy opened his first major stand against the British in Italy.

A Paris broadcast said that a "considerable American naval force" had bombarded German positions in the vicinity of Vasto fifteen miles north of Termoli and that violent fighting was in progress in the Termoli sector. The broadcast declared that the Allies now have twenty divisions in action in Italy, including fresh reinforcements for the 5th Army.

Allied medium bombers and fighters supporting the 8th Army destroyed twenty enemy motor vehicles and damaged a bridge at Palata, twelve miles west of Termoli, yesterday. Royal Air Force bombers struck at road junctions and bridges at Isernia and Formia northeast and north of Naples, last night.

Heavy and medium bombers of the Northwest African Air Forces battered enemy airdromes at Elevsis, near Athens, in Greece, and Heraklion (Candia), in Crete, yesterday after Liberators had pounded the airfield at Kasteli, Crete and Maritza, in Rhodes, on Friday. The R. A. F. also hit Heraklion on Thursday and Calato, Rhodes, last night, losing one plane in these and other attacks.

The raids on Crete and Rhodes were the first to be made on these German-held islands by Northwest African Air Force units. Part of the expansion of their activities farther eastward is due to an absorption of some squadrons and bases formerly under the Middle East command.

American Mitchells and Lightning fighters based in Italy carried out yesterday's raid on Elevsis, destroying many enemy planes parked on the airfield. Twenty enemy fighters rose to challenge the attackers. The bombers downed three of them and the fighters accounted for two others.

Lightnings made their first appearance over the Aegean, sweeping over the sea on patrol, but had little to report.

(The Berlin radio disclosed that with most of the planes in Italy grounded by bad weather, the total score against the enemy for the past 24 hours was seven planes shot down against no losses for the Allied air forces.

Germans Retreating To New Line Behind Garigliano River

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Cairo radio said today that Allied forces had crossed the Volturno river above Naples on a "broad front." The broadcast said the Germans were retreating to new positions along the Garigliano river some fifteen to twenty miles north of the Volturno.

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[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 9—Allied patrols have fought their way across the lower Volturno river in Italy where they are probing the strong enemy defenses on the north bank, and the Germans have flung another division—the Third Armored Grenadiers—into battle to hold that river line, Allied headquarters announced today.

The strategic railway and highway center of Caserta, sixteen miles above Naples on the southern side of the Volturno, was captured as the Fifth Army mopped up the last enemy resistance below the Volturno and Calore rivers, official reports disclosed.

Allied forces have reached the Volturno along its length from the mountains to the sea, Relman Morin, Associated Press correspondent with the Fifth Army, reported.

German Stand Indicated

American and British patrols forcing the Volturno encountered brisk small arms and light artillery fire. A headquarters officer emphasized that front reports indicated no major body of the Fifth Army had yet crossed the stream, and declared: "There is every indication the Germans intend to try their best to hold there."

On the Adriatic front, the fighting died down somewhat after three days of heavy battling in which Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army knocked out half of thirty attacking Nazi tanks, including huge Mark VI Tigers, thrown in the battle in an attempt to break the British hold on Termoli.

Yank Ships Shell Nazis

(The Paris radio said today that German positions in the vicinity of Vasto, fifteen miles north of Termoli on the Adriatic coast of Italy, had been fired upon by "considerable American naval force."

(The broadcast, recorded in London by the Associated Press, said the violent fighting was in progress in the Termoli sector. The radio said the Allies now have twenty divisions in action in Italy, including fresh reinforcements for Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army.)

Greece, Crete Raided

In the air, the Northwest African Air Force smashed again yesterday and Thursday at airfields in Greece, Crete and the Dodecanese. It was a double-ply attack supported by RAF bombers of the Middle East hitting at Heraklion in Crete and Calato in Rhodes.

Heavy and medium bombers from Northwest Africa pounded Nazi air bases at Elevsis near Athens and Heraklion yesterday, and on Thursday Liberators hammered the airfield at Kasteli in Crete and Maritza in Rhodes.

Only One Plane Lost

The RAF hit Heraklion Thursday and Calato last night, losing one plane in those and other attacks.

Allied medium bombers and fighters supporting the British on the Adriatic destroyed twenty motor vehicles and damaged a bridge at Palata, twelve miles west of Termoli, and RAF night bombers hit road junctions and bridges at Isernia and Formia, northeast and north of Naples, last night.

Floods In Some Areas

The Allied communique said the Fifth and Eighth armies advanced two to three miles in their sectors despite heavy rains and floods in some areas. The weather continued bad.

The German Third Panzer Grenadiers now battling along the Volturno were once regarded as a crack combat unit.

Captured documents disclosed that the fierce German counterattacks against Termoli were made under Nazi high command orders to "retake the port and drive the British back into the sea at all costs."

The Germans paid a high cost with the veteran Sixteenth Armored Division and the First Parachute Troop Division charging strongly, but it gained them nothing and an official message from Montgomery's headquarters declared that the situation was "little changed" from the time the Nazis elected to start their first major stand against the British in Italy.

Other units of Montgomery's British and Canadian troops advanced from two to three miles at some points farther inland, maintaining pressure, while in the mountainous central sector there was little change in the lines.

Main Attack Due Soon

(NBC Correspondent Merill Mueller reported from a front line position with the Fifth Army that "although only our patrols have so far crossed the river (Volturno), the signal for the main force to fight its way to the other bank is expected momentarily.")

The air attacks on Crete and Rhodes were the first made under command of the Northwest African Air Forces on those islands. The extension of its activities farther eastward is due in part, however, to its absorption of some squadrons and bases formerly under the Middle East Command.

Yesterday's raid on Elevsis near Athens was made by United States Mitchells and Lightnings based in Italy. Twenty enemy fighters were met. The bombers shot down three of them, and fighters accounted for two more.

A dozen enemy planes were parked on the airfield, and many were destroyed.

Lightnings Patrol Aegean

Liberators bombed the airfield at Heraklion yesterday, hitting gasoline and ammunition dumps and destroying runways. Raiding Kasteli in Crete and Maritza in Rhodes the day before, the Liberators hit runways. dispersal areas and hangars, meeting no enemy fighters.

Lightnings swept over the Aegean on patrol, but had little to report. It was their first appearance over that sea.

U. S. Hospital Ship Sunk

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 9—Official sources permitted the disclosure today that the United States Army hospital ship Newfoundland was sunk in the Gulf of Salerno off Italy, September 13, after it had been attacked by German bombers, despite the bright identification lights it bore.

The Newfoundland, which formerly was a passenger-cargo ship on the Boston-Liverpool run, was struck by a heavy bomb at 5 A. M. There were several British nurses and doctors aboard, some of whom were killed, but all of the 103 American nurses escaped. No patients were aboard.

Work crews finally extinguished the fire on the vessel, but salvage operations proved to be impossible in the gulf, and the hulk was sunk by gunfire from an Allied destroyer.

Mauled Nazis Retreat

The following dispatch, also written by Daniel De Luce, describes how the British drove back the Germans from Termoli junction after it had been half-encircled by the Germans.

With the British Eighth Army in Italy, Oct. 7 (Delayed)—Badly mauled German *Panzer* and parachute troops fell back grudgingly from the Termoli sector late today as indomitable British tommies pressed forward in mud as deep as Flanders.

The Eighth Army's line improved after a two-day counter-attack by the enemy was crushed and more than 150 prisoners were taken. Almost continual rain has turned the plowed fields into sticky tank traps.

Nazi Mortars Knocked Out

But British gunners, firing with pin-point accuracy, blotted out enemy pockets of resistance which temporarily held up the veteran Eighth Army infantry. British guns quickly silenced a cluster of German mortars just outside the hill town and knocked out another mortar detachment three miles west of the town.

The Germans pulled back their artillery a considerable distance. Twenty miles northwest of Termoli runs the rain-swollen Trigno through a rugged, mountainous canyon to the sea, and along this river the enemy may make his next determined stand.

British shells late today plastered the retreating enemy on the Adriatic shorelines above Termoli.

Graves By The Dozens

Dozens of graves freshly dug in soft earth mark the Termoli battlefields where the Eighth Army spearhead withstood raging German counter-blows that failed to regain the terminus of the most important lateral highway in the one-hundred-mile stretch along the Adriatic seaboard.

Over some wooden crosses are the half-moon helmets of Nazi parachute troops. Others have shrapnel-riddled British "tin hats."

Termoli is strewn with rubble, but it escaped serious damage in the fierce struggle which began in its streets when sea-borne forces surprised the Germans with a landing during the night of October 2-3.

Only yesterday the British finally routed out two German observers who were concealed in a Termoli church tower.

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BRITISH STAND SAVES TERMOLI

Eighth Army Hurls Back Counter-Attacks By Strong Nazi Forces

Daniel De Luce, Associated Press correspondent, has returned to the Italian battlefront after an assignment with Yugoslavian Partisan forces during which he obtained exclusive interviews with Partisan leaders. He now has joined the British Eighth Army and in the following dispatch presents the first comprehensive account of the battle for Termoli.

By DANIEL DE LUCE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

30.24 - 9183

With the British Eighth Army in Italy, Oct. 6 (Delayed)—General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army tanks and infantry today smashed back strong German forces that had half encircled Termoli, east coast anchorage of the Allied line across Italy.

In a brief visit to the forward fighting zone, General Montgomery declared:

"The situation was a bit sticky yesterday, but it is satisfactory today. The Germans were surprised when we took Termoli with a seaborne landing and deprived them of the important lateral road violently. They transferred their forces to this sector.

"But the Eighth Army has held their counter-attacks successfully."

Nazi Bombers Attack

German fighter bombers attacked along the Eighth Army's main supply road shortly after Montgomery left.

In the fiercest engagement since they landed in Italy a month ago, the Scottish and English country infantrymen have been fighting with hardly a pause since 6.30 A. M. yesterday, clinging stubbornly to vineyards, olive groves and grain fields on the ridge inland from Termoli's cluster of white buildings on the seaside cliff.

Bridge Built In 6 Hours

By sacrificial courage the Royal Engineers spanned the Biferno river with a bridge under six hours of intense shellfire, permitting British tank reserves to be rushed into the struggle at the critical moment yesterday afternoon.

More tanks went into action today, mopping up formidable chains of anti-tank guns established by a German *Panzer* division and the first parachute division on the high ground within a mile of the junction lateral and east coast highways near Termoli.

Eighth's Line Is Bent

Eighth Army detachments also strengthened their grip on a second important road junction near Larino, forty miles from the Adriatic, on the route to Naples.

The enemy onrush after dawn yesterday nearly cut off Termoli and bent the Eighth Army line almost back to the Biferno river.

Enemy *Panzers* temporarily outnumbered British Shermans at a ratio of three to one. The German Air Force in the most viciously daring attacks it yet has mounted against the Eighth Army, strafed and bombed the truck-jammed detours around ten blown bridges.

Work Under Shelling

British sappers, under di German observation and shel continually, strung pontoons across the rain-flooded Biferno and then bolted together steel beams as comrades were killed and wounded by their side.

By 3.30 P. M. the heroic job was completed. Tanks moved across the unfordable stream and into battle.

The Termoli junction was saved.

The British definitely held the initiative today and the air seemed full of Allied bombers and fighters through most of the daylight hours, although occasionally Messerschmitts broke through.

One German attack unleashed bombs within one hundred yards of where half-naked, dirty-faced babies were playing in the cobbled streets of the hilltop village of Campomarino, facing Termoli across the Biferno valley.

FRENCH SWUNG TOWARD RUSSIA

Moscow Reciprocates By Intense Cultivation Of De Gaulle Leadership

OCT 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Algiers, Oct. 9—Gen. Charles de Gaulle has taken the first step in turning his followers and probably the post-war French Government definitely toward Russia, with the Russians reciprocating by intense cultivation of the present French leadership.

Further on the political front, it was announced today that Alexander Bogomolov, Russian delegate to the French Committee of National Liberation, and Edwin C. Wilson, American member of the new Allied politico-military Mediterranean commission, both had arrived in Algiers.

"Dear Powerful Russia"

De Gaulle's statement during a speech in Corsica that the Mediterranean is a pathway for "a natural alliance with dear, powerful Russia" preceded disclosure that Bogomolov would bring a large diplomatic mission.

Andrei J. Vishinsky, Russian member of the Mediterranean commission, is expected here soon, and is said to be bringing a staff of twenty to thirty persons.

The combined staffs of Vishinsky and Bogomolov would number, by these accounts, more than fifty political, military and economic experts. Such a large number would reflect the importance Russia attaches to friendly relations with the French Government.

For Close Amity With Soviet

The national committee members are said to feel that they are not empowered to make alliances for post-war France, since such a step must await formation of a complete, legally constituted authority on French soil by the French population. But that is not preventing their orienting French policy in the direction of close amity with Russia.

De Gaulle also took advantage of his trip to Corsica to reemphasize the French committee's preeminence over the military. During a report to the committee on his trip, de Gaulle said the administrative reorganization of the island was proceeding satisfactorily under the committee-appointed Prefect Charles Luizet. The committee voted to help rehabilitate the island's roads and general economy, nd appropriated 1,000,000 francs repair damages in Bastia.

Distinct From Military Mission

The Mediterranean commission l sit in Algiers, and while its ctions have not yet been made y clear, it will deal with probms arising out of Allied occupation of lands wrested from Axis control. It is distinct from the Allied military mission to the Government of Premier Pietro Badoglio, now functioning in Italy, and from the AMG (Allied Military Government) which is under Allied headquarters.

Wilson, former United States Ambassador to Panama, was accompanied by Seldon Chapin, of the American Foreign Service. The British member is Harold MacMillan, British Minister here. The French have not yet been asked to name a delegate, but it is expected that they will have a place on the commission.

Murphy Rules Himself Out

Robert Murphy, United States Minister to North Africa, is expected to leave for Washington soon. He has not been in America since shortly before the Allied landings in Africa.

Murphy is known to feel himself unqualified to act as a delegate on the Mediterranean commission since his position as civil affairs administrator on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff puts him outside the strictly diplomatic category. Wilson would not be in such a dual capacity.

Meanwhile, European and South American nations were quickly naming "delegates" of ambassadorial caliber to the French national committee. Bogomolov is former Soviet representative to the exiled Allied governments in London.

AXIS HAS LOST MORE THAN 6000 PLANES IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA SINCE NOV. 11

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The campaign that began in North Africa last November 11 has cost the Axis more than 6,000 planes up to October 1, Allied Air Force Headquarters said today. Of that number, 3,411 were destroyed in the air. Nearly 2,600, mostly wrecked by bombing, were found on captured Axis airfields.

The number of enemy planes counted on fields occupied on the Italian mainland has mounted to 880. More than 600 were found in Tunisia and more than 1,100 in Sicily. The total does not include planes destroyed by bombings in fields still held by the Germans.

The Northwest African Air Force also reported sinking of 185 ships totaling 173,000 tons.

The weight of bombs dropped on Italy in September was computed as 15,989 tons. This was over 3,000 tons more than the last previous high for this theater in August.

Naples Receives First Allied Food

Naples, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The first Allied food shipments for the relief of the almost destitute inhabitants of Naples have arrived here, AMG officials disclosed today. Distribution is expected to begin immediately.

Army tank trucks, meanwhile, have increased the transport of water to a point where the greater part of the city's million inhabitants can be supplied. Work is progressing forward to the repair of the main aqueduct which supplies water and electric power to the city's industries and it is expected that it will be placed in operation within a week.

ACCUSES NAZIS OF LUXURY TRIPS

With the British Eighth Army in Italy, Oct. 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—An official notice found in Termoli after the British Eighth Army bounced the Germans out of the city severely reprimanted German officers for arranging unnecessary "duty trips" to luxury spots of Rome.

It cited the deplorable case wherein an infantry company sent four men to Rome "to purchase two gramophone records."

YUGOSLAV TROOPS DRIVE TO SUBURBS OF ITALIAN TRIESTE

Germans Send Reinforcements Against Patriots Battling for Fiume.

LONDON, Oct. 9 — (AP) Yugoslav liberation forces are fighting the Nazis in the southern suburbs of Italian Trieste, while to the south the Germans have thrown an entire division against patriots in heights commanding the port of Fiume, Yugoslav sources said today.

There was bitter fighting in these renewed drives to seize the two seaports, and in the interior of Yugoslavia the Partisans declared they had surrounded the German garrison at Ogulin, 22 miles inland, and destroyed the largest bridge on the railway from Ogulin to Karlovac and Zagreb.

Martial Law in Hungary

(Intensified sabotage in southern Hungary, meanwhile, forced the Germans to proclaim martial law there, the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter said in a Budapest dispatch reported by the Office of War Information.)

The southern ramparts of the Hitler-ruled Balkans again were brought under two-ply aerial assault with powerful fleets of the Northwest African Air force striking at airfields in Greece, Crete and the Dodecanese, joined by R. A. F. planes of the Middle East command bombing Heraklion in Crete and Calato in Rhodes.

Flying from North Africa and Italy, Allied heavy and medium bombers struck Elevsis near Athens and Heraklion in Crete Friday, and Liberators pounded Kasteli in Crete and Maritza in Rhodes on Thursday.

A Yugoslav liberation army communique declared that "bitter fighting is going on in the southern suburbs of Trieste and south of that port."

Fierce Battle Rages

Fierce fighting flared in the Susak area as the Germans sought to dislodge the Yugoslavs from heights near Fiume, and to drive east of Susak toward Bakar on the railway toward Brod.

A widening offensive was reported developing in a 50-mile area on the Ogulin-Karlovac-Zagreb railroad, and guerrillas wrecked the big railroad bridge as the Seventh division fought toward Karlovac.

The Nazis threw more than 250 tanks into unsuccessful battle along the Ljubljana-Trieste railway and near Goritza, said the war bulletin broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio.

The port of Zara, 70 miles northeast of Split, was the objective of the First Dalmatian division. The communique reported capture of great stores of booty in seizure of Livno, Ludbred, Varazdinski-Toplice, and Kolasin.

British Ships in Aegean

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Berlin radio disclosed today that British cruisers were operating in the Aegean Sea within easy range of German planes by confirming a Cairo announcement of a British naval attack on a German convoy. A British announcement yesterday that a Nazi Aegean convoy had been destroyed did not specify the type of attacking warships.

Today's broadcast of a German communiqué said that "several small German transport vessels" were abandoned by their crews after they had been set afire "by a formation of British cruisers protected by destroyers." It claimed two of the cruisers were damaged later by Nazi dive bombers.

Slavs Begin New Drive For Trieste And Fiume

OCT 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 9—Yugoslav troops have launched fierce battles in a new drive to wrest the Italian ports of Trieste and Fiume from the Germans, a Yugoslav communique announced today, and have delivered smashing blows at German forces along interior railways.

"Bitter fighting is going on in the southern suburbs of Trieste and south of the port," said the war bulletin broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio.

Italian Fleet Helps

Italian battle-fleet units, turning against their former allies to support the Yugoslav guerrillas, have bombarded Nazi-occupied towns on the Dalmatian coast, the Bari (Italy) radio declared last night in a broadcast heard by the London *Daily Express*.

The Yugoslav communique said there was spirited fighting also in the Susak sector, with the Germans throwing a complete division against Yugoslav liberation forces holding heights dominating the port of Fiume.

Nazis Head For Bakar

The Germans around Fiume were said to be attempting to push their way toward the town of Bakar, east of Susak, on the railway leading to Brod.

The German garrison at Ogulin, twenty-two miles inland from the coast, was declared to be completely surrounded, and a large-scale offensive along a fifty-mile stretch of railway between Ogulin, Karlovac and Zagreb was said to be growing in strength.

The guerrillas, the war bulletin said, blew up the largest bridge on the rail line as the Seventh Division fought its way toward Karlovac.

250 Nazi Tanks Used

The Germans, in turn, were reported to have employed more than 250 tanks in attacks along the Ljiblpana-Trieste railway and near Goritza, but the Yugoslavs said the attacks were repulsed.

On the northern tip of Dalmatia, the First Dalmatian Division was reported to be advancing toward Zara, an important port, seventy miles northeast of Split.

Materials Capture Reported

The Yugoslav war bulletin said that huge amounts of war materials were captured in the seizure of Livno, Ludberg, Varazdinski-Toplice and Kolasin.

The action involving the Italian fleet was the second time Italian units were reported in use against the Germans. Some Italian fleet units were said to have assisted in ejection of the Germans from Sardinia.

OCT 10 1943

ITALIANS HELPED CORSICAN FLIGHT

Ajeccio, Corsica, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Escape of 20,000 Nazi troops from Corsica during the recent campaign resulted from the defection of 85,000 Italian troops, fully equipped with tanks and guns, who failed to hold vital bridges against a few German patrols.

That is a conclusion based on reviewing the campaign with American and French officers who took part in the fight and was not dissipated by conversations with the Italians themselves.

The Corsicans were told yesterday by Gen. Charles De Gaulle that France would be freed as was Corsica.

Standing in the shadow of the Bonaparte Memorial in newly named De Gaulle Square, the Fighting French leader received the enthusiastic cheers of the Corsican population after a rapid two-day tour of the island.

Gen. De Gaulle later told a press conference that the Italians had been useless in helping to liberate Corsica and said they must surrender all their military equipment to the French before leaving the island.

"They have signed an armistice with the Allies but not with us yet," Gen. De Gaulle declared. "Anyway, they are not fighting us."

Archbishop Of York Back Home

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Archbishop of York returned to England today following his visit to Moscow, where he conferred with Russian churchmen.

Italian Gets Tie Back.

With Canadian Troops in Italy, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—A Canadian colonel tells of an Italian citizen who complained that a German threatened him with a gun and took his necktie. The Canadians caught the German. The Italian got his tie back.

NAZIS BALTIC RETREAT SEEN

German Evacuation Of Area East Of Leningrad Reported Already Under Way

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 9—Reports reaching Sweden tonight said the Germans intend to evacuate the Baltic states by October 31 as the invasion-jittery Nazis acknowledged that American and British air armadas control the skies over much of Germany and Europe and that naval supremacy in the Mediterranean permits the Allies to strike anywhere in the Balkans.

German heavy guns and troops already are being withdrawn east of Leningrad, and some evacuation of troops from the Peterhof district began last week, Finnish information said.

Nazis Work Frantically

The Germans are reported to have been working frantically to fortify a line running south from Nara on the Russian-Estonian border, but Estonian rufugees said the type of fortifications being built indicated they intended to use them only for delaying action.

The report that the Germans would move out of the Baltic states by the end of the month came from Nazis in Sweden. There was no confirmation from others in touch with the Baltic states, although they said thousands of guerrillas in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, with large quantities of cached arms, some light artillery and even a few tanks, were ready to fight the Germans if they retreat before the Russian offensive.

Guerrillas Harass Nazis

The guerrillas would fight independently of the Communist Partisans who already are harassing Nazi communication and transportation behind the lines.

German colonists have been moving from the three Baltic states in recent weeks as reports circulated that the Nazis would be forced back at least to a line running from Riga to Odessa.

The spectacular extension of the Allied aerial offensive underscored United States and British air superiority over Europe. Frankly confessing Germany's inability to halt the aerial attacks a spokesman in Berlin could offer as the only consolation for the Nazis the assertion that bombing would not win the war.

Nazis Print Map

The Berlin *Boersen Zeitung* printed a map showing how German troops moved northward from Sardinia to Corsica, then out of the port of Bastia to Leghorn in Italy, and some military observers also saw in the route a possible pattern for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to follow with an invasion army to try to split the forces of Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring and Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Italy.

There is considerable low country around Leghorn which makes landing easier and defense more difficult. Such a maneuver might be a way of preventing Rome from becoming a battle zone. Swiss reports this week indicated Italian patriots control much of central Italy to such an extent that Kesselring and Rommel are prevented from linking forces.

Nazis Rush Defenses

The Germans were reported rushing work on new fortifications in the Jutland area and to have laid extensive mine fields around North Sea points where the Allies might make an invasion try.

From Norwegians came details of large scale anti-invasion maneuvers conducted by two German divisions September 27 in the Stjoerdalen area from the Bodoe district in the north to Roeros in the south. They concentrated on defending the Vaernes airfield, the largest in central Norway and near where the combined American and British fleet made an offensive thrust this week. Bombers from an American aircraft carrier were reported to have damaged eight German ships in a convoy attacked by the combined Allied fleet.

NAZIS FANNING HOME MORALE

Leaders Plan To Hold 600 Rallies In Cologne Alone In Next Few Weeks

OCT 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 9—Nazi leaders taking their cue from Adolf Hitler are preparing a tremendous propaganda campaign intended to bolster fast-slipping German morale and plan to hold 600 rallies in Cologne alone in the next few weeks, it was learned today.

A confidential source here which makes it his exclusive business to study conditions inside Germany reported that morale in the heart of Fortress Europe" has been squeezed to its lowest ebb by repeated military setbacks and the terrific pounding the Allies are giving the Reich from the air. At the same time, however, he warned that German morale, at present, shows no sign of complete collapse.

Threats And Persuasion

Open grumbling among the German people—more open than at any time during the war—apparently lay behind Hitler's "home-front" meeting with party leaders Thursday, at his secret headquarters where he made the statement that "arms alone mean nothing if they are not backed up by human will."

Appointment of Heinrich Himmler as Minister of Interior was followed by open death threats to dissidents, but the Nazi press still concedes, directly or indirectly, that grumbling continues.

The new morale-building campaign apparently will be a combination of stern threats and attempts to persuade the people that military defeats and heavy bombings are not of major consequence.

Food Restrictions Eased

One newspaper in the heavily bombed Ruhr already has taken the line that "today we are experiencing an increasing disengagemen of the individual from materia values." Otherwise, the pape added, the bombings might "very well cause us to despair and throv up the sponge."

To accompany verbal blasts the Nazis have relaxed some food restrictions, including increasing o the bread ration by three and a hal ounces weekly. Persons here which check on the German food situation anticipate even greater relexa tions.

Soviet Envoy Reaches Algiers

Algiers, Oct. 9 (AP)—Alexander Bogomolov, former Soviet representative to the exiled Allied governments in London, arrived here today to assume his new role as Soviet delegate to the French Committee of National Liberation.

It was announced he would be followed in a few days by a "considerable Soviet diplomatic mission."

AEF Skeptically Cheers Idea Of Trips Home

OCT 10 1943

By Edward Kennedy

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 9—A recommendation that American soldiers on foreign duty be brought home for a rest after a given period was received by troops in this theater as the happiest idea they had heard since they came here—but there was much skepticism that it ever would be put into effect.

The recommendation, made by Senators who recently toured this and other battlefronts, was published prominently by the troops' newspaper, the *Stars and Stripes.*

Want Most To Go Home

There is no question that the one thing every American soldier wants more than anything else in the world is to go home.

Recent opinions that the war may continue as long as 1949 and that an American occupation army might be kept in Europe long after the war caused much uneasiness among the soldiers.

One sergeant said "I was drafted in 1940 and it was supposed to be for one year. Here it is now going on to four years. If it wasn't fo this, I could be married by no I'm 26 and beginning to get bald. If this goes on, I'll be here the rest of my life."

"Nothing To Look Forward To"

A soldier who had been here since the landings eleven months ago, said: "Oh, it's all right for the Senators to say we ought to go home after a certain length of overseas service, but I doubt that we'll even get that. It would be a great thing if you could look ahead and be sure of getting home by a certain date no matter how long off it is. As it is, we don't know how long we'll be here and have nothing definite to look forward to."

Asked for the WACs' attitude, Sergt. Dorothea Patricia Maria Callahan, of Minneapolis, who has been here nine months and assigned to duty in the public relations office, wrote this statement:

"It would definitely be conducive to my physical welfare to know that after a certain period of time I would be returned to the United States, where I would be properly fed."

Flyers Under That Policy

The air force has a system of relief for flying personnel similar to that suggested by the Senators. While there is no fixed regulation, the policy has been to let pilots and air crews go home after completing fifty missions.

Ground soldiers, including those attached to the air force, have no prospect like this.

While there was no official comment here on the recommendation, most high officers believe it is impractical under present circumstances. There is not enough shipping to move hundreds of thousands of soldiers back home on leave and bring others here to replace them, they said.

Seasoned Veterans Needed

They add that the soldiers here include seasoned veterans and replacing them with men never yet under fire would not be advantageous.

The Senators' recommendation that pictures of hardships and sufferings of troops be given to the public also was well received by the soldiers who frequently consider that their part in the war is glossed over.

The battlefronts tour was made by Senators Russell (D., Ga.), Mead (D., N. Y.), Brewster (R., Maine), Lodge (R., Mass.), and Chandler (D., Ky.).

England Has Onions to Spare.

London, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Two years ago the Ministry of Food appealed to British farmers to grow more onions. They did. Now there are so many they will be ration free.

Rocket Planes Explained

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—"Rocket planes," which pilots said yesterday were used by the Germans attempting to break up a Thunderbolt screen protecting American heavy bombers in the big Bremen raid, were German fighters equipped with rocket guns under each wing.

First reports so described the planes as to indicate they might have been rocket-propelled, bomb-carrying aircraft, but later intelligence reports showed the planes were using the same type rocket guns they used against the Americans on August 17 during the Regensburg-Schweinfurt raid and on several occasions since.

On the Bremen raid the Germans succeeded in downing only three of the American fighters.

Mr. Smith, a Fortress, Eludes Fighters' Horde

By The Associated Press.

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 9—Mr. Smith, a Flying Fortress named for every Smith in the United States, really went to town today in raiding a Focke-Wulf plant near Danzig, blasting the target and shooting down two German fighter planes.

Lieut. Sidney E. Colthorpe of Toledo, Ohio, said they ran into "the damnedest fighter opposition I've seen in ten missions." One of the two fighters shot down by the Mr. Smith fell so fast it did not have time to catch fire, Lieutenant Colthorpe said.

Claims for knocking down the two fighters were made by Staff Sgt. Loren Johnson of Dayton, Ohio, tail gunner, and Staff Sgt. Raymond Gould of Meadeville, ball-turret gunner.

OCT 10 1943

British Report Loss Of Famous Destroyer

London, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The loss of the British destroyer Intrepid was disclosed in an Admiralty communique today. It gave no details.

The Intrepid took part in the rescue of 300 Britons from the Nazi prison ship Altmark in February of 1940 off Norway.

Turks Say Allies On Lero Drove Off German Raiders

OCT 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Oct. 9—Watchers on the Turkish shore saw German bombers attack the nearby island of Lero—an Allied toehold in the Dodecanese—in great force yesterday and today, but Allied defenses were so strong the bombers had to flee.

Anti-aircraft fire and pursuit planes met them as they came from Nazi bases in Rhodes and Crete. Reports said they did no material damage.

Although there was no official announcement, the Germans appeared to control the island of Cos completely and through its key position probably have control of the southern half of the Dodecanese group.

A strong German air and sea bid to wrench Lero from Allies hands was expected. British naval units already had nipped one attempt to bring Nazi amphibious troops within landing distance. Six ships were said to have been destroyed or driven away.

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SFORZA IN LONDON

London, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Two noted political exiles—one in flight from his native land and the other going home after many years absence—crossed paths in London today.

At hotels ten minutes apart in the West End of London, Prof. Neils Bohr of Denmark and Count Carlo Sforza closeted themselves from outsiders.

All callers were told that both men, the first a renowned Danish scientist and the other a noted anti-Fascist Italian statesman, were seeing friends and had no statements to make.

Count Sforza already has conferred with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and will spend several days here discussing Italian political problems.

OCT 10 1943

Desert Magic Gets Him DSO

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP).—The man who deceived the Afrika Korps led the Italian army astray and made Rommel believe in the "little men who weren't there" has received the DSO for his skulduggery.

This super-magician is Maj. (temporary Lt. Col.) David Inderwick Strangeways of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment. Classified appropriately as "deception officer," he was in charge of "tactical deception" for the last three months of the North African fighting.

One of his favorite tricks was to line up with British troops, transport and armament for the benefit of Axis reconnaissance planes. As soon as they had obtained their information, the forces would be whisked away to strike in a completely different vicinity.

Strangeways would befuddle at the enemy. Extreme personal danger to himself. He frequently carried out extensive forward reconnaissance under fire, dashing through dangerous areas to plot his next stratagem.

Three Fortresses Down In Sweden

Stockholm, Oct. 9 (AP)—Three United States Flying Fortresses made a forced landing in Sweden after raiding northeastern Germany today, a Swedish communique said. The thirty members of their crews were reported safe, although two of the big bombers caught fire after landing.

At the same time the communique said two German fighter planes had been forced down in southern Sweden.

Terrific air battles between Fortresses and Nazi fighters raged high in the skies outside Swedish territorial waters, Swedish observers on the south coast related.

The two Nazi fighters, which had tried to intercept the raiders, landed at Kristianstad and Alvesta.

A short time later, the Fortresses returning from their mission were forced to land at military airports. One plane which landed at a large airport near Malmoe escaped damage, but the other two caught fire after coming down on smaller fields.

All the aviators will be interned. The Americans will join ten other crew members of a Fortress which crashed in western Sweden July 24 after a raid near Olso, Norway.

Appeal From Terrorism In Hungary Reported

Stockholm, Oct. 9 (AP)—A dispatch to the newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said today that Hungary's German minority had appealed to the Hungarian Government for protection from Heinrich Himmler's German Gestapo.

The minority leader was quoted as protesting that Himmler's agents were using "violent terroristic methods" against German nationals, presumably to insure obedience to Nazi orders.

9 Norway Seamen Sailed Lifeboat For Thirty Days

OCT 10 1943

London, *Sunday*, Oct. 10 (AP)—Nine seamen from a Norwegian tanker which was torpedoed by a Japanese raider, sailed and rowed a lifeboat more than 2,800 miles across the Indian Ocean in a thirty-day voyage, the Norwegian Government reported today.

Nineteen men started the voyage after the raider sank their ship six days out of an Australian port. Ten died of wounds from shell splinters and from exhaustion during the trip, the captain said.

On the eighteenth day, after four had died, the boat capsized in a rough sea but the men managed to cling to the craft and right it.

During the next twelve days six more died but on the thirtieth day land was sighted. It proved to be Madagascar.

4,000 Jews Reach Haven in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 9 (AP).—Four thousand panic-stricken Jews have arrived safely in Sweden from Denmark during the past week, the newspaper Aftonbladet said today.

A boatload of 200 others arrived this morning after slipping past the Germans by sailing closely along the Danish coast.

Othe Precautions Taken

BERNE, Oct. 9 (AP)—A Chiasso dispatch to the Bund said today that the Vatican was calm but this "does not mean not taking precautions."

Papal colors have been hoisted on all churches and buildings in Rome that are the property of the Vatican and water reservoirs have been created. The Vatican depends on Rome for water, gas and electricity.

The Pope was said to be active but had cloaked himself in silence since the occupation of the city. The Sacred Rota opened its juridical year with simple ceremonies at the Basilica San Lorenzo in Damaso and not at the Vatican as usual. The customary address by the Pope was omitted.

NAZIS PREPARE TO OUST VICHY

Radio France Says German Plans Are Complete.

OCT 10 1943

London, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Tension inside France mounted today as reports from both Allied and Axis sources indicated that the Germans had virtually completed plans to take over the government of the entire country.

Arrests were reported from all parts of the country as resistance to the repressive measures of the conquerors increased. In Paris, Robert de Beauplan, Nazi radio spokesman, asserted the Germans would take over if French authorities were unable to subdue what he called terrorism.

Radio France, Free French station in Algiers, broadcast reports that the Germans would seize the country's government any day now.

The Swiss newspaper Gazette de Lausanne said in an article reported to the Office of War Information today that the Vichy Government is gradually losing all its prerogatives in every field and that rumors are growing more persistent that Premier Pierre Laval intends shortly to leave the political scene.

[The newspaper said in a dispatch from Lyons, France, that the Nazis were discreetly tightening their controls over the French administration and that pressure is being put on Marshal Philippe Petain for transfer of the whole Government to Paris.]

The Moscow radio, quoting a Tass dispatch from Geneva, said the Germans had appointed Gestapo agents as Laval's bodyguard and that he was regarded as a Gestapo prisoner.

Neutral capitals for the past several weeks have received reports that Laval himself, alarmed by the fall of Mussolini and Allied victories in the Mediterranean, was attempting to drop his Quisling role.

Worsening relations between Germany and Sweden were also reported today. An editorial in the official Nazi party newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter referring to Swedish writers as "those swine in tuxedos" has been brought to the attention of Dr. Paul Schmidt, Nazi press chief, a Berlin broadcast said, and Schmidt was reported to have said that perhaps the editorial was "somewhat slangy."

"Germany expects the Swedish Government to take the necessary steps to prevent further complications impairing the relations between the two countries," the broadcast concluded.

Portugal May Declare War On Japanese

OCT 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 9—Dispatches from Madrid today said diplomatic quarters there looked for Portugal to declare war on Japan as a protest against Japanese encroachment upon Portuguese territory.

Correspondents of London morning newspapers reported from the Spanish capital also that the Portuguese National Assembly was called into session yesterday to hear an "important statement by the Portuguese Government."

Japs Burn Papers

There was no announcement when this session broke up, but the dispatches said Premier Salazar immediately went into conference with his Cabinet. Just before the assembly convened, Salazar again saw the Japanese Minister to Lisbon, it was said.

The *Daily Mail*, without giving the source of its information, said the Japanese Minister had ordered his private papers burned after returning from a conference with Salazar Thursday. The *Mail* added that "important developments" were imminent.

The Portuguese Government has been incensed ever since the Japanese seizure of Portuguese Timor—strategically situated off the north coast of Australia.

(A dispatch yesterday from Chungking told of another violation of Portuguese neutrality in Macao, the Portuguese colony just across the mouth of the Canton river from Hongkong. Private information reaching Chungking said the Japanese had attempted to kidnap the acting British Consul, John Pownell Reeves.

Autos Requisitioned

(The Japanese seized the British steamer Sian at Macao August 18 after killing more than twenty guards.)

While Portugal's officials were in almost continuous conferences yesterday, the War Minister was said to have requisitioned all private cars "for maneuvers to be held this month." He also ordered all city garages to have space available for armored vehicles, dispatches said.

Chennault Men Bomb 2 Bases In Indo-China

Liberators Smash at Hanoi Airfield After Attack on CementPlant atHaiphong

HEADQUARTERS 14TH AIR FORCE IN CHINA, Oct. 9 (AP).—Liberator bombers with a fighter escort heavily attacked Gialam Airdrome at Hanoi yesterday, without meeting Japanese opposition, and fended off only feeble interception in a raid on a cement plant at Haiphong Thursday, it was announced at headquarters today.

Major General Claire L. Chennault said the failure of the Japanese to offer stiffer resistance to the American aerial blows "indicates that the Japanese fighter force is pretty well shot in northern Indo-China."

"The Japanese pilots have apparently lost the courage they formerly displayed," he added. "This was particularly noticeable at Haiphong, where the enemy fighters milled around mostly out of range and declined to press the attack.

"In their changed tactics recently they no longer show reckless courage. They wait around trying to gang up on the cripples," Chennault said.

Figures now made public show that since Oct. 1 the 14th Air Force had shot down thirty-three Japanese aircraft confirmed and probably destroyed fourteen others and damaged seven, virtually all of them in the Haiphong-Hanoi area. Four confirmed and one probable were in Thursday's bag. American losses in the eight days were two P-40s.

Preliminary reports showed that the bombing of the hangars at the Gialam Airport was effective, and it was impossible to estimate how many planes were destroyed inside the structures.

Bombers dropped more than twenty tons of explosives on the cement plant at Haiphong, which had resumed operations two weeks ago with a previous bombing. Photographs showed heavy bomb bursts blanketing the area, Chennault declared.

ALLIES S... ...RD AT JAPS IN BURMA

New Delhi, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Striking almost continuously since Thursday at Japanese positions in Burma American and R. A. F. heavy bombers have loosed powerful explosives on key railway communications and supply dumps in the southern and southwestern sectors, joint announcements said today.

American Liberator bombers launched the attacks Thursday by hitting with deadly accuracy at railway yards in Pyinmana, on the Burma Railroad midway between Rangoon and Mandalay. "Installations suffered heavy damage," said the announcement.

P-40 fighter-bombers joined in the assault that same day by scoring direct hits on the approaches to the Namkwin railway bridge six miles northeast of Hop in northern Burma. "Considerable destruction of tracks and roadbed" resulted.

R. A. F. Beaufighters joined in the Thursday attacks and followed them up through Friday by heavily damaging locomotives and rolling stock south of Mandalay, and coastal craft along the southwest coast.

Last night heavy R. A. F. Wellingtons went into action over the railway yards at Sagaing and objectives at Akyab, one of Japan's supply bases. Fires were left burning in both target areas and hits were scored in the center of railway yards at Sagaing.

R. A. F. Vengeances followed up the attacks today by dive-bombing and machine-gunning buildings at Apukwa on the Kaladin River.

Neither the Americans nor the R. A. F. suffered losses.

Key Rails Hit In Burma Raid

Allied Bombers Harry Japs Constantly for Three Days

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9 (AP).—Striking almost continuously since Thursday at Jap positions in Burma, American and RAF heavy bombers have loosed powerful explosives on key railway communications and supply dumps in the southern and southwestern sectors,, joint announcements said today.

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...le Of Burma... ...illed Near

By Robert Farrington

[Associated Press Correspondent]

The long-awaited drive on Japheld Burma is almost due to start under the direction of the new

Southeast Asia commander, Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The heavy rains which make a summer attack impossible will end this month, and the Allies probably will strike quickly and overwhelmingly to seize back Burma before next May, when the rains begin again.

Few Passes Over Mountains

Mountains that reach up to 10,000 feet form an almost solid wall shutting off the valley of the Irrawaddy and central Burma from the west coast. A few so-called roads run over notches in this wall and lead from the inland valley to the Jap bases at Akyab and Ramree.

That the Japs are using these trails to supply their coastal bases in preparation for meeting the attack is apparent from the continuous pounding the RAF and the Tenth United States Army Air Force have been giving to the terminals, to sampan fleets carrying supplies up the Irrawaddy, and to rail lines in the interior.

River Shipping Drops Off

As a result Allied reconnaissance reports have shown greatly decreased river shipping and rail traffic. The Japs seem to fear exposing their shipping to British submarines by transporting supplies up the coast from Rangoon.

With the elimination of the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean Allied warships will be released to join in the Burma fight. At the same time that Allied naval strength in the Indian Ocean is increasing Japan finds herself harassed from the north by bombings of Paramushiro, from the east by United States Navy raids, such as those on Marcus and the Gilbert Islands, and from the south by MacArthur's men cleaning up New Guinea.

"Second Team" Guards Burma

The main Jap fleet must be kept at home to defend Japan itself, while the "second team" guards Truk and the South Pacific islands. This leaves precious little naval strength with which to defend Burma, farthest outpost of them all.

Yet Japan must fight for Burma even though the supply routes are long, her shipping spread perilously thin. Loss of Burma, the Jap radio has warned its hearers, means reopening of the road into China and the start of air raids on the Japanese mainland by big American bombers based at Chungking.

Kiska, Burma Linked

To build up the Burma front therefore, Japan has been falling back in the South Pacific, and probably pulled out of Kiska for the same reason.

It is to be expected that fighting in Burma will be of the stubborn, fanatical and tenacious type which characterized the battles of Guadalcanal, Munda and Attu.

Rangoon Is Key Point

Rangoon is the key to Burma, and until it is in our hands opening of the Burma road is impossible. A sea-borne invasion against it will probably be the final step in wresting the country from the Japs after we have smashed and captured bases down the coast from Akyab to the mouths of the Irrawaddy, and in the Andaman Islands.

OCT 10 1943

Soong Arrives At Mountbatten Parley in India

Allied Bombers Continue Heavy Raids on Burma Rail and Supply Centers

NEW DELHI ,India, Oct. 9 (AP).—Chinese Foreign Minister T. V Soong arrived here in an American four-engined transport this afternoon to join the military conversations being held by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander-in-chief in Southeastern Asia, who arrived here yesterday.

Soong was greeted at the airport by American officers headed by Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stillwell, representatives of the Viceroy of India, British Navy, Army and air force officers and Chinese officers.

Soong's appearance coincided with the greatest gathering of British and American generals, admirals and air chiefs ever seen in India. Strictest secrecy clothed the conferences being held by Mountbatten, however.

The presence of Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the American Army Service Forces, indicated the conferees were tackling the supply problem as the basis of a major campaign.

Soong plans to proceed to Chungking with Lord Mountbatten as soon as the conference is concluded.

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Neither the Americans nor the R. A. F. suffered losses.

HALF OF JAPS' FORCE RINGED, ANNIHILATED

Try Counterattacks to Break Trap 80 Miles from Nanking After Part of Troops Escape

CHUNGKING, Oct. 9 (AP).—Half of a Jap force of unspecified strength has been trapped and annihilated near Hsuancheng, 80 miles south of Nanking, in unabated fighting in east China, press dispatches stated today.

The other half was said to have "broken through the Chinese ring and escaped with the help of reinforcements."

Reported launching counter-attacks, however, the Japs were said to have impressed thousands of Chinese to aid in building defense works around Hsuancheng and two other key points, Kwangteh, 90 miles southeast of Nanking, and Siaofeng, 5 miles northwest of Hangchow.

Chiang Takes Presidency Today

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 9 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will be sworn in as President of China tomorrow as the country celebrates this event and the thirty-second anniversary of the founding of the republic.

As the Generalissimo is being inducted in the Hall of Ceremonies in the National Government Building sports events, mass meetings, parades, pageants and troop reviews will be held throughout Free China. All Christian churches will offer special prayers for the President.

All mail posted in Free China tomorrow will be stamped with characters meaning "universal celebration."

The Generalissimo will entertain diplomats at tea and then will be host at a banquet for high Chinese officials and will broadcast a message to the nation.

Kung Tells China's Aims

A plea for world unity, "a principle capable of overcoming human prejudices and jealousies and banding together the peoples of the world in a cooperative and creative fellowship," as the only way of resolving the "recurring crises of our civilization" was set forth last night in a statement by Dr. H. H. Kung, vice president of China's Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance.

Dr. Kung's statement, issued in Chungking on the eve of the thirty-second anniversary of the revolution of Oct. 10, 1911, was recorded by Federal Communications Commission monitors from a Chungking broadcast.

"We are determined," he said "that out of the ruins of this horrible war a new spirit of world unity will be born which will enable nations to live together in harmony and security. We are determined that for the staggering toll we are paying in death and destruction a new way of international life will be established whereby law and order shall replace anarchy and aggression.

"The Chinese people and Government are confident that their determination is shared by the peoples and Governments of all United Nations and that the mistakes of the last war and of the interlude that succeeded it will not be lost on this generation.

Landis Explains U. S. Middle East Policy

Cairo, Oct. 9 (AP)—James M. Landis, new director of United States economic operations in the Middle East, told a press conference today that American policy in this part of the world would be attuned generally toward achieving the aims of the Atlantic Charter.

He said a part of his task would be to make clear the objectives of the United States and where American interests lie.

The general economic policy, he said, would be shaped in Washington, London and Cairo, and would include the encouragement of production in this area to relieve the strain of war transport.

ALLIED FLYERS WIN IN PACIFIC

Get Better Of Exchange With Japs As New Guinea Forces Move Ahead

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Sunday*, Oct. 10—Allied airmen had the better of an exchange of moderately heavy blows in the Southwest Pacific during the past forty-eight hours while aground Australian troops fanned out in the Ramu valley of New Guinea to consolidate newly gained positions on a march toward Madang.

Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific command reported no additional Japanese attempts to withdraw from the central Solomons since an enemy navy task force was defeated by American warships the night of October 6 off Vella Lavella while bound for evacuation of troops from that island.

No Landing Reported

Neither was there any report of expected American landings on Kolombangara, but South Pacific reports indicated some survivors of the repeatedly bombed enemy troops there had escaped by small craft during the past fortnight.

[A Japanese Imperial Headquarters communique said the evacuation of both Kolombangara and Vella Lavella has been completed.]

Belated reports from the South Pacific described a heavy raid a few hours prior to the naval battle by American Liberators and Lightnings on the Japanese airdrome of Kahlili on Bougainville. The Liberators went in low to bomb gun positions and grounded aircraft at night. The enemy sent up no fighters but ground batteries downed three of the raiders.

Hits 10,000-Ton Transport

Ranging over the equator north of New Ireland, a Liberator Friday morning spotted a convoy of three transports, escorted by destroyers, moving north. The big bomber attacked through an intense barrage thrown up by the enemy vessels and scored damaging hits on a 10,000-ton transport.

The badly battered enemy air force returned to the attack in both New Guinea and the Solomons.

Friday, eleven Japanese medium bombers, with eighteen Zeros, raided Allied positions around Finschafen, the New Guinea air base on the Huon Peninsula captured recently by Australians. The new raiders failed to cause any damage.

Over Vella Lavella, in the Solomons, Friday, patrolling Corsairs of the United States Navy broke up a formation of fifteen Zeros, downing one enemy fighter in a brief battle.

On New Guinea, where Australians have reached apoint forty-five miles southwest of their objective of Madang, today's communique said "our forces continued the advance and now are entering the foothills of the Uria river valley."

Ground Gained By Australians In Madang Push

Liberators Attack Convoy Off New Ireland, Batter Airfield on Bougainville

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct 10 (Sunday) (AP).—Australian troops moving Madang, New Guinea, have scored a new advance in the Ramu Valley, an Allied communique announced today. Those troops are thrusting toward Bogadjim, the outpost twenty miles south of Madang which guards the enemy's coastal base.

In a favored hunting ground for enemy ships near Kavieng, New Ireland, Liberator planes damaged a 1,000-ton transport, one of six ships in a convoy found heading north.

In the South Pacific, where the Japanese have withdrawn from the Central Solomons, other Liberators blasted at the last big base there still in enemy hands—Bougainville, in the northern Solomons. They raided the Kahili airdrome on southern Bougainville.

The Japanese sent planes on a weak raid in the area of Finschhafen, New Guinea, an air base recently captured on the Huon Peninsula by Australian forces.

By William Hipple

[Associated Press Correspondent]

United States Headquarters in the South Pacific, Oct. 9—A courageous little group of United States destroyers slugged it out with a Japanese task force several times its size off Vella Lavella in the moonlight of Wednesday night—and won decisively.

Unwilling to wait for reinforcements, Capt. Frank Robinson Walker, of Alabama, unhesitatingly maneuvered his group for battle. Each side had spotted the other with reconnaissance planes and knew what was coming.

Over In Few Minutes

"It was all over in a very few minutes," Captain Walker said.

One large enemy ship, either a light cruiser or a heavy destroyer, exploded. Two other destroyers, probably three, were sunk. Two or three more were damaged.

The remaining units of the enemy forces, which apparently was bent on taking off Japanese troops still holding out on Vella Lavella, turned and fled north.

"Hats Off In Pride"

"Our hats are off in pride for your gallant and determined action," was Admiral William F. Halsey's message to Captain Walker. "God bless all of you."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet with headquarters at Pearl Harbor, also sent his congratulations.

A spokesman for Halsey said the American force suffered damage and casualties, which would be announced in Washington.

(Today communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific headquarters said the American losses were "moderate.")

Believed From Rabaul

The Japanese forces undoubtedly came down from the big base at Rabaul, New Britain, Halsey's spokesman said. It included a considerable number of barges and smaller combatant craft prepared to evacuate enemy troops in the Central Solomons.

Early in the evening Wednesday, Japanese planes began shadowing the American force. The [column 1] ships divided into two g[illegible]

The one commanded b[illegible]r, a veteran of twenty-two [illegible] in the navy, was the forward e[illegible]lon and arrived at a position fifteen miles northwest of Vella Lavella in Bougainville Strait about 11 P. M.

Approach In 3 Groups

Later Walker saw the Japanese approaching in three groups close together.

One group contained four destroyers and a light cruiser or new type of destroyer leader. The second was made up of four destroyers. The third was an assortment of barges and gunboats. It was not engaged but scattered and fled during the action.

"Walker's destroyers tore into the enemy and engaged all nine warships with torpedo and gunfire," Halsey's spokesman said.

Two Ships Blow Up

"Two ships of the leading Jap force, including the cruiser or destroyer leader, were observed to blow up and sink. Another destroyer, hit by torpedo and gunfire, also sank. A fourth probably sank and two or three more were damaged.

"The second Jap force, which was engaged later than the first, lost heart and departed at high speed, leaving our destroyers alone

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ing but "swell" and let it go at This aria is a soprano favorite has been often recorded. Never as as this one, however. Beautiful oduction.

Japs' Flight 'Suicidal'

Rembert James, Associated Press correspondent, herewith describes actions which preceded the naval battle between United States and Jap surface forces announced by General MacArthur, in which an enemy cruiser or heavy destroyer and at least two other destroyers were sunk.

By Rembert James

Aboard a United States Warship in the Solomon Islands, Oct. 2 (Delayed) — The United States Navy has broken up the Japanese evacuation of Kolombangara Island, killing hundreds and perhaps thousands of soldiers who tried to flee in barges and even rowboats from the enemy's last central Solomons stronghold.

Six Japanese flotillas were smashed by American destroyers during the nights of October 1, 2 and 3. More than forty Japanese craft were sunk and the occupants were spilled into the dark waters of Vella Gulf.

Twenty Barges In One Night

Two months of blockade by the navy after the capture of Munda, constant artillery shelling from nearby Arundel island and aerial attacks finally forced the enemy into a desperate suicidal flight.

On successive nights from the bridge of two different warships I watched this action. The biggest killing occurred the night of October 1 when our destroyers got twenty Japanese barges.

MacArthur, Somervell Confer

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Sunday*, Oct. 10 (AP)—A headquarters spokesman said today that Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell has conferred with Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the course of an inspection of supply installations.

General Somervell is chief of the army supply forces. It was said the inspection was a routine one and no special significance should be attached to the conference.

Honolulu Eases Blackout

Honolulu, T. H., Oct. 9 (AP)—After nearly two years of blackout, the streets of Honolulu are to receive more light. A new shield for street lights, giving three times the present illumination, is receiving final tests. They are made from old tin plates, scrap metal and other non-priority materials.

New Jersey Soldier Honored

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC (AP).—Private Jesse E. Evans, of Morristown, N. J., has received the Soldier's Medal for aiding in the rescue of two men who had been thrown into the water from an overturned boat at a South Pacific base. Evans dived from the deck of a ship and helped the two men into another boat.

Kolombangara Is Evacuated By Japs

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New York, Oct. 9 (AP)—A Japanese headquarters communique today announced the evacuation of both Kolombangara and Vella Lavella islands. The Domei news agency, ignoring American reports of the victory of the United States destroyers over a much larger Japanese task force in a night battle off Vella Lavella, claimed the transfer of troops from the two central Solomon Islands was carried out successfully and "almost without enemy interference."

Brazil Seeks Army Nurses

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 9 (AP)—The War Ministry asked for volunteers from the ranks of both professional and non-professional nurses today "to serve overseas, attached to a Brazilian expeditionary force." This was the first official action regarding an expeditionary force from this nation since the War Minister, Gen. Enrico Gaspar Dutra, returned from the United States.

Hitler Film Show Is Bombed in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 9 (AP)—A small bomb exploded in an Esmeralda neighborhood theatre last night during the showing of the film, "Hitler's Children." No one was injured.

War Veterans To Be Helped In Returning To Old Jobs

Eight Government Agencies, Red Cross And Civic Leaders Of Nation To Give Assistance

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 9—Eight Government agencies, the Red Cross and civic leaders of every town in the country will have a hand in returning war veterans to civilian jobs and life.

A reemployment bulletin issued today by selective service announced plans to assign to every local draft board a reemployment committeeman who will be the veteran's "personal representative, agent and adviser" in returning him to his old job.

In addition, the bulletin announced creation of a national clearing-house committee, consisting of representatives from fifteen organizations, and said that State and local committees now are being organized.

Fifteen Organizations

The function of local committees will be "to handle, as community problems, all reemployment cases that cannot be adjusted by the reemployment committeemen" attached to the draft boards.

The local committees will be composed of persons from the fifteen organizations represented on the national committee and from any other groups that can help with the task. The fifteen organizations are:

American Farm Bureau Federation, American Federation of Labor, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Legion, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Disabled American Veterans, Kiwanis International, Lions International, National Association of Manufacturers, National Exchange Club, National Grange, Rotary International, United States Chamber of Commerce, United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Railway Labor Executives Association also was invited, but its acceptance is pending.

Entitled To Service

Each honorably discharged veteran is entitled to have his problem handled by the reemployment committeeman of his own local board, or, if that it inconvenient, the committeeman of any other local board.

The reemployment committeeman, in addition to his direct responsibility of returning the veteran to his old job when possible, will serve as a liaison man with Government agencies which provide specific services for veterans.

The seven Government agencies which will work with selective service to serve returning veterans were listed in the bulletin as follows:

Veterans' Administration — Adjudicates pension claims and provides hospitalization and vocational rehabilitation in cases where disability has occurred in connection with the armed services.

United States Employment Service—Channels employment into essential occupations and handles releases of those changing from one job to another, except for honorably discharged veterans who have the right to their old jobs.

To Get Vocational Training

Veterans' Employment Service—Special agency of United States employment service to work on veterans' employment problems.

Vocational Rehabilitation and Training Division of the Federal Security Agency—Vocational training of veterans who do not come under jurisdiction of Veterans' Administration.

Civil Service Commission—Serves veterans who want civil service positions.

Army Emergency Relief—Temporary financial relief to soldiers and their dependents.

United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wis.—Will undertake to provide records of courses taken by military personnel while in service, for submission to civilian educational institutions and employers.

The bulletin said also that the home service of the Red Cross in every community will help veterans and their families in solving their personal problems.

U-BOATS LOSERS IN ATLANTIC DUEL

More Sunk Or Damaged Than Loss Of Allied Ships, Joint Report Says

OCT 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 9—In point of vessels sunk and damaged, the Nazis lost the duel last month between a westbound Allied convoy in the north Atlantic and a big pack of U-boats, the British and American governments reported tonight.

Three escort vessels and a "small number of merchant ships were sunk," the joint statement said, but a "larger number of U-boats were sunk or damaged" in the four and a half day battle by surface and air escorts of the convoy.

Second Joint Report

The information was contained in the second joint report by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on the results of the anti-submarine campaign.

It said that until the third week in September, when the big U-boat pack attacked, no Allied ship was lost during the month to U-boat attack. The "average merchant-ship losses from all causes in September and August together are the best record of the war," the statement said, but immediately added the warning that:

"This resumption of pack tactics is evidence of the enemy's intention to spare no efforts to turn the tide of the U-boat war, and the utmost exertion and vigilance will be required before its menace is finally removed."

90 In Previous 3 Months

In their previous report, issued in August, the two Government chiefs disclosed that ninety submarines were sunk during May, June and July. Today's announcement gave no specific figures.

After a prolonged stay in refitting yards, the U-boats are again taking the seas apparently with better trained crews, improved tactics and more heavily armed for fighting it out on the surface against small vessels and aircrafts. To match this improvement in U-boat warfare, the Allies are known to have thrown in many more escort vessels, escort aircraft carriers, and land-based planes for patrolling far out along the convoy routes.

vision of Lend-Lease and Demands for Military Bases Seem Likely to Result

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The off-the-record report on the war which the Senate received this week from five members has started the ball rolling on what may be far-reaching changes in this country's dealings with its Allies and the peoples of reconquered lands.

Even military strategy, which remains a matter for the High Command, may feel the weight of legislative pressure as a result of the summary of the war's conduct given to their colleagues by Senators Russell of Georgia, Chandler of Kentucky, Mead of New York, Lodge of Massachusetts and Brewster of Maine.

The effect of their serialized version of a 40,000-mile trip to the world's battlefields, delivered in two closed-door sessions, seems likely to be translated into these early results:

1. Strengthened opposition to any declaration of foreign policy which makes specific commitments in advance of a statement of post-war intentions by Great Britain and Russia.

2. Revision of lend-lease operations to prevent other countries from obtaining credit for furnishing supplies which originate in the United States. Along with this is promised a check on the charge-backs made by other nations as reverse lend-lease.

3. Increased demand by Congress that other countries share fully in belief and rehabilitation and that American agencies do not promise post-war benefits which the United States may have difficulty delivering.

4. A developing contention that this country must maintain military bases far from this continent for its future security, as well as have military and commercial access to airports the United States is building everywhere.

There are other changes which many in Congress would like to see made and some which are already under way. In the former category lies the suggestion of the five Senators for strengthening the diplomatic corps and advancing members in rank. The Administration has already begun a readjustment to equalize the drain on British and American supplies of petroleum.

Military strategy will be less affected by the report, but even the military leaders, it is believed, cannot disregard wholly the general dissatisfaction with which the five viewed the alleged slow progress of the war in the Pacific.

Administration leaders are sorry that the trip was made because it spells trouble for them, and they feel it is likely to have a bad effect on relations with our Allies.

Many anti-Administration members, however, think the criticisms by the men who saw operations everywhere except in Russia is going to furnish dynamite to blast some agencies for which they have been gunning a long time.

In between these viewpoints, a large bloc of Senators think the trip was worthwhile for the information obtained from it.

ROOSEVELT LAUDS CHIANG

Sends Congratulations On General's Inauguration As President

OCT 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 9—President Roosevelt sent his personal congratulations today to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek upon the occasion of his inauguration tomorrow as President of the Chinese Republic.

"Your elevation to the highest office in the Government of the Republic of China is recognition of the inestimable service you have rendered the Chinese people in the past and of the service you are to render in the future in leading them to victory, peace and freedom," Mr. Roosevelt said.

National Anniversary

Tomorrow is also the anniversary of the Chinese national day of liberation. Mr. Roosevelt marked this occasion by telling the generalissimo:

"I take this opportunity to give

Views of Five Who Went Abroad May Affect Our National Policies

Delay in Declaration of Post-War Policy, Re-

Congress Plans To End Bars Against Chinese

Washington, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Chinese republic is 32 years old tomorrow and Congress seems ready to help celebrate the anniversary—although a little belatedly—by brushing off the welcome mat to

greet 105 Chinese immigrants yearly.

The date is the anniversary of the day when Sun Yat-sen began the revolution which overthrew the ancient Manchu dynasty and established the Chinese republic.

House leaders, remembering their cheers earlier this year when Madame Chiang Kai-shek pleaded to them that China's cause is ours, say they are eager to honor the milestone by knocking down the 61-year-old bars against Chinese immigration. This would permit 105 Chinese to enter this country yearly under immigration quotas and make Chinese eligible for citizenship.

May Come Up Next Week

A bill to this end is on the House calendar and may come up next wee kafter the House votes on the pending soldiers' dependency bill. If passed, it still must win Senate approval to become effective.

Leafing through history books this week preparing for floor debate Congressmen found it was in February, 1848, that a small brig, the Eagle, put in at San Francisco and three Chinese came ashore—believed to be the first to set foot on California soil. Their arrival coincided with the discovery of gold and the admission of California to statehood.

Attracted by news of mountains of gold, hundreds of other adventurous Chinese sailed westeward and were warmly greeted at first because they were needed to help did the riches from western lands and lay the tracks for America's first trans-continental railroad.

But on the completion of the railroad nearly 10,000 Chinese and white laborers were discharged. There followed unemployment . . . economic panics in the 1870's. . . an increase of California's political weight in the national picture . . . anti-Chinese agitation and the beginning of discriminatory Chinese legislation.

Dozen Major Laws Passed

A dozen major anti-Chinese laws were passed by Congress in the following twenty-four years and with the advent of the Japanese to California at the turn of the century, came the policy of oriental exclusion and the 1924 law controlling American immigration by the quota system.

Those now favoring repeal of the Chinese exclusion laws say it is vital to bolster the morale of the Chinese and is necessary to assure our participation in post-war trade with a free China's 000,000 population.

Those opposed say it will jeopardize jobs of Americans, will create another minority problem here, and that it is inadvisable to disturb the immigration system in the midst of a war.

2 MAJOR GENERALS GET DECORATIONS

Distinguished Service Medal for Bissell, Silver Star for Gallantry to Whitehead

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Maj. Gens. Clayton S. Bissell and Ennis C. Whitehead were decorated today for their part in air force operations against the Japanese.

To General Bissell was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He is commanding general of the Tenth Air Force based in India. His citation said that he demonstrated "brilliant strategical and tactical concepts and demonstrated outstanding ability to command." He also was cited for "his unceasing devotion to duty, his ingenuity and long-range planning in overcoming difficulties of supply and distance."

General Whitehead received the Silver Star for gallantry in action against the enemy over Mubo, New Guinea, on July 7. His citation said that in the course of Allied land force operations against Salamaua he was requested to bombard key positions at Mubo.

"In response to this request," the citation said, "he conceived, planned and participated in the heaviest bombardment attack which had ever been made by the Fifth Air Force. Maj. Gen. Whitehead arrived over these targets at 8:50 o'clock on the morning of the attack in a B-17 airplane and remained in the area despite heavy anti-aircraft fire until the bombardment attack was completed at 10:15 o'clock."

General Whitehead, deputy air force commander of the Fifth Air Force, was born at Westphalia, Kan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Award— expression to our warm regard for your excellency and the Chinese people who have persevered so long and courageously in the struggle against aggression and who continue the struggle, joined by the peoples of other United Ntaions, confident of achieving victory through wholehearted and cooperative action."

of the Soldier's Medal to twenty officers and enlisted men of the Army Medical Corps and two officers of the Air Corps for outstanding heroism during an explosion of bombs on June 26, 1943, at an Algerian base were announced today by the War Department.

Among the men decorated was Carl Sherman, a sergeant in the Medical Department, of 2541 Aqueduct Ave., New York.

DRAFT HEADS MAP POST-WAR JOB HELP

Federal Agencies, Red Cross, Civic Leaders in Every Town Will Help the Veterans

OCT 10 1943

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Eight Government agencies, the Red Cross and civic leaders of every town in the country will have a hand in returning war veterans to civilian jobs.

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In addition, the bulletin announced the creation of a national clearing-house committee, consisting of representatives from fifteen organizations, and said that State and local committees were now being organized.

The function of local committees will be to handle, as community problems, "all re-employment cases that cannot be adjusted by the re-employment committeemen" attached to the draft boards.

The local committees will be composed of persons from the fifteen organizations represented on the national committee and from any other groups which can help with the task.

Organizations Aiding the Plan

The fifteen organizations are:

American Farm Bureau Federation, American Federation of Labor, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Legion, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Disabled American Veterans, Kiwanis International, Lions International, National Association of Manufacturers, National Exchange Club, National Grange, Rotary International, United States Chamber of Commerce, United States Junior Chamber of Commerce and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

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The re-employment committeeman, in addition to his direct responsibility of returning the veteran to his old job when possible, will servie as liaison man with Government agencies which provide specific services for veterans.

Seven Agencies Cooperating

The seven Government agencies which will work with Selective Service to serve returning veterans were listed in the bulletin as follows:

Veterans' Administration — Adjudicates pension claims and provides hospitalization and vocational rehabilitation in cases where disability has occurred in connection with the armed services.

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The bulletin said also that the home service of the Red Cross in every community would help veterans and their families in solving their personal problems.

WORLD BANK PLAN TO HELP RAVAGED LANDS IS PRAISED

Lisbon Hails Idea of Move as Another Step to Insure the Peace.

Washington, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—A United States Treasury proposal for a $10,000,000,000 world bank to help war-ravaged lands get on their feet was hailed in at least one capital today as another move toward insuring the peace.

The banking plan was widely published in the British press last night, confirming what Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau had been reported as telling a secret congressional meeting earlier in the week.

Immediately from Lisbon, Portugal—the neutral outlet for many fleeing Europeans—came this reaction:

"It is a colossal effort that only a powerful, rich nation, full of generosity and capable of large scale initiative, could realize."

Fears 'Dreadful' Peace.

The statement in the Lisbon newspaper Diario de Lisboa added that "peace would be another war just as dreadful and dangerous if victory should serve only to give satisfaction to plutocratic appetites."

Its hand flashed by the British press, the Treasury made public the draft of guiding principles for the proposed world bank.

The Treasury authorized Harry D. White, its monetary expert, to release the 800-word text of the plan.

Emphasizing to a press conference what he termed the completely unofficial nature of the proposal, Mr. White said that there was no desire to interfere with private capital, but merely to supplement it in providing the funds necessary to rebuild war-ravaged lands and permit development of natural resources.

Sees No Private Aid.

Declaring that many private investors took a nipping after the last war, he expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to coax them into the foreign financial field again.

"If private capital were adequate," he said, "this bank wouldn't do any business."

Mr. Morgenthau was reported to have told the Congressmen that the United States' contribution to the bank would aggregate about $3,500,000,000 and Britain's about $1,000,000,000. Other nations would contribute their proportionate shares.

We Told You So,' State Dept. Says 274 Times

By JAMES D. WHITE

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9 (AP).—The State Department, whose critics have accused it of lacking policy, submitted a mass of papers tonight to show it was on its toes in the years before the war, and tried hard to head it off.

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Its evidence is in the form of 274 official speeches, messages and memoranda—about half the documents have never been published before and there are still many more in the secret files — which provide a background for the white book, Peace and War United States Foreign Policy, 1931-41. This book was published in January.



Secretary Hull

These selected documents set forth that the Department was forewarned from the beginning of the inherent dangers of political systems rising in Germany, Japan and Italy, and that this Government sought to promote peace and world order and to meet world-wide dangers resulting from Axis aggression.

Show Change in Attitude.

Besides showing the development of Axis aggression despite American pleas and proposals of peaceful settlements, the documents depict "the slow march of the United States from an attitude of illusory aloofness toward world-wide forces endangering America to a position in the forefront of the United Nations that are making common cause against an attempt at world conquest unparalleled alike in boldness of conception and brutality of operation."

However the full story of "the fateful decade" cannot become known for about 15 years, as it is customary procedure to wait that long to publish State Department papers in full.

As a demonstration of departmental alertness, there is cited a statement made by Secretary of State Hull on Nov. 2, 1933, to the German Ambassador, Hans Luther, that "a general war during the next two to 10 years seemed more probable than peace."

Hull made this statement after word from American emissaries in Japan and Germany as to what was brewing in those countries.

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in Tokio had said in a message on Aug. 13, 1933, that the Jap military machine "has been built for war, feels prepared for war and would welcome war . . . I believe that we should have our eyes open to all possible future contingencies." Grew sounded this warning when Japan reacted violently to American criticism of their 1931 aggression in Manchuria.

Meanwhile in June George E. Messersmith, consul general at Berlin, had reported:

"I think the department must be exceedingly careful in its dealings with Germany as long as the present government is in power . . . While the Germany of today wants peace, it is by no means a peaceful country or one looking forward to a long period of peace. The present German government and its adherents aim to make Germany the most capable instrument of war that has ever existed."

Later, on Nov. 23, 1933, Messersmith reiterated:

"... Hitler and his associates ... are preparing their way so carefully that there is not any question but that the German people will be with them when they want to use force."

Planned Arms Embargo.

Meanwhile, as early as May 17, 1933, Hull had proposed legislation which would authorize American cooperation in an arms embargo against agressor nations, the record shows.

The state papers point out that the powers of the President and the Secretary of State to formulate foreign policy "may be defined or circumscribed by legislation—or lack thereof. They must closely approximate the prevailing views of the country."

The record shows that early in 1941 Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles informed the Soviet Ambassador in Washington of reports that Hitler was planning to attack the Soviet Union.

The painful negotiations with Japan—first to settle the war in China and later to avoid an outright conflict between Japan and the United States — are also lengthily documented for 1941.

HULL TRIED IN '41 TO TURN JAPAN AGAINST HITLER

30.24-9189

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9 (AP).—Seven months before Pearl Harbor Secretary of State Hull called on Japan, as a "civilized nation," to join the United States and Great Britain in opposing Nazi ambitions.

This is set out in State Department documents disclosed today.

On May 11, 1941, Hull told Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura that "it will require all of the united efforts of civilized nations like Japan, the United States and Great Britain" to prevent Hitler from destroying civilization.

The next day Nomura presented Hull a proposed agreement to "establish a just peace in the Pacific . . . and arrest, if not dispel, the tragic confusion that now threatens to engulf civilization."

The agreement was to provide that:

1—There would be no embargo imposed on Japan by the United States.

2—The United States would request Chiang Kai-shek to negotiate peace with Japan, and halt aid to China if he refused.

3—The United States would not assist one nation in the European war against another.

On June 21, Hull gave Nomura a counter-proposal containing qualifications on the possibility of an embargo and representations to China.

The main point of difference in the two drafts, however, dealt with the European war. The United States inserted the word "unprovoked extension" in a section stating both powers' determination to oppose extension of the war in Europe, and omitted a clause committing them "speedily to restore peace in Europe."

While negotiations were in progress on the agreement, Japan obtained, from Vichy permission to occupy French Indo-China.

This made it impossible for the United States to continue the talks because, Undersecretary Sumner Welles told Nomura, the occupation could only show Japan's intention to use force in the South Pacific and be regarded as offering assistance to the Nazis.

President Roosevelt repeated the warning to Nomura that Hitler wanted "complete domination of the world" and suggested that eventually the navies of Japan and the United States might cooperate against Hitler, Welles noted in a memorandum.

Nomura's reply was a Chinese proverb, in which he said he had great faith:

"He who continuously brandishes the sword eventually kills himself."

The Honor Roll

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The War Department made public today the names of 574 United States casualties, including the following with next of kin:

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MISSING.

Asiatic Area.

NEW YORK.

ABRAMCHIK, LEON, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. T. Abramchik, 165 East 12th street, Brooklyn.

FEUER, WALTER S., technical sergeant; brother, George P. Feuer, 105 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn.

GOODE, NATHAN A., sergeant; father, Nathan A. Goode, 853 72d street, Brooklyn.

QUARANT, JACK D., second lieutenant; foster father, Lloyd C. Vinyard, 206 East 103d street, New York.

WAGNER, CARL G., major; wife, Mrs. Christine Wagner, 143-07 Oak avenue, Flushing.

European Area.

BRUCK, JOSEPH M., second lieutenant; father, Peter Bruck, 2800 Bainbridge avenue, Bronx.

CROCITTO, FRANK J., staff sergeant; father, Dominick Crocitto, 17 Cooper street, Yonkers.

FULCHINO, ALPHONSE, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Marie Fulchino, 103-50 57th avenue, Corona.

GELMAN, MARTIN M., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Esther Gelman, 192 Freeman street, Brooklyn.

KARPF, NATHAN, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Karpf, 1475 Grand Concourse, New York.

KELLY, FRANCIS R., second lieutenant; father, Michael J. Kelly, 24 Dorion street, Hempstead.

KRAMER, ALFRED, first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary Kramer, 117-14 Union Turnpike, Kew Gardens.

LAKOW, HERBERT R., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Ida Lakow, 1631 78th street, Brooklyn.

MASSA, ANTHONY B., second lieutenant; father, Joseph Massa, 461 North Burgher avenue, Staten Island.

REILLY, JOHN V., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Nora Reilly, 348 West 48th street, New York.

SELDIN, MILTON, sergeant; father, Dr. Alex Seldin, 1472 President street, Brooklyn.

STANHOPE, AUBREY C. JR., first lieutenant; father, Aubrey C. Stanhope Sr., 60 East 42d street, New York.

STEINMETZ, ARTHUR, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Lillian Steinmetz, 1676 54th street, Brooklyn.

THEISS, BERTRAM R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Catherine Theiss, 14 Grove avenue, Auburn.

Middle East Area.

MONTREUIL, GREGORY G., second lieutenant; father, Louis F. Montreuil, 139-55 86th avenue, New York.

NEGRIN, JOSEPH, technical sergeant; uncle, Jack Negrin, Hotel Belvedere, New York.

NEKOS, GEORGE, technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Catherine Nekos, 321 Washington avenue, Kingston.

North African Area.

CARABERIS, JOHN G., second lieutenant; father, George J. Caraberis, 864A Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

GREENFELD, HARRY, private; brother, John Greenfeld, 8 Third avenue, Pelham.

HOULIHAN, JOHN R., private; mother, Mrs. Alice Houlihan, 537 West 174th street, New York.

O'BRIEN, DAVID P., private; wife, Mrs. Florence O'Brien, 464 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

PANINI, ARTHUR P., staff sergeant; father, Tullio Panini, 310 West 26th street, New York.

RUSTICI, HERMAN L., private first class; mother, Mrs. Desoline Rustici, 4313 Forley street, Elmhurst.

WARREN, MATHEW, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anna Golaszewski, 641 East Ninth street, New York.

Southwest Pacific Area.

CANNING, DAVID J., private; mother, Mrs. Lily Canning, 518 46th street, Brooklyn.

Asiatic Area.

NEW JERSEY.

CHAMBERS, THOMAS H., second lieutenant; father, Tom Chambers, 91 Lenox avenue, Paterson.

WARREN, RICHARD G., second lieutenant; father, Harry B. Warren, 52 Aiken avenue, Princeton.

European Area.

BACHMAN, CARL E., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Dorothy D. Bachman, 288 Goffel Road, Wyckoff.

KELLER, ROBERT W., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. John F. Keller, Plainfield.

MOORE, KENNETH R., sergeant; grandmother, Mrs. Isabell Carleton, 244 Orange street, Dunellen.

MURREN, JAMES P. JR., sergeant; mother, Mrs. James P. Murren, 720 Clifton avenue, Newark.

THEODORE, PETER J., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Athena Theodore, 341 Berryman Place, Orange

North African Area.

CARTER, JOHN T., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Carter, 5 Highland avenue, Montclair.

DRADDY, JOHN P., private; mother, Mrs. Katherine Draddy, 172 Duncan avenue, Jersey City.

FARRELL, RAYMOND J., sergeant; father, James Farrell, 3411 Hudson avenue, Union City.

GALLIGAN, WILLIAM J., second lieutenant; father, William J. Galligan, 635 Knollwood Terrace, Westfield

GRANT, JOHN S., private; father, John C. Grant, 49 Raritan Road, Linden.

HOPKINS, JOHN J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Margaret T. McCabe, 47 Zabriskie street, Jersey City.

KOCH, WILLIAM P., captain; mother, Mrs. Ruth Gail Koch, 140 Roseville avenue, Newark.

KUHLTHAU, PHILIP A., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Kuhlthau, 120 Garfield avenue, Plainfield.

LAMOREAUX, KENNETH G., private; sister, Mrs. Lucille Strachan, 43 Spruce street, Newark.

MARTIGNETTI, EDWARD F., staff sergeant; father, Ralph Martignetti, 24 Perrine avenue, Jersey City.

MENDELLO, ANGELO R., private; mother, Mrs. Christina Mendello, 84 Spruce street, Paterson.

MONEYPENNY, JOSEPH A., private; father, William Moneypenny Jr., 1029 Magnolia avenue, Elizabeth.

OTTERBEIN, LOUIS W. JR., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Jean R. Otterbein, 26 Fairview Place, Bloomfield.

SKRIPKA, PETER P. JR., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Helen Skripka, 3604 Park avenue, Weehawken.

Pacific Area.

CAPA, ANDREW, first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Andrew Capa, 1625 Palisade avenue, Union City.

North African Area.

CONNECTICUT.

BARTHEL, JASON D., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Jacqueline L. Barthel, 58 Locust Hill Road, Darien.

JOSEPH, EDWARD T., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Joseph, 59 West street, Danbury.

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NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today thirty-seven casualties, including eight dead, ten wounded and nineteen missing. The casualties, with the next of kin, include:

DEAD

NEW JERSTY.

WHITEHEAD, ERNEST FRANKLIN (reported wounded on September 8); parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehead, Pennsylvania avenue, Shimer Manor Phillipsburg.

WOUNDED.

RHOADS, WILLIAM LYNN; wife, Mrs Wilnetta M. Rhoads, 101 Haledon avenue, Paterson.

MISSING.

CONNECTICUT.

MUSKA, EDWARD JOHN; sister, Mrs. Sylvania Muska, 38 Over-Hill Road, Fairfield; guardian, Stanley Obara, 950 Reef Road, Fairfield.

PROMOTIONS.

NEW YORK.

Major to Lieut.-Colonel.

PHELPS, WILLIAM WALTER, Air Corps Westbury.

Captain to Major.

DAVIDS, ARTHUR MAXWELL, Medical Corps, 111 East 88th street, New York.

KILMETZ, GEORGE CONSTANTINE, Air Corps, 217 East 27th street, New York.

NOONAN, THOMAS MICHAEL, Air Corps, 309 Martin Place, Bellmore, L. I.

First Lieutenant to Captain.

MARIASKIN, MEYER, Medical Corps, 667 Van Sician avenue, Brooklyn.

SHEA, IRVING RUSSELL, Technical Corps, 98 Montague street.

JOHNSTON, JOSEPH MOORHEAD, Signal Corps, 404 Union avenue, Mount Vernon.

BARD, EUGENE, Dental Corps, 1162 Rhinelander avenue, New York.

NORDLINGER, ALAN, 175 East 79th street, New York.

POSTER, HENRY, Medical Corps, 2090 East Tremont avenue, Bronx.

SMILEY, DOUGLAS GEORGE, Medical Corps, 1100 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

TERRY, FRANK DONALD, Air Corps, 410 West 24th street, New York.

WATERMAN, NEIL STUART, Air Corps, 480 Park avenue, New York.

COOLEY, BERNARD HENRY, Technical Corps, Old Church Lane, Pound Ridge.

2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant.

DE GROOT, LAWRENCE RAYMOND, Technical Corps, 158 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn.

FOCARAZZO, JOHN JOSEPH, 1839 63d street, Brooklyn.

HUSING, MARTIN EDWARD, Signal Corps, 1185 Dean street, Brooklyn.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM VICTOR, Air Corps, 704 President street, Brooklyn.

ROBIN, BENJAMIN BERYL, Air Corps, 1928 East 26th street, Brookiyn.

SCHMIDT, ROLAND ADOLPH, Signal Corps, 2908 Beverly Road, Brooklyn.

COOK, JOHN EDWARD, 11 Foster Place, Hempstead.

COLEMAN, HENRY, Ordnance Department, 156 South First avenue, Mount Vernon.

DECEW, JUDSON MARSHALL, Signal Corps, 290 Claremont avenue, Mount Vernon.

BROWN, WALTER JOSEPH, Air Corps, 101 West 89th street, New York.

GLICKMAN, RAYMOND, Technical Corps, 2461 Davidson avenue, Bronx.

GOLDENBERG, JOSEPH, Air Corps, 1651 Washington avenue, New York.

HAKANS, HAROLD AUGUST, Signal Corps, 846 Logan avenue, New York.

HENDERSON, DAVID GEORGE, Air Corps, 32 West 10th street, New York.

KING, WILBUR RICHARD, Air Corps, 184 West Fourth street, New York.

TOLBERT, CHARLES CORNELIUS, Coast Artillery Corps, 205 West 147th street, New York.

HOOVER, WILLIAM OVID, Signal Corps, Queen street, Whitehall.

Captain to Major.

NEW JERSEY.

STIVERS, ROBERT W., Air Corps, 672 Prospect street, Maplewood.

First Lieutenant to Captain.

FROEHNER, ELMER J., Medical Administrative Corps, 7915 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen.

2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant.

LUELLEN, GERALD H., Signal Corps, 38 West Union avenue, Bound Brook.

LOURING, RALPH, Signal Corps, Fairfield Farm, Hopewell.

CAREY, HAROLD, Quartermaster Corps, 55 Huntington Terrace, Newark.

FAGAN, JAMES E., Signal Corps, 33 Dover street, Newark.

SOPERSTEIN, MYRON M., Air Corps, 851 Sandford avenue, Newark.

DEMBITSKY, ZENON W., Air Corps, Route 2, New Brunswick.

FURNESS, JAMES N., Signal Corps, 43 Mercer street, Princeton.

RINGLER, WILLIAM, Air Corps, 73 Nassau street, Princeton.

OLASIN, GEORGE, Signal Corps, 792 Midland avenue, Rochelle Park.

LAIEWSKI, LADISLAUS J., Air Corps, 201 Pulaski avenue, Sayreville.

37 MORE NAVY CASUALTIES

Eight Dead and Nineteen Missing Are Included in Latest List

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Navy announced today thirty-seven more casualties, including eight dead, ten wounded and nineteen missing.

This brings to 30,461 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to the next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 11,742 dead, 5,376 wounded, 9,169 missing and 4,194 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

Connecticut

MUSKA, EDWARD JOHN, missing; sister, Mrs. Sylvania Muska, 38 Over-hill Rd., Farifield; guardian, Stanley Obara, 950 Reef Rd., Fairfield.

New Jersey

RHOADS, WILLIAM LYNN, wounded; wife, Mrs. Wilnetta M. Rhoads, 101 Haledon Ave., Paterson.

WHITEHEAD, ERNEST FRANKLIN, dead (reported wounded Sept. 8, 1943); parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehead, Pennsylvania Ave., Shimer Manor, Phillipsburg.

32-HOUR FLIGHT IS MADE BY MARS

Martin Flying Boat Covers Distance Equal To That From Baltimore To Berlin

OCT 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 9—The world's biggest flying boat, the Martin Mars, has completed a thirty-two-hour endurance flight, covering approximately the distance from Baltimore to Berlin, the navy reported today.

On the flight, the navy said, the big ship, which will be used as a naval tarsnport, carried twenty-two persons and flew steadily around a course bounded by Baltimore, Norfolk, Cape Cod and New York.

Gas In Tanks At Finish

She took off from the Chesapeake Bay near the Glenn L. Martin plant in Baltimore at 7.19 A. M., October 5, the navy said, on what was to have been a twenty-eight-hour endurance test and landed 32 hours 17 minutes later with enough gas in her tanks for several hours more flying.

Originally designed as a patrol bomber, the Mars now is undergoing changes for use as a naval transport. An indication of the huge load she will be able to carry was given in her takeoff weight for the endurance trial—141,000 pounds, although not carrying her full fuel capacity.

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Death By Hanging Urged For Japs Executing Flyers

Washington, Oct. 9 (AP)—The *Army and Navy Journal* says death by hanging should be meted out to Japanese responsible for the execution of American aviators, because the Nipponese regard death by the rope as "the most disgraceful."

When Tokyo surrenders, the *Journal* suggests editorially, we should require that the Japanese turn over to us for hanging "at least ten officers, some of the highest rank, in any case all of the men who slew our aviators." The *Journal* referred both to the recent report from Gen. Douglas MacArthur of the beheading of an Allied airman by Japanese in New Guina and the execution of some members of the Doolittle mission which raided Tokyo in May, 1942.

GEN. BARRETT KILLED

Washington, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Charles D. Barrett of the Marines, was killed accidentally while on duty in the South Pacific, the Navy reported today.

Marine Corps headquarters said no details were available on the death of the 58-year-old veteran.

Gen Barrett on September 21, 1942, was ordered to a South Pacific command after a tour of duty in the United States. He previously had commanded a Marine unit in the South Pacific area.

He participated in the capture of the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914 and was in the Meuse-Argonne offensive in the first world war.

Born in Henderson, Ky., he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marines in August, 1909, and attained the rank of major-general August 26, 1942.

His widow Mrs. Emily Hawley Barrett of Alexandria, Va., survives.

Knox Home from European Theatre

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—Secretary of the Navy Knox returned today from an inspection tour which took him to England, the Mediterranean area and naval bases in the Caribbean. He left Washington Sept. 15.

Japanese Propaganda Stepped Up In Indies

Washington, Oct. 9 (AP)—Japan has stepped up its propaganda campaign in the Dutch East Indies to win over the people against the time of an Allied invasion, the Netherlands Information Bureau said today.

Although they have recently granted independence, to Burma and have promised it to the Philippines for October 14, the Japanese have not yet gone that far, however, with the Indies, the agency observed.

U. S., Canada Help Waken England

Washington, Oct. 9 (AP)—America and Canada are helping wake up Great Britain.

An item in the Commerce Department's *World Economic Notes* disclosed today that both countries are exporting alarm clocks to England.

There, the item related, they will be sold at a government-fixed price on permits only. Passenger transport workers will be given first call.

A department official said he had no figures on the number sent abroad but that it represented only a small percentage of the recently authorized production of an American victory model.

Billion Pounds of Food Sent Overseas in August

Shipped Under Lend-Lease and to Allied Fighting Fronts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—A billion pounds of food and other agriculture commodities were delivered to ports for shipment overseas under the lend-lease program and to Allied fighting fronts in August, the War Food Administration reported today. This quantity was about 155,000,000 pounds less than deliveries in July.

Principal items in the August deliveries were evaporated milk, pork, lard and sugar.

The British Empire received the largest share of the deliveries—69 per cent. Russia got 23 per cent, North Africa 7, and Greece, West Africa, the Netherlands and Turkey combined, one per cent.

NAPLES SEAPORT SOON TO BE OPEN

Capt. Ellsburg, Salvage Expert, Says Part of Harbor Already in Use.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—(AP) The Navy's top-ranking salvage expert asserted tonight that the port of Naples soon will be handling peak loads despite the scuttling of Axis craft in an effort to block the harbor.

"I have every confidence," said Captain Edward Ellsberg, "that part of the port will be in use immediately. And in a relatively short time that port will be handling more shipping than ever before in its history."

Capt. Ellsberg added in a radio interview that the Nazis "have undoubtedly done great damage at Naples," but asserted he had never known any attempt to block a harbor that was completely successful even for a short time.

Capt. Ellsberg supervised salvage operations which cleared harbors in North Africa and at Massawa, Eritrea.

Ambassador Returns To Buenos Aires Post

Miami, Fla., Oct. 9 (AP)—Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Argentina, left for Buenos Aires today by Pan American clipper. He was accompanied by his wife.

He had been in the United States for several weeks during a period when relations between the two countries have been strained because of Argentina's refusal to take a stand against the Axis.

In Washington, some persons felt that Armour's return to Buenos Aires means that the United States is keeping the door open for a better understanding should the Argentine Government change its attitude toward Germany and Japan.

Jamaica Workers Want to Go Home

Miami, Fla., Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Ninety-two homesick Jamaican Negroes were in jail here today awaiting action by immigration authorities because they balked at working in Florida's sugar cane fields and said they wanted to go home.

They were among more than 300 sent to Florida from New York to work in sugar cane fields around Lake Okeechobee. Imported to the United States to assist with war food production, their first assignment was to northern farms.

4-Year Struggle Foreseen By Reporter

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[By the Associated Press]

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 9—Lieut. Com. William S. Knudsen, Navy Capt. Lawrence A. Abercrombie and Associated Press War Correspondent J. Norman Lodge, all recently returned from the South Pacific war area, painted a gloomy picture of a prolonged war against Japan in addresses last night before the University of Michigan Press Club.

Knudsen, who accompanied Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson on a Pacific tour of inspection just completed, predicted a "long war" against the Japs but reported that American men are "fighting hard and not complaining."

Hate Learned Thoroughly

"Americans at home have no idea of what hate is," General Knudsen said, "but men in the foxholes and jungles have learned it thoroughly."

Captain Abercrombie, who served on a destroyer in the Pacific, declared that "we have not yet touched the fringe of the war, for we have not yet penetrated the fortresses of Europe and Japan."

Four More Years

Lodge, declaring "we will have four more years of war," predicted that Allied casualty reports from the Pacific "will triple during the next year" as the war against Japan grows more intense.

"We are only on the perimeter of the battle," Lodge asserted, "and have not yet begun the actual fight against Japan."

Present fighting, he said, is only for land bases and will be followed by the first actual all-out campaign.

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DIM-OUT IS RELAXED ON PACIFIC COAST

San Francisco, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Relaxation of West Coast dim-out restrictions, permitting virtually normal use of automobile headlights, the return of night-time sports and liberalizing home lighting was announced by the Army today. A public proclamation issued by Lieut.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, modified virtually all restrictions on lighting under which Pacific Coast residents had been living a year. The order is effective tonight.

It permits full automobile headlights in all areas except those visible from the sea, and even there motorists may operate with a depressed beam of full candlepower. Under the original dimout, only parking lights were permitted in some places.

The proclamation points out that current military developments permit the relaxation of restrictions but warns that attacks by Japanese submarines on coastal shipping and American shores themselves "may be resumed."

American Machine Gun For Planes Called Finest

Experts Say .50-Caliber Model Is Best in World

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 9 (AP).—Armament engineers at Wright Field described today the .50 caliber machine gun on American fighting planes as "the finest arm of its kind in the world."

Reviewing developments in aircraft armament Army Air Force materiel command technicians credited multiple high-firing rate cannon and machine-gun installations with bringing "increasing superiority in the air."

"The .50 caliber gun," said one armament expert, "is capable of firing at the rate of 850 shots a minute and weighs approximately sixty-five pounds. The projectile, leaving the muzzle at a speed of over 3,000 feet a second, is capable of penetrating any and all parts of an airplane, including the engine."

The gun is small enough to fit easily into all modern fighter and bombing planes, one expert said.

Nazi Envoy Has Private Audience With Pope

New York, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Vatican radio said tonight that Pope Pius had received in private audience the German Ambassador to the Vatican, Baron Ernst von Wiezsaecker.

Von Weizsaecker was a former Under Secretary of State in the Berlin Foreign Office.

The broadcast was recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

92 Homesick Jamaicans Balk at Jobs in Florida

Negroes, Brought to Aid War Food Output, Are Jailed

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 9 (AP).—Ninety-two homesick Jamaican Negroes were in jail here today awaiting action by immigration authorities because they balked at working in Florida's sugar-cane fields and said they wanted to go home. They were among more than 300 sent to Florida from New York to work in fields around Lake Okeechobee.

Imported to the United States to assist with war food production, they were assigned first to Northern farms.

When they arrived at West Palm Beach yesterday they were reluctant to transfer their luggage from a train to buses, Paul van der Schouw, area director for the War Food Administration, reported. At a camp near Lake Okeechobee they refused to leave the buses.

"We took them to our migratory labor camp at Canal Point," Mr. van der Schouw said. "There they refused to eat unless food was brought to them. We had no alternative but to notify immigration authorities."

A technical, non-criminal charge of violating immigration laws was placed against the workers.

Com. McAfee To Launch Carrier

Newport News, Va., Oct. 9 (AP)—Another big aircraft carrier, the Franklin, will be floated from its construction dock here next Thursday after she is christened by Lieut. Com. Mildred H. McAfee USNR, director of the WAVES.

The Franklin is the fifth carrier built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company since the United States entered the war. Others were the Essex, Yorktown, Hornet and Intrepid. The Franklin was ordered September 9, 1940, and her keel was laid one year after the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor.

Donay's Citizenship Is Revoked.

Detroit, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Theodore Donay, who is serving a six-year prison sentence for misprision of treason in the Max Stephan-Hans Krug case, lost his American citizenship today. His citizenship was revoked on a Government presentation that Donay took his oath of allegiance with mental reservations.

HANLEY SAYS HELP IS DUE SOLDIERS

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En Route With Hanley, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Senator Joe R. Hanley, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, began today the last lap of a four-day tour of western New York after pledging that his party "must—and will—meet the needs of the armed services, both men and women, when they re-enter civilian life."

The Senator, opposed by Lieut.-Gen. William N. Haskell, Democratic and American Labor party standard bearer, addresses a noon meeting of the Cayuga County Republican Committee at Auburn. He then proceeds to Canastota, where he appears before the Oneida County Republican Committee tonight.

Speaking yesterday and last night at Medina and Batavia, Senator Hanley asserted the present State administration already has made plans for the changed economy which a return to peace will bring.

"They (returning members of the armed forces) must be given consideration in their efforts to readjust themselves to a peacetime economy and we must also meet the needs of business in the transition from war production to peace production," he said, adding:

"The approach to this serious problem by the Dewey administration and the Republican Legislature has been vigorous and forward looking."

Chilean Diplomats Honored

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9 (AP).—Three Chilean diplomats received honorary degrees today from the University of Southern California. Dr. Joaquin Fernandez, Chilean Foreign Minister, received the degree of Doctor of Laws "in recognition of distinguished statesmanship in world affairs." Felix Nieto del Rio, Chilean Ambassador at Large, and Rodolfo Michels, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, received degrees of Doctor of Foreign Service "in recognition of distinguished service in international relations."

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England ~~xx~~ gunner

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE: LT.CHESTER DORON, JR., ROCHESTER, N.Y., PILOT; LT.WILLIAM WHEELER, 1802 WEST GENESEE ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y., CO-PILOT; LT.HUGH CUTTELL, 247 EAST JEFFREY PLACE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, BOMBARDIER; TECH. SGT. DON HUGHES, RONAN, MONT., RADIO MAN; TECH. SGT.EDWARD BEROWSKI, 491 AMHERST ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., TOP-TURRET GUNNER; STAFF SGT.MERRITT ANDREWS, JAMESTOWN, N.Y., WAIST-GUNNER, AND STAFF SGT. HERBERT JACOBS, WALDWICK, N.J., WAIST-GUNNER.

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BY GLADWIN HILL

AT A U.S. FORTRESS BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, OCT 9-(AP)-DEWITT JONES AND HIS BROTHER HAVE ALWAYS WORKED TOGETHER.

BEFORE THE WAR THEY WERE MEMBERS OF A CIRCUS HIGH-PERCH BALANCING ACT, "THE SKYLARKS."

NOW SGT. DEWITT JONES, FORTRESS GUNNER, HAS COMPLETED THE FIRST STEPS IN A CAMPAIGN TO AVENGE HIS BROTHER, SGT. ERBAN JONES, WHO WAS A FORTRESS GUNNER.

ERBAN, FROM ST.GEORGE, UTAH, WAS THE BALL TURRET GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "HUN HUNTER," PILOTED BY LT. HENRY BURMAN, OF PHILADELPHIA. HE HELD AN UNOFFICIAL SPEED RECORD FOR SHOOTING DOWN GERMANS.

IN A RAID ON HAMM, GERMANY, ON FEB. 4 WHEN THREE FOCKE-WULFS ATTACKED AT ONCE, ERBAN SHOT DOWN THE FIRST AND THIRD OF THE TRIO WITH TWO QUICK BURSTS FROM HIS TWIN .50-CALIBER MACHINE-GUNS.

TWO WEEKS LATER, DURING A RAID ON ST.NAZAIRE, THE "HUNTER" WAS SHOT DOWN.

THE BOYS' MOTHER, MRS.KATIE AUGASON OF ST.GEORGE, UTAH, RECEIVED NOTICE THAT ONE OF HER THREE SONS IN THE SERVICE (THE THIRD BROTHER, VIRON, AN ARMY LIEUTENANT SERVING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC) WAS MISSING IN ACTION.

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DEWITT THEN WAS TRAINING AS A FORTRESS GUNNER IN THE UNITED STATES. A FEW WEEKS LATER HE WAS ORDERED TO ENGLAND AND A MONTH AFTER HIS ARRIVAL HERE HE DISCOVERED THAT HE HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE SAME FORTRES GROUP IN WHICH HIS BROTHER HAD FLOWN.

ONLY 21 AND SCARCELY FIVE FEET TALL, HE STARTED MAKING RAIDS AGAINST SOME OF THE SAME IMPORTANT TARGETS HIS BROTHER HELPED BOMB-ST.NAZAIRE, WILHELMSHAFEN AND BREMEN.

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ON THE BREMEN RAID YESTERDAY, FLYING AS RADIO-GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "SIZZLE," PILOTED BY LT.ERNEST SKYKES OF CASPER, WYO., AND IN WHICH HE HAD MADE 23 RAIDS, HE COMPLETED HIS FINAL RAID IN THIS THEATER.

HE HAS BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL AND THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS, AND THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

JONES HAS DONE A LOT OF SHOOTING AT THE GERMANS, BUT HIS RECORD OF KILLS IN IDEFINITE BECAUSE CREW MEMBERS OF THE "SIZZLE" HAVE A LITTLE PRIVATE TRADITION OF DOING WHATEVER SHOOTING IS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THEIR BOMBING MISSION AND NOT WORRY ABOUT CLAIMS UNTIL AFTERWARD.

NOW DEIWITT HAS A CHANCE TO GO BACK TO THE UNITED STATES. HE WANTS TO GO INTO CADET TRAINING AS FIGHTER PILOT.

HE ISN'T MELODRAMATIC ABOUT HIS REVENGE.

"WELL," HE SAID QUIETLY AS HE STEPPED FROM THE PLANE YESTERDAY, "THAT PART IS OVER."

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BY LEO BRANHAM

AT A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, OCT. 9-(AP)-TO SOME OF THE CREWS OF U.S. LIBERATORS TAKING PART IN THE BLASTING OF THE GERMAN U-BOAT YARDS AND PORT FACILITIES AT DANZIG TODAY "IT WAS JUST A LONG TIRESOME MILK RUN."

SOME OF THE RETURNING CREWS SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED FEWER THAN A DOZEN ENEMY FIGHTERS. THOSE THEY MET WERE NEAR THE COAST AND WERE RELUCTANT TO PRESS THEIR ATTACKS. NO FIGHTERS WERE MET OVER THE TARGET, THEY SAID, BUT THE FLAK WAS FAIRLY HEAVY.

THE TARGET AREA WAS ENVELOPED IN A HEAVY SMOKE SCREEN WHICH PREVENTED VISUAL ASSESSMENT OF THE BOMB DAMAGE.

LT.MARVIN MOSCO OF CHICAGO, BOMBARDIER ON THE LIBERATOR "VAGABOND KING," WHICH WAS PILOTED BY CAPT.J.B.MCCORMICK OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., SAID, HOWEVER, "OUR BOMBS HIT ALL OVER THAT SMOKE SCREEN AND I KNOW WE DID SOME DAMAGE."

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"ABOUT THE ONLY THING TO BE SAID ABOUT THIS TRIP IS THAT IT WAS LONG AND TIRESOME," SAID LT.WILLIAM SELVIDGE, FORMER OKLAHOMA STATE REPRESENTATIVE FROM ARDMORE, WHO COMPLETED HIS 12TH RAID AS A PILOT.

LT.IRVING CONSTANTINE OF ASTORIA, L.I., AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, WHO WENT ON HIS FIRST RAID AS A WAIST-GUNNER, WAS THE CENTER OF ATTENTION AS FELLOW OFFICERS DRANK COFFEE AND ATE DOUGHNUTS WHILE WAITING TO BE INTERROGATED.

CONSTANTINE, A FORMER SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY FULLBACK AND FORMER PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYER, WAS CREDITED WITH THE PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF A JU-88.

CONSTANTINE, WHO FLEW IN A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LT.WILLIAM DENTON OF PARIS, TEXAS, SAID "THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SIGHT I EVER SAW WAS ON THE BOMB RUN WITH THE FLAK BURSTING IN BLACK AND RED PUFFS ALL AROUND US AND ALL OF THE AIRPLANES MAKING PRETTY VAPOR TRAILS IN THE SKY."

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A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LT.DAVID WILHITE OF OWENSBORO, KY., CRASH-LANDED ON THE ENGLISH COAST BUT THE ENTIRE CREW WAS SAFE, AN OFFICIAL REPORT SAID.

WILHITE MADE THE BOMB RUN AND FLEW ALL OF THE WAY BACK TO ENGLAND ON THREE ENGINES AND WITH THE BOMBBAY DOORS FLAPPED OPEN. FLAK KNOCKED OUT AN ENGINE AND THE BOMBS WERE PREMATURELY RELEASED IN THE TARGET AREA WHEN THE BOMB-RACK MECHANISM FAILED. JUST BEFORE THE SHIP LANDED THE CREW MANAGED TO TIE THE DOORS SHUT.

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A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND--FIRST ADD ROCKET GUN MISSILE (TOP ON AYE) XXX AT THEM SAID.

THE PIECE HIT NARDY'S FORTRESS "SPEEDBALL," CURLED UP LIKE A PIGTAIL AND CRASHED DOWNWARD ONTO THE END OF THE WING. ITS VELOCITY APPARENTLY SPENT, IT REMAINED EMBEDDED THERE.

"WE WOULD HAVE DIED IF WE'D KNOW IT WAS THAT BIG," LAUGHED NARDY.

"WHEN THIS ONE HIT I THOUGHT THE WHOLE TOP OF THE SHIP HAD BLOWN OFF--AND I WAS LOADING AMMUNITION AT THE TIME," SAID SGT. FRANK SWICA OF EXPORT, PA., TOP-TURRET GUNNER.

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"IT ROCKED THE SHIP SO MUCH WE ALMOST HIT OUR HEADS ON TOP," COMMENTED WAIST GUNNER SGTS. DONALD HAPPOLD OF WAKONDA, S.D., AND JOHN YARUSH OF STOUGHTON, MASS.

"THERE WAS AN AWFUL LOT OF THAT STUFF FLYING AROUND. IT LOOKED LIKE PIECES OF PAPER," SAID CO-PILOT LT. HAROLD BERGMAN OF ELLENDALE, N.D. "THEY SEEMED TO BE SITTING OUT THERE AT ABOUT 600 YARDS, NOT DARING TO COME IN ANY CLOSER, LOBBING THESE THINGS AT US."

SOME FLIERS SAID THAT ROCKET DEVICES WERE ATTACHED UNDER THE WINGS OF TWIN-ENGINED PLANES, OUTBOARD OF THE ENGINES, SO THAT SOME LOOKED LIKE FOUR-ENGINED SHIPS. ROCKETS BURST FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE SHIPS SIMULTANEOUSLY, APPARENTLY AIMED ON PARALLEL RATHER THAN ON INTERSECTING TRAJECTORIES.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS OF THE "SPEEDBALL" WERE LTS. ORLYN MASTER OF KEWANNA, IND., THE NAVIGATOR; BRADLEY SQUIRES OF PITTSBURGH (BELLEVUE) PA., BOMBARDIER; GUNNERS SGTS. RAY L. PETERS OF STANDISH, MICH., AND HENRY C.GATES OF SPENCER, LA. GATES, TAIL GUNNER, CLAIMED TWO TWIN-ENGINED ME110S FROM A GROUP OF FIVE WHICH ATTACKED JUST AS THE FORT STARTED ITS BOMBING RUN.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ANKLAM RAID:

SGT. TIM TOUCHIN, A NAVAJO INDIAN OF GALLUP, N.M., A TAIL GUNNER, SHOT DOWN HIS FIFTH GERMAN FIGHTER IN 23 RAIDS. IT WAS A MESSERSCHMITT 210. "I LET HIM HAVE IT AND CHOPPED OFF HIS WING," GRINNED TOUCHIN.

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MAJ. H.G.MACDONALD, 27, OF SAN FRANCISCO, LED A GROUP ON THE DANZIG ATTACK AND, FINDING THE NORMAL RUN FOR BOMBING OBSCURED, EXECUTED A SMART 180-DEGREE TURN AND TOOK THE FORMATION IN FROM A SIDE WHERE THE WIND PERMITTED A BETTER VIEW.

IT WAS MACDONALD'S FIRST RAID SINCE HE RECOVERED FROM A GAPING SHOULDER WOUND SUFFERED WHEN HE WAS HIT BY A 50-CALIBER SLUG WHILE PILOTING A TARGET-TOWING PLANE SIX MONTHS AGO. THE GROUP LEADER RODE IN THE FORTRESS "DOTTIE" WITH CO-PILOT LT. ERNEST WILSON OF MONETA, CALIF., WHO WAS ON HIS 24TH RAID.

THE BOMBARDIER ON THE "DOTTIE" WAS LT. HENRY WOJDYLA OF 4043 GLADYS AVE., CHICAGO, WHO IS OF POLISH EXTRACTION. HE COMMENTED, "IT SEEMED GOOD TO BE SO NEAR THE LAND OF MY ANCESTORS ON A MISSION SUCH AS THIS."

LONDON OCT 9-(AP)-AN DEQUATE MERCHANT MARINE IS A VITAL NECESSITY TO GREAT BRITAIN BUT BRITISH SHIP OWNERS ARE WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH THE UNITED STATES IN ORDER THAT THE POSTWAR WORLD WILL HAVE EFFICIENT AND ECONOMIC SHIPPING SERVICES, ACCORDING TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF

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BRITISH SHIPPING.

BRITISH SHIP OWNERS, A STATEMENT SAID YESTERDAY, WERE NOT SHOCKED BY THE RECENT ASSERTION IN LONDON OF REAR ADMIRAL HOWARD L.VICKERY OF THE U.S.MARITIME COMMISSION THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BECOME A MARITIME NATION AND INTENDED TO REMAIN SO WITH OR WITHOUT THE COOPERATION OF THE BRITISH.

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"HAVING EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT THIS COUNTRY MUST NOT BE AFRAID TO SAY TO ITS ALLIES THAT A STRONG BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE IS JUST AS NECESSARY TO THIS COUNTRY AS ITS NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE," THE STATEMENT ADDED, "BRITISH SHIP OWNERS ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE AFRAID WHEN AN ALLY SAYS VIRTUALLY THE SAME THING. THIS COUNTRY'S POLICY IS TO COOPERATE WITH AMERICA IN THE SPIRIT OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER SO THAT THE WORLD MAY HAVE AT ITS DISPOSAL EFFICIENT AND ECONOMIC SHIPPING SERVICES."

LONDON, OCT.9-(AP)-HAROLD MACMILLAN, BRITISH MINISTER IN NORTH AFRICA, HAS ARRIVED IN LONDON AND IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE REPORTING TO THE GOVERNMENT ON RECENT CONFERENCES WHICH ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES HELD WITH MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO.

HE IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO NORTH AFRICA SHORTLY FOR THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION AND PRESUMABLY WILL CARRY BACK FRESH INSTRUCTIONS FROM HIS GOVERNMENT.

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ENROUTE TO ITALY WHERE HE IS BELIEVED TO BE INTENDING TO REENTER THE POLITICAL LIFE WHICH HE ABANDONED WHEN FASCISM CAME TO POWER IN 1922, SFORZA CAME TO LONDON BY UNITED STATES TRANSPORT.

A SON WHO IS ACCOMPANYING SFORZA SAID HIS FATHER IS GOING TO ITALY AS A "PRIVATE CITIZEN."

BOHR, WHO IS A NOBEL PRIZE WINNER, HAD INTENDED TO KEEP NEWS OF HIS

ARRIVAL IN LONDON SECR / BECAUSE OF COMPLICATIONS IT MIGHT CAUSE FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN DENMARK.

LONDON OCT 9-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE VICINITY OF VASTO, 15 MILES NORTH OF TERMOLI ON THE ADRIATIC COAST OF ITALY, HAD BEEN FIRED UPON BY "CONSIDERABLE AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE VIOLENT FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS IN THE TERMOLI SECTOR.

THE RADIO SAID THE ALLIES NOW HAVE 20 DIVISIONS IN ACTION IN ITALY INCLUDING FRESH REINFORCEMENTS FOR LIEUT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY.

XB452AEW

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RUSSIAN

LONDON, OCT. 9-(AP)-BLASTING HUGE WEDGES INTO THE 30-MILE-DEEP GERMAN DEFENSE ZONE WEST OF THE DNIEPER RIVER NORTH AND SOUTH OF KIEV, STRONG SPEARHEADS OF THE RED ARMY HAVE HURLED BACK FIERCE NAZI COUNTER-ATTACKS AND ENTRENCHED THEMSELVES FOR WHAT APPEARED TO BE A HUGE PINCER MOVEMENT AIMED AT ENVELOPING THE GREAT FORTRESS CITY.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TODAY THE MAJOR BREACH IN THE GERMAN LINES WAS CARRIED OUT SOUTH OF PEREYASLAV, 50 MILES BELOW THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL. IT WAS EXPECTED EXPANSION OF THIS WEDGE MAY COLLAPSE THE WHOLE FRONT. CARRIED OUT UNDER THE COVER OF DARKNESS, THE ATTACK CAUGHT THE ENEMY BY COMPLETE SURPRISE.

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OF ALMOST EQUAL IMPORTANCE WAS THE STORMING OF THE GERMAN WEST BANK DEFENSES NORTH OF KIEV NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE PRIPET AND DNIEPER RIVERS.

HERE SOVIET ADVANCE GUARDS WERE FANNING OUT TO THE SOUTH IN A DRIVE EVIDENTLY AIMED AT HITTING KIEV FROM THE REAR AND MEETING OTHER RED ARMY COLUMNS SWEEPING UP FROM THE SOUTH.

A THIRD IMPORTANT RED ARMY FOOT-HOLD ON THE WEST BANK, BETWEEN KREMENCHUG AND DNEPROPETROVSK, WAS ALSO FIRMLY ESTABLISHED, THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE INDICATED, AND RUSSIANS WERE REPULSING COUNTER-SMASHES IN WHICH THE GERMANS HURLED TANKS, PLANES AND MEN TO NO AVAIL.

MORE THAN 2,800 GERMANS FELL IN THE FIERCE BRIDGEHEAD BATTLES. SOVIET AIRMEN, SCREENING THE CROSSINGS, SHOT DOWN 32 GERMAN PLANES IN AIR COMBATS HIGH OVER THE RIVER.

BERLIN BROADCASTS ADMITTED "MARKED ACCENTUATION" OF THE RUSSIAN FAN-LIKE OPERATIONS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DNIEPER AND SAID RED ARMY SPEARHEADS WERE PROBING FOR MORE CROSSINGS AT OTHER STRATEGIC POINTS.

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(HENRY C.CASSIDY, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW, SAID IN A DISPATCH THAT THE RED ARMY POSITIONS ON THE WEST BANK WERE NOW REGARDED AS SECURE.

(CASSIDY ADDED THAT NOBODY WAS MORE SURPRISED BY THE RED ARMY'S NEW OFFENSIVE THAN THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES, AND THAT ITS INITIAL SUCCESSES, COUPLED WITH ITS STRATEGIC POSSIBILITIES, STIMULATED THE HOPE THAT THE END OF THE WAR MIGHT SOON BE IN SIGHT.)

THE MOSCOW WAR BULLETIN ALSO REPORTED MAJOR BATTLES FAR TO THE NORTH WHERE IT CLAIMED 3,400 NAZI TROOPS WERE KILLED IN SOVIET DRIVES AIMED AT VITEBSK AND THE LATVIAN FRONTIER. ON THE TAMAN PENINSULA THE LAST REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN SUICIDE REARGUARDS WERE BEING MOPPED UP, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND THE WESTERN CAUCASUS WAS

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REPORTED PRACTICALLY CLEARED OF THE ENEMY.

WEST AND SOUTH OF CAPTURED NEVEL, 70 MILES FROM THE LATVIAN BORDER AND 60 MILES NORTH OF VITEBSK, THE RUSSIANS WERE FANNING OUT IN EVER-WIDENING CIRCLES. HERE, IN TWO DAYS, THEY KILLED 3,600 GERMANS, TOOK 600 PRISONERS AND SCOOPED UP HUGE STORES OF ENEMY WAR GEAR.

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"THE ENEMY TRIES IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY TO STEM THE ADVANCE OF OUR TROOPS, BUT SUFFERS FAILURES," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

A DNB GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH, BROADCAST BY BERLIN, ADMITTED TODAY THAT NAZI FORCES HAD ABANDONED THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF KIRISHI, ON THE VOLKHOV FRONT BELOW LENINGRAD, AFTER COMPLETELY DEMOLISHING THE TOWN. A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SEVERAL DAYS AGO CLAIMED THE CAPTURE OF KIRISHI.

THE GERMANS ATTRIBUTED GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE FIGHTING IN THE NEVEL SECTOR. CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS, NAZI COMMENTATOR CALLED IT A "MAJOR OPERATION," AND SAID THE GERMANS WERE THROWING FRESH RESERVES INTO THIS ZONE, "WHICH HAS BECOME THE FOCAL POINT OF THE BATTLE."

THE CLEANUP IN THE CAUCASUS APPARENTLY IS THE FORERUNNER OF A RUSSIAN DRIVE ACROSS THE KERCH STRAIT TOWARD THE CRIMEA, WHOSE GERMAN GARRISONS ARE ALSO THREATENED FROM THE NORTH BY THE RUSSIAN CROSSINGS OF THE DNIEPER.

A BERLIN BROADCAST HEARD TODAY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THE GERMANS HAD MOVED THEIR LAST FORCES IN THE KUBAN TO THE CRIMEA DURING THE NIGHT IN THE FACE OF "SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCES."

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LONDON OCT 9-(AP)-UNITS OF THE ITALIAN BATTLE FLEET HAVE TURNED THEIR GUNS ON THEIR FORMER ALLIES AND SHELLED GERMAN-OCCUPIED TOWNS ON THE DALMATIAN COAST IN SUPPORT OF YUGOSLAV PARTISANS, THE BARI, ITALY, RADIO SAID LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS.

THIS WAS THE FIRST INDICATION SINCE ITALYS SURRENDER THAT THE ITALIAN FLEET WAS PARTICIPATING IN ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS. THE BARI ANNOUNCEMENT, HOWEVER, SUPPORTED THE RADIO SPEECH OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE LAST SATURDAY WHEN HE SAID ITALIAN WARSHIPS WERE ONCE MORE SAILING "THE SEAS OF THE FATHERLAND" UNDER THEIR OWN COLORS.

FROM ALGIERS YESTERDAY CAME WORD THAT THE YUGOSLAVS THEMSELVES WERE MANNING SMALL NAVAL UNITS WHICH HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO THEM BY THE ITALIANS.

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A FREE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE MEANWHILE ANNOUNCED FURTHER SUCCESSES AGAINST THE GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES. IT ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF THE TOWNS OF LIVNO, KUPRES AND VARASDINSKE-TOPLICE ON THE ZAGREB-VARASDIN RAILWAY AND THE TOWN OF LUDBREG ON THE LINE RUNNING FROM VARASDIN TO THE HUNGARIAN BORDER.

SWISS DISPATCHES SAID THAT ALL THE RAILROADS LINKING AUSTRIA AND ITALY HAVE BEEN CUT AND THAT THE LINES IN THE VICINITY OF TRIESTE HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY THE PARTISANS.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO STORM THE ADRIATIC ISLANDS OF ZARI AND HVAR WERE REVEALED YESTERDAY. THE PARTISANS SAID THEY HAD BEATEN OFF BOTH ATTACKS. ZARI IS OFF THE DALMATIAN COAST AND HVAR IS SOUTH OF SPLIT.

LAST NIGHT'S YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED THAT IN CAPTURING THE TOWN OF TULSA ON OCT.1, THE PATRIOTS TOOK 2,167 PRISONERS, KILLED 500 GERMANS, WOUNDED 400 AND TOOK LARGE SUPPLIES OF WAR MATERIALS.

BY TAKING TULSA, WHICH IS PERCHED ON THE LAST RANGE OF HILLS ABOVE THE PLAIN FORMED BY THE JUNCTURE OF THE DRIN AND SAVA RIVERS, THE YUGOSLAVS COMMAND THE APPROACH TO BELGRADE.

CAPTURE OF LIVNO AND KUPRES CUT THE GERMAN FORCES IN SPLIT FROM THEIR BASES AT BANJALUKA AND SARAJEVO.

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LONDON OCT 9-(AP)-ALLIED PLANES FROM THE MIDDLE EAST EFFECTIVELY BOMBED HERAKLION AIRDROME ON CRETE LAST NIGHT, SETTING OFF LARGE EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES, AND ALSO BOMBED CALATO ON RHODES, A MIDDLE EAST COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE CAIRO RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LONDON, OCT.9-(AP)-A BROADCAST FROM BERLIN BY THE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, A PROPAGANDA ORGANIZATION, SAID TODAY:

"SEVENTEEN ARMED BRITISH SOLDIERS ATTEMPTED TO ENTER THE VATICAN A FEW DAYS AGO. SWISS GUARDS DISARMED THE INTRUDERS. THE STORY BEHIND THIS ATTEMPT IS NOT YET COMPLETELY AVAILABLE."

THERE WAS NO FURTHER EXPLANATION OF THE REPORTED INCIDENT.

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LONDON OCT 9-(AP)-A DNB BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TODAY SAID RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED BREMEN AND HANOVER LAST NIGHT AND THAT 25 OF THE ATTACKERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

THE BRITISH HAD ANNOUNCED EARLIER THAT THE RAF RETURNED TO GERMANY LAST NIGHT, BUT DID NOT DISCLOSE TARGETS.

XB615AEW

LONDON, OCT. 9-(AP)- POPE PIUS XII ISSUED AN ENCYCLICAL ON SEPT. 30 DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO BIBLICAL STUDIES, THE VATICAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

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PL 00143 GEB 1017P

LONDON, OCT. 9-(AP)-FOLOWING IS A RUSSIAN SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY AS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

ORDER OF THE DAY FROM THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO COLONEL-GENERAL PETROV:

TROOPS OF THE NORTH CAUCASIAN FRONT TODAY, OCT. 9, AS THE RESULT OF PROLONGED AND BITTER FIGHTING, HAVE COMPLETED THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TAMAN FORCES OF THE ENEMY AND TODAY THE TAMAN PENINSULA HAS BEEN COMPLETELY CLEARED OF THE ENEMY INVADERS. THUS HAS BEEN FINALLY LIQUIDATED THE GERMAN KUBAN STRONGHOLD WHICH PROTECTED THE CRIMEA FOR THEM AND PRESERVED FOR THEM THE POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER ATTACK AGAINST THE KUBAN.

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TROOPS UNDER LT. GEN. GRECHKO, LT.GEN. VERSHININ OF THE AIR FORCE AND THE NAVY UNDER VICE ADMIRAL VLADIMIRSKY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THESE OPERATIONS.

DIVISIONS WHICH PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES SHALL HENCEFORTH BEAR THE NAME OF PLACES THEY HAVE CAPTURED.

TODAY AT 8 P.M., THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY, MOSCOW, IN THE NAME OF OUR COUNTRY, WILL SALUTE THE VALIANT TROOPS WHICH HAVE LIBERATED TAMAN PENINSULA BY 20 SALVOES FIRED FROM 124 GUNS.

FOR THE EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATION OF OUR TROOPS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL THE TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE LIBERATION OF TAMAN PENINSULA.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THIS STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY.

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS.

(SIGNED) MARSHAL STALIN

(END)

TA334PEW

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Algiers - Hargrand xxx gen

BAD WEATHER GROUNDED MOST PLANES IN ITALY YESTERDAY. IN OPERATIONS OF THE LAST 24 HOURS, SEVEN ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, AND NO ALLIED PLANES WERE REPORTED MISSING.

BEFORE RETREATING ACROSS THE VOLTURNO, THE ENEMY LAID MINES AND INSTALLED BOOBY TRAPS IN "EVERY POSSIBLE PLACE." THESE HAVE TAKEN A HEAVY TOLL OF ITALIAN CIVILIANS.

THE PATROL ACTIONS WERE THE FIRST ALLIED OPERATIONS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE VOLTURNO IN THE VITAL PLAINS AREA STRETCHING 16 MILES FROM CAPUA TO THE SEA. FARTHER INLAND, AMERICANS SEVERAL DAYS AGO CROSSED THE CALORE RIVER, AND THUS WERE IN POSITION TO MENACE THE LEFT FLANK OF THE GERMANS MASSING TO DEFEND THE LOWER VOLTURNO. THE FLANKING EFFORT PROBABLY WILL BE COMPARATIVELY SLOW, HOWEVER, BOTH BECAUSE OF RAINS AND DEEP MUD AND THE MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN.

THE VOLTURNO IS SWOLLEN BY HEAVY RAIDS WHICH PRODUCED FLOOD CONDITIONS ON MANY PORTIONS OF THE WHOLE FRONT FROM THE TYRRHENIAN TO THE ADRIATIC SEA.

BECAUSE OF DEEP MUD, MANY ARMORED AND MOTORIZED UNITS OF BOTH THE ALLIES AND THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING DISMOUNTED ACTIONS.

XM100 3AEW

Corsica - passengers xxx us

SELF-EVIDENT FACTS OF THE CORSICAN CAMPAIGN, OUTSIDE OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS DEFECTION, INCLUDE: OCT 10 1943

THE ONLY SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE THE GERMANS IN EVACUATING SARDINIA AND CORSICA WAS INFLICTED BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCE DOWNING NAZI TRANSPORT PLANES AND BY SQUADRONS OF AMERICAN AIR FORCE BOMBERS WHICH TRANSFORMED THE GERMAN ESCAPE ROAD FROM BONIFACCIO TO BASTIA INTO A MASS OF TWISTED, BLOOD-STAINED WRECKAGE.

THERE WAS NO HEAVY FIGHTING ON CORSICA WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A PARTISAN STAND AGAINST THE GERMAN SIEGE OF BASTIA, AND A VIOLENT MOUNTAIN BATTLE BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND AN AMERICAN "OCCUPATIONAL GROUP."

THE ITALIANS DID ALMOST NO FIGHTING. IN MANY INSTANCES WHEN ITALIAN SOLDIERS DID WANT TO FIGHT, THEY WERE STOPPED BY THEIR OFFICERS.

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IF THE ITALIANS HAD HELD THE BRIDGES THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE GUARDED, AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS BEING RUSHED TO THE ISLAND COULD HAVE MADE THEIR WAY RAPIDLY ACROSS THE COUNTRYSIDE AND CUT THE GERMANS STRUNG ALONG THE EASTERN COAST INTO ISOLATED SEGMENTS. BUT WHEN GERMAN PATROLS APPROACHED, THE ITALIANS NOT ONLY FLED BUT OBLIGINGLY BLEW UP THE BRIDGES THEMSELVES TO KEEP THE GERMANS FROM CHASING THEM, AMERICAN AND FRENCH OFFICERS ON THE ISLAND AT THE TIME SAID.

THE CORSICANS WON'T BE SATISFIED UNTIL EVERY ITALIAN HAS LEFT. THEIR PRESENCE IS DEEPLY RESENTED, AND THE WHOLE ISLAND IS ON EDGE. THE SLIGHTEST INCIDENT MIGHT TOUCH OFF A BATTLE. AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE ITALIANS IS DISTINCTLY NOT HELPFUL, SINCE THEY STILL MAINTAIN HEADQUARTERS IN THE BEST VILLAS AND HOTELS. OCT 10 1943

Bern - Butt - xx Corsi

SAID A DISPATCH TO DIE TAT: "AT INTERVALS CANNON FIRE CAN BE HEARD FROM THE SOUTH BUT AFTER 8 P.M. ROME IS BLACKED OUT AND A DEAD CITY WHOSE PEOPLE APPEAR APATHETIC TO POLITICAL QUESTIONS."

NOT SO APATHETIC WERE THOSE WHOSE FATHERS, SONS, BROTHERS OR HUSBANDS HAVE BEEN INTERNED BY THE GERMAN ARMY. THE ROME RADIO WARNED RELATIVES THAT IT WAS USELESS FOR FAMILIES TO REQUEST THEIR LIBERATION OR TO TRY TO SEE THEM. THE ONLY CONCESSION GRANTED WAS THAT THEY WERE TO BE PERMITTED TO RECEIVE MAIL.

THERE WAS ALSO CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION AS TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF YOUNGER ITALIAN MEN FROM 18 TO 33 WHO DISAPPEARED FROM THE STREETS OF

ROME. IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THEY WERE MERELY IN CUSTODY OR HAD BEEN WHISKED OFF TO FORCED LABOR IN GERMANY.

THE MOVE TO BOLZANO, ONLY 36 MILES FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER, WAS EXPLAINED IN THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER BERLINER BOERSEN ZEITUNG AS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE CLOSER CONTACT WITH OPERATIONAL BASES AND GERMANY.

ANOTHER DISPATCH TO SWITZERLAND SAID THAT EFFORTS WERE BEING MADE TO MEET THE TERMS APPLYING TO OPEN CITIES. ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES HAVE BEEN ABANDONED SO THAT ALLIED PLANES MAY CRUISE OVER THE CITY WITHOUT MOLESTATION, THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE POPULATION OF ROME ITSELF WAS SAID TO BE APPREHENSIVE. MOST SHOPS WERE CLOSED AND THERE WAS LITTLE AUTOBUS TRANSPORTATION. USE OF PRIVATE VEHICLES HAS BEEN LIMITED AND THE GERMANS HAVE REQUISITIONED 500 CARS. THE FOOD SUPPLY SYSTEM IS CRIPPLED BY IRREGULAR SUBURBAN TRAFFIC AND THERE HAS BEEN NO MILK SUPPLY FROM NORTHERN ITALY FOR SOM TIME.

BY JOHN COLBURN

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STOCKHOLM,OCT.9 (AP)--REPORTS REACHING SWEDEN TONIGHT SAID THE GERMANS INTEND TO EVACUATE THE BALTIC STATES BY OCT.31 AS THE INVASION JITTERY NAZIS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH AIR ARMADAS CONTROL T SKIES OVER MUCH OF GERMANY AND EUROPE AND THAT NAVAL SUPREMACY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN PERMITS THE ALLIES TO STRIKE ANYWHERE IN THE BALKANS.

GERMAN HEAVY GUNS AND TROOPS ALREADY ARE BEING WITHDRAWN EAST OF LENINGRAD AND SOME EVACUATION OF TROOPS FROM THE PETERHOF DISTRICT BEG FINNISH INFORMATION SAID.

LAST WEEK, [illegible] THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN W

ON THE RUSSIAN-ESTONIAN BORDER FRANTICALLY TO FORTIFY A LINE RUNNING SOUTH FROM NARVA BUT ESTONIAN REFUGEES SAID THE TYPE OF FORTIFICATIONS INDICATED THEY INTENDED TO USE THEM ONLY FOR DELAYING ACTION.

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THE REPORT THE GERMANS WOULD MOVE OUT OF THE BALTIC STATES BY THE END OF THE MONTH CAME FROM NAZI SOURCES IN SWEDEN. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM OTHERS IN TOUCH WITH THE BALTIC STATES.

THOUSANDS OF GUERRILLAS IN ESTONIA,LATAVIA AND LITHUANIA,WITH LARGE QUANTITIES OF CACHED,XXX SOME LIGHT ARTILLERY AND EVEN A FEW TANKS,READY TO FIGHT THE GERMANS AS THEY RETREAT BEFORE THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE. THE GUERRILLAS WOULD FIGHT INDEPENDENTLY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTISANS WHO ALREADY ARE HARASSING NAZI COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION BEHIND THE LINES.

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GERMAN COLONISTS HAVE BEEN MOVING FROM THE THREE BALTIC STATES IN THE RECENT WEEKS AS REPORTS CIRCULATED THE NAZIS WOULD BE FORCED BACK AT LEAST TO A LINE RUNNING FROM RIGA TO ODESSA.

NEW THREATS TO GERMANY'S EAST FRONT DEVELOPED TODAY AS AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS, MAKING THEIR DEEPEST THRUST YET INTO EUROPE BOMBARDED TARGETS IN POLAND,EAST PRUSSIA AND POMERANIA.

30.24 - 9199

THE SPECTACULAR EXTENSION OF THE ALLIED AERIAL OFFENSIVE UNDER-
SCORED U.S.AND BRITISH AIR SUPERIORITY OVER EUROPE WHICH A GERMAN SPOKES
MAN ADMITTED JUST 24 HOURS BEFORE. FRANKLY CONFESSING GERMANY'S INABILIT
TO HALT THE AERIAL ATTACKS THE SPOKESMAN IN BERLIN COULD OFFER AS THE ON
FOR THE NAZIS THE ASSERTION THAT BOMBING WOULD NOT WIN THE WAR.

OCT 10 1943

FIRES STILL BLAZED IN BREMEN TODAY AFTER YESTERDAY'S DAY AND
NIGHT ASSAULT BY U.S.FLYING FORTRESSES AND THE RAF, THREATENEING TO CON
IT INTO ANOTHER HAMBURG.

OCT 10 1943

MEANWHILE THE ESSENER NATIONAL ZEITUNG WARNED THE GERMANS
MUST CONTINOUSLY COUNT ON AN ENEMY INVASION OF THE BALKANS." DIFFICULT
OF SUCH AN INVASION, THE NEWSPAPER CONTINUED, ARE GREAT BUT THE ESTABLI
MENT OF AN ALLIED FRONT FROM THE CARPATHIANS TO THE ALPS WOULD PROVIDE
FURTHER RELIEF TO RUSSIA.

THE MEDITERRANEAN IS NON LONGER "MARE NOSTRUM" THE ESSEN
ADDED AND SAID "THE BRITISH FLEET IS STRONG ENOUGH TO SUPPORT INVASION
FORCES FROM NORTH AFRICA AND CYPRUS."

THE BERLINER BOERSEN ZEITUNG PRINTED A MAP SHOWING HOW
TROOPS MOVED NORTHWARD FROM SARDINIA TO CORSICA THEN OUT OF THE PORT OF
BASTIA TO LEGHORN IN ITALY, AND SOME MILITARY OBSERVERS ALSO SAW IN
THE ROUTE A POSSIBLE PATTERN FROM GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER TO FOLLOW WITH
AN INVASION ARMY TO TRY TO SPLIT THE FORCES OF FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ALBERT
KESSELRING AND FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL IN ITALY.

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE LOW COUNTRY AROUND LEGHORN WHICH MAKES
LANDING EASIER AND DEFENSE MORE DIFFICULT.SUCH A MANEUVER MIGHT BE A WAY
OF PREVENTING ROME FROM BECOMING A BATTLE ZONE.SWISS REPORTS THIS WEEK
INDICATED ITALIAN PATRIOTS CONTROL MUCH OF CENTRAL ITALY TO SUCH AN EXTENT
THAT KESSELRING AND ROMMEL ARE PREVENTED FROM LINKING FORCES.

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED RUSHING WORK ON NEW FORTIFICATIONS
THE JUTLAND AREA AND TO HAVE LAID EXTENSIVE MINE FIELDS AROUND NORTH SEA
POINTS WHERE THE ALLIES MIGHT MAKE AN INVASION TRY.

OCT 10 1943

FROM NORWEGIAN SOURCES CAME DETAILS OF LARGE SCALE ANTI-INVA-
SION MANEUVERS CONDUCTED BY TWO GERMAN DIVISIONS SEPT.27 IN THE STJOERDALEN
AREA FROM BODOE/NORTH TO ROEROS IN THE SOUTH. THEY CONCENTRATED ON DEFEND-
ING THE VAERNES AIRFIELD, THE LARGEST IN CENTRAL NORWAY AND NEAR
THE BODOE DISTRICT WHERE THE COMBINED AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLEET MADE AN
AIR THRUST THIS WEEK. BOMBERS FROM AN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIER WERE
REPORTED TO HAVE DAMAGED EIGHT GERMAN SHIPS IN A CONVOY ATTACKED BY THE

COMBINED ALLIED FLEET.

OCT 10 1943

RCA1620SERIES1-5AM7P

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 9-(AP)-A PHYSICIAN, WHO WAS DESCRIBED AS RECENTLY HAVING ATTENDED BENITO MUSSOLINI, WAS REPORTED TODAY IN STOCKHOLM TO HAVE SAID MUSSOLINI HAD ONLY SIX MONTHS TO LIVE.

OCT 10 1943

YY1137PEW

PRECEDE NEW YORK

STOCKHOLM, OCT.9-(AP)-THREE U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES MADE A FORCED LANDING IN SWEDEN AFTER RAIDING NORTHEASTERN GERMANY TODAY, A SWEDISH COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE 30 MEMBERS OF THEIR CREWS WERE REPORTED SAFE, ALTHOUGH TWO OF THE BIG BOMBERS CAUGHT FIRE AFTER LANDING.

AT THE SAME TIME THE COMMUNIQUE SAID TWO GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES HAD BEEN FORCED DOWN IN SOUTHERN SWEDEN.

XM421PEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 9-(AP)-FINLAND'S MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, K.A.FAGERHOLM, ARRIVED HERE TODAY BY PLANE AND WILL BE FOLLOWED TOMORROW BY DR.VAINO TANNER, FINNISH FINANCE MINISTER, AND SEVERAL LEADERS OF THE FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH SWEDISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

THIS IS ONE OF THE REGULAR VISITS OF LEADING FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS TO SWEDEN, OBVIOUSLY TO SOUND OUT SWEDISH OPINION AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS FINLAND.

OCT 10 1943

BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 9--(AP)--THE REMOVAL OF THE FASCIST REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT FROM ROME TO BOLZANO IN THE ITALIAN ALPS, SCHEDULED TO BE COMPLETED TODAY, HAS CALLED THE ATTENTION OF THE ROMANS TO THE FACT THAT THE ETERNAL CITY MAY SOON BECOME A BATTLE GROUND.

DISPATCHES REACHING SWITZERLAND FROM ITALY SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THERE ARE FEW SOLDIERS VISIBLE IN ROME TANKS AND MOTORIZED UNITS ROLL OVER THE STONES OF PIAZZA DEL POPOLO AND THE CORSO. SAID A DISPATCH TO DIE TAT: "AT INTERVALS CANNON FIRE CAN BE HEARD FROM THE SOUTH BUT AFTER 8 P.M. ROME IS BLACKED OUT AND A DEAD CITY WHOSE PEOPLE APPEAR APATHETIC TO POLITICAL QUESTIONS."

OCT 10 1943

NOT SO APATHETIC WERE THOSE WHOSE FATHERS, SONS, BROTHERS OR HUSBANDS HAVE BEEN INTERNED BY THE GERMAN ARMY. THE ROME RADIO WARNED RELATIVES THAT IT WAS USELESS FOR FAMILIES TO REQUEST THEIR LIBERATION OR TO TRY TO SEE THEM. THE ONLY CONCESSION GRANTED WAS THAT THEY MAY WERE TO BE PERMITTED TO RECEIVE MAIL.

THERE WAS ALSO CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION AS TO THE WHEREABOUT OF YOUNGER ITALIAN MEN FROM 18 TO 33 WHO DISAPPEARED FROM THE STREETS OF ROME AT IT WAS N O T KNOWN WHETHER THEY WERE MERELY IN CUSTODY OR HAD BEEN WHISKED OFF TO FORCED LABOR IN GERMANY.

THE MOVE TO BOLZANO, ONLY 36 MILES FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER, WAS EXPLAINED IN THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER BERLINER BOERSEN ZEITUNG, WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE CLOSER CONTACT WITH OPERATIONAL BASES AND GERMANY.

30.24-9201

RADIO MUNICH SAID THAT ROME WAS N O LONGER USELESS TO THE PUPPET REGIME BECAUSE OF ITS PROXINITY TO THE SEA. OCT 10 1943

ANOTHER DISPATCH TO SWITZERLAND SAID THAT EFFORTS WERE BEING MADE TO KKKKKK MEET THE TERMS APPLYING TO OPEN CITIES. ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES HAVE BEEN ABANDONED SO THAT ALLIED PLANES MAY CRUISE OVER THE COTY WITHOUT MOLESTATION, THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE POPULATION OF ROME ITSELF WAS SAID TO BE APPREHENSIVE. MOST SHOPS WERE CLOSED AND THERE WAS LITTLE AUTOBUS TRANSPORTATION. USE OF PRIVATE VEHICLES HAS BEEN LIMITED AND THE GERMANS HAVE REQUISITIONED 500 CARS. THE FOOD SUPPLY SYSTEM IS CRIPPLED BY IRREGULAR SUBIRBAN TRAFFIC AND THERE HAS BEEN NO MILK SUPPLY FROM NORTHERN ITALY FOR SOME TIME.

A CHIASSO DISAPTCH TO DER BUND SAID THAT THE VATICAN WAS CALM BUT THIS "DOES NOT MEAN NOT TAKING PRECAUTIONS." OCT 10 1943

PAPAL COLORS HAVE BEEN HOISTED ON ALL CHURCHES AND BUILDINGS IN ROME WHICH ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE VATICAN AND WATER RESERVOIRS HAVE BEEN TREATED. THE VATICAN IS DEPENDENT UPON ROME FOR WATER, GAS AND ELECTRICITY. OCT 10 1943

THE POPE WAS SAID TO BE ACTIVE BUT HAD CLOAKED HIMSELF IN SILENCE SINCE THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY. THE SACRED ROTA OPENED ITS JURIDICAL YEAR WITH SIMPLE CEREMONIES AT THE BASILICA SAN LORENZO IN DAMASO AND NOT AT THE VATICAN AS USUAL. THE CUSTOMARY ADDRESS BY THE POPE WAS OMITTED. OCT 10 1943

DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS THE PONTIFF GRANTED AUDIENCES TO SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE NOBILITY AS WELL AS THE ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR WHO WAS REPORTED TO BE WITHDRAWING HIS POST AND PREPARING TO LEAVE FOR SPAIN.

PW 2230 SERIES AAB 520AEW

CHUNGKING, OCT.9-(AP)-HALF OF A JAPANESE FORCE OF UNSPECIFIED STRENGTH HAS BEEN TRAPPED AND ANNIHILATED NEAR HSUANCHENG, 30 MILES SOUTH OF NANKING, IN UNABATED FIGHTING IN EAST CHINA, PGESS DISPATCHES STATED TODAY.

THE OTHER HALF WAS SAID TO HAVE "BROKEN THROUGH THE CHINESE RING AND ESCAPED WITH THE HELP OF REINFORCEMENTS."

THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED LAUNCHING COUNTERATTACKS, HOWEVER.

THE JAPANESE WERE SAID TO HAVE IMPRESSED THOUSANDS OF CHINESE AID IN BUILDING DEFENSE WORKS AROUND HSUANCHENG AND TWO OTHER POINTS, KWANGTEH, 90 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANKING, AND SIAOFEN MILES NORTHWEST OF HANGCHOW.

New Delhi xxx resulted

RAF BEAUFIGHTERS JOINED IN THE THURSDAY ATTACKS AND FOLLOWED THEM UP THROUGH FRIDAY BY HEAVILY DAMAGING LOCOMOTIVES AND ROLLING STOCK SOUTH OF MANDALAY, AND COASTAL CRAFT ALONG THE SOUTHWEST COAST.

LAST NIGHT HEAVY RAF WELLINGTONS WENT INTO ACTION OVER THE RAILWAY YARDS AT SAGAING AND OBJECTIVES AT AKYAB, ONE OF JAPAN'S SUPPLY BASES.

FIRES WERE LEFT BURNING IN BOTH TARGET AREAS AND HITS WERE SCORED IN THE CENTER OF RAILWAY YARDS AT SAGAING.

RAF VENGEANCES FOLLOWED UP THE ATTACKS TODAY BY DIVE-BOMBING AND MACHINE-GUNNING BUILDINGS AT APUKWA ON THE KALADIN RIVER.

NEITHER THE AMERICANS NOR THE RAF SUFFERED LOSSES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:30 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, SATURDAY, OCT.9)

OCT 10 1943

XM1017AEW

nuna-O'Sullivan xxx declared

THE PLANT WAS THE SOURCE OF MATERIAL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RUNWAYS, DOCKS AND OTHER BUILDINGS ON HAINAN ISLAND AND INDO-CHINA.

ONLY 10 OR 12 JAPANESE PLANES WERE SEEN IN THE AIR, PILOTS SAID, AND LIEUT. CHARLES PRUETT OF APPLETON, WIS., FIGHTER PILOT SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO IN FLAMES.

BOMBER GUNNER SGT. EARL BATES, VASSAAR, MICH., DESTROYED TWO CONFIRMED AND SGT. HOWARD SIGMUND, (1284 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,) PHILADELPHIA PA., SHOT DOWN ONE CONFIRMED.

MITCHELL BOMBERS ON OFF-SHORE PATROL THURSDAY HIT A 200-FOOT JAPANESE FREIGHTER WITH THREE BOMBS AND LEFT IT AFIRE AND SINKING.

JR558AEW

Italy-De Luce xxx valley

ANOTHER ENEMY STRAFING NEARLY CAUGHT AN AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE AMBULANCE DRIVEN BY MASON SMITH, 13 HAWTHORNE ROAD, BRONXVILLE, N.Y., WHO WAS TRANSPORTING FOUR BRITISH WOUNDED TO A REAR DRESSING STATION.

"WHEN I SAW BULLETS SMACKING THE ROAD ON BOTH SIDES OF MY CAR I WAS TOO SCARED TO GET OUT AND HIT THE DECK," SAID SMITH. "I JUST STEPPED ON THE GAS."

OCT 10 1943

AMERICAN AMBULANCE DRIVERS ARE WORKING DAY AND NIGHT IN THE FORWARD ZONE, THEIR BIG MICHIGAN-MADE VEHICLES TRAVELING THROUGH BOGGY FIELDS TO REACH WOUNDED IN THE FACE OF ARTILLERY, MORTAR AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

"OUR AMBULANCES HAVE A FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE AND THE BRITISH DON'T, SO WE ARE COVERING THE MOST FORWARD STRETCH WHERE THE HEAVY RAINS MADE THE COUNTRY TRACKS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE," EXPLAINED DRIVERS JOHN C. HARKNESS, 312 EAST 66TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, AND WILLIAM A. RICH, 24 ST.AUSTINS PLACE, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

TONIGHT, TERMOLI IS STILL UNDER THUNDERING ENEMY FIRE.

Z554AEW

OCT 10 1943

Italy - De Luce xxx flame

british shells late today plastered the retreating enemy on the adriatic shorelines west of termoli. thousands of civilians returning to their homes in the shadow of a mediaeval fortress, could see the british barrage laying a blanket of smoke on the rolling hillside dominating the ridge between termoli and guglionesi.

cleared of m virtually all enemy rearguard troops by troops famed for their death-or-glory assault in tunisia, dozens of graves freshly dug in soft earth mark termoli battlefields where the eighth army spearheadmm withstood the raging german counter-blows that failed to regain the terminus of the most important lateral highway in the m 100-mile stretch along the adriatic seaboard.

over some wooden crosses are the half-moon helmets of nazi parachute troops. others have shrapnel riddled britidh "tin hats."

termoli is strewn with rubble, but surprisingly escaped serious damage from the fierce struggle which began in its streets when sea-borne forces surprised the germans with a landing during the night of oct. ~~2~~ 2-3.

OCT 10 1943

only yesterday the british finally routed out two german observers who were concealed in a termoli church tower and directed heavy enemy gunfire, first against the landing craft which brought the assault, and next against the biferno river across which royal sappers threw a steel bridge by daylight for tank reinforcements that saved the termoli position.

when the landing craft went out to sea shells followed them despite the darkness. the biferno bridge was a hell of shellfire.

captured german documents indicated that the nazi command was having its troubles over discipline. one official notice severely reprimanded german officers who arranged unnecessary "duty trips" to luxusy sports of rome. it cited the "depolorable" case of infantry company

30.24-9203

OCT 10 1943

BY RELMAN MORIN

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT.9-(AP)-RAIN SLOWED BUT FAILED TO HALT THE AMERICANS' STEADY PROGRESS TODAY BEYOND BENEVENTO WHERE THEY ARE THREATENING THE GERMAN LEFT FLANK.

AMERICAN PATROLS ARE ACROSS THE VOLTURNO IN THAT AREA AND ALLIED FORCES HAVE REACHED THE RIVER ALONG ITS WHOLE LENGTH FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA.

A HEAVY ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT IS CONTINUING AND THE GERMANS ARE SUBJECTED TO RELENTLESS PRESSURE.

THE RAINS, FALLING INTERMITTENTLY . . . THE LAST THREE DAYS, ARE CLOGGING THE MOVEMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MADE HEAVY GOING FOR THE TROOPS.

WE SLOGGED THROUGH ONE NORTHEASTERN SECTOR WHERE THE MUD IS SO DEEP THAT EVEN THE INFANTRY IS HAVING TROUBLE MOVING.

NEVERTHELESS, THE AMERICANS ARE STILL PRESSING THE ENEMY BACK AND FORCING HIM TO FIGHT HARD. AN UNBELIEVABLE NUMBER OF MINES HAS BEEN ENCOUNTERED ALONG THE ROADS AND EVEN IN THE FIELDS.

XM1125AEW

Solomons - Jungle ~~&~~ Barge

THIS WAS MORE THAN HALF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ENEMY CRAFT SIGHTED. NAVAL OFFICERS ESTIMATED THAT POSSIBLY 4,000 JAPANESE WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE ON THAT OCCASION.

SFK1124PPW

OCT 10 1943

UNDATED HANOI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ABOUT 20 AMERICAN BOMBERS ATTACKED HANOI, THE CAPITAL OF INDO-CHINA, SATURDAY MORNING AND THE POPULATION SUFFERED LOSSES, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST OF TOKYO DISPATCHES.

OCT 10 1943

XM1258PEW

(WAKE ISLAND, ANOTHER FOCAL POINT IN THE PACIFIC WAR, WAS REPORTED LAST NIGHT IN A TOKYO BROADCAST TO HAVE BEEN HEAVILY ATTACKED ON TWO DAYS BY AMERICAN SHIPS AND PLANES.

(THE UNITED STATES NAVY HAS REMAINED MUM SINCE ANNOUNCING AT PEARL HARBOR THAT A SHIP-PLANE ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND, MORE THAN 2,000 MILES WEST OF HAWAII, OPENED AUG. 5, WEST LONGITUDE TIME.

(THE TOKYO BROADCAST, AS REPORTED BY CBS IN NEW YORK, CONFIRMED THE ATTACK BEGAN THEN--AUG. 6 TOKYO TIME--BUT SAID IT CONTINUED THE FOLLOWING DAY. TOKYO'S VERSION WAS THAT THE ATTACK "BY LARGE ENEMY FORCES" AND "SOME 100-ODD PLANES" HAD BEEN REPULSED. THIS WAS NOT CONFIRMED BY AMERICAN SOURCES.)

OCT 10 1943

RA406ACW

SOUTH PACIFIC

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, OCT.9-(AP)-AN OUTNUMBERED FORCE OF UNITED STATES DESTROYERS, WAYLAYING A JAPANESE TASK FORCE BENT ON RESCUING TROOPS FROM THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, SANK AN ENEMY CRUISER OR HEAVY DESTROYER AND AT LEAST TWO OTHER DESTROYERS IN A MOON-LIT BATTLE.

THE ENGAGEMENT, IN WHICH AMERICAN LOSSES WERE DESCRIBED AS "MODERATE," OCCURRED SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY NORTHWEST OF VELLA LAVELLA ISLAND. IT FIRST WAS REPORTED TODAY BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

THE JAPANESE SHIPS, IN THREE GROUPS, WERE INTERCEPTED BY A FORCE COMMANDED BY CAPT. FRANK ROBINSON WALKER OF ALABAMA WHILE ATTEMPTING EITHER TO PULL OFF NIPPONESE REMNANTS STILL HOLDING OUT AGAINST THE AMERICANS ON VELLA LAVELLA OR TO COMPLETE THE EVACUATION OF BYPASSED KOLOMBANGARA TO THE SOUTH.

WITHOUT WAITING FOR REINFORCEMENTS, CAPTAIN WALKER MANEUVERED HIS FORCES FOR BATTLE AGAINST THE FIRST ENEMY GROUP. MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE SAID GUNFIRE EXPLODED A LIGHT CRUISER AND ONE DESTROYER; A TORPEDO SANK A SECOND DESTROYER; AND TWO OTHER DESTROYERS, BADLY MAULED, LIMPED AWAY. (SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS SAID A THIRD DESTROYER PROBABLY SANK, AND TWO OR THREE OTHER DESTROYERS WERE DAMAGED).

THE SECOND JAPANESE GROUP, PROBABLY DESTROYERS, AND THE THIRD, CONSISTING OF BARGES AND SMALL COMBATANT CRAFT, SAW AT A DISTANCE THE FLAMING ACTION, THEN SWUNG AROUND AND RETIRED AT HIGH SPEED.

OCT 10 1943

THE LOSSES INCREASED TO MORE THAN 25 THE NUMBER OF WARSHIPS THE JAPANESE HAVE EXPENDED IN THE SOLOMONS SINCE MACARTHUR LAUNCHED HIS CURRENT OFFENSIVE JUNE 30. THEY ALSO HAVE LOST APPROXIMATELY 1,000 PLANES, MORE THAN 500 BARGES AND UNCOUNTED HUNDREDS OF MEN.

THE NEW ENEMY MOVE WAS ANTICIPATED BY ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S NAVAL UNITS. FOR WEEKS, AMERICAN FLIERS AND NAVY GUNS HAVE EXACTED A HEAVY TOLL OF BARGES SNEAKING ENEMY TROOPS FROM THEIR AIR BASE OF VILA ON SOUTHERN KOLOMBANGARA NORTH TO BOUGAINVILLE BY WAY OF CHOISEUL.

REMBERT JAMES, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, "WATCHED THIS MASS SLAUGHTER" ON SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS RECENTLY FROM THE BRIDGES OF DIFFERENT WARSHIPS.

"THE BIGGEST KILLING OCCURRED THE NIGHT OF OCT. 1 WHEN OUR DESTROYERS GOT 20 JAPANESE BARGES," HE SAID. ON THAT OCCASION, AN ESTIMATED 4,000 JAPANESE WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE AND MORE THAN HALF OF THE ENEMY CRAFT SIGHTED WERE WIPED OUT.

AFTER OCT.3, THE BARGE TRAFFIC CEASED. ALLIED SOURCES

THEN CONCLUDED IT WOULD BE ONLY A MATTER OF TIME UNTIL THE LONG SECLUDED JAPANESE NAVY WOULD COME OUT TO TRY TO SAVE ITS TROOPS ON VELLA LAVELLA, KOLOMBANGARA AND CHOISEUL.

THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE NORTHWEST OF VELLA LAVELLA IS BOUNDED BY THAT ISLAND, CHOISEUL AND BOUGAINVILLE.

FIRST LEAD HURRICANE

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 9-(AP)-A HURRICANE WITH 200-MILE-AN-HOUR (CORRECT) WINDS STRUCK THE PACIFIC COAST PORT OF MAZATLAN TODAY, GROUNDING A PAN-AMERICAN CLIPPER AND 21 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING WALT DISNEY, MOTION PICTURE EXECUTIVE, AND CAUSING PROPERTY DAMAGE BUT NO REPORTED LOSS OF LIFE.

OCT 10 1943

THE PLANE WAS EN ROUTE TO MEXICO CITY.

FIRST REPORTS CAME FROM PANAMERICAN AIRWAYS.

THE ONLY COMMUNICATION WITH THE STRICKEN PORT WAS BY A SHORTWAVE RADIO ON A PANAMERICAN PLANE AT THE MAZATLAN AIRPORT. THE GOVERNMENT WAS USING THIS FOR SPECIAL MESSAGES. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES WERE DOWN AND ALL REGULAR COMMUNICATION BROKEN.

UP TO 8 P.M. (EASTRN WAR TIME) THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF LOSS OF LIFE. THE RESIDENTIAL PORTION OF THE CITY IS INLAND ON RISING GROUND SO THE POPULATION SHOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SEEK REFUGEE FROM THE HIGH WATER WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE WINDS.

PANAMERICAN SAID PART OF ITS AIRPORT WAS FLOODED BUT THAT IT WOULD TRY TO SEND A SPECIAL PLANE WITH MEDICINES, EQUIPMENT AND GOVERNMENT RELIEF WORKERS TO THE CITY TOMORROW.

PANAMERICAN SAID ITS AIRPORT MANAGER, FRANCISCO POSTLETHWAITE, FIRST REPORTED SHORTLY AFTER THE STORM STRUCK BETWEEN 10 AND 11 A.M.

OCT 10 1943

AT 1:30, A MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED FROM A PANAMERICAN CLIPPER GROUNDED AT MAZATLAN. THIS SAID THE WINDS AND RAIN HAD DAMAGED AIRPORT BUILDINGS AND THE CITY'S POWER PLANT, LEAVING THE REGULAR RADIO SILENT AND THE CITY OF 25,000 WITHOUT LIGHT OR POWER.

NN920PCW NM ASKED

OCT 10 1943

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, OCT. 9-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY ANETA SAID TODAY THE FIRST AMERICAN-TRAINED NETHERLANDS AIR CREWS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HAVE TAKEN TO THE AIR AGAINST THE JAPANESE OVER TIMOR AND DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

ANETA SAID THE CREWS HAD JOINED WITH THE NETHERLANDS INDIES AIR FORCE WHICH HAS BEEN BASED IN NORTHWEST AUSTRALIA FOR THE LAST NINE MONTHS. THE NEW CREWS INCLUDE DUTCHMEN FROM HOLLAND AND FROM THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, INDONESIANS FROM SUMATRA AND JAVA AND CHINESE FROM THE N.E.I.

ONE CREW INCLUDES A DUTCH PILOT, A NATIVE SUMATRAN CO-PILOT, A DUTCH NAVIGATOR-BOMBARDIER, A JAPANESE RADIO OPERATOR AND A CHINESE GUNNER.

OCT 10 1943.

OTTAWA, OCT. 9-(AP)-FLYING OFFICER MORTIMER CRANE LOVE, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. E.LIPPINCOTT LIVES AT 626 LOVE'S LANE, WYNNEWOOD,PA., WAS LISTED AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS, A CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE SHOWED.

ALSO NAMED INTHE LIST WAS FLYING OFFICER SIDNEY ARNOLD ELLINGSTAD, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT TAYLOR, WIS. HE WAS LISTED AS A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY, PREVIOUSLY HAVING BEEN REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

TA529PEW

A23FX

SOON AFTER WALKER SAW THE JAPANESE APPROACHING IN THREE GROUPS CLOSE TOGETHER. ONE GROUP CONTAINED FOUR DESTROYERS AND A LIGHT CRUISER OR NEW TYPE OF DESTROYER LEADER. THE SECOND WAS MADE UP OF FOUR DESTROYERS. THE THIRD WAS AN ASSORTMENT OF BARGES AND GUNBOATS. IT WAS NOT ENGAGED BUT SCATTERED AND FLED DURING THE ACTION.

4 4 9

OCT 10 1943

"WALKER'S DESTROYERS TORE INTO THE ENEMY AND ENGAGED ALL NINE WARSHIPS WITH TORPEDO AND GUNFIRE," HALSEY'S SPOKESMAN SAID.

"TWO SHIPS OF THE LEADING JAP FORCE, INCLUDING THE CRUISER OR DESTROYER LEADER, WERE OBSERVED TO BLOW UP AND SINK. ANOTHER DESTROYER, HIT BY TORPEDO AND GUNFIRE, ALSO SANK. A FOURTH PROBABLY SANK AND TWO OR THREE MORE WERE DAMAGED.

"THE SECOND JAP FORCE, WHICH WAS ENGAGED LATER THAN THE FIRST, LOST HEART AND DEPARTED AT HIGH SPEED, LEAVING OUR DESTROYERS ALONE TO PICK UP SURVIVORS.

"THE WHOLE ENGAGEMENT WAS OVER IN A FEW MINUTES."

LATER THE AMERICANS HUNTED FOR BARGES. NONE WAS FOUND.

DM&WW115APW NM

MINNEAPOLIS, OCT 9-(AP)-A MESSAGE EXPRESSING MINNESTTA'S JEWRY'S GRATITUDE FOR SWEDEN'S HOSPITALITY TO REFUGEES ESCAPING FROM A NAZI PURGE IN DENMARK WAS SENT FROM MINNEAPOLIS TONIGHT TO KING GUSTAV OF SWEDEN.

OCT 10 1943

THE TELEGRAM, SENT BY THE MINNESOTA JEWISH COUNCIL OVER THE SIGNATURE LOUIS GROSS, MINNEAPOLIS, CHAIRMAN, WAS ADDRESSED TO WOLLMER F.BOSTROM, SWEDISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON, FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE MONARCH.

ANOTHER MESSAGE, PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE DANISH PEOPLE "FOR THEIR HEROIC AND HUMANITARIAN STAND IN REFUSING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BRUTALITY AND TERRORISM ORDERED BY THE NAZI REGIME," WAS ADDRESSED HENRIK DE KAUFFMANN, DANISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

DE KAUFFMANN ISSUED A STATEMENT IN WASHINGTON FRIDAY DENOUNCING THE NAZI PURGE OF DANISH JEWS AS "COMPLETELY SADISTIC IN NATURE."

J1155PCW NM

OCT 10 1943

NEW YORK, OCT.9-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION REPORTED TODAY THE NAZI TRANSOCEAN AGENCY HAD BROADCAST A DISPATCH THAT ANTI-JEWISH MEASURES VOIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO HAVE BEEN PROMULGATED ANEW BY BENITO MUSSOLINI'S "NATIONAL FASCIST GOVERNMEN

-OW112-RPS-512A

OCT 10 1943

OCT 11 1943

30.24-9207

U. S. Bombers Smash Balkan Air Bases, Batter Germany for Third Straight Day; Allied Armies Increase Pressure in Italy

OCT 11 1943

Airfields in Greece, Crete and Rhodes Blasted by Big American Planes

Lightnings Destroy 15 Dive-Bombers

OCT 11 1943

Clark Moving Up Along 44-Mile Line; 8th Army Gains One to 4 Miles

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 10.—Flyers of the Northwest African Air Force uncorked a blistering offensive against the Germans in the Balkans and the Aegean area yesterday, with Flying Fortresses and Liberators pounding eight enemy airfields in Greece, Crete and Rhodes and Lightnings shooting down fifteen Nazi dive-bombers near Rhodes.

On the land front in Italy the Allied 5th Army, pushing against seven German divisions, increased the pressure yesterday along a forty-four-mile line on the Volturno and Calore Rivers, and the British 8th Army cut one to four miles deeper on the Adriatic flank, Allied headquarters announced.

The 8th Army beat back the enemy along the thirty-mile line from San Marco to the Adriatic with gains of one to four miles, taking the towns of Guglionesi, Larino, Colletorto and Gambatesa and adding a strip two miles wide to the area held in the Termoli region on the coast.

Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark's 5th Army fighters now are all along the southern banks of the Volturno and Calore for a distance of forty-four airline miles from the sea to Ponte, near Benevento, and astride both banks of the Calore beyond Ponte. From there the Allied line runs northeastward to San Marco, which is six miles west of Motta and directly east of Campobasso.

OCT 11 1943

Indian Troops in Italy

Units of the Indian Army and Indian State Forces are now operating in Italy, it was disclosed officially.

While no additional information was available here on the 5th Army patrols that crossed the Volturno River to probe enemy strength, it was said that they were "very active."

American Flying Fortresses staged a mass raid on the Elevsis airfield, near Athens, showering the area with fragmentation and incendiary bombs, leaving many grounded planes burning, blowing up an explosives dump and knocking down five out of fifteen enemy fighters. The Fortresses met strong anti-aircraft fire at some places. Among Fortress gunners credited with downing Messerschmitt 109s at Elevsis was Staff Sergeant Thomas F. Finnigan, of Middle Village, Queens.

Sedes airfield—eight and one-half miles southeast of Salonica, Greece's second largest city—was struck by other Fortresses and official reports today declared "a tremendous explosion and fire were seen." Unopposed, the bombers scored hits on hangars, runways and a fuel dump and fired a number of parked planes at this strategic gateway to the Vardar Valley, a possible invasion road into the Balkans.

Bomb Larissa From Italy

American Mitchells and escorting Lightnings, using bases in Italy, teamed up with Fortresses for a two-fisted punch at Larissa airfield, 130 miles northwest of Athens and ninety-five miles southwest of Salonica, and the most important German air base in eastern Greece. The big bombers went in first, covering the field, hitting grounded planes, runways, revetments and oil dumps. The Mitchells, attacking in the afternoon, rained down thousands of fragmentation bombs, leaving ten to fifteen enemy planes afire.

In a fourth raid by Fortresses, bombers were concentrated on Argos airfield in the Peloponnesus. Parked planes and oil stores were turned into flames.

American Liberators attacked the Heraklion (Candia) and Kasteli airdromes, in Crete, leaving many craters in runways and hitting landing strips. Other Liberators bombed the Maritza and Calato airfields, in Rhodes, pouring bombs on planes and buildings. They met no enemy fighters.

Not a single Fortress or Liberator was lost in the day's attack—the heaviest blows delivered against the German air force in the Balkans and eastern Mediterranean area in many months. The big bombers flew without fighter escort.

Lightnings flying from Middle East bases bagged one of the largest single hauls of Stuka dive-bombers ever made in a single attack by the Northwest African Air Force, meeting fifteen of the enemy planes over the Strait of Scarpanto and shooting them all down.

Italy-based Lightnings escorted Mitchells sweeping the Adriatic area from Dubrovnik to Corfu Island and shot down one enemy plane.

Airmen of the Middle East Command slashed last night at enemy shipping in the area of Cos, in the Dodecanese, which has been invaded by the Germans, hitting two vessels.

[Cairo remained silent on the fate of the British garrison at Cos, but an Ankara dispatch said the Germans appeared to have won control of the island, second largest in the Dodecanese, following their attack last week. German planes attempted attacks on Leros, in the Dodecanese, Friday and Saturday. A Berlin broadcast said German planes sank an Allied destroyer and damaged a cruiser Saturday in the Dodecanese area and continued raids on British-held islands "with good effect."]

Nazis Bolster Volturno Line

A headquarters officer, discussing the land campaign in western Italy, said the Germans have been using forced Italian labor extensively in building hasty defenses along the Volturno, the largest river in Italy south of the Tiber. They are believed to be preparing another line between that river and Rome for another delaying action after they have been pushed back from this position. It is therefore held likely to be several weeks before the Allies smash through the hundred airline miles between the 5th Army and Rome.

One Army officer in a press conference yesterday said that while progress of the Italian campaign was up to expectations, there might be two or three major battles between Naples and Rome. The Volturno struggle is the first of these, and the Germans have enough strength "to make it awfully tough for us," he said.

The Germans have a considerable number of full divisions in Italy, he continued, with the bulk of them north of Rome, but they may rush some of them to the south at a moment's notice.

Rains are continuing to make progress slow and difficult both for troops and supply vehicles.

The Northwest African Air Force supported the ground trops yesterday, hurling medium bombers against gun positions and transports. Striking behind the battle front in Italy, United States Warhawks and British and Australian Kittyhawks destroyed forty-three motor trucks and other vehicles. Most were found on side roads around Montenero, twelve miles west of Termoli. Royal Air Force Baltimores made a successful raid on the Palata Road north of Montenero, and American Mitchells pounded gun positions north of Capua. Enemy air activity was negligible, headquarters said.

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U.S. BOMBERS BLAST NAZI BALKAN BASES

Five German Airfields in Greece, Crete Hit by Raiders

KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 10.—(AP) Northwest African Air forces uncorked a blistering aerial offensive against the Germans in the Balkans and Agean area yesterday, with Flying Fortresses and Liberators pounding five big enemy airfields in Greece and Crete, and U. S. Lightnings wiping out 16 Nazi bombers near Rhodes.

American Flying Fortresses staged a mass raid on the important Elevsis airfield near Athens, showering the entire area with fragmentation and incendiary bombs, leaving many grounded planes burning, blowing up an explosives dump, and knocking down five out of 15 enemy fighters.

Big Explosion at Sedes

Sedes airfield—8 1-2 miles south east of Salonika, Greece's second largest city—was struck by other Fortresses and official reports today declared "a tremendous explosion and fire were seen." Unopposed, the bombers scored hits on hangars, runways and a fuel dump, and fired a number of parked planes at this strategic gateway to the Vardar valley, a possible invasion road into the Balkans.

U. S. Mitchells, using bases in Italy, teamed up with Fortresses for a two-fisted punch at Larissa airfield, 130 miles northwest of Athens and 95 miles southwest of Salonika, the most important German air base in eastern Greece.

The big bombers went in first, covering the entire field, hitting grounded planes, runways, revetments and oil dumps. The Mitchells, attacking in the afternoon, rained down thousands of fragmentation bombs, leaving 10 to 15 enemy planes afire.

In a fourth raid by Fortresses, bombs were concentrated on Argos airfield in the Peloponneses. Parked planes and oil stores were turned into flames.

U. S. Liberators attacked Kasteli airdrome in Crete, leaving many craters in runways and hitting landing strips.

Rhodes, Crete Bombed

Three additional raids on German airbases in Rhodes and Crete were announced later today. In these, American Liberators bombed the Maritza and Calato airfields in Rhodes and Heraklion field in Crete, pouring bombs on planes and buildings. They met no enemy fighters.

Not a single Fortress or Liberator was lost in the day's far-reaching attacks—the heaviest blows delivered against the German air force in the Balkans and eastern Mediterranean area in many months.

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Airmen of the Middle East com-

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mand slashed last night at enemy shipping in the area of Cos in the Dodecanese, which has been invaded by the Germans, hitting two vessels.

ALLIES GAIN IN ITALY, TAKE 9 MORE TOWNS

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Fifth Army Increases Pressure On Volturno—Patrols "Very Active"

Eighth Advances 4 Miles On 30-Mile Front In Adriatic Sector

WORGARD

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 10—Pushing ahead against seven German divisions in Italy, the Allied Fifth Army has increased the pressure along the Volturno and Calore rivers, and the Eighth Army has cut one to four miles deeper on the Adriatic flank, Allied headquarters announced today.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's fighters now are all along the southern banks of the Volturno and Calore for a distance of forty-four airline miles from the sea to Ponte, near Benevento, and astride both banks of the Calore beyond Ponte.

From there, the Allied line runs northeastward to San Marco, occupied by the British yesterday. San Marco is six miles west of Motta and is directly east of Campobasso.

Eighth Army Gains

The Eighth Army beat back the enemy along the thirty-mile line from San Marco to the Adriatic with gains of one to four miles, taking the towns of Guglionesi, Larino, Colletorto, and Gambatesa, and adding a strip two miles wide to the area held in the Termoli region on the coast.

The advance in the central sector swept up the towns of Pescolamazza, Campoli, Molinara, San Giorgio, and Pietrelcina.

Units of the Indian army and Indian state forces are now operating in Italy, it was disclosed officially.

Patrols "Very Active"

While no additional information was available here on the Fifth Army patrols that crossed the Volturno river to probe enemy strength, it was said that they were "very active."

A headquarters officer said the Germans have been using forced Italian labor extensively in building hasty defenses along the Volturno, the largest river in Italy south of the Tiber.

They are believed to be preparing another line between that river and Rome for another delaying action after they have been pushed back from this position.

Weeks Of Fighting Seen

It is therefore held likely to be several weeks before the Allied smash through the hundred airline miles between the Fifth Army and the Eternal City.

One army officer, in a press conference yesterday, said that while progress of the Italian campaign was up to expectations, there might be two or three major battles between Naples and Rome. The Volturno struggle is the first of these, and the Germans have enough strength "to make it awfully tough for us."

The Germans have a considerable number of full divisions in Italy, he continued, with the bulk of them north of Rome, but they may rush some of them to the south at a moment's notice.

Rains Impede Allies

Rains are continuing to make progress slow and difficult both for troops and supply vehicles.

Striking behind the battlefront in Italy, United States Warhawks and RAF and Australian Kittyhawks destroyed forty-three motor trucks and other vehicles yesterday. Most were found on side roads around Montenero, twelve miles west of Termoli.

RAF Baltimores made a successful raid on the Palata road north of Montenero, and United States Mitchells pounded gun positions north of Capua. Enemy air activity was negligible, headquarters said.

OCT 11 1943

Ships Bombed Near Kos

ALGIERS, Oct. 10 (AP)—Italy-based Lightnings escorted Mitchells in sweeping the Adriatic area from Ragusa to Corfu Island and shot down one German plane.

Airmen of the Middle East command slashed last night at enemy shipping in the area of Kos in the Dodecanese, which has been invaded by the Germans, hitting two vessels.

Cairo Silent on Kos

Cairo remained silent on the fate of the British garrison at Kos, but a dispatch from Turkey to The Associated Press said the Germans appeared to have won control of the island, second largest in the Dodecanese, following their attack last week. German planes attempted heavy attacks on Leros in the Dodecanese Friday and Saturday.

A Berlin broadcast said German planes sank an Allied destroyer and damaged a cruiser in the Dodecanese area and continued raids on British-held islands "with good effect."

The Berlin radio said that 886 British troops had been taken prisoner in the German landings on Kos and that German planes in attacks on British naval formations heavily damaged two cruisers off Rhodes.

NEW NAPLES TIME BOMB KILLS 25 AMERICANS

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—(AP) A German time bomb, concealed in an underground passage of an Italian artillery barracks in Naples, exploded this morning killing at least 25 American soldiers, the New York Herald Tribune said in a copyrighted dispatch from Homer Bigart, its Naples correspondent.

The blast, which followed a similar explosion in the Naples post office last Thursday which killed and wounded scores of persons, shook the city and buried the soldiers under tons of concrete in the right wing of the barracks.

REDS TAKE VILLAGE ON WESTERN BANK OF DNIEPER RIVER

Russian Troops Closing in on Kiev, Ukraine Capital City.

NAZIS HURLED BACK

Germans Driven Beyond Artillery Range of Three Bridgeheads.

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LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11—(AP) The Red army has captured an important height and village on the western side of the shattered Dnieper river line, Moscow announced early today, smashing ahead over the bodies of 2,000 Germans to win the second round of the "battle of the bridgeheads."

The Russians apparently were nearing Kiev, Ukraine capital, in a pincers move. The communique said coordinated guerrilla detachments had seized several villages "in the Kiev region," and killed 400 counter-attacking Germans seeking to retake them.

Drive Toward Poland

To the north the Russians plunged on toward the Polish and Latvian borders, sweeping through nearly 200 villages and killing 2,000 more Germans in the White Russian and Nevel theaters. One Russian column captured a town only 11 miles east of Gomel, strategic rail hub in lower White Russia.

Moscow dispatches said the three Dnieper river bridgeheads above and below Kiev, won in the first round of the difficult river fight, now appeared to be secured. German forces had been hurled back westward out of artillery range of the crossings, it was said.

The communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said a total of 36 enemy tanks had been destroyed and 19 planes shot down during yesterday's fighting as the Germans hurled large forces of infantry against the Russians fanning out on the west bank.

One Soviet unit was declared to have killed 1,200 Germans in repulsing heavy counter-attacks; another wiped out a battalion of 800 more to capture the "important height."

On top of all this evidence of Russian success on the west bank, the Berlin radio said the Soviets were trying to force the river at other points, clearly indicating that the Red army held the initiative in the attempt to fold up the entire Nazi line in the Ukraine.

Close In On Vitebsk

On the White Russian front the Russians were converging dangerously close to Vitebsk. One column was reported 25 miles southeast of Vitebsk, another 20 miles on the northeast, and the units that captured Nevel continued to fight their way ahead in a flanking move to the north.

Scores of enemy trucks, tanks, guns, mortar and artillery batteries, and ammunition dumps were destroyed or captured by Soviet troops attacking under cover of their Stormovik assault planes, the communique said. Red airmen and artillerymen also were declared to have bagged 33 German planes on the Vitebsk front.

The communique said 1,000 Germans fell during the day on the Nevel sector to the north, where the enemy was "throwing large forces of infantry into battle" after bringing up reserves to halt the surge toward Latvia.

Pravda said captured documents and testimony from prisoners disclosed beyond doubt that Adolf Hitler's headquarters had decided the Dnieper was the limit of retreat, beyond which the Germans must contest every inch of ground.

On the central and north central fronts the Russians rolled ahead under leaden skies and through drenched peat bogs and forests in their multiple efforts to unhinge that corridor connecting the middle Dnieper defenses with Axis lines near Leningrad.

Debrush, only 11 miles east of Gomel in lower White Russia, was overwhelmed by Russian columns converging on that railway hub, the communique said. Another Soviet unit previously had been reported fighting toward Gomel from Zyabrovka, 11 miles from the city on the southeast.

The greatest Russian stride was reported toward Vitebsk, in upper White Russia, where the Red army swept through more than 140 villages in gains of four to seven miles.

With one Russian column hammering beyond Liozno, 25 miles from Vitebsk on the southeast, another turned southeastward to capture Krasnoe, only 28 miles from the rail junction of Orsha.

Berlin Sees Major Offensive

The offensive in that sector was described by Berlin as a major one, and it was the most immediately threatening of all Soviet efforts to split German communications with Leningrad in the north. Polotsk, a rail junction on the Vitebsk-Riga line sixty miles southwest of captured Nevel, apparently was one Soviet objective as well as Vitebsk itself. The Russians last were reported only thirty-eight miles from the main railway supplying the German northern front.

In the extreme south the Russians apparently were marshaling their troops for a leap into the Crimea after finally liberating the northwest Caucasus whose shores were divided from the Crimea only by the narrow Kerch Strait.

Besides this threat to the Crimea the Berlin high command said the Red Army fighting on the mainland approaches to the Crimea had brought up fresh forces in its attacks "at Melitopol," seventy miles above the peninsula.

The mystery surrounding Marshal Semeon Timoshenko was dispelled Saturday night when Moscow announced he had been awarded the Order of Suvorov, first class, the highest military decoration for Red army officers, for directing the overall strategy that ousted the Germans from the Caucasus.

Moscow dispatches said he had again become a mysterious figure, however, because he presumably has been shifted to another theater to plan another powerful blow at the tottering German lines.

NELSON VISITS MOSCOW, SEES NAZI WAR GOODS

MOSCOW, Oct. 10—(AP) Escorted by Russian officials, Donald Nelson, U. S. War Production board chairman, spent his first morning in Moscow viewing an exhibition of captured German armament today.

Mr. Nelson planned an early visit to Soviet factories at the invitation of Russian authorities.

The Soviet press published prominently the announcement of Mr. Nelson's arrival yesterday and his reception at the airport by Maj. Gen. L. F. Semichasthov, vice commissar of foreign trade and other officials of the foreign trade commissariat.

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RAIL CENTER HIT BY HEAVY BOMBERS IN MID-DAY ATTACK

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30 Bombers, Two Fighters Lost by Eighth Air Force.

MUENSTER BLASTED

Smash at Germany Follows Long Trip to Poland, Danzig.

FACTORIES SET AFIRE

Liner Damaged, Other Ships Burned in Harbor at Gdynia.

GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, Oct. 10.—(AP) U. S. Flying Fortresses ripped Nazi installations at Muenster and Coesfeld and the Netherlands airfield at Enschede today and, with their Thunderbolt escort, destroyed 102 German fighters, it was announced tonight.

Thirty bombers and two fighters were reported missing from these forays, making up the third successive American daylight raid on Germany, less than 24 hours after a record penetration of Poland and East Prussia, in which the Fortresses severely hit enemy aircraft production and shipping.

81 Downed by Bombers

The Fortresses were credited with destruction of 81 Nazi fighters; the Thunderbolts 21.

At the same time Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker disclosed that the U. S. Eighth air force sent its largest attacking forces on record—fleets of more than 400 bombers—against Nazi targets Friday and Saturday. The size of the forces indicated the weight of bombs dropped each day might have amounted to as much as 1,800 American tons.

Today's raids followed by only a few hours an attack on Berlin by R.A.F. Mosquito bombers for the 14th time in less than a month.

Rail installations were the targets at both Muenster, which is situated 50 miles northeast of the Ruhr on the Dortmund-Ems canal and the Bremen-Cologne railroad, and at Coesfield, about 20 miles west of Muenster. Muenster, a city of about 100,000 inhabitants, is an army garrison town and light manufacturing center.

Enschede, near which the Fortresses raided an airfield, is a Dutch city at the German-Netherlands frontier 82 miles east of Amsterdam.

Muenster has been hit many times at night by the R.A.F.—the last big raid having been June 11, 1943—and at one time reconnaissance showed 260 acres devastated. The city's industries manufacture chemicals, surgical instruments and machinery.

Nazis Report on Raid

A DNB dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the British Ministry of Information said the American planes dropped bombs at the heart of the city in good visibility, but that Nazi anti-

LIEUT. WINANT LOST IN MUENSTER BLOW

Nazi Fighters Gun Parachutes From Fortress Piloted by Ambassador's Son

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, Monday, Oct. 11 (AP)—First Lieut. John G. Winant Jr., 21-year-old son of the United States Ambassador to Britain, was reported missing from the Eighth Air Force attack on Muenster, Germany, yesterday and returning fliers said they saw Nazi fighters machine-gunning the parachutes that blossomed from his stricken Flying Fortress.

Lieutenant Winant, on his thirteenth combat mission, was piloting the bomber Tech Supply homeward fifteen minutes after the bombing, when it was attacked by three German planes. Other fliers in his group said the Tech Supply went down under a rocket-gun attack.

Staff Sgt. Fred P. Livingston, 21, of Sayre, Okla., said he saw three parachutes floating below Lieutenant Winant's Fortress and one man falling free about half a mile in the rear of his own plane.

"Then the ship straightened out and flew toward the left," he said. "The ship was under attack by three fighters. They each made a pass at each of the chutes and then resumed their attacks on the Fortress."

Other fliers said as many as five parachutes opened under Lieutenant Winant's plane and a sixth crewman of the nine or ten men aboard jumped free.

Saw Plane, Then It Was Gone

Tech. Sgt. John W. Graves, 20, of Melissa, Tex., top-turret gunner of another Fortress, said:

"Winant crossed in front above us. It seemed as though the front windows of the cockpit and half the upper turret were shot away. However, the plane was in perfect control. The next time I looked he just wasn't there."

Both Focke-Wulfs and Messerschmitts swarmed at Lieutenant Winant's formation and a terrific aerial battle developed, returning fliers said. One reported Nazi fighters were so thick that Fortress gunners hardly had to aim; they just pulled triggers and sent enemy planes crashing.

Five parachutes were seen drifting from the falling Fortress, Tech Supply, and an observer said it was believed that a sixth crewman jumped free and that his parachute possibly opened later. Nine crewmen customarily are carried aboard a fortress.

Young Winant was promoted to first lieutenant last month after he had completed his sixth raid.

He was reported missing in August on the return trip from Africa after the first American shuttle attack on Regensburg, Germany, on Aug. 17. It later developed that his plane had been forced to turn back to Africa during the homeward trip because of engine trouble, and he was able to fly back to his home base a few days later.

Lieutenant Winant was termed a "Good Joe" by his fellow pilots for taking his ship through 300 miles of the hottest enemy territory with his rudder control shot away during that Regensburg mission, in which his crew was credited with shooting down two German fighters.

Lieutenant Winant, usually as quiet as his father, said of that flight:

"I was too scared to know whether it was tough flying without the rudder control."

He admitted a piece of shell had flattened itself against the armor plate of his seat.

The Ambassador's son was a student at Princeton University before joining the United States Army Air Forces.

Young Winant was born at Princeton, N. J., and would celebrate his 23rd birthday next Feb. 3. His family moved to Concord, N. H., when he was two years of age and he had made his home there since.

He attended St. Paul's school, Concord, and St. Albans school, Washington, D. C., before being graduated from Deerfield Academy in Deerfield, Mass.

He entered Princeton the same year but left during his freshman year to join the Army Air force.

He has a brother, Rivington, who is a student at Princeton, and a sister, Mrs. Carlos Devalandos, of Lima, Peru, whose husband is associated with Pan-American Airways.

CONTINUATION ON 30.22-9213

YUGOSLAVS OUST NAZI TROOPS FROM INLAND DISTRICTS

OCT 11 1943

Partisans Fight in Suburbs of Trieste, Italian Seaport.

ERNEST AGNEW

LONDON, Oct. 10 — (AP) Red-starred Yugoslav partisans have pushed German troops back toward the Italian port of Trieste in heavy fighting and now hold hundreds of square miles of their homeland, two communiques from the Free Yugoslav radio said today.

One communique, a recapitulation of the recent fighting against five German divisions, said the army of liberation led by "Drug Tito," (Josip Broz) had accomplished the following results:

Hold Wide Areas

"The partisan armies now hold the whole of the province of Sandjak, (in Bosnia) and eastern Bosnia, by far the larger part of Montenegro, parts of Hercegovina, the greater part of Dalmatia and the Dalmatian islands, Croatian coastal regions and those areas of western Croatia from Susk northeast along the Susak-Ogulin-Karlovac railway, and in districts in northeast Croatia east of Zagreb towards Varazdin and the Hungarian border."

(Daniel de Luce, Associated Press war correspondent, after a visit to Yugoslav areas held by the partisan forces, has confirmed Tito's claims that hundreds of miles in the Yugoslav interior are held by the patriots but that all the important coastal areas and larger towns inland are in German hands.)

While the growing importance of the Balkan front was reflected in the mounting intensity of the Allied air offensive over Greece, Crete and Rhodes from bases in North Africa, Italy and the Middle East, the Yugoslav radio said that Ogulin itself remains in German possession but that the German garrison has been surrounded and is being supplied by the Germans from the air.

Battle in Trieste

One band of Yugoslavs was reported in yesterday's communique to be fighting the Germans in the southern suburbs of Trieste, and today's broadcast said the Nazis were hurriedly bringing up reinforcements in an attempt to counter pressure along the vital railway line working Trieste with Ljubljana.

The patriot army was reported also to have gained control of the greater part of the railway between Zagreb and Koprivnica near the Hungarian border and to have cut the Prijedor-Bosanski Novi railway in Bosnia in several places.

Another hard hitting band was said to be still holding out on the heights commanding the Italian port of Fiume, although the Germans had thrown an entire division against the position.

Today's German communique, as broadcast from Berlin, said that Nazi forces mopping up the Istrian Peninsula," which includes both Trieste and Fiume, had killed more than 4,000 of Tito's men.

Yugoslavs in London said Tito's forces were active in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia and Montenegro. Guerrilla forces under General Draja Mihailovitch, War Minister in King Peter II's exiled government, were concentrated in western Serbia and southern Bosnia.

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American Soldiers in Britain Entertain 650 London Orphans

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11—(AP) More than 1,000 American soldiers entertained 650 British orphans and school children yesterday in the first of a series of dinner and movie parties scheduled by enlisted men in the United Kingdom under the auspices of the service newspaper Stars and Stripes.

The Gaumont-British corporation turned over a west end theater to men of the central base section and U. S. Eighth Airforce headquarters, who escorted the children to the film "My Friend Flicka."

Army trucks took the young guests to the theater after a dinner of such unusual wartime fare as chicken, steak, eggs, fruit juices, ice cream and candy.

Even in such a short time, many attachments were formed. Pfc. Roland G. Nieman of South Bend, Ind., spoke for many when he said, "It has been the most enjoyable day I've had in years."

Pvt. Nieman, himself an orphan, escorted a girl and boy whose father was killed while serving the British in Africa two years ago.

Others expressing the same high satisfaction were Pfc. Robert Bennett of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Pfc. Joseph Coldwell of Lebanon, Ky.; Sgt. Neil Butler, of Mondovi, Wis., and Corp. Luke O'Connell of New York city.

The soldiers clamored to entertain the children again and they, as well as those stationed elsewhere, will have an opportunity later, especially at Thanksgiving and Christmas time.

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9 SHIP SURVIVORS CROSS INDIAN SEA

Report Torpedoing of Norwegian Tanker by Jap Submarine.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 11—(AP) Nine seamen from a Norwegian tanker which was torpedoed by a Japanese raider sailed and rowed a lifeboat more than 2,800 miles across the Indian ocean in a 30-day voyage, the Norwegian government

reported today.

Nineteen men started the voyage after the raider sank their ship six days out of an Australian port. Ten died of wounds from shell splinters and from exhaustion during the trip, the captain said.

On the eighteenth day, after four had died, the boat capsized in a rough sea but the men managed to cling to the craft and right it.

During the next 12 days six more died but on the 30th day land was sighted. It proved to be Madagascar.

SWEDEN APPLAUDS U.S. AIR POWER

Raids on Eastern Germany Seen as Testimony of War Might.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10 — (AP) Swedish aviation commentators today hailed the Flying Fortress raids on eastern Germany Saturday as sensational testimony to the growing power of the United States air forces.

That America's Fortresses are able to bomb targets as far away as Poland in daylight "makes clear how strong it (the American air force) has grown," said a Stockholm-Tidningen military writer.

He continued: "I have all the respect and admiration for American aircraft for what it is doing and how its spirit is growing every day."

The commentator added that "it was very noble" of the Americans to fly to their Baltic targets outside Swedish territorial waters because otherwise great air battles would have been fought over Sweden.

The American legation was advised that all 30 crew members of three Fortresses which were forced down in southern Sweden were safe.

Seven Poles flying an R.A.F. bomber also parachuted to safety near Varberg on the west coast of Sweden today after abandoning their flaming plane, it was announced. All will be interned.

Danzig and Gdynia, two of the targets hit by the Fortress fleets, have been Germany's most important naval bases since the destructive bombings of Kiel, Hamburg, Bremen and other north German ports.

The Germans have been training hundreds of men there for submarine service and scores of U-boats always are in those ports.

At both Danzig and Gdynia the Germans were believed to have been outfitting submarines with their new torpedo weapons, disclosed recently in a north Atlantic convoy battle.

The German pocket battleship Luetzow, which recently came out of hiding in northern Norwegian waters, was reported in that region.

Other units of the German fleet were stationed in the Gulf of Danzig, where the Fortresses undoubtedly encountered a terrific hail of anti-aircraft fire from heavy land batteries and floating anti-aircraft garrisons.

NEW BRITISH GUN SMASHES TANKS

Big Armored Vehicles Knocked Out at 1,500 Yards by 17-Pounder.

LONDON, Oct. 10—(AP) Britain's new "secret" tank-busting gun was disclosed tonight to be a 17-pounder capable of blowing the turret from a German tank at 1,500 yards.

An official statement asserted that "it is the complete answer to the Tiger," the German 60-ton Mark VI tank.

British experts developed this weapon to counter the Germans' heavy armor and big guns. Its first battle test was in Africa.

The statement said the first report was that "the 17-pounder only once has been fired in anger and on that occasion the third shot blew the turret off a tank at about 1,500 yards."

Other reports spoke of the gun's "astounding accuracy."

The gun measures slightly more than 24 feet from the muzzle to the end of the trail and fires fixed ammunition—shell and cartridge fitted together as with rifle ammunition. It has semi-automatic breech action, facilitating a high rate of fire.

DENMARK TO BE RULED AS NAZI PROTECTORATE

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10 — (AP) Germany is expected tomorrow to designate Denmark as a protectorate of the Reich and to install Baron Konstantin von Neurath as protector to administer the puppet Danish government, a report reaching Malmoe said today.

Von Neurath, former Reichsprotector of Bohemia-Moravia, has been mentioned previously in speculation over Nazi administration plans for Denmark in view of repeated failures in attempts to organize a constitutional government since the military dictatorship was invoked Aug. 29.

Cross-Channel Drive Predicted by Eaker

OCT 11 1943

Air Force Commander Reveals 400 Bombers Used in Daylight Raids on Nazis.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11—(AP) Predicting an Allied invasion of Germany "across the English channel and the North Sea," Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker disclosed today that the U. S. Eighth air force sent fleets of more than 400 bombers—its largest attacking force on record—against the Nazis both Friday and Saturday.

On Friday Britain-based American Flying Fortresses and Liberators bombed the Stuka factory in Bremen, Germany, and the submarine shipbuilding yards at Vegesack nearby.

1,800-Mile Round Trip

Saturday the American bombers, in their deepest penetration of Nazi territory, flew a round trip of 1,800 miles to blast the ports of the former free city of Danzig, the former Polish city of Gdynia and other targets in eastern Germany.

Gen. Eaker, commander of the Eighth air force, in a trans-Atlantic broadcast for a CBS program, said there were 4,000 men in each mission. U. S. heavy bombers have crews of 10 each.

Friday was the first anniversary of the Americans' 100-bomber raid on Lille, France.

The size of the force would indicate that the weight of bombs dropped each day possibly amounted to as much as 1,800 American tons. Fortresses are stated to have a bomb-carrying capacity of four tons each, but on longer raids it generally is believed the load carried is somewhat less because of the need for additional gasoline.

Weight of Bombs Increases

Gen. Eaker said that in September the weight of bombs dropped by U. S. heavy bomber forces was 50 per cent higher than in any previous month and that 262 Nazi fighter planes were destroyed. Already in October more than 4,400 tons have been dropped and 450 German fighters have been shot out of the sky.

Asserting that in the contest with the Germans "we are just past the fifth inning," Gen. Eaker, in referring to the widely discussed possibility of an Allied invasion across the North Sea, said:

"Before Hitler can be crushed like Mussolini, American land and sea forces must join the British in pushing across the English channel and North Sea.

"The big push into Germany, when it comes, will cost lives just as the landings at Salerno did. It is the task of the Eighth air force and the R.A.F. to destroy factories and transport and weapons of the Germans so our invasion casualties will be cut down.

"That is our stern assignment this winter. We shall not shirk it.

"Last Friday we sent over 4,000 Eighth Air force fighting men against German industrial targets, and again yesterday (Saturday) more than 4,000 fought their way through German defenses to destroy vital Nazi aircraft factories.

"The fight now is at white heat. We have just passed the fifth inning. We will win in the end, and it will be a legal victory. There will be no rain checks, and we won't have to play the game over.

"But we have not yet reached the seventh inning stretch. We are not going to relax here, and you must not relax at home."

Hungarians Expect Delay In Invasion of Balkans

They Wonder Who Will Come First, See Spring Crisis

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10 (AP).—Just returned from an officially sponsored trip through Hungary, a correspondent of the Stockholm "Tidningen" said today that Hungarians had told him "the danger of invasion of the Balkans this year is over."

"It is too late to start before next spring, when a new crisis will hang over the Balkans," he quoted Hungarians as saying. "But by then the situation may have changed so much Hungarians won't have to face it."

He and other correspondents said the Hungarian people wanted to get out of the war, and were resigned, feeling that "for us there is only one question—who will come first, Germany, Russia or the Anglo-Americans."

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HEAVY DAMAGE BARED AT NANTES

126 Light Warships, Many Factories Smashed in Air Raid.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 10—(AP) German frontier reports attributed to German naval officers today Nazi losses under the blasting American Flying Fortresses gave Nantes, France, in September included not less than 126 light warships and some of the world's most noted industrial plants.

(Photographs made by American fliers during attacks on Nantes and La Pallice Sept. 16 showed that the Fortresses sank a new Nazi destroyer and scored possible hits on three large enemy vessels and a number of harbor craft. Main damage was registered on shipbuilding and repair yards, docks, warehouses and railroad yards. Twin daylight raids followed Sept. 23).

The frontier reports said the vessels destroyed ranged up to 2,000 tons and included torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, minelayers, minesweepers, speed boats and patrol boats.

Among the port installations destroyed, the advice continued, was the Chantiers de Bretagne, which makes and repairs light war craft.

Also reported destroyed was the research station, boiler and foundry attached to Chantiers de Bretegne, the Founderie Nantes which employed more than 2,500 men and the Societe de Batignolles, one of the world's largest locomotive building works.

30,000 Pressing Guerrilla Fight To Free France

Well Armed and Organized in Units of 20 to 200; Disbanded Italians Aid

MADRID, Oct. 10 (AP).—The two most famous guerrilla leaders in France rejoice in the names of "La Barbe" and "Lame de Rasoir"—beard and razor blade. Each commands more than 200 men of an estimated 30,000 guerrillas who are now armed and organized in four zones, a former leader said today.

This man, who headed bands in several regions, gave the first complete picture to reach here of the discipline and organization of the guerrillas.

Organized in groups of 20 to 200 men, each group commands an area. There are four zones, the largest of which is the Alpine zone, where it is estimated there are 14,000 armed Frenchmen, about half of whom are in Haute-Savoie. This zone also is alive with about 5,000 disbanded Italian soldiers, who have large quantities of supplies from their army stores.

The second strongest guerrilla zone is in the Massif Central, particularly in the mountains of the Plateau de Milleache, where there are about 8,000 guerrillas.

The other two zones are around the Plantaurel Mountains in the Pyrenees foothills north of Foix, where, it is estimated, 4,000 are operating, and Brittany, where the guerrillas are believed to number about 3,000.

Once a volunteer is accepted, he turns over all his identify papers to his leader, who burns them and gives the new member a new name, usually based on his personal appearance.

The leader known as "Lame de Rasoir," who operates in the Modane area, got his name because of his prominent thin nose, while the best known leader, with the popular name of "La Barbe," is a bearded giant operating in the hills west of Annecy.

Most of the guerrillas are well armed with sub-machine guns, modern rifles and pistols supplied by airplane. A number of bands operating in the Savoie region have batteries of light mountain artillery given to them by the Italians or manned by Italian gunners.

In the Alpine area the guerrillas live in mountain chalets taken over for the duration.

The groups have names such as "Margerite," "Chine," "Resistance" and "Nancy."

Radio technicians and other experts dropped among them by plane are reported to include Britons and Americans, all volunteers.

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PORTUGAL READY FOR WAR MOVES AS ALLIED PARTNER

Civil Defense Measures Pressed, Many Families Leave Lisbon.

LISBON, Oct. 10—(AP) Neutral Portugal began a program of civil defense exercises today and one Lisbon newspaper, commenting on the fact that many wealthy persons were evacuating the capital with their families, called upon the people for calm.

(A Madrid dispatch said communications between Portugal and the Azores islands in the north Atlantic were limited to official traffic as elaborate preparations were taken for war. Rumors grew that Portugal would enter the conflict on the Allied side shortly.)

All Lisbon windows were crisscrossed with strips of anti-shatter paper and air-raid wardens patrolled roof-top beats with shovels and buckets of sand and water.

Premier Returns to Capital

Premier Antonio Salazar, who had been out of the city for some days, returned to the capital and military maneuvers continued.

Strict instructions were given the population that the civil defense exercises were serious but it was emphasized that Portugal has not changed her neutrality policy and that her military preparedness would be used only to defend the country's integrity and honor.

The Diario de Lisboa in an editorial headed "The Hour of Prudence," said "The present moment is not for panic or fear but for precaution against the repercussion of events among us. Nervous persons should not forget that we are not being carried uncontrolled or blindly."

The newspaper denounced "those who are easily frightened and who shout 'run for your lives' at the first alarm."

Try to Restore Calm

This was one of many articles in the Portuguese press which apparently sought to restore calm to those who were frightened by what seemed to them as "excessive" pre-

paredness measures.

(Madrid dispatches suggested Portugal might go to war with Japan over Japanese occupation of Portuguese Timor in the eastern tip of the Netherlands East Indies, but said any action might be a matter of days or months.

(Portugal recently acquired a large quantity of modern arms, munitions and other supplies, has ordered an indefinite blackout in coastal cities and has mobilized privately owned vehicles.

(Spanish dispatches said relations between Salazar's government and that of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Madrid have seldom been better).

Chiang Pledges to Uphold Democratic Rule in China

Promises Victory Over Japs as He Takes Oath as New President.

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CHUNGKING, Oct. 10 — (AP) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, took the oath of president of China on this 32nd anniversary of the founding of the republic today, and in a speech declared that China's policy was to achieve early establishment of constitutional government and to defeat aggressor nations in co-operation with the United Nations.

"I will observe all laws and respect public opinion in order to set an example of democratic rule in China," Chiang declared in a broadcast after taking the oath of office.

"Now that our ultimate victory is in sight and a great future for China is dawning, I will strive for the nation's advancement courageously and conscientiously together with my fellow countrymen.

War in Decisive Stage

"At a time when China's war of defense is entering a decisive stage, when national reconstruction is beginning in all earnestness, the military and economic machinery is to be strengthened and some administration and foreign relations are to be established. I feel ever more the weightiness of my responsibilities, and I shudder at the thought of the great task that falls on my shoulders."

War Minister Gen. Ho Ying-Chin declared that "by employing the ever-increasing production and strength of the United Nations against the repeatedly demoralized aggressions, final victory of the United Nations might be celebrated at this time next year."

Maj. Gen. Thomas Hearn, chief of staff of Lt.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, who is in New Delhi, replied that the United Nations are "moving in for the kill" and that "the ends is in sight, but it is not near."

Pledges Victory Over Japs

Taking the oath of office, Chiang pledged to endeavor to recover China's lost territory.

The 56-year-old generalissimo also promised to "comply with the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen," the father of the Chinese revolution, and to "submit to the sanction of the law in the event of violation of my oath."

Firecrackers exploded throughout the capital in an enthusiastic rejoicing as Chiang, in the full dress uniform of a field marshal, took the oath in the hall of ceremonies at the national government building.

Just as the oath was being administered, the Chinese gunboat Yung Sui (permanent peace), lying at the confluence of the Yangtze and Chialing rivers off Chungking, fired a 21-gun salute—the signal which the inhabitants were waiting for to set off firecrackers.

Capital in Festive Mood

A festive mood prevailed throughout Chungking, both in commemoration of the generalissimo's assumption to the presidency and in celebration of the anniversary of the "double-ten" (tenth day of the tenth month) founding of the republic.

Throughout the capital pine-covered bamboo archways were festooned with red lanterns. Everywhere gay banners hailed the holiday. Posters with the generalissimo's picture framed in double X's, signifying "ten-ten," appeared throughout the capital, a glorified shantytown in its happiest and brightest vestments, but still bearing many scars from bombings.

Chiang accompanied by his wife, drove to the national government building, accompanied by a carload of plainclothes bodyguards.

He took the oath of office facing an assembly of about 400 of the highest officials of state and one woman—his wife. There were no foreigners present and none in the gathering wore foreign clothes.

The ceremony this morning was followed in the afternoon by a reception for the diplomatic corps and high Chinese officials.

Before the reception, United States Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss and other diplomats offered their felicitations.

The largest foreign contingent at the reception was the Russian, with 46 representatives, followed by the British with 30 and the American with 24.

CHINESE TROOPS PRESS ATTACK ON INVADERS

CHUNGKING, Oct. 10 — (AP) Counterattacking Chinese forces which halted new Japanese drives through the Chekiang-Anhwei border region of east China are still engaging the invaders in severe battles, a Chinese communique said today.

It described the main fighting as raging southwest of Siaofeng, south of Kwangteh and near Suancheng without disclosing whether those cities had been retaken.

Front line dispatches said last week that the Japanese had burned and looted the towns, apparently as a prelude to evacuation, after the drives begun on Oct. 1 were turned back by the Chinese. Later dispatches however, said the Japanese had impressed Chinese for the building of defense and apparently intended to make a strong stand in the three areas.

ALLIED FLIERS ATTACK JAPANESE IN BURMA

'Great Destruction' Is Reported in Kalemyo Area

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 10 (AP) —American and British bombers and fighters carried the aerial offensive against Japanese troop concentrations and transport in Burma through Friday and Saturday with attacks over a wide area, joint announcements said today.

Japanese barracks at Lashio, in South Central China, were bombed by Americans Friday, and RAF bombers and fighters struck at enemy-occupied villages in the Kalemyo area Saturday, "causing great destruction."

American medium bombers returned to the attack Saturday, smashing at the Naba junction on the Burma railroad, and destroying rolling stock and wrecking tracks.

The railway station at Hsipaw, buildings at Maymyo east of Mandalay, and Irrawaddy and Chindwin River villages also were wrecked by the American medium

AIRDROME RAIDED

CHUNGKING, Oct. 10 — (AP) Heavy China-based American bombers raided Gialan airdrome near Hanoi in Indo China Friday without loss, dropping 20 tons of high explosives on barracks and hangar areas and probably destroying a number of Japanese planes in the hangars, Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

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Mihailovic's Yugoslav Force Is Put At 150,000-180,000 Men

Guerrilla Colonel From Dalmatia Says Italians Offered Help But Failed When Germans Arrived

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[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 10—Gen. Draja Mihailovic can put between 150,000 and 180,000 armed troops in the field in Yugoslavia and, with sufficient arms and equipment, could raise the total to 300,000, two of his subordinate officers said today after arriving here from Brindisi, Italy, where they landed in a fishing boat.

Mihailovic, War Minister of the exiled government of Yugoslavia, leads forces apart from the Partisans who fly the banner of the hammer and sickle.

A colonel who commanded a detachment of Mihailovic's guerrillas said the problem of supply was especially grave and intricate since the patriot troops are using guns of French, Greek, Italian and German make, and ammunition is difficult to obtain.

In Search For British Fleet

He disclosed how he set out from the Dalmatian coast September 10 in a small fishing boat hoping to find units of the British fleet to bring Allied troops into the country.

He said Mihailovic's troops, like the Partisans of Drug Tito (Josip Broz), dress in whatever scraps of uniforms they can get. Most of them look like simple peasants.

Mihailovic's forces wear a plain, khaki overseas cap while the Partisans have a white eagle and red star in their caps. The Partisans are said to be slightly better armed.

At present the Allies are in contact with both groups.

Some Feeling Against Mihailovic

The colonel, who wears many ribbons for his work in the last war, acknowledged that there was some feeling against Mihailovic for mistakes some persons believe he had made, and because of stories spread abroad that he has pan-Serb sympathies.

The colonel was accompanied by his aide, a lieutenant who is a radio specialist, and a civilian businessman from Dalmatia. They are hoping to return to Yugoslavia to resume the fight.

The colonel, who cannot be identified, said they went to the coast September 9 after hearing of the Italian armistice to get in touch with Italian staff officers. He was well received, and learned the Italians had orders to defend the Dalmatian coast with Yugoslav help.

Rommel Scared Italians

Then the colonel continued; he learned that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had been in the district only three days before, and a number of Italian officers were not disposed to cooperate with the Allies. The colonel asked for arrest of all Ustachis (Yugoslavs aiding the Axis) and Germans in Susak, had them jailed, and arranged a meeting with the Italian staff the morning of September 10.

The Italian officers told him they were trying to contact Rome. Two officers of the Italian Second Army asked him if Mihailovic's troops would fight under Italian command alongside Italian and Partisan fighters. The colonel replied they would if the Partisans accepted and the action were agreeable to Mihailovic and the Allied command. The Italian plan was to establish a bridgehead and hold it to receive Allied supplies and reinforcements.

Italian Force Retreated

During the night the colonel noticed a large movement of Italian trucks southward and at 4 A. M. was wakened by an Italian colonel who told him "the situation is very bad." He learned a German envoy had told the Italians they had no choice but to withdraw.

"Are you with us or against us?" the Yugoslav officer asked. The Italian colonel replied "we are with you, but we must withdraw and wait for the Allies. We must get out immediately because the Germans will be here in a moment."

The colonel and his companions set out in a small fishing boat looking for the British fleet, hoping they would bring troops. The port was closed a half hour after they left.

Found Lussino Captured

The second day they reached the island of Lussino, the colonel finding that some of his troops had disarmed the Italians and taken over the coastal batteries.

Capture of Lussino was announced by Partisan forces several days ago.

The next day they reached St. Andrew Island, and after a six-day voyage they reached Brindisi, held by the Allies.

The lieutenant who accompanied the colonel said his entire family including his father, mother, brother and twenty-three other close relatives had been killed.

"Very Painful" In Belgrade

The colonel said he visited Belgrade eleven months ago disguised as a peasant pulling wood on a sled and found conditions "very painful." Many peasants have lost an average of sixty pounds in weight, he said.

A quart of cooking oil sells for $36, he added.

Entire villages in Bosnia and Croatia have been leveled by successive occupations, the colonel added, and thousands of peasants living in the forests haven't seen their former home sites for months.

Mihailovic's forces live largely off the land, giving Government receipts to peasants for supplies. The receipts are to be honored after the war, the colonel said.

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61 JAP WARPLANES SMASHED AT WAKE

Enemy Defense Works Destroyed, Two Ships Wrecked in Fleet Attack.

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 10—(AP) Japanese positions on Wake island were smashed heavily and more than 61 enemy planes were destroyed in a two-day bombing and shelling of Wake's three tiny atolls Tuesday and Wednesday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported today.

The commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet said the destruction on the enemy-held position in the central Pacific was wrought jointly by an aircraft-carrier task force and land-based Navy Liberator bombers.

Resistance to First Attack

The enemy apparently offered material aerial resistance to the initial attack at dawn Tuesday, which was made by a task force under the command of Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, Admiral Nimitz' communique said.

More than 30 Japanese planes were destroyed in the air, and "we lost 13 planes in combat," Admiral Nimitz announced.

In spite of the enemy's resistance, the Wake defenses, barracks, shops and airfield were shattered by a total of 320 tons of bombs dropped on the island in the three-phase operation.

This is believed to be the greatest weight of explosives unloosed on the Japanese in a single action in all the Pacific theaters of war thus far.

Besides being blasted in the greatest bombing strike United States forces ever have delivered against the Nipponese, Wake's garrison also was bombarded Tuesday morning by warships of Admiral Montgomery's force.

Casualties among enemy personnel were not mentioned in Admiral Nimitz' communique. But Comdr. John T. Hayward of Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., who got a close-up look in a strafing run at 300 feet altitude with a big four-engined Liberator, told correspondents in an interview:

"We saw a considerable number of dead Japs scattered around the landscape."

Detailing the damage caused, the communique said:

"In extended attacks, our planes

dropped 320 tons of bombs. An intensive bombardment by ships combined to inflict considerable damage to enemy installations on Wake, Peale and Wilkes islands.

"Enemy defense were so neutralized in the initial bombardment that heavy bombers encountered only weak, ineffective anti-aircraft fire and no air opposition in their low altitude bombing attack in the late afternoon of Oct. 5.

"Our forces destroyed 30 or more enemy planes in the air and 31 on the ground. Many fires were started in plane dispersal areas, shops, barracks and storage areas throughout the three islands.

"Two small vessels, one loaded with gasoline, were destroyed.

"Damage by enemy action to our ships and personnel was negligible. We lost 13 planes in combat."

Three Phases of Attack

The communique reported that the three phases of the operation were carried out in this manner:

The attack was started at dawn Tuesday, Oct. 5 (west longitude time), by Admiral Montgomery's task force. Carrier-based bombers made the initial assault, and warships—presumably cruisers armed with six or eight-inch guns, followed up by shelling the island.

Commander Hayward's Navy Liberator squadron next hit Wake at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The Liberator pilots, including some veterans of a PBY patrol squadron from the Philippines with "a score to settle," swooped down in strafing attacks after dropping bombs from low altitude.

Admiral Montgomery's task force returned at dawn Wednesday. Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless dive bombers again blasted an enemy by then crippled and reeling.

Returning later to Pacific fleet headquarters, Commander Hayward reported that a small gasoline tanker still was burning fiercely in the entrance to the lagoon harbor when he left the scene about 6:20 p. m. Tuesday. Hayward said the hulk of the tanker would have to be removed by the enemy to clear the channel for shipping.

Hayward reported also that a small cargo ship had been beached and abandoned. He saw an eight-inch coastal defense gun which had been wrecked by a hit in the first task force bombing.

Third Pacific Attack

The Wake attack is the third in the newly-opened central Pacific offensive employing the Navy's increased aircraft carrier strength.

Seven enemy planes were destroyed Aug. 30 at Marcus island, northwest of Wake, and 26 more in a two-day raid on the Gilbert islands in the south Pacific Sept. 17-18.

Thus Japanese plane losses in the three actions total 94, against 20 American.

The carrier task force operations, however, apparently have other purposes than simply inflicting important damage on the Japanese island outposts.

Obviously, carrier plane pilots making low altitude attacks are able effectively to scout the strength of enemy installations and garrisons and obtain important information for the fleet high command.

These carrier thrusts deep into Japan's Pacific defense perimeter also are testing the enemy's mood and his plans for the future.

Above all they are a challenge to Japan to bring out major fleet units. Thus far the challenge has gone unresponded.

CENTRAL ISLANDS IN SOLOMON CHAIN NOW HELD BY U. S.

Vila Airfield Captured, Will Be Used by American Planes. C. YATES MCDANIEL

JAP TROOPS FLEE

Much Enemy Equipment Found Abandoned at Pacific Base.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Monday, Oct. 11—(AP) American forces captured Vila airfield without opposition Oct. 6 and completed their occupation of Japanese positions on Kolombangara island three days later.

Thus Admiral William F. Halsey's south Pacific command rang down the curtain on the New Georgia campaign launched 13 weeks ago when American troops stormed ashore on Rendova island and brought their guns to bear on Munda airdrome eight miles across Roviana lagoon.

Seizure of Kolombangara, directly northwest of New Georgia, gave the United States full domination of all the southern and central Solomon islands as far north as Choiseul.

Hold New Airfield

It gave them also, in Vila, another airfield strategically situated to carry the attack northward to the Japanese bastion of Bougainville and even to Rabaul, New Britain, keystone of enemy defenses in the southwest Pacific.

Advices to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters today said nothing of enemy resistance to the American landings at Vila or to the subsequent spread of the occupying troops over the breadth of Kolombangara, an island of some 100 square miles.

The reports from the south Pacific which announced these new successes, however, told of the seizure of much abandoned enemy equipment. Artillery, munitions and ten wrecked airplanes were among the booty.

Vila, together with Munda airfield and the Bairoko supply center on New Georgia, formed the triangular base of Japanese strength in the central Solomons. With the capture of Munda Aug. 5 and the fall of Bairoko not long after, Vila became seriously imperiled.

Japs Begin Flight

Later, as the Americans seized Vella Lavella island to the northwest and Arundel, scarcely a mile away, the Japanese position grew virtually untenable, and the enemy attempted to withdraw from Kolombangara.

The American occupation of the island followed a progressively accelerated Japanese evacuation that began in mid-September and reached its climax five days before the Americans took possession of the island, last important center of enemy resistance in the central Solomons sector.

In trying to get away, the Japanese suffered disastrous losses of men and equipment as their troop and supply-carrying barges came under almost incessant attack by planes, torpedo patrol boats and, finally, American destroyers.

The last Japanese off Kolombangara apparently left as late as two days after the American landings. Admiral Halsey's south Pacific command reported to General MacArthur that on Oct. 8 its naval surface units destroyed a small party of enemy troops attempting to flee the island by boat.

Santa Isabel Occupied

Announcement of the seizure of Kolombangara closely followed a Berlin radio broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch indicating that Admiral Halsey's forces also have occupied Santa Isabel island some 100 miles to the south and east. The Tokyo dispatch stated that Japanese naval aircraft had combed American positions at Rekata bay there last Friday.

(This was the first hint that Americans actually were on Santa Isabel, although reports from Allied sources over the course of more than a month have told of diminishing and finally non-existent Japanese opposition to American air raids on the Rekata seaplane base. From this it was deduced that the enemy was evacuating the island, which stretches southward to within 100 miles of Guadalcanal.)

While the Americans pressed their final clean-up of the central Solomons and pushed the Japanese back to lightly defended Choiseul island and even to their Bougainville stronghold at the northern end of the island chain, the enemy retaliated with a series of air attacks on Allied positions.

New Georgia, Vella Lavella and Guadalcanal islands in the Solomons came under Japanese bombsights, as did Goodenough and Woodlark islands off the southeastern coast of New Guinea. The communique, however, described each attack as "ineffective." On the New Guinea land front, an advance by Australian forces along the Ramu valley toward Madang on the north coast of the big island was hindered by enemy demolition of bridges across swift flowing mountain streams in the line of March.

In the vicinity of Allied-held Finschhafen, south and east of Madang, fighter and attack bomber planes joined with ground troops to clear out small remnants of enemy troops scattered through the hills outside the town.

The communique also reported a continuation of the usual Allied air activity over New Britain and its surrounding islands. Heavy bombers on patrol attacked an enemy merchantman and heavy cruiser in the waters off New Ireland without announced results. Long-range fighters destroyed three enemy barges in Wide Bay, New Britain.

Fires were started and three Japanese planes were destroyed in an air attack on the Tanimbar islands west of New Guinea, and an enemy bomber was shot down in the neighborhood of Santa Isabel island in the Solomons. One Japanese raider was shot down in the night assault on Guadalcanal, the communique said.

SOMERVELL, M'ARTHUR MEET

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sunday, Oct. 10.—(AP) A headquarters spokesman said today that Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell has conferred with Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the course of an inspection of supply installations. Somervell is chief of the Army supply forces.

TREASURY CHECKS VALUE OF HOLDINGS IN FOREIGN LANDS

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American Investments Abroad Exceed Outside Interest in U.S. Industry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — (AP) The Treasury, surveying international financing for economic warfare and other related purposes, released sample figures today indicating that American individuals—excluding corporate investors—have a stake in foreign lands that might exceed the $11,000,000,000 total of foreign holdings here.

American corporate interests, not officially reported but estimated from $2,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 and even more, would boost the proportionate American foreign stake even higher.

Data for Peace Delegates

The current investment census is intended not only for economic warfare use but to provide information for American delegates to the ultimate peace conference, as well as to protect the interests of American nationals.

Reporting on a preliminary study of a small segment of returns from its continuing census, the department said a tabulation of 40,000 individual reports placed the value of their foreign investments at over $1,153,000,000 — more than a fifth of it in enemy or enemy-occupied countries.

Estimates on the total number of individual investors range up to 500,000. Thus if the remaining reports to be filed and tabulated follow a similar pattern the aggregate will approach if not exceed the value of foreign-owned assets in this country—both individual and corporate.

First Check-Up in U. S.

One official said the other major warring powers long have had similar information but that this is the first attempt by the United States to obtain specific facts and figures on our "terrific" overseas stake.

The census returns thus far tabulated show investments in more than 100 countries. The bulk is in bonds issued in foreign countries but payable in dollars.

The Treasury said that of tabulated holdings in Axis and Axis-occupied countries $101,429,048 is in Germany, $14,134,853 in Italy, $9,159,901 in Japan, $24,757,405 in France, $13,971,958 in Norway, $11,722,255 in Greece and $21,285,420 in the Philippines.

The census, scheduled to end Nov. 1, is a complement to one conducted earlier to determine foreign investments in this country. Roughly half of the $11,000,000,000 total shown by that survey is believed to represent holdings by nationals of enemy or enemy-occupied countries. Those assets have been seized or frozen.

U.S. SHIPPED 9 PCT. OF FOOD TO EUROPE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—(AP) Nine per cent of the nation's total food supply, in terms of dollar value, was shipped to our Allies during the first eight months of 1943, the Lend-Lease Administration reported today.

The report showed heavy shipments of pork products, amounting to 15 per cent of the total supply. Dried fruits exported under lend-lease amounted to 21 per cent of the stocks and the lamb-mutton exports took 12 per cent.

Shipments of beef and veal amounted to one per cent of the nation's production. Milk products represented three per cent. Less than one per cent of U. S. butter went abroad, but 11 per cent of the cheese production was shipped, it said.

Wallace Calls China Inspirer Of Democracy

Washington, Oct. 10 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace pictured China today as both bulwark and cradle of the concepts for which the western democracies fight, and asserted "we need the help of China as much as she needs ours."

The war, he said in a broadcast, "is a mutual action of the nations of the world who believe in the sovereignty of the people in the affairs of life." He added that China "has been one of the chief inspirers of, and indirectly one of the creators of, western democracy."

The Vice-President spoke during an intermission in the broadcast of the Philharmonic Symphony program, in honor of the thirty-second anniversary of "double ten," the tenth day of the tenth month, on which the Chinese Republic was created.

No-Strike Vow Reaffirmed by Auto Workers

Union, Ending Sessions, Asks Price Rollback, End of 'Little Steel' Formula

BUFFALO, Oct. 10 (AP).—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers reaffirmed today their no-strike pledge without qualification, demanded the scrapping of the "Little Steel" formula and President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order and urged a rollback of prices to September, 1942, levels.

Bringing their eighth convention to a close after seven days of discussion, the delegates also asked modification of the rules of the War Labor Board to permit direct negotiations between the union and management on wage problems and other disputed issues with full authority to reach a final settlement.

The convention adopted by an approximate 4-to-1 majority the no-strike resolution, which demanded that the Federal government operate plants where "management is not bargaining in good faith and is taking advantage of the war situation and labor's no-strike pledge to destroy collective bargaining."

R. J. Thomas, U. A. W. president, and George F. Addes, secretary treasurer, recommended unqualified reaffirmation of the pledge, and Mr. Addes declared that "strikes during war time can wreck this union."

Fights to Revoke Pledge

Emil Mazey, president of Local 212, Detroit, sought outright revocation of the pledge, asserting it was "fantastic" to expect the government to take over the plants, and maintaining "if we have the strike weapon in our hands there will be fewer strikes, because we can force management to bargain with us."

The resolution asked that any government seizure of plants be accomplished under the war powers of the President and "not un-

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der the Smith-Connally (anti-strike) act, and with full guaranties of all collective bargaining rights of the workers and with elimination of all profits to the corporations."

Victor Reuther, Detroit, chairman of the resolutions committee, said "we are asking government to help strengthen labor's hands in its efforts to maintain continuous and uninterrupted production by forcing stubborn and recalcitrant employers to recognize their war-time responsibilities under the pressure of government operation."

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Calls for Security Fund

The W. L. B. resolution, in addition to asking an immediate price rollback or a "general wage increase which shall restore the real purchasing value of labor's wage," urged:

An industry-wide agreement for the automotive, aircraft and parts industries based on the principle of equal pay for equal work, regardless of the product manufactured.

A guaranteed forty-eight-hour work week or a guaranteed forty-eight hours' pay a week.

Establishment by corporations of a post-war labor security fund equal to the funds set aside by the corporations for post-war rehabilitation and protection of stockholders. The funds would supplement the income of unemployed and partly employed workers after the war.

The resolution further recommended that the W. L. B. handle only such cases as are not settled by agreement of union and management; hand down decisions within thirty days of certification and grant maintenance-of-membership clauses to all bona-fide unions that are bargaining agents.

"Hate" Strikes Assailed

The convention also adopted resolutions which:

Urged that if President Roosevelt's program to roll back the cost of living "is not immediately put into effect, demand shall be made in all contract negotiations for wage increases sufficient to restore the relationship between wages and the cost of living."

Reiterated the union's opposition to any form of racial discrimination, condemned "all evidences of mob hatred and violence against Negro citizens and people of other minorities" and ordered immediate disciplinary action against union members who are "instigators of or participants in 'hate' strikes."

"Hate" strikes were defined in the resolution as those "instigated by prejudice-minded people against the hiring or upgrading of Negroes."

The convention left to the executive board the selection of a site for the 1944 meeting.

New Type of Destroyer Launched at Bath Works

Named for Admiral Barton; 3 Liberty Ships Quit Ways

BATH, Me., Oct. 10 (AP).—The first of a new type of first-line destroyer—the U. S. S. Barton—slid into the Kennebec River today from ways at the Bath Iron Works Corporation yard.

Sponsor was Miss Barbara Dean Barton, of Tallahassee, Fla., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dale S. Barton, of Sarasota, Fla., and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral John Kennedy Barton, U. S. N., for whom the ship was named. Admiral Barton, Philadelphia-born, was at one time Chief of the Bureau of Naval Engineering. He retired in 1910 and died eleven years later at League Island, Pa.

102 GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN IN RAID

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aircraft and fighters "dispersed the enemy formations, thereby depriving the attack of its concentric effects."

"Casualties among the population were considerable," it said, "as well as damage to residential quarters, churches and public buildings."

London tabulations showed the attacks boosted to 539 the number of German aircraft shot down in the last eight days, against a loss of 241 Allied bombers and fighters.

Today's foray, reinforcing the aerial iron ring about Hitler's fortress which was forged yesterday by Liberators and Flying Fortresses in their epochal 1,800-mile round trip into the Russians' raiding grounds, came as the U. S. bomber command announced remarkable successes in Saturday's four-ply attack on Poland, East Prussia and Pomerania.

The big Focke-Wulf assembly plant at Marienburg, East Prussia, where half of Germany's prime fighter planes are estimated to be assembled, was virtually destroyed.

The airplane parts plant at Anklam, Pomerania, was set afire and continued to blaze furiously several hours later.

German Liner Damaged

At the Polish corridor port of Gdynia, the 550-foot, 13,387-ton German liner Stuttgart and three other ships were set afire.

Submarine and shipbuilding yards, docks, workshops, oil storage tanks and railroad yards both at Gdynia and at the former free city of Danzig across the bay were damaged.

At least 91 of the 100 to 200 German fighters sent up in desperate attempts to halt the American armada's bold journey across all of Germany were shot down, and 25 others probably were destroyed.

Twenty-nine bombers failed to return, but the crews of three were safe in Sweden.

Saturday's attack completely confounded Germany's defenses. The first formations reaching Marienburg fought off 100 to 200 German fighters armed with rocket guns slung under their wings, but other formations sweeping in later on Danzig and Gdynia saw only a half dozen fighters.

Large-scale day and night operations against Germany since Thursday now stand at four.

Thursday night, the southern German industrial city of Stuttgart was the target of a heavy R.A.F. raid.

Friday, one of the greatest heavy bomber forces ever sent out by the U. S. airforce blasted the North sea ship and submarine yards at Bremen and Vegesack.

R. A. F. Returns to Bremen

The R.A.F. returned to Bremen for a follow-up blow Friday night and also hit the rubber and railroad center of Hannover for the fourth time in less than three weeks, and Mosquitos raided Berlin. The Mosquito crewmen enroute back to Berlin last night said they saw fires still raging in Hannover.

Germany, France, Poland Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania now are blanketed by the zones of operation of United Nations planes based in Britain, the Mediterranean area and Russia.

Gdynia and Danzig are only 100 miles west of Koenigsburg, East Prussia, which has been bombed a number of times by the Russian airforce.

British-based bombers have hit northern Italy and Czechoslovakia, deep into the territory covered also by Mediterranean-based bombers which have struck into Rumania and near Vienna.

Only 20 days ago the British and Mediterranean drives were dramatically linked by raids on southern Germany's "Nazi capital," Munich, from both the north and south within 24 hours.

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LONDON, OCT 10-(AP)-BERLIN WAS BOMBED LAST NIGHT BY SPEEDY RAF MMOSQUITOS, AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE MISSION WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT LOSS OF A PLANE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

NO REPORT WAS MADE OF RESULTS OF THE RAID.

THE LIGHT RAF NIGHT OPERATION WAS A SEQUEL TO THE TREMENDOUS DAYLIGHT RAIDS YESTERDAY BY THE UNITED STATES HEAVY BOMBERS IN FOUR BLOWS ON THE FAR EASTERN BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY A LITTLE MORE THAN 250 MILES BEHIND THE RUSSIAN BATTLEFIELD. IT MARKED THE BIG BOMBERS' DEEPEST PENETRATION INTO GERMANY.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL TARGETS FOR THE FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WAS GDYNIA, POLAND, WHOSE HARBOR AND DOCK INSTALLATIONS ARE NOW USED EXTENSIVELY BY GERMANY.

IT IS KNOWN IN LONDON THAT THE BATTLESHIPS EMDEN, LUTZOW, AND GNEISENAU AND PROBABLY THE HEAVY CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN AND THE GRAF ZEPPELIN ARE THERE AS WELL AS STRONG CONCENTRATIONS OF DESTROYERS AND U-BOATS.

DN721AEW

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LONDON Cad ... rx 21

BERLIN'S VERSION OF THE BITTER AERIAL COMBATS, WHICH IT SAID WERE WAGED FOR SEVERAL HOURS, HAD 62 BOMBERS SHOT DOWN AS AGAINST 12 OF THEIR OWN PLANES.

"FRESH MESSERSCHMITT AND FOCKE-WULF FIGHTERS WERE THROWN INTO THE BATTLE TIME AND TIME AGAIN," SAID THE BERLIN ACCOUNT. "WHEN THE U.S.A. BOMBERS APPROACHED THE COASTAL AREA (OF THE BALTIC) GERMAN

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FLAK DIVISIONS JOINED THE BATTLE WITH HEAVY AND THE HEAVIEST CALIBRE.

"A CAPTURED AMERICAN GUNNER SPOKE OF THE TERRIBLE AND DEVASTATING EFFECT OF GERMAN FIGHTER AMMUNITION. ONE GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT SQUADRON WITHIN NINE MINUTES SHOT DOWN ONE 'ELEMENT' CONSISTING OF FOUR ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

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"AMONG THE PLACES ATTACKED WERE ANKLAM AND GOTENHAGEN (FORMERLY GDYNIA) WHERE BUILDINGS WERE DAMAGED AND THE CIVILIAN POPULATION SUFFERED LOSSES."

A FURTHER INDICATION OF THE AIR-BORNE DESTRUCTION BEING DEALT GERMAN INDUSTRY CAME TODAY FROM AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE REPORTS ON THE AUG. 9, SEPT. 5, AND SEPT. 23 RAAF RAIDS ON THE TWIN GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF MANNHEIM AND LUDWIGSHAFEN.

MORE THAN 300 INDUSTRIAL PLANTS WERE DAMAGED INCLUDING THOSE MAKING TANKS AND SUBMARINE ENGINES, AND CHEMICAL UNITS OF I.F.G.FARBEN WHICH STRETCH FOR THREE MILES ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

THE MAIN RAILROAD STATIONS IN BOTH CITIES, WHICH ARE AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS AREAS IN GERMANY, WERE BADLY DAMAGED AND WAREHOUSES AND DOCKS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RHINE RIVER WERE LEVELLED, BURNED OUT OR SHOWED GAPING BOMB HOLES, THE REPORT SAID.

WE355PEW

LONDON FIRST ADD AERIAL (ORIGINAL) XXX WITHIN 24 HOURS.

THE CREW OF "CABIN IN THE SKY" CLAIMED 12 KILLS ON TODAY'S RAID WHICH, IF SUBSTANTIATED, WILL EQUAL THE PRESENT RECORD TOTAL OF FLYING FORTRESSES.

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CAPT. LOUIS W. DOLAN OF 1309 SOUTH MARION ST., DENVER, WHO FLEW IN "CABIN IN THE SKY" SAID "THAT WAS THE ROUGHEST DAY I EVER HOPE TO SEE. AS WE TURNED INTO THE TARGET I COUNTED 42 FIGHTERS COMING IN ABREAST. THEY FELL LIKE FLIES ALL THE WAY OVER THE TARGET, BUT THE ATTACK DIDN'T SEEM TO LESSEN. THEY LEFT AS SOON AS OUR THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER SUPPORT ARRIVED. OUR BOMBS WENT RIGHT ON THE TARGET. WE PUT THEM RIGHT WHERE THEY TOLD US."

BUT OTHER CREWS SAID GERMAN FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS FAIRLY LIGHT. "I ONLY SAW 30 TO 40 FIGHTERS, ALL SLOWER TWIN-ENGINED SHIPS," SAID LT.COL.FRANCIS E.TILLER OF 926 HEARD AVE., AUGUSTA, GA., WHO LED ONE OF THE ATTACKS ON MUENSTER.

"BUT WE HAD VERY HEAVY FLAK OVER THE CITY. VISIBILITY WAS VERY GOOD, ALTHOUGH THEY PUT UP ARTIFICIAL SMOKESCREENS ON THE GROUND."

SGT. RICHARD E.RATLEY, 22, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, A BALL TURRET GUNNER, SAID, "THE SKY WAS BLACK WITH FLAK. THE BOMBS CONVERTED THE TARGETS AT MUENSTER INTO A MASS OF SMOKE AND FLAMES."

2ND LT. ROBERT ROSENTHAL OF 1595 EAST 13TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., THE PILOT OF "ROSIE'S RIVETERS", SAID HE SAW A ROCKET SHELL BURST INTO A FORTRESS.

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"ROSIE'S RIVETERS" HAD A TOUGH TIME GETTING HOME, WITH TWO OF ITS ENGINES AND THE OXYGEN SYSTEM SHOT UP AND TWO OF ITS CREWMEN WOUNDED. BUT THE PLANE NOT ONLY MADE IT -- IT DOWNED TWO ENEMY PLANES.

AIRMEN OF THIS GROUP ESTIMATED THERE WERE AS MANY AS 250 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AROUND THEM.

STAFF SGT. THOMAS GRIFFIE OF SIX MILE RUN, PA., REPORTED SHOOTING DOWN TWO ME110S. SINGLE KILLS WERE REPORTED BY CAPT. ELLIS SCRIPTURE OF GREENSBURG, IND.; SGT. ERNEST BISCUP OF MILLVALE, PA., AND STAFF SGT. LEROY BRADNICK OF FREDERICKTOWN, OHIO.

TA1053PEW

30.24 - 9215

EDITORS:

LONDON--INSERT AFTER NINTH GRAF AERIAL BJT (BY HILL) BEGINNING "TWENTY NINE BOMBERS" X X X SAFE IN SWEDEN."

YESTERDAY'S HEAVY TOLL BROUGHT THE WEEK'S SCORE TO AT LEAST 437 NAZI PLANES DESTROYED IN THE EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN THEATERS, AGAINST AN ALLIED LOSS OF 209.

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AMERICAN BOMBER-GUNNERS AND FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN 308 ENEMY FIGHTERS AND LOST 74 BOMBERS AND THREE FIGHTERS. THE RAF SHOT DOWN 72 PLANES IN NORTH AFRICA, 49 OVER GERMAN-OCCUPIED EUROPE, TWO IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND SIX OVER BRITAIN, AND LOST 132 PLANES, OF WHICH 107 WENT DOWN OVER EUROPE.

SATURDAY'S ATTACK, ETC X X X 10TH GRAF

XM452PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD YUGOSLAV X X X HEAVY FIGMTING.

ACTION WAS SAID TO BE CONTINUING ALONG THE ZAGREB-KOPRIVNICA RAILWAY WITH PARTISANS DESTROYING AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY STATION AT VRGOVAC. THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, SAID MOST OF THE 50 MILES OF THE RAILWAY BETWEEN ZAGREB AND KOPRIVNICA NEAR THE HUNGARIAN BORDER WAS IN PARTISAN HANDS.

THE GUERRILLAS ALSO CUT THE PREIJEDOR-NOVI RAIL LINE IN BOSNIA IN SEVERAL PLACES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WHILE IN SLOVENIA FIGHTING WAS REPORTED RAGING ALONG THE LJUBLJANA-TRIESTE RAILWAY LINE, WITH THE GERMANS BRINGING UP HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS.

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DN655AEW

LONDON - 3RD ADD WINANT (ABOVE DASH) XXX AIR FORCES.

"I KNEW IT WAS HIS SHIP BECAUSE ITS NAME WAS PAINTED IN WHITE AND NONE OF THE OTHER SHIPS' NAMES IS," LIVINGSTON, TAIL GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "ROSE MARIE," EXPLAINED.

"HIS BOMB BAY WAS STILL OPEN. THIS WAS SOME TIME AFTER HITTING THE TARGET. I COULD SEE HIS TAIL-GUNNER FIRING--RED TRACERS WERE COMING OUT.

"THERE WERE ABOUT THREE ME-109S ON HIM. HE KEPT FALLING AWAY AND BACK, GOING DOWNHILL BACKWARDS. THEN I GOT BUSY AGAIN AND LOST TRACK OF HIM."

TECH.SGT.JOHN W.GRAVES, 20 OF MELISSA, TEX., TOP-TURRET GUNNER OF THE "ROSE MARIE" SAID:

"WINANT CROSSED IN FRONT ABOVE US. IT SEEMED AS THOUGH THE FRONT WINDOWS OF THE COCKPIT AND HALF THE UPPER TURRET WERE SHOT AWAY. HOWEVER THE PLANE WAS IN PERFECT CONTROL. THE NEXT TIME I LOOKED HE JUST WASN'T THERE."

FIRST LT.STEPHEN NEHEZ, 24, OF MCKEESPORT, PA., ASSISTANT SQUADRON ENGINEERING OFFICER AT WINANT'S BASE, RECALLED WINANT'S COMMENT ON HIS 13TH MISSION.

"HE SAID 'DON'T CALL THIS MISSION NUMBER 13, CALL IT 12B.' I TOLD HIM I WAS GOING TO CHURCH TODAY AND HE SAID, 'SAY A PRAYER FOR ME.' HE WASN'T NERVOUS, THOUGH. IT WAS JUST ANOTHER MISSION."

(PICK UP DASH MATTER)

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XB1038PEW

RUSSIAN

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

MOSCOW, OCT 10-(AP)-GERMAN DEFENDERS OF THE DNIEPER HAVE BEEN THROWN BACK BEYOND SHELLING RANGE OF THE RIVER AT SEVERAL POINTS, FRONT LINE DISPATCHES SAID TODAY. THE RED ARMY'S HOLD ON THE HIGH WEST BANK APPEARED SECURE.

LARGE FORCES OF ENEMY TROOPS AND TANKS PERSISTED IN STIFF COUNTER-ATTACKS WHILE HUNDREDS OF PLANES FLEW OVERHEAD IN AERIAL COMBAT THAT

RECALLED THE STALINGRAD SKY, BUT A PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT REPORTED FLATLY THAT GERMANY'S "PLANS TO USE THE DNIEPER AS A DEFENSE LINE HAVE FAILED."

THE ROAR OF BATTLE ROLLED STEADILY WESTWARD THROUGH THE HILLS WHERE THE RUSSIANS BROADENED THEIR BRIDGEHEADS.

VALUABLE TIME WHICH THE RUSSIANS NEEDED TO CONSOLIDATE GROUND AT THE THREE PRINCIPAL CROSSINGS, NORTH OF KIEV, SOUTH OF KIEV NEAR PERAYASLAV AND SOUTHEAST OF KREMENCHUG, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN WON BY ADVANCE GUARDS.

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THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID THE FIRST UNITS WHICH PASSED OVER THE RIVER BEAT OFF ORIGINAL GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS MADE BY RELATIVELY SMALL FORCES AND A FEW DOZEN JUNKERS AND HEINKEL BOMBERS. WHEN THE MAIN ENEMY FORCES ENTERED THE ACTION, THE DISPATCH SAID, RED ARMY ARTILLERY AND MORTARS ALREADY HAD CROSSED TO THE WEST BANK AND WERE READY TO MEET THEM.

THE BIG RUSSIAN GUNS AGAINST WHICH GERMAN TANKS HAVE BEEN POWERLESS FOR THE LAST YEAR WERE REPORTED CRUSHING LARGE NUMBERS OF MACHINES IN COUNTERATTACKS.

THE GERMAN COMMAND FIRST EMPLOYED A SINGLE INFANTRY DIVISION FOR THE EFFORT TO CLEAR THE WEST SIDE OF THE DNIEPER, RED STAR SAID. THEN THEY SHIFTED SEVERAL DIVISIONS TO THE BATTLEGROUND, INCLUDING A TANK DIVISION AND NEWLY FORMED "ALARM BATTALIONS" WHICH WERE ORGANIZED IN GERMANY AND MARCHED IMMEDIATELY INTO ACTION.

EARLY IN THE BATTLE OF THE DNIEPER, RED STAR SAID, THE RUSSIAN POSITION ON THE WEST BANK BECAME "TENSE" AND THE GERMANS GAINED "VERY IMPORTANT SUPERIORITY" IN NUMBERS AS TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS CAME INTO THE LINE.

RED ARMY ADVANCE GUARDS, HOWEVER, CLUNG GRIMLY TO THEIR POSITIONS.

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PRAVDA SAID EVIDENCE TAKEN FROM BOTH PRISONERS AND CAPTURED DOCUMENTS SHOWED THAT ADOLF HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS DECIDED THE DNIEPER WAS THE LAST LIMIT OF RETREAT, BEYOND WHICH THE GERMANS MUST FIGHT FOR EVERY INCH OF GROUND.

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GERMAN AIR FORCES BASED AT KIEV OPERATED IN GROUPS OF 100, THE DISPATCH SAID, AND MADE AS MANY AS 2,000 BOMBER AND FIGHTER SORTIES DAILY OVER SINGLE SECTORS IN AN EFFORT TO STABILIZE THE SITUATION.

COMPLETE EXPULSION OF THE ENEMY FROM THE CAUCASUS YESTERDAY FREED LARGE RUSSIAN FORCES FOR FURTHER ACTION. THIRTEEN RED ARMY INFANTRY AND ALPINE DIVISIONS WERE CITED FOR DISTINGUISHED ACTION IN THE ROUTING OF THE GERMANS AND RUMANIANS FROM THE TAMAN PENINSULA.

DISPATCHES REVIEWING THE LIBERATION OF THE PENINSULA SAID THE ENEMY "BLUE LINE" FROM THE AZOV TO THE BLACK SEA, 25 MILES DEEP WITH 30 BASIC DEFENSE POINTS, WAS BROKEN IN THE BATTLE. FROM THE SANDY SHORE OF THE TAMAN, RED ARMY MEN NOW LOOKED THROUGH THE PALE BLUE MISTS TO THE COAST OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED CRIMEA.

(THE GERMAN SUNDAY COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY BERLIN, SAID "AT AND NORTH OF MELITOPOL," THE RAIL KEY TO THE CRIMEA ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE SEA OF AZOV, "THE ENEMY RESUMED HIS ATTACKS AFTER HAVING BROUGHT UP FRESH FORCES.")

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IN THE NORTHWEST, THE RED ARMY PUSHED SLOWLY BUT STEADILY THROUGH STICKY SWAMPS AND DENSE FORTIFICATIONS TOWARD VITEBSK, THE MAIN POINT OF GERMAN DEFENSE IN THAT REGION, AND ENTERED VITEBSK PROVINCE.

THIS MOVEMENT WAS SUPPORTED IN THE VELIKIE LUKI SECTOR FARTHER NORTH BY AN ADVANCE PAST NEVEL. (A BERLIN BROADCAST QUOTED THE GERMAN AGENCY TRANSOCEAN AS SAYING THAT THE FIGHTING SOUTTHWEST OF VELIKIE LUKI HAD REACHED "THE PROPORTIONS OF A MAJOR BATTLE.")

JJ1PEW

30.24 - 9217

BY RELMAN MORIN

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN ARMY SPOKESMAN DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE OF ITALY WAS WELL UP TO EXPECTATIONS, BUT HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THERE WOULD BE AT LEAST TWO, AND PERHAPS THREE, MAJOR BATTLES FOUGHT BETWEEN NAPLES AND ROME.

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THE GERMANS CERTAINLY HAVE NOT ANY INTENTION OF LOSING ITALY WITHOUT EXERTING THE GREATEST POSSIBLE EFFORT TO HOLD IT, HE SAID, FOR THEY KNOW THAT WOULD MEAN LOSING THE WAR MUCH SOONER THAN THEY ARE GOING TO LOSE IT OTHERWISE.

HE SAID THE GERMANS NOW HAVE A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF FULL DIVISIONS STATIONED IN ITALY, WITH THE BULK OF THE STRENGTH CONCENTRATED NORTH OF ROME.

THEY MAY DECIDE AT ANY MOMENT, HOWEVER, HE ADDED, TO SEND SOME OF THEM SOUTH. SUPPLY IS THEIR BIG PROBLEM, HE EXPLAINED, AND LONG COMMUNICATIONS AND ALLIED AIR SUPERIORITY ARE PROBABLY THE MAIN REASONS THE ENEMY HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO THROW A FULL FORCE AGAINST THE ALLIED ARMIES.

THE VOLTURNO RIVER BATTLE NOW RAGING WILL BE THE FIRST OF THE GERMANS' MAJOR EFFORTS TO STALL THE FIFTH ARMY, THE SPOKESMAN DECLARED, ADDING THAT THEY HAVE SUFFICIENT STRENGTH "TO MAKE IT AWFULLY TOUGH FOR US."

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HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THE GERMANS WOULD CONTEST EVERY INCH OF GROUND IN ITALY AS WELL AS EMPLOYING SCORCHED EARTH TACTICS.

ALL DOUBT THAT THE GERMANS INTENDED TO TRY TO HOLD A LINE ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE VOLTURNO WAS DISPELLED BY SAVAGE FIGHTING THROUGH WHICH AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WON ARNONE, ON THE SOUTH BANK.

THE BATTLE BEGAN THE AFTERNOON OF OCT.6, WHEN THE INFANTRY JUMPED AHEAD OF ALLIED ARMOR. THEIR PATROLS FILTERED TO THE HEART OF THE GERMAN-HELD TOWN, CLEANING OUT SOME MACHINE-GUN NESTS AND SNIPERS ENROUTE.

LT.JOHN BOYD OF AMARILLO, TEX., CLAMBERED INTO THE TOWER OF A BUILDING IN FRONT OF THE TOWN SQUARE IN ORDER TO OBSERVE ENEMY MOVEMENTS.

"I SAW A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF VEHICLES MOVING IN BOTH DIRECTIONS ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER AND SOME INFANTRY APPARENTLY WAS GETTING INTO PREPARED POSITIONS," HE SAID.

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MEANWHILE, GROUPS OF SAPPERS WERE HAVING A BUSY TIME IN THE SQUARE BENEATH BOYD.

THEY FOUND IT LITERALLY A MASS OF MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS, MOST OF WHICH WERE PREPARED HASTILY WITH THE TRIP WIRE CRUDELY CONCEALED OR LEFT LYING IN THE OPEN.

THIS POOR WORKMANSHIP, CONTRASTING SHARPLY TO THE GERMANS CUSTOMARY INGENIOUS PLANTING OF MINES, WAS A FURTHER INDICATION THAT THE ENEMY WAS FORCED TO FALL BACK FROM THE TOWN LONG BEFORE EXPECTED.

A COUNTER-ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED WITHIN A FEW MOMENTS. BOYD SAID HE BARELY HAD TIME TO COME DOWN FROM THE TOWER WHEN A GERMAN SHELL SCORED A DIRECT HIT AND BLEW IT TO PIECES.

INSTANTLY GERMAN MORTARS BEGAN LAYING SHELLS INTO THE SQUARE WITH TERRIFIC SPEED AND, FROM FARTHER BACK, ENEMY ARTILLERY WORKED INWARD, STREET BY STREET, AT RANGES OBVIOUSLY CAREFULLY CALCULATED IN ADVANCE.

CAPT.JOHN NORTON OF NORFOLK, VA. SAID, "THEY HAD GUNS ZEROED RIGHT

DOWN ON EVERY STREET. IT WAS ALMOST UNCANNY TO SEE A SALVO HIT ONE PLACE, THEN THE NEXT ONE AND THEN JUMP OVER TO A STREET CLOSER TO THE SQUARE AND SO ON RIGHT THROUGH THE TOWN."

THE AMERICAN PATROLS FELL BACK, JOINING THE MAIN FORCE AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

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A FULL SCALE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK BEGAN. ENEMY INFANTRY, CROSSING THE RIVER INTO TOWN BY THREE ROUTES, ADVANCED UNDER COVER OF MORTAR FIRE UNTIL THEY WERE CLOSE ENOUGH TO THE AMERICAN LINE TO THROW HAND GRENADES. THE BARRAGE, MEANWHILE, SUBSIDED.

THE LAST AMERICAN TO FALL BACK FROM THE MOST ADVANCED POST AT THE TOWN SQUARE WAS CAPT.NEIL MCROBERTS OF NEW ORLEANS, LA., WHO STAYED BEHIND TO PICK UP AND CARRY A WOUNDED MAN.

HE SAW THE GERMANS STREAMING ACROSS THE DAMAGED RAILWAY BRIDGES.

PRACTICALLY EMULATING THE MASS ATTACKS OF WORLD WAR ONE, THE GERMANS HURLED THEMSELVES AGAINST THE AMERICAN LINE IN CLOSE FORMATION THROUGH THE NEXT TWO HOURS. THE STREET LEADING TO THE RAILROAD STATION AND THE FIELDS SURROUNDING WERE CARPETED WITH GREYGREEN-CLAD BODIES.

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WHERE THEY REACHED THE AMERICAN POSITIONS IT WAS MAN TO MAN WITH BAYONETS AND CLUBBED GUNS.

TWO HOURS LATER, WHEN DARKNESS [illegible], THE AMERICANS STILL WERE HOLDING THE RAILROAD LINE.

ALLIED ARTILLERY, WHICH HAD BEEN RUSHED UP FROM THE REAR DURING THE AFTERNOON, THEN BEGAN SHELLING THE TOWN EVEN MORE SEVERELY THAN THE GERMANS HAD HIT IT PRIOR TO THEIR ATTACK.

"IT CERTAINLY WAS SWEET MUSIC TO OUR EARS," SAID LT.SCOTT COLE OF

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VALPARAISO, IND.

DURING THE NIGHT AMERICAN PATROLS AGAIN SLIPPED INTO THE CENTER OF THE TOWN AND THERE WAS NO RESISTANCE.

XB1217AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--SECOND ADD BALKANS AERIAL (BY KENNEDY) X X X ~~GERMAN FORCE~~. two versions

THE FORTRESSES WINGING OVER GREECE MET HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AT SOME PLACES. ONE ENGINE OF A FORTRESS PILOTED BY LT. CURT A. RICHTER, 2300 MIDDLEFIELD ST., PALO ALTO, CALIF., WAS SHOT OUT, CAUSING HIM TO DROP OUT OF FORMATION 40 MINUTES BEFORE THE PLANES REACHED THE TARGET. HOWEVER, RICHTER LATER CAUGHT UP, DROPPED HIS BOMBS AND RETURNED SAFELY TO NORTH AFRICA AFTER FLYING FIVE HOURS AND 45 MINUTES ON THREE ENGINES.

DESCRIBING THE SCENE AT SEDES AIRFIELD, RICHTER SAID "EVERY PLACE I LOOKED THERE WAS BLACK SMOKE. WE MUST HAVE PLASTERED THE PLACE COMPLETELY."

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FORTRESS GUNNERS CREDITED WITH DOWNING MESSERSCHMITT 109'S AT ELEVSIS INCLUDED STAFF SGT. WALTER G.HETZER, 137 WEST FOURTH ST., BLOOMSBURG, PA.; STAFF SGT. ANMEN W.MINASIAD, FRESNO, CALIF.; STAFF SGT. CONRAD G.ADAMS, 310 FLAT ST., STERLING, COLO. A FIFTH VICTIM WAS A FOCKE-WULF 190 SHARES BY TECH. SGT. DENNIS L.LAUERS, WABASH, IND., AND STAFF SGT. JACK L.BARCALOW, 231 ALLEN ST., FRANKLIN, O.

THE RAID ON SEDES AIRFIELD TOOK ONE FORTRESS CREWMAN, TECH. SGT. ARCHIE V.TRAFALAIS, 409 THIRD ST., ELIZABETH, PA., NEAR ATHENS HIS BIRTHPLACE. HE REPORTED "WE HAD A NICE RECEPTION FROM FLAK BATTERIES. ALL THE HANGARS ON THE FIELD LOOKED AS THOUGH THEY WERE BURNING."

TA659PEW

30.24-9219

NEW DELHI, OCT.10-(AP)-BRITISH LIBERATORS ATTACKED MINGALADON AIRFIELD NEAR RANGOON BY MOONLIGHT LAST NIGHT, SCORING HITS NEAR A RUNWAY INTERSECTION AND STARTING SEVERAL SMALL FIRES WHICH WERE FOLLOWED BY A LARGE EXPLOSION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ALSO ATTACKED JAPANESE TROOP POSITIONS IN THE KALEMYO AREA BY DAYLIGHT, STARTING FIRES AND CAUSING DESTRUCTION IN THREE ENEMY-OCCUPIED VILLAGES AND SHOOTING UP A GROUP OF ENEMY ARMY HUTS.

HR618AEW

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BY LEIF ERICKSON

PEARL HARBOR,OCT.8-(DELAYED BY CENSOR)-(AP)-YOUNG CHICK HAYWARD'S BIG LIBERATOR BOMBER STRAFED THE LANDING STRIP ON WAKE ISLAND FROM 300 FEET TUESDAY A FEW HOURS AFTER THAT JAPANESE OUTPOST HAD BEEN BOMBED AND SHELLED BY A CARRIER TASK FORCE.

"WE SAW A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF DEAD JAPS SCATTERED AROUND THE LANDSCAPE," HAYWARD SAID TODAY. "NOTHING HAD BEEN DONE ABOUT PICKING UP THE BODIES OR ABOUT GETTING THEM BURIED."

AS THEY BUZZED LOW OVER WAKE'S LONELY SANDS, HAYWARD'S GUNNERS LET GO WITH ALL THE LIBERATOR'S FORWARD FIREPOWER.

THE BIG BULLET-SPITTING BOMBER COMING AT THEM WAS TOO MUCH FOR A DOZEN PANIC-SHAKEN JAPANESE. THEY JUMPED FROM THEIR COVER AND BROKE INTO FOOLISH, RUNNING FLIGHT.

SMILING IN GRIM SATISFACTION, HAYWARD SAID:

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"OUR BALL TURRET MAN TOOK CARE OF THEM."

A LOW ALTITUDE ATTACK WASN'T PART OF HAYWARD'S ASSIGNMENT ON THIS MISSION, BUT HE SAID HE NOTICED OTHER PILOTS IN HIS NAVY SQUADRON OF LAND-BASED LIBERATORS WERE BUZZING AND STRAFING THE ENEMY AT OTHER POINTS ON WAKE'S ATOLL TRIANGLE.

BESIDES, HE EXPLAINED, "QUITE A FEW OF MY BOYS WERE OUT IN THE PHILIPPINES. THEY'VE GOT A SCORE TO SETTLE."

JOHN T.HAYWARD IS CHICK'S CHRISTENED NAME. HIS AGE IS 32, HIS RANK COMMANDER AND HIS HOME GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND,N.Y. HE IS CALLED CHICK BECAUSE, HE SAID, HE RAN AWAY FROM HOME, ENLISTED IN THE NAVY AS AN APPRENTICE SEAMAN AND WON A NAVAL ACADEMY APPOINTMENT FROM THE RANKS IN 1926 WHEN HE WAS ONLY 15. CHICK WAS GRADUATED FROM THE ACADEMY IN 1930 AT 19.

BEFORE ENLISTING IN THE NAVY, HAYWARD WAS ASSISTANT BATBOY FOR THE NEW YORK YANKEES AND STILL IS A LOYAL YANKEE BACKER. HIS BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE AT WAKE CAME ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER THE YANKEES HAD BEATEN THE ST.LOUIS CARDINALS 4 TO 2 IN THE WORLD SERIES OPENER.

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HW716PPW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 AM EASTERN WAR TIME MONDAY,OCT.11.)

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,OCT.11-(AP)-THE TEN-MAN CREW OF A LIBERATOR BOMBER WAS CREDITED OFFICIALLY TODAY WITH HAVING DESTROYED EVERY ONE OF FOUR JAPANESE ZEROS WHICH CHALLENGED ITS SOLITARY FLIGHT OVER THE MAKASSAR STRAITS BETWEEN BORNEO AND CELEBES LAST AUG.16.

LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.ARMY'S FIFTH AIR FORCE, GAVE RECOGNITION FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT JOINTLY TO:

CAPT.JACK R.BANKS OF LOS ANGELES, THE PILOT; SECOND LT. JOHN C.CALHOUN OF WENONA,ILL., CO-PILOT; SECOND LT.CLINTON C.MC MILLAR,JR., OF CHICAGO, BOMBARDIER; SECOND LT.

THOMAS L.HOWARD,JR., OF LUDOVICI,GA., PHOTOGRAPHER; FIRST LT.ROBERT I.MC FARLAND, PHILADELPHIA, NAVIGATOR; TECH. SGT.JOSEPH P.BLAIS, BARTON,VT., ENGINEER; TECH.SGT. JAMES M.REFSGUARD, LUXEMBURG,WIS., RADIOMAN; STAFF SGT. RICHARD S.FERN, WADSWORTH,OHIO, ASSISTANT ENGINEER; STAFF SGTS.JAMES L.MURPHY OF ELKHART,IND., AND ALOYSIUS A.ZIOBER, CHICAGO, GUNNERS.

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(EDS: NO STREET ADDRESSES GIVEN.)

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 AM EWT MONDAY OCT.11.)

DV1124PCW NM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, CAPT.GEORGE S.WELCH OF 906 BLACKSHIRE ROAD, WILMINGTON, DEL., WAS CREDITED OFFICIALLY TODAY WITH DESTROYING FOUR JAPANESE PLANES IN A SINGLE ACTION OVER NEW GUINEA, AND HE NOW IS ONE OF THE LEADING ACES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

CAPTAIN WELCH HAS SHOT DOWN 16 ENEMY AIRCRAFT FOR A SECOND-PLACE TIE WITH MAJOR THOMAS J.LYNCH OF CATASAUQUA,PA.

IN TOP POSITION WITH 17 PLANES TO HIS CREDIT IS CAPT.RICHARD I.BONG OF POPLAR,WIS.

ON SEPT.9 WELCH AND OTHER LIGHTNING PILOTS OF THE ARMY'S FIFTH AIR FORCE CLOSED WITH 30 ENEMY FIGHTERS ALREADY ENGAGING ALLIED PLANES OVER WEWAK, NEW GUINEA.

IN A BRIEF BUT FURIOUS ACTION WELCH KNOCKED DOWN THREE ZEROS. THEN, ON THE RETURN TO HIS BASE, HE ENCOUNTERED A JAPANESE RECONNAISSANCE BOMBER AND DESTROYED IT AS WELL.

THE WILMINGTON AIRMAN OPENED HIS TALLY SHEET WITH THREE KILLS OVER PEARL HARBOR THE FIRST DAY OF THE WAR. EXACTLY A YEAR LATER HE REPEATED THE FEAT BY BAGGING THREE JAPANESE PLANES IN NEW GUINEA.

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DV1117PCW

U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) LT.THEODORE L. SKAWIENSKI OF BULLVILLE, N.Y., HAS BEEN AWARDED A BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER, IN LIEUT OF AN ADDITIONAL AIR MEDAL, BY LT. GEN. MILLARD F. HARMON, COMMANDING U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, FOR OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS "DURING WHICH EXPOSURE TO ENEMY FIRE WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED."

HJ558PEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE: HITCHHIKING RIDES ON BIG SKY TRANSPORTS, ON AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN DRIVEN JEEPS, AND FINALLY IN A GRASSHOPPER LIGHT PLANE, BOB EUNSON MADE A TRIP INTO FINSCHHAFEN SHORTLY AFTER THE CAPTURE OF THAT NEW GUINEA BASE FROM THE JAPANESE. HE WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENT TO VISIT THE SCENE OF THAT ALLIED VICTORY) BY BOB EUNSON

OCT 11 1943

FINSCHHAFEN, NEW GUINEA,OCT. 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.WAYNE MUELLER, OF KENNEDY, TEX., COOLY LANDED THE PIPER CUB ON FINSCHHAFEN'S BOMB-CRATERED AIR STRIP AFTER HEDGE-HOPPING AND WAVE-HOPPING THE LAST MILES OF NEW GUINEA COASTLINE WITH ME AS A PASSENGER.

SEVERAL TIMES, AUSSIE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS ALONG THE SHORE HAD TRAINED THEIR SIGHTS ON US.

WE HAD TAKEN OFF IN OUR FLYING JEEP FROM AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY AFTER AN EXTRA 10-GALLON CAN OF GASOLINE WAS STOWED ABOARD BY STAFF SGT.ARTHUR KNUTH, OF 1013 HARRISON AVE., ST.JOSEPH, MICH.

WE PASSED OVER LAE AT A HEIGHT OF 100 FEET. WE NOTED SKELETONS OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT LINING THE LAE LANDING STRIP.

PAST LAE, MUELLER, ANXIOUS TO KEEP US OUT OF DANGER OF INTER-

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CEPTION BY ENEMY PLANES, DROPPED DOWN TO WITHIN FOUR FEET OF THE SEA.

WHENEVER WE SPOTTED ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, MUELLER WOULD SWERVE IN CLOSE TO THE BEACH AND WE WOULD LEAN OUT OF THE WINDOW, WAVING FRANTICALLY IN HOPE THE GUNNERS COULD SEE WE WERE FRIENDS.

THERE WAS WRECKAGE EVERYWHERE ALONG THE FINSCHHAVEN BEACH AND IN THE WATER. MASTS SHOWING ABOVE THE SURFACE WERE MONUMENTS TO THE ACCURACY OF AMERICAN BOMBARDIERS. IT LOOKED LIKE A PLACE WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN WRECKED BY A HURRICANE -- OR HEAVY BOMBERS.

WE TOOK ONE LOOK AT THE FRESH BOMB CRATERS LEFT FROM A JAPANESE RAID THE NIGHT BEFORE, THEN HOPPED OUT AND STARTED WALKING TOWARD A ROAD.

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THERE WAS AMPLE EVIDENCE IN THE FOXHOLES OF HOW WELL THE JAPANESE HAD DUG IN, ESPECIALLY AFTER THEY WERE DRIVEN BACK ON THE FINAL DEFENSES BY A BAYONET CHARGE OF AUSTRALIA'S FAMED "RATS OF TROBRUK."

AMERICAN AMPHIBIAN ENGINEERS WHO ASSISTED IN THE LANDING--THE FOURTH FOR SOME UNITS WHICH ALSO OPERATED AT NASSAU BAY, SALAMAUA AND LAE--WON NOTHING BUT PRAISE FROM THE AUSSIES.

LIKE THE AUSSIES, THE AMERICANS SUFFERED SOME CASUALTIES IN JAPANESE BOMBING RAIDS, OF WHICH THERE WERE 36 SINCE SEPT. 22--ONCE EIGHT RAIDS IN 16 HOURS.

ET233PCW

SEABEES

BY E.V.W.JONES

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(WX)..AN EAST COAST BASE--(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT.H.J.LEWITT, SR., SQUINTED DOWN THE REINFORCED CONCRETE WALL AND FLASH A 6-INCH GRIN.

"WAIT 'TIL THEY TRY TO BLOW THAT ONE UP," HE COMMENTED WITH SATISFACTION." IT'S GOT THINGS IN IT NO CONCRETE WALL EVER HAD BEFORE."

BUT AT THE PROPER TIME THE WALL SO LABORIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED BY SWEATING NAVY SEABEES WILL SHATTER UNDER THE SHOCK OF EXPLOSIONS. RAIDERS WILL SEE TO THAT.

THEY'LL BE AMERICAN RAIDERS. HEWITT'S ELABORATE FORTIFICATIONS, BOAT TRAPS, TANK TRAPS AND SECRET DEVICES ARE MADE NOT TO

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DEFEND AMERICAN FROM JAPS OR GERMANS, BUT TO TRAIN INVADERS WHO WITHIN A YEAR WILL BE DOING THE SAME THINGS TO ENEMY EMPLACEMENTS.

£32355 (CORRECT) IS OFFICER IN CHARGE OF A CONSTRUCTION BATTALION OF THE NAVY'S SEABEES. HIS MEN KNOW THAT ALL THEIR HARD WORK IS DONE MERELY SO OTHER MEN WILL HAVE SOMETHING TO KNOCK DOWN, BUT BOTH SIDES ARE FULL OF THE SPIRIT THAT MAKES A GAME.

THE SEABEES STUDY EVERY RAIDER SUCCESS TO MAKE THE NEXT PROBLEM TOUGHER. AND RAIDERS STUDY "CAPTURED" DEVICES TO MAKE THEIR NEXT ASSAULTS EASIER. IT TURNS OUT TO BE FUN FOR ALL.

HEWITT IS A FORMER JAMAICA, L.I., CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER WHO HAD A PART IN BUILDING MANY NEW YORK SKYSCRAPERS. HE WAS CHIEF INSPECTOR FOR ARMY ENGINEERS WHEN THE PENTAGON BUILDING WAS CONSTRUCTED IN WASHINGTON.

HE HAS TWO STRETCHES OF BEACH ON WHICH HE WORKS HERE. ONE IS A STANDARD COURSE FILLED WITH BOAT TRAPS, TANK TRAPS, CONCRETE "COFFINS" AND STURDY WALLS. IT IS FOR MEN JUST BREAKING INTO THE INVASION GAME.

THE OTHER COURSE IS A SECRET ONE. ONLY HE AND HIS MEN KNOW WHAT IT CONTAINS. THEY HAVE PUT OBSTACLES IN IT THAT REQUIRED MUCH TNT TO DESTROY.

(EDS: 5TH GRAF READ IT XXX HEWITT (CORRECT) IS X X X ETC).

K906PEW

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DELAYED MINES

WASHINGTON,OCT.10-(AP)-THE EXPLOSION THAT BLEW THE NAPLES POSTOFFICE APART WITH HEAVY CIVILIAN CASUALTIES DAYS AFTER THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN OUT OF THE TOWN PUT THE ALLIES ON NOTICE OF A NAZI DEVICE OF REVENGE WITH WHICH THEY MAY HAVE TO RECKON ALL THE WAY TO BERLIN.

MILITARY OPINION HERE IS INCLINED TO ATTRIBUTE THE PLANTING OF HUGE TIME-ACTION MINES LARGELY TO PLAIN SPITE DIRECTED AGAINST CIVIL POPULATIONS, ALTHOUGH IT IS CONCEDED THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT HOPE TO BLAST AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS OR INFLICT OTHER MILITARY DAMAGE BY A SORT OF SCATTER-GUN SHOT IN THEIR REAR. OCT 11 19

ARMY SOURCES SEE LITTLE IN THE WAY OF COUNTER-MEASURES THAT CAN BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY.

ON THE BASIS OF PRESS REPORTS, OFFICIALS ARE INCLINED TO BELIEVE THAT THE GERMANS PLANTED THE MINE IN THE NAPLES POSTOFFICE WITH THE PRIMARY THOUGHT OF BLASTING CIVILIANS. IT WAS RECALLED, HOWEVER, THAT SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE THE POSTOFFICE MINE DETONATED, ALLIED TROOPS DISCOVERED ANOTHER HUGE MINE IN A LARGE HOTEL WHICH THE ENEMY MIGHT HAVE ASSUMED WOULD BECOME HEADQUARTERS FOR LT.GENERAL MARK CLARK'S FORCES.

IT WAS CONCEDED, TOO, THAT BECAUSE THE GERMANS THEMSELVES OFTEN USE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AS HEADQUARTERS THEY MIGHT HAVE REASONED THAT THE ALLIES WOULD TAKE OVER THE POSTOFFICE. BUT THEY ALSO MUST HAVE RECKONED THAT BECAUSE THE POSTOFFICE WAS THE ONLY PUBLIC BUILDING LEFT STANDING INTACT IN NAPLES THE POPULATION WOULD UTILIZE IT. OCT 11 19

DETECTION DEVICES AND GENERAL CAUTION CAN LARGELY NULLIFY THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMON LAND MINES ACTUATED BY PRESSURE OF FOOT OR WHEEL, OR BOODY TRAPS SET OFF BY CASUAL ACTS OF THE INTENDED VICTIM.

BUT IF THE ENEMY MERELY WANTS TO BLOW UP A BUILDING AND WHOEVER MAY BE THERE AT A GIVEN TIME, CLOCKWORK DEVICES AND A LITTLE SKILL IN B REPLACING WALL OR FLOOR OVER HIS POUNDS OR TONS OF EXPLOSIVES DO THE JOB WITHOUT VISIBLE WIRES OR OTHER WARNING.

UNLESS THE ENTERING ARMY CAN TAKE TIME TO GO OVER EVERY FOOT OF CITY PAVEMENT AND EVERY INCH OF WALL WITH A MINE-DETECTING DEVICE THE PRESENCE OF SUCH A MINE MUST BE DISCLOSED ONLY WHEN IT EXPLODES.

THE GERMANS, IT IS NOTED, APPARENTLY HAVE DEVELOPED TO A HIGH POINT OF PERFECTION THE TIME MECHANISM FOR EXPLODING BOMBS. NAZI SABOTEURS CAPTURED AFTER THEY LANDED ON THE EAST COAST FROM A U-BOAT WERE CARRYING A PRECISION-BUILT WATCH MOVEMENT WITH ATTACHMENT FOR A DETONATOR. THE MOVEMENT COULD BE SET FOR ANY TIME FROM ONE TO FOURTEEN DAYS.

THE NAZIS HAD BEEN OUT OF NAPLES ABOUT A WEEK WHEN THE POSTOFFICE MINE LET GO.

K214PEW NM OCT 11

REKATA

WASHINGTON,OCT.10-(AP)-THE JAPANESE MAY AGAIN HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM AN IMPORTANT POSITION WITHOUT PUTTING UP BITTER-END RESISTANCE.

THE TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST REPORTED BY BERLIN SAID JAPANESE NAVAL AIRCRAFT HAD BOMBED REKATA ON SANTA ISABEL ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS, THUS INDICATING THAT ALLIED FORCES HAD TAKEN OVER THE BIG SEA PLANE BASE WHICH HAD BEEN IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY SINCE HIS INITIAL SOUTHWARD SURGE THROUGH THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

ALTHOUGH TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT RECEIVED NO IMMEDIATE DIRECT OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION FROM WASHINGTON OR OTHER ALLIED SOURCES, THERE WERE INDICATIONS OF ITS LIKELIHOOD.

A MONTH AGO, SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON ANNOUNCED THAT "PRELIMINARY RECONNAISSANCE SEEMS TO INDICATE THE JAPANESE HAVE FLED HASTILY FROM THE SEA PLANE BASE AT REKATA BAY, LEAVING BEHIND CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF FOOD AND AMMUNITION."

THIS, TAKEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ENEMY'S ANNOUNCEMENT, WOULD

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SUGGEST THAT ALLIED FORCES MOVED IN TO REKATA SOMETIME WITHIN THE LAST MONTH.

ONE IMPORTANT REASON FOR WITHDRAWING FROM REKATA WOULD BE THE FACT THAT THE JAPANESE WERE OUTFLANKED IN THAT POSITION WHEN ALLIED FORCES COMPLETED CONQUEST OF THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

BECAUSE OF THE NEW ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE SOLOMONS, REKATA BAY NOW WOULD BE OF LESS VALUE FOR ALLIED OPERATIONS THAN DURING THE TIME WHEN SOME OF THE CENTRAL AREA WAS IN ENEMY HANDS.

HOWEVER, DRIVING THE ENEMY OUT OF SANTA ISABEL WOULD MEAN THAT HE HAS LOST HIS LAST RECONNAISSANCE BASE OF ANY IMPORTANCE SOUTH OF HIS PRESENT FOOTHOLDS IN THE SHORTLAND ISLANDS AREA AND AT BOUGAINVILLE, AT THE EXTREME NORTHERN END OF THE GENERAL SOLOMONS GROUP.

K151PEW

UNDATED REKATA

BY THE WSSOCIATED PGESS

THE BERLIN RADIO, BROADCASTING A TOKYO DISPATVH, SAID TODAY JAPANESE NAVAL AIRCRAFT HAD BOMBED REKATA ON SANTA ISABEL ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS, INDICATING THAT ALLIED FORCES HAD OCCUPIED THATO FORMER SEAPLANE BASE OF THE JAPANESE.

THE BERLIN BROADCAST, QUOTING A TOKYO ANNOUNCEMENT, SAID THE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT ALSO BOMBED MUNDA ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND AND BILOA ON VELLA LAVELLA ISLAND. ALL THE MISSIONS WERE CARRIED OUT FRIDAY MORNING WITHOUT LOSS, IT WAS STATED.

DISPATCHES FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC PGEVIOUSLY HAD INDICATED THAT THE JAPANESE MAY HAVE BEEN ABANDONING REKATA BAY, ON THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF SANTA ISABEL ISLAND, BECAUSE THE POSITION WAS VIRTUALLY BYPASSED WHEN AMERICAN FORCES MOVED INTO VELLA LAVELLA, NORTH OF NEW GEORGIA AND KOLOMBANGARA ISLANDS.

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NEW YORK, OCT.10-(AP)-AMERICAN FRIENDS CAN "BEST HELP CHINESE DEMOCRACY BY EQUALLY SUPPORTING ALL WHO ARE ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN FIGHTING JAPAN," MME.SUN YAT-SEN, WIDOW OF THE FOUNDER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, SAID IN A MESSAGE TODAY.

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ISSUED ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC AND RELEASED BY THE CHINA AID COUNCIL, PARTICIPATING AGENCY OF UNITED CHINA RELIEF, THE MESSAGE SAID:

"IN CELEBRATIING THE 32ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, WE MUST REMEMBER THAT PROGRESS TOWARDS DEMOCRACY IS LIKE LEARNING TO SWIM--ONE LEARNS NOT BY TALKING ABOUT IT BUT BY GETTING INTO THE WATER.

"THE WAR AGAINST JAPANESE MILITARY FASCISM PROVIDES ANOTHER MEANS OF ACHIEVING DEMOCRACY. THOSE SERVE IT BEST WHO DEVOTE ALL THEIR ENERGIES TO THE FIGHT AGAINST THE AGGRESSOR. AMERICAN FRIENDS CAN BEST HELP CHINESE DEMOCRACY BY EQUALLY SUPPORTING ALL WHO ARE ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN FIGHTING JAPAN."

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5th Army Flanks Nazis in 12-Mile Surge; Russians Closing In on Kiev and Gomel; Midget British Submarines Blast Tirpitz

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ENEMY'S LINE ON VOLTURNO PUT IN PERIL

NORGAARD

Deep Salient in Central Sector Is Wiped Out in Big Advance.

DRIVES SLOWED DOWN BY MUD

OCT 12 1943

Montgomery Moves Ahead Only 2 or 3 Miles—Clark's Men in Patrol Skirmishes.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Plodding forward on foot through Italian mud which made motor transport almost useless and against stiffening German resistance, Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army captured Pontelandolfo, twelve miles northwest of Benevento, in a further flanking move against the Volturno River, Allied headquarters announced today.

Similarly heavy going was encountered by the Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery on the Adriatic front where gains of two to three miles were chalked up against the enemy who was being put under constant pressure.

Along the swollen Volturno, where the Fifth Army has established a 44-mile front, Gen. Clark's troops made no fresh gains, official reports indicated. Patrols already have been skirmishing with the Germans on the north bank of the stream, but Gen. Clark's forces were mainly engaged in consolidating their positions and laboriously bringing up guns and ammunition through the mud.

Volturno Difficult Obstacle.

The crossing of the Volturno, twenty miles north of Naples, in force in a frontal attack appeared to be a difficult task, with enemy artillery concentrations prepared to lay down a withering fire on minutely charted bridging sites.

The winding stream, varying in width from 100 feet to 200 yards and with steep banks ten to fifteen feet high at most places, presented a major military obstacle particularly at its present high water stage. The water normally is only waist deep, but recent rains had greatly increased its depth.

Nevertheless Gen. Clark was reported confident of his ability to beat the twenty-four days required by Garibaldi to get his army across the obstacle in 1859 when he was engaged in a march on Rome from Naples in the effort to unify Italy.

British Plod Forward.

Pontelandolfo, on the eastern flank of the Volturno where it turns northward, lies in the fold of the hills between that stream and the Tammaro River which flows in a parallel direction, and is about six miles north of one bend of the Calore River.

The capture of Pontelandolfo placed the Allies astride an arterial highway which extends westward to the coast and which must be defended strongly if the Germans are to prevent the flanking of their Volturno line.

In the drive northward the Fifth Army gained control of a wedge of territory in which the towns of Campolattaro, Fragneto, Reino, Casaldoni and Pescolamazza were captured.

Flyers Blast Nazi Guns.

Resorting to tactics employed with extraordinary success in Tunisia and Sicily, the Allies sent fleets of medium, light and fighter bombers as flying artillery to blast dozens of enemy gun positions along most of the front. These attacks were directed particularly at a point about five miles north of Capua, indicating the Germans had massed guns there in an effort to prevent any crossing of the Volturno at Capua.

"Eighth Army patrols are pushing westward vigorously," the bulletin said, adding: "The enemy continues to fight hard and is using broken and difficult country to assist his defense. Demolitions still are being met on a heavy scale."

Infantry Plods Forward.

It was announced here that the Eighth Army gains, all made by infantry plodding ahead on foot, averaged between two and three miles.

An air communique said that medium and light bombers shot up enemy road and rail communications beyond the Italian battle line area while mediums, fighters and fighter-bombers swept in and attacked German gun positions and troop concentrations.

Bombers attacked the enemy along the west coast road last night at Terracina some fifty miles northwest of the Volturno.

Front dispatches yesterday said Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army had secured hard-won footholds south of the Volturno and Calore Rivers on a 44-mile line running from the west coast to Ponte, just west of Benevento, and that patrols had smashed across the streams to test enemy defenses.

The Germans were said to be using Italian labor to build hasty defenses above the Volturno, and an Allied Army spokesman declared a major battle is in prospect here—the first of at least three which he said are likely before Rome is reached.

At the confluence of the Calore with the Volturno, sixty miles in from the west coast, the Fifth Army was poised for a thrust up the broad valley of the northwest branch of the Volturno directly toward Rome.

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TOWN IS CAPTURED ON MAIN HIGHWAY LEADING TO COAST

NORGAARD

Nazis Must Meet New Threat or Resume Retreat to Rome.

PATROLS CROSS RIVER

Main Armies Stand on Opposite Banks of Volturno Ready for Battle.

FLOOD SWELLS STREAM

Recent Rains Push Level Up, Making Crossing Difficult for Allies.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 11—(AP) Fighting their way northwestward from Benevento through sticky Italian mud, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and British forces have captured Pontelandolfo and thrown into jeopardy the entire Nazi defense position along the flood-swept Volturno river north of Naples.

Seizure of Pantelandolfo, 12 miles beyond Benevento, placed the Allies astride a main highway which winds westward to the Mediterranean coast above the Volturno. The Nazis either must meet this new threat successfully or soon resume their full-scale withdrawal toward Rome.

In Mountainous Area

Pontelandolfo, on the eastern flank of the Volturno where it turns northward, is in the mountainous country between that stream and the Tammaro river and about six miles north of one bend of the Calore river.

"The enemy continues to fight hard and is using broken and difficult country to assist his defense," said today's Allied communique. "Demolitions still are being met on a heavy scale."

Allied patrols were reported skirmishing with the Germans on the north bank of the Volturno, but no immediate effort to cross the stream in force was expected. German artillery was concentrated to lay a destructive fire on the more obvious crossing of the swollen river.

Ordinarily the Volturno is only waist deep, but recent rains have sent water racing between its steep 10 to 15-foot banks. The winding stream varies from 100 feet to 200 yards in width.

Main Forces Stalled

With Gen. Clark's main forces stalled temporarily against this water barrier, the Allied air force made shattering attacks against the Nazi defenses along the river, particularly at a point about five miles north of Capua.

Fleets of medium, light and fighter-bombers—the same "flying artillery" that was used with devastating effect in Tunisia—bombed and shot up dozens of enemy gun positions along a 40-mile front.

(The United Nations radio at Algiers, in a broadcast heard by Federal monitors, reported that artillery duels were raging across the Volturno and that the Nazis appeared to be massing for a counter-attack. There was no indication where the enemy might be preparing to launch such an attack.)

Meet Heavy Opposition

On the Adriatic end of the Italian fighting line Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British and Canadians of the Eighth army were reported slugging their way slowly forward against intense opposition, averaging gains yesterday of between two and three miles along the Biferno river.

"Eighth army patrols are pushing westward vigorously," an Allied announcement said. Gen Montgomery's advance has been slow since the Nazis rushed the 16th armored division to oppose him five days ago.

The advance up the backbone of Italy, which resulted in the capture of Pontelandolfo, helped straighten out the V-shaped battle line across the peninsula. In this drive the Allies also seized the smaller localities of Campolattaro, Fragneta, Reino and Casaldoni.

While laboriously bringing up his heavy artillery and armor before assaulting the Nazis across the Volturno, Gen. Clark was reported to be confident of the Fifth army's ability to surmount this latest barrier to Rome in comparatively short order.

Garibaldi, the great Italian leader, required 24 days to get his army across the stream in 1859 when he was marching on Rome from Naples to unify Italy. Gen. Clark was said to expect to beat Garibaldi's mark.

Delayed action mines left in Naples by withdrawing Germans continued to take a heavy toll. A dispatch from Relman Morin of the Associated Press disclosed that the explosion which killed at least 23 American officers and men yesterday and injured more than 30 was the fourth such heavy blast since the city was occupied.

RIVER SEPARATES TWO LARGE ARMIES

American Artillery Shells Nazis Across Volturno, Big Battle Looms.

By RELMAN MORIN

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY ON THE VOLTURNO FRONT, Italy, Oct. 11—(AP) Two large armies tonight faced each other across the narrow twisting length of the Volturno river awaiting the signal that will touch off one of the biggest battles of the war.

American artillery has been hammering enemy positions along the north bank of the floodswept river without cessation during the past three days. The Germans reply, usually during the night hours, with some of the heaviest-type shells.

The American advanced positions are so close to the German lines that we could see Nazi military road markings. Shells are plastering the whole position. I saw direct hits registered on a large house about two miles north of the river. A number of Germans scuttled across the fields, abandoning an apparently wrecked troop carrier.

Another concentration of fire landed all around an enemy machine gun nest which had been located by a doughboy patrol.

The town of Pontalone, some three miles north of the river, was blazing from end to end, columns of smoke rising high. The artillery still was shelling the town.

The site of the coming battle is a cup-shaped valley almost completely ringed with hills. We hold the southern and southeastern slopes. The Germans are entrenched solidly in the north. They probably are relying upon defense-in-depth, having sunk their tanks in the earth for use as artillery and covered large areas with barbed wire and concrete pillboxes.

Their machine-gun nests, however, are on the bank of the river itself.

Almost nightly, American patrols cross the river into enemy territory.

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SOVIETS SMASH THEIR WAY INTO GOMEL SUBURBS

Russians Further Widen Bridgeheads West of the Dnieper.

PUSH ON TOWARD LATVIA

Gain Momentum in Offensive in North—New Campaign in Crimea Is Believed Near.

London, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The Russian Army today smashed into the outskirts of Gomel, strategic railway center in Lower White Russia, and extended its bridgeheads on the western side of the German's broken Dnieper River line, the Russians announced in a communique broadcast by the Moscow radio and picked up here tonight by Reuters.

Novo-Belitsa, a suburb of Gomel, on the left bank of the Sozh River, was occupied, while on the Vitebsk front the Russians rolled on through forty more villages, it said. Russian positions were declared considerably improved on the western side of the Dnieper as the Soviet forces fannd out to consolidate their bridgeheads.

During yesterday's fighting the Red Army destroyed or disabled 126 enemy tanks and shot down eighty-five enemy planes, the communique added.

Two Russian columns advancing on the White Russian city of Vitebsk from the northeast and southeast announced gains of from four to seven miles and the capture of 140 villages. The Red Army units southeast of Vitebsk were at Liozno, twenty-five miles away. The capture of the town of Krasnoe, important rail center on the Vitebsk-Gomel line also was announced and the Russian troops were in position here for a thrust at the German bastion at the junction town of Orsha, twenty-eight miles away.

Reds Gain at Nevel.

Sixty miles to the north of Vitebsk the Red Army was driving from Nevel in what the Berlin radio described as a major offensive. The advance was over firmer terrain, and the Russians declared they had captured forty villages in their drive. It seemed probable that one of the chief aims of the Russians in the Nevel sector was to slash across the Vitebsk-Riga railroad line somewhere in the vicinity of Polotsk.

The German radio declared that Russian units had attempted to cross the Dnieper in the vicinity of Kiev to supplement the three other bridegheads but said that the crossings had been broken up. Moscow made no mention of the attempts but said that the Red Army was battling to expand its bridgeheads and that at one place German resistance had been broken and an important height captured.

The Russians announced the capture of the town of Dobrush, only eleven miles east of the highly strategic railroad center of Gomel on the central front, but dispatches indicated that the advance was slowed by the sodden terrain.

Crimean Drive Seen Near.

The German Radio as well as Moscow Broadcasts hinted that another major battle is impending at the southern end of the battle line. Russian troops were poised for a leap across the narrow Kerch Strait into the Crimea where the Germans have maintained a considerable army. The last Germans were routed from the Kuban last week.

From Germany came reports that the Russians had launched a strong attack in the direction of Melitopol, ninety miles northeast of the narrow isthmus linking the Crimea to the mainland, presumably in an effort to trap the German Crimean army. There was no mention of the Melitopol in the Soviet communique.

The Russians said that more than 4,000 Germans had died in yesterday's fighting, the heaviest toll being exacted in the sectors from Gomel north to Nevel. The Russians also said that they destroyed 100 tanks and seventy-seven planes Saturday and Sunday.

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REDS WIDEN HOLD WEST OF DNIEPER

J. O'DONNN

Advance In Gomel Area Threatens To Flank German Line

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London Also Hears Kiev Outer Defenses Are Penetrated

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, Oct. 12—The Red army captured Gomel's eastern suburbs yesterday, killing 3,000 Germans and clearing the left bank of the Sozh river opposite that vital rail hub in lower White Russia, and also widened its grip on the west bank of the Dnieper in the Ukraine, Moscow announced early today.

A broadcast communique recorded by the Soviet monitor said 1,000 Germans were slain in "fruitless" enemy counter-attacks seeking to stem the Russian surge beyond its three initial Dnieper river bridgeheads.

[A London radio broadcast recorded by CBS said Soviet forces already had "penetrated the outer defense of Kiev," Ukraine capital on the Dnieper.]

Across Sozh River

The capture of Novo-Belitza, a rail junction suburb of Gomel, and other localities across the Sozh river from the main prize, threatened the early flanking of the entire 200-mile German line in White Russia and the severance of the enemy's already feeble connections with German Ukraine positions.

Gomel, whose railways radiate to Warsaw, Minsk and Mogilev, is the southern anchor of the German White Russian line and the center of an industrial area just above the edge of the Pripet marshes.

Two hundred miles to the north other Soviet units converging on Vitebsk, upper anchor of the enemy's defense line in White Russia, raced through forty more villages, killed 1,300 more enemy troops, captured huge quantities of equipment and freed 40,000 Russian civilians "whom the Germans were forcibly driving to slave labor in Germany," the bulletin said.

Air Action On Black Sea

At the southern end of the front Soviet Black Sea fleet airmen struck a "blow on an enemy port," presumably in the Crimea, which is now threatened from two sides by the Russians, and sank a 2,000-ton enemy transport and eleven barges and cutters, the communique said.

"Many other ships standing in the port were damaged seriously," it added.

A total of more than 5,300 Germans fell on all fronts during the day, the bulletin said, fifty-eight planes were shot down, and scores of enemy tanks and guns were captured or destroyed.

Smashes Five Attacks

The midnight supplement to the communique said the Germans counter-attacked furiously on the west bank of the Dnieper, but the Russians fought their way forward "step by step."

One Soviet unit was declared to have smashed five such attacks, knocking out twenty-nine enemy tanks. Soviet airmen supporting the swelling ground offensive beyond the secured bridgeheads were said to have bagged nineteen planes and silenced many enemy firing points.

In heavy day and night fighting beyond the punctured Dnieper river line the Russians "continued their offensive in the same directions as before, extending their bridgeheads and considerably improving their positions," the communique said.

Dispatches reaching here said there was a possibility the Germans already were pulling out of Kiev as successful Russian crossings above and below the capital imperilled the city, which already is under fire from Soviet big guns mounted on the eastern bank just across the Dnieper.

"Far Beyond River"

"Our divisions have penetrated far beyond the river," said a front correspondent of Moscow's *Pravada*," and have captured the defense zone of the Germans along the river and dozens of settlements on the western bank."

Moscow dispatches said Red army engineers had accomplished some of their finest feats of the war to keep Russian tanks and mobile artillery rolling into battle day and night over boggy fields and roads made treacherous by fall rains.

Furious German resistance was acknowledged by the Russian communique, which said 126 enemy tanks had been knocked out during Sunday's fighting, and eighty-five planes shot down.

20 Miles From Vitebsk

In the north Russian troops were less than twenty miles from Vitebsk and above that sector other units were plunging toward the Latvian border through the shattered German line at Nevel.

The Germans were reported throwing in large reserves on the Nevel, White Russian and Dnieper fronts, but an avalanche of Russian gains piled up since the beginning of the Soviet offensive July 12 have so chewed up Axis communications that the Germans no longer can easily switch material and manpower to threatened sectors.

Clear Reds Have Initiative

Both Russian and German dispatches make it clear that the Red army has a clear-cut initiative of attack all along the 1,200-mile front from Leningrad southward to the Crimea.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi radio commentator, devoted most of a broadcast to describing the battles on the northern approaches to the Crimea, ignoring the menaced White Russian front where he said "German disengagement moves have not been quite completed."

Sertorius acknowledged the flanking dangers to the German troops along the Dniper bend from the Soviet crossings above Kiev and near Pereyaslav and Kremenchug to the southeast, but said Red army troops had been "hemmed in" on the west bank.

Attacks by fresh Russian troops in the Melitopol sector north of the Crimea, he said, "did not even succeed in making a local dent."

British Midget Craft Attack Entire Fleet in Alten Fjord

Three Fail to Return From Daring Venture Inside Protected Norwegian Anchorage —Nazi Battleship Is Damaged.

OCT 12 1943

London, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The Nazi battleship Tirpitz has been damaged by British midget submarines, the Admiralty announced today, adding that the daring attack, "involving hazards of the first order," was carried out against the main units of the German battle fleet on September 22 in their protected anchorages in Alten fjord, in northern Norway.

Underwater damage was inflicted on the Tirpitz, the communique declared.

On September 23 the German High Command announced that an attack by submarines had been repulsed and that prisoners had been taken.

"Insufficient evidence was available at that time to assess the result of the attack as operations were still proceeding," today's British statement said. "Interrogation of the crews of the midget submarines which took part in the exploit and subsequent photographic reconnaissance now leave no doubt, despite enemy claims to the contrary, that the attack met with success.

Attack Is Called Success.

"Air photographs taken after the attack show the Tirpitz, which had not moved from her anchorage, surrounded by thick oil which covered the fjord where she lay and extended over a distance of more than two miles from her berth. Photographs also show a number of small unidentified craft alongside the battleship, possibly repair ships or ships to provide power and light.

"Personnel who took part in the operation report that on September 22, while still in the immediate vicinity of the anchorage, they heard a series of very heavy detonations at the time expected for the units to be attacking."

The announcement added that three midget submarines had not returned from the attack and were presumed to be lost, although some of the crews may possibly have been taken prisoner.

1000 Miles From Home.

"To give some idea of the magnitude of the difficulties of this remarkable achievement," the announcement continued, "it must be remembered that Alten Fjord in which the Tirpitz lay was 1,000 miles from the nearest British base.

"Midget submarines were set to the task of penetrating the highly-defended base where the enemy ships thought themselves safe. They had to pass through mine fields guarding the approaches to the anchorage and after negotiating the difficult fjords, always vigilantly patrolled by the enemy, they had to carry out the attack in strongly-protected and confined waters where the ships were moored. Finally, to regain their base, the same obstacles had to be overcome."

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Formidable but Inactive.

The Tirpitz, a 35,000-ton battleship, is one of the most formidable in the German Navy. Launched by Adolf Hitler himself on April 1, 1939, she never lived up, however, to the high hopes he then showed he had for her. Her activities, which consisted mostly of lying holed up in the Norwegian port of Trondheim, had little more than a negative value for the Germans, forcing the British to hold sizable forces in readiness in the North Sea to meet her if she came out to do battle.

The Russians in November,

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1941, said they had damaged the Tirpitz in an air raid on the Baltic port of Danzig. On several occasions, the battleship was attacked by torpedo planes while hiding among the Norwegian fjords.

The Russians said they damaged the ship a second time in July, 1942, when a submarine protecting a convoy was credited with scoring two torpedo hits.

Just last month came a report from Nazi-occupied Norway saying that the battleship had been used in the German attack on the Allied-held island of Spitsbergen a few days earlier. This was never confirmed, however.

TIRPITZ CRIPPLED BY MIDGET SUBS

P. MOORE

Nazi Battleship Apparently Immoblized By British In Norwegian Fjord

OCT 12 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 11—British midget submarines, penetrating the heavily guarded Norwegian hideout of the German fleet, have crippled the mighty battleship Tirpitz and left her apparently immobilized.

Three of the small subs—a hitherto undisclosed weapon for the British—are missing. A group of the submersibles, 1,000 miles from home, threaded their way some fifty miles into narrow Alten Fjord, through mine fields and heavy patrols, to attack the Tirpitz, September 22, an Admiralty announcement today disclosed. They attacked the Tirpitz beneath her waterline.

Three Subs Fail To Return

The size of the raiding force was not disclosed, but the announcement said that three submarines had failed to return and there was a possibility some of their crews had been captured by Germans.

The Admiralty said it was impossible to assay the damage at the time of the attack, but reconnaissance photographs taken three weeks later showed the 35,000-ton pride of the Nazi fleet had not moved from her anchorage and oil spouting from her great tanks had spread for two miles.

Usually conservative to the extreme, the Admiralty's description of the exploit used such terms as "involving hazards of the first order," "magnitude of the difficulties" and "displayed the highest qualities of courage, enterprise and skill."

Smaller Than 410 Tons

Details on the size and complement of the little craft were not announced. Jane's authoritative "Fighting Ships" shows British class "H" training submarines of 410 to 500 tons with a complement of 22, but presumably the midgets are much smaller.

The announcement stressed that to reach the hiding place of the Nazi warships the submarines were forced to operate more than 1,000 miles from the nearest British base.

Mine fields were penetrated and enemy protective forces were evaded before the midgets could come within striking distance of the fleet in confined waters.

Germans Claimed Repulse

The reconnaissance photographs showed the great battleship surrounded by smaller vessels presumably engaged either in repair work or supplying light and power to the crippled giant.

Two days after the attack, the Germans announced officially that a thrust by midget submarines had been repulsed and that prisoners had been taken.

The 15-inch guns of the Tirpitz had been a menace to Allied North Atlantic shipping since February, 1942, and for the past several months she had been closely guarded in the snug fjord some 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

Launched By Hitler In 1939

Launched by Adolf Hitler himself in 1939, she has been mostly a negative value to the Germans by forcing the British to hold sizable forces in readiness to meet her should she seek battle. She has spent most of the war in hiding, and has been the target of several Russian and British air raids.

Midget submarines have appeared in the news several times previously during this war, first in July, 1941, when the Italians used two-man "grasshoppers" in an attack on Malta. Similar submersibles figured in the attacks on Algiers harbor in January, 1943, and Japanese midgets took part in the Pearl Harbor attack.

The Admiralty indicated in its report that other powerful battle units were anchored near the Tirpitz, but claimed damage only to that battleship.

The raid, coupled with the home fleet's invasion of fjord waters near Bodoe on Oct. 4 when American carrier-borne planes hit German shipping, was viewed here as signs of a new Allied naval air aggressiveness as part of possible efforts to drive the invaders' fleet from Norway as a preliminary to a wholesale invasion of Europe.

300 NAZI PLANES BAGGED BY U. S. IN THREE DAYS

Eaker Says Air War Is Now at White Heat—Forts Pound Muenster.

OCT 12 1943

DOWN 102 ENEMY AIRCRAFT

Also Blast Coesfeld in Raid—30 American Bombers Are Missing.

London, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Boosting Nazi plane losses to more than 300 in three days, American Flying Fortresses and escorting Thunderbolts shot down 102 enemy planes yesterday as the big bombers tore through stubborn defenses to blast the important German transportation centers of Muenster and Coesfeld.

Thirty bombers and two fighters, a communique said, were lost by the American formations, which also hit an enemy airfield near Enschede, Holland, in the blazing climax to a week end of violent Allied aerial activity that riddled the Germans' fighter strength.

[Great fires are still blazing in Muenster, which was raided yesterday by the American Air Force, BBC said today quoting Swedish reports. CBS recorded the broadcast.]

While the size of the attacking American formations was not officially disclosed, there was reason to believe that they may have approximated the record concentrations of 400 bombers which hammered German targets on each of the two preceding days.

Americans Show Power.

The American raids reached a new high in strength of numbers on Friday, when Fortresses and Liberators bombed the Stuka factory in Bremen and submarine shipbuilding yards at Vegesack near by, and on Saturday, when they flew a round trip of 1,800 miles—their deepest penetration of Nazi territory—to hit the former Free City of Danzig, the former Polish city of Gdynia and other targets in eastern Germany.

Lieut.-Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the United States Eighth Air Force, disclosed that the attacking force on both Friday and Saturday totaled 400 bombers, and said these and other raids to follow were in preperation for an Allied invasion of Germany across the English Channel and the North Sea.

"The big push into Germany, when it comes, will cost lives just as the landings at Salerno did," Gen. Eaker added. "It is the task of the Eighth Air Force and the R. A. F. to destroy factories and transport and weapons of the Germans so our invasion casualties will be cut down. This is our stern assignment this winter. We shall not shirk it. The fight now is at white heat."

4000 Men in Raids.

With ten men to a bomber, more than 4,000 American airmen took part in both the Friday and Saturday raids.

The Americans went out by daylight yesterday only a few hours after Berlin was raided by night-flying R. A. F. Mosquito bombers for the fourteenth time in less than a month.

A DNB dispatch broadcast by Berlin and recorded by the British Ministry of Information said the American planes yesterday dropped bombs in the heart of Muenster. The broadcast added: "Casualties among the population were considerable as well as damage to residential quarters, churches and public buildings."

The German communique, broadcast from Berlin, said fifty-one Allied planes, nearly all of them four-engined bombers, were shot down yesterday in attacks over western Germany. The Germans said 208 Allied planes had been shot down during the last three days.

Muenster, which has plants turning out chemicals, war machinery and surgical instruments, has been hit many times at night by the R. A. F., the last big raid occurred on June 11. At one time reconnaissance showed 260 acres of the city devastated.

London tabulations showed the week end attacks boosted to 539 the number of German aircraft shot down in the last eight days, against a loss of 241 Allied bombers and fighters.

U. S. Air Power Praised.

The sizzling three-day pace by the Americans brought showers of praise—and the most space yet—from the British press, which naturally is partial to its own mighty R. A. F. At the same time from Stockholm come dispatches saying that Swedish aviation commentators were hailing the American raids on eastern Germany Saturday as sensational testimony to the growing power of the United States Air Forces.

SLAVS CLAIM VITAL ISLAND

A. I. GOLDBERG

Liberation Army Reports Capture Of Cherso, At Entrance To Gulf Of Fiume

OCT 13 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 11—The Yugoslav Liberation army claimed tonight the capture of the important island of Cherso, which commands the entrance to the Gulf of Fiume, and said it controlled the whole coast of northern Dalmatia except for the German-occupied fort at Zara.

The thirty-mile long and eight-mile wide island of Cherso is twenty-five miles east of the Italian naval base of Pola at the head of the Istrian peninsula and twenty miles south of Fiume, which the Partisan forces of Drug Tito say they have under direct attack.

The capture of Cherso was announced in a communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio.

Islands Occupied

In addition to holding the northern Dalmatian coast, the Yugoslav patriots said they had occupied all of the myriad islands along the coast.

The Partisans said the Germans were falling back in the Susak area, just across the bridge from Fiume.

Other fresh successes announced by the patriots as their forces were engaged in widespread operations along the whole northeastern arc around the shores of the Adriatic and along railway lines leading from the coast to German supply bases and railroad junctions in the interior, were the capture of Bijeljina, seventy-five miles south of Vinkovci and about the same distance west of the former capital at Belgrade, the town of Kamnica near Brecica in Slovenia and the Slavonian town of Cacen on the Zegreb-Vinkoci Railway.

Commands Vital Plain

The taking of Bijeljina was especially important for its command of the plains approaching Belgrade.

German forces, encircled at Ogulin during fierce fighting for the Ogulin-Karlovac-Zagreb Railroad, were said to be fighting desperately to avoid annihilation.

Indications of political unrest in the Balkans came with the German DNB news agency's announcement that the puppet Croat cabinet headed by Nikola Manditsch had resigned, DNB gave no indication of the makeup of the new cabinet.

Nazis Bomb Lero

The agency said the Germans had sent bombers over Allied-occupied Lero in the Dodecanese group of islands in the Aegean.

Roundabout reports from Rumania indicated a new wave of arrests there which were said to have nipped in the bud a movement to overthrow the Government of Premier Ion Antonescu in favor of one more friendly to the Allies.

The Yugoslav victories were reported to be so severe a setback for the Nazis that the Algiers radio said the German commander in chief in Yugoslavia was dismissed.

The Berlin radio, meanwhile, said Cossack troops recruited by the Russian Quisling, Lieut. Gen. Andrei Vlassov, were being used against the patriot guerrillas in Dalmatia because their "rather brutal" methods of fighting are needed "in combat with the Partisans."

Yugoslavs Step Up Pressure.

London, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—In a communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio today Partisan headquarters declared that the guerrilla fighting in Yugoslavia continued with increased intensity and that the Partisan forces of Drug Tito have captured three more towns in Slavonia, Slovena and East Bosnia as they continued their attacks against German communications on widely scattered fronts.

Units of the Second Croat Corps had occupied the Slavonian town of Cacen on the Zagreb-Vinkovci railway after hard fighting in which two armored railway trains were derailed, the communique said. Bijeljina, about seventy-five miles south of Vinkovci and an equal distance west of Belgrade, and the Slovene town of Kamnica, near Brecica, were the others reported captured.

Strong Partisan offensive operations were reported directed against the Ogulin-Karlovac-Zagreb railway, and the communique said that the German forces previously reported encircled at Ogulin were battling desperately to prevent extinction.

In Slovenia the main fighting was said to center around the Ljubljana-Trieste and Gorizia-Fiume railway lines. The battle which has been raging around Susak, adjacent to Fiume, was reported growing greater, and the communique declared that the Germans had been forced to withdraw at several points.

Yesterday the Free Yugoslav radio had said that the German forces were being pressed back into both Trieste and Fiume.

The partisans, in a guerrilla war upon German communications and key bases both in the interior and along the Adriatic coast, claimed that the entire Province of Sandjak, in Bosnia, was in their hands as well as East Bosnia, by far the greater part of Montenegro, the greater part of Dalmatia and the Dalmatian islands in the Adriatic, the coastal areas of Crotia, the areas of West Croatia from Susak northeast along the Susak-Ogulin-Karlovac railway, several districts of northeast Croatia east of Zagreb, and portions of Herzogovina. All this, the Yugoslavs said, adds up to hundreds of square miles of territory cleared of Nazi invaders.

NAZI ROCKET GUN VIEWED AS TOO LATE

STURDEVANT

Reason Seen In Gradual Depletion Of Germany's Fighter Planes

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 11—The Nazis' airplane rocket guns, which hurl jagged chunks of metal at Allied

bombers, were invented too late to save the German air force, it appeared tonight.

On the basis of official claims, the Germans lost at least 500 fighters in air battles during the eight-day Allied offensive ended yesterday.

This loss, weighed against estimates of 600 to 700 fighters a month as Germany's current production, leads to the conclusion that the Nazis will find it increasingly difficult to get the fighters on which to put rocket armament.

Nazi Production Cut

The Allies, morever, have concentrated on the German airplane factories in order to cut into the Nazis' basic fighting force.

The two main German fighters are the Focke-Wulf-190 and the Messerchmitt-109. The latter was the first to come in for the attention of United States Flying Fortresses.

In August and October, formations from the Middle East and northwest Africa blasted the factory groups at Wiener-Neustadt, south of Vienna, while British-based American heavies hit the plant at Regensburg in southeast Germany, which has been said to produce possibly seventy-five per cent. of all German airplane propellers.

Assembly Plants Hit

Next in turn came the Focke-Wulf assembly plants last week end. Aerial reconnaissance already has shown vast destruction at the Marienburg plant in east Prussia where, it is estimated, half of the Focke-Wulfs are assembled. The Focke-Wulf parts plant at Anklam also suffered serious damage.

The plants turning out fighters at Hamburg, Stettin, Bremen, Berlin and Rostock also have been pounded.

The Germans also have been having production difficulties in the plants themselves. The Messerschmitt company was said recently to have been assigned to manage Focke-Wulf production because it had been too slow. American raiders have encountered a larger proportion of Messerschmitts lately.

Nazi Plane Shortage

An indication of the German plane shortage was seen recently in stories of American airmen that Nazi fighters were attacking "with wheels down"—indicating emergency use of the old *Stuka* dive bomber.

Regardless of the number of planes, it appears the German air force has been transformed in the past year from an offensive force with a backbone of bombers to a defensive one. Although a large toll of German bombers has been taken on the Russian front, the production ratio has swung rapidly around in favor of fighters.

The Nazi leaders have tried to conceal this from their people. Field Marshal General Erhard Milch, general inspector of the German air force, last week talked vaguely about millions of tons of bombs having been dropped and thousands of Allied planes downed "in recent years." He spoke of a "new bomber" under construction

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Churchill Says Allied Air Forces Will 'Beat Life Out' of Germany

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Tuesday).—Prime Minister Churchill declared today in congratulatory messages to the United States 8th Air Force and the Royal Air Force that "we shall together inexorably beat the life out of industrial Germany and thus hasten the day of final victory."

In his message to the American air unit Churchill said that its achievements in the Battle of Germany "have contributed notably to the success of Allied arms everywhere." In the message to the Royal Air Force he called attention to the successes attained by both American and British flyers this month.

One of the messages was sent through Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers, American commander for the European theater of operations. The Prime Minister voiced the War Cabinet's congratulations to the R. A. F. in a message to Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur T. Harris, head of the Bomber Command.

Churchill said that, in addition to "striking with deadly accuracy many of the most important hostile industrial installations and ports," American flyers also "have inflicted serious losses on the German air force."

He told the R. A. F. that the War Cabinet realized the significance of the fact that the bombing of Germany had forced the German air force "from the offensive to the defensive, both operationally and in new construction."

The message to General Devers was as follows:

"I shall be obliged if you will convey to General Eaker (Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker, 8th Air Force commander) and his command the thanks of the British War Cabinet for the magnificent achievements of the 8th Air Force in the Battle of Germany in recent days, culminating in their remarkable successes of last week.

"In broad daylight crews of your bombers have fought their way through the strongest defense which the enemy could bring against them and have ranged over the length and breadth of Germany, striking with deadly accuracy many of the most important hostile industrial installations and ports.

"Your bombers and the fighters which support them in these fierce engagements have inflicted serious losses on the German air force, and, by forcing the enemy to weaken other fronts, have contributed notably to the successes of the Allied arms everywhere.

"The War Cabinet extend their congratulations also to the ground crews of the 8th Air Force, without whose technical skill and faithful labor these feats of arms would not be possible.

"I am confident that with the ever-growing power of the 8th Air Force, striking alternate blows with the Royal Air Force Bomber Command, we shall together inexorably beat the life out of industrial Germany and thus hasten the day of final victory."

The Prime Minister's message to Air Marshal Harris was:

"The War Cabinet have asked me to convey to you their compliments on recent successes of the Bomber Command, whose deeds in the first week of October mark yet another stage in the offensive against Germany.

"The War Cabinet realize that results of this campaign are not restricted to damage which can be seen and photographed but are reflected with equal significance in the extent to which the German air force has been forced from the offensive to the defensive, both operationally and in new construction, and compelled to concentrate more and more of its resources on the protection of Germany against bombing attacks from the west, to the benefit of our own and Allied forces on other European fronts.

"Your command, with the day-bomber formations of the 8th Air Force fighting alongside it, is playing a foremost part in the converging attack on Germany now being conducted by forces of the United Nations on a prodigious scale.

"Your officers and men will, I know, continue their efforts in spite of the intense resistance offered until they are rewarded by the final downfall of the enemy.

"These growing successes have only been achieved by devotion, endurance and courage for which the Bomber Command is renowned. Airmen and airwomen of Britain and the dominions and our allies have worked whole-heartedly together to perfect a mighty offensive weapon which you wield in a battle watched by the world.

"I request you to bring this message to the attention of all members of your command."

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CLOSE COOPERATION WITH RUSSIA SEEN

CHESTER

Harriman Expects Close Military Collaboration Among Top Allies.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—(AP) W. Averell Harriman, preparing to go to Moscow on a double mission as American ambassador and delegate to the tripartite conference, said today the time was nearing when there would be "even closer military collaboration" among the United States, British and Soviet armies.

Mr. Harriman said he was undertaking his assignments "with great enthusiasm," and that he had the "greatest admiration for Russia's military skill and genius for organization," but he declined to answer questions about the forthcoming big three conference of American, British and Soviet officials.

While Mr. Harriman talked to newsmen, a Moscow dispaten quoted the Communist newspaper Pravda as saying in an article headed "bankruptcy of the Hitlerite sea strategy" that Britain and the United States now have overwhelming naval superiority and therefore "all the prerequisites" for concerted blows at Germany.

The much-traveled Harriman, who has served as Lend-Lease administrator here for the last 30 months, said the flow of supplies to Russia was increasing monthly.

Mr. Harriman's post as Lend-Lease director will be taken by Philip Reed, former deputy administrator who was chairman of the board of the General Electric company prior to his arrival here a year ago.

OCT 12 1943

YORK SEES REVIVAL OF RUSSIAN CHURCH

London, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Back from Moscow, the Archbishop of York told a press conference today that there has been a resurgence of religion in Russia.

"The terrible losses and sufferings of the war have brought again into the open what was always latent—the deep religious strain in the Russian national character," he said.

"It would be absurd to pretend that this is universal. There are large numbers who conscientiously reject all belief in God. The State itself is definitely non-religious. But when every allowance has been made for this, there are undoubtedly millions of Russians who are turning to God for guidance, help or comfort in their sorrow or agony."

Asked why Stalin had permitted the election of a patriarch and the summoning of the Council of Bishops, the Archbishop replied: "I think the reply is twofold. Premier Stalin is a wise statesman who recognizes that religion is inherent in a majority of the Russian people. Second, the church is no longer a supporter of the old regime. It accepts loyally the present constitution. It has thrown itself heart and soul into the national cause."

Mine Sweeper Bags Nazi Bomber With One Blast

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—An American-made mine sweeper, B. Y. M. S. 38, lifted itself above more humble tasks last week and achieved the distinction of shooting down a Dornier 217 bomber with one blast of fire. As a result, an obscure British seaman is enjoying the sobriquet "one round Roberts."

Thomas Roberts, the seaman-gunner, who fired the shot, said "to press the trigger one second and see a plane in flames the next was the biggest surprise of my life. The Americans certainly can turn out a wizard gun."

The B. Y. M. S. 38 was built at the Barbour yards at New Bern, N. C., for the United States and later was transferred to Britain.

BRITAIN BARES SECRET GUN

London, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—A gun firing a seventeen-pound shell capable of blasting the turret off a tank at 1,500 yards is Britain's newest secret weapon and her answer to the powerful and heavily armored Tiger tank recently introduced by the Germans.

The gun is sightly more than twenty-four feet long from muzzle to trail, and fires a fixed charge similar to the cartridge of a rifle. Breech action is semi-automatic, permitting a high rate of fire. An official British statement said the gun received its first battle test in Africa.

POST-WAR AIR PROGRAM PROPOSED IN BRITAIN

KLAE

LONDON, Oct. 11—(AP) An international authority with wide powers to regulate all post-war air transport between foreign countries, but leaving alone air routes linking nations under the same flag, was recommended today by three of Britain's leading industrial organizations.

Under the plan, outlined in the joint air transport committee report of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Federation of British Industries and the London Chamber of Commerce, international air services of the United States and the British empire would be based on a parity in terms of a mutually acceptable yardstick.

Announcement of the report came while representatives of British dominions met in London behind closed doors in the first empire air conference.

British Planes Chisel Barrage Balloon Path

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP).—British bombers now "shoot" their way through any barrage balloon cables they hit with automatic Rube Goldberg gadgets.

At points placed along the front wing edge are short plugs against which the cables catch with great impact due to the plane's speed. The impact works a trigger which sets off an explosive cartridge in the wing. The explosion drives forward a small nickel-chrome steel chisel which pins the cable against a little "anvil" in the plug and severs it.

BRITISH BIRTH RATE HIGHEST SINCE 1926

LONDON, Oct. 11 — (AP) The birth rate in Britain, which declined during the last war, rose to 17.5 per 1,000 population in the second quarter of 1943, the highest since 1926, it was announced today.

This rate, however, still is under the World War I level. Second quarter figures then ranged from 24.5 per thousand in 1914 to 18.2.

Nazi Guns Sent To Crimea

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Berlin radio, in a broadcast reported by Aneta, official Netherlands news agency, said today that naval artillery had been sent from the Dutch coast to the Crimean coast to help defend Nazi positions there now threatened by the Russians, and that the guns already had prevented one enemy landing.

DANIEL

Touring Senators' Report Shock to British Public

London Paper Says Criticism of Lend-Lease Is 'Nonsense'

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP).—Last week's "secret" report of five battle-front-visiting United States Senators, some of whom were critical of lend-lease dealing, particularly with Britain, and of immediate foreign policy commitments, came as something of a shock to the British public and press.

There was little unofficial and no official comment today on the off-the-record report made by Senators Richard B. Russell, Democrat, of Georigia; Albert B. Chandled, Democrat, of Kentucky; James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York; Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, and Ralph O. Brewster, Republican, of Maine, but the keen interest was signified by the prominent display it received in the war-time restricted press.

The only newspaper to comment editorially today was the conservative "Daily Telegraph" which termed the criticism as relating to Great Britain "childish nonsense."

The British press generally was content to let American commentators themselves reply to the criticisms. The New York Herald Tribune and other newspapers were quoted as condemning the Senators.

C. V. R. Thompson, New York correspondent of "The Daily Express," wrote that "there is hope

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that good will come out of it all" in the form of a clear-cut American foreign policy.

SFORZA SEES WINANT

London, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Count Carlo Sforza, en route to Italy, presumably to resume the role in public life which he relinquished with the rise of Fascism, conferred today with the American Ambassador, John G. Winant, after having talked with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden last week. Mr. Winant had luncheon with Prime Minister Churchill after seeing Count Sforza.

The latter has made no statement regarding his objectives, but he has spent his time in London, after his arrival from New York, in conferring with officials and political friends. Accompanied by his son, he was expected to leave soon to establish contact with the government of Premier Badoglio which has been set up on Allied-held Italian territory.

FIREPROOF LIFEBOATS

LONDON, (AP) — Experiments designed to produce fire-resisting wooden lifeboats for merchant ships are being conducted by Britain's shipping authorities.

Boston Publisher in London

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP).—Robert Choate, publisher of "The Boston Herald and Traveler," has arrived in London after a nine-hour flight across the Atlantic in a big bomber. He plans to pass the next three weeks or month surveying industrial and other conditions in England, and will visit numerous bases of the United States 8th Air Force.

U. S. ENVOY'S SON MISSING IN RAID

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A United States Bomber Station in England, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Lieut. John G. Winant Jr., 21-year-old son of the American Ambassador to Britain, was reported missing from yesterday's raid on Muenster, Germany, his thirteenth mission into enemy territory as a Flying Fortress pilot. Fellow flyers said they saw German fighters machinegun parachutes that trailed from his stricken and falling plane.

Others in his group said swarms of Focke-Wulf and Messerschmitt fighters attacked the returning formation and that three concentrated on Lieut. Winant's plane, "The Tech Supply."

Several flyers agreed they saw five parachutes open and one "free fall" with the 'chute probably opening later. Staff Sergt. Fred P. Livingston, of Sayre, Okla., said he saw three and a free fall.

"Then the ship straightened out and flew toward the left," Sergt. Livingston added. "The ship was under attack by three fighters. They each made a pass at each of the 'chutes and then resumed their attacks on the Fortress."

The "Tech Supply" went down at 25,000 feet fifteen minutes after unloading its bombs on Muenster. It was one of thirty Fortresses lost in yesterday's raids.

Technical Sergt. W. Graves of Melissa, Tex., a gunner aboard the same Fortress with Sergt. Livingston, said: "Winant crossed in front of us. It seemed as though the front windows of the cockpit and half the upper turret were shot away. However, the plane was in perfect control. The next time I looked he just wasn't there."

Young Winant, a former student at Princeton University, once before was reported missing. That was in August on a return trip from Africa after the first American shuttle raid on Germany. It later developed he had been forced to turn back to Africa by engine trouble.

FIRST BOMBER'S CREW PRAISED BY COMMANDER

A U. S. BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, Oct. 11—(AP) A former bank bookkeeper, a former machinist and a former student were praised today by their commander, Maj. Daniel F Riva of Hartford, Conn., for leading the U. S. Eighth Air force's spectacular raid last Saturday on the Focke-Wulf factory in Marienburg, Germany.

Maj. Riva termed the raid a "model for all successful fortress operations."

The three flew in the Fortress "Lulu Belle." They were Capt. Vincent W. Masters of Los Angeles, Calif., pilot of the "Lulu Belle"; First Lt. Paul Schulz of Detroit, Mich., navigator and First L. Louis Detoni of San Francisco, Calif., bombardier.

Riding in the lead ship, they "set up" the target. All veterans of at least a dozen missions, they led one wing of the Regensburg, Germany "shuttle raid" in August.

King Would Wear Jewish Star

Christian of Denmark Is Quoted as Saying He Would Thus Combat Nazi Decree.

Stockholm, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—King Christian of Denmark was quoted by a Danish refugee today as saying: "If the Germans want to put the yellow Jewish star in Denmark, I and my whole family will wear it as a sign of the highest distinction."

The King, who has protested in the past against Germany's persecution of Danish Jews, made the statement to leaders of the Danish Lutheran Church, the refugee declared. He quoted Christian as having requested Bishop Fuglsang Damgaard:

"Tell every one that peace is on its way.

"We have allies in other countries fighting for our case. Let every one know that so long as the Germans are in this country I will sign no decree forming a new Danish Government. What I have signed so far has been forced.

"God protect you all. God protect our country."

Italians Are Ordered To Work For Germans

Stockholm, Oct. 11 (AP)—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Minister of Defense in Benito Mussolini's new Fascist Government, has issued an order summoning reluctant Italians for "voluntary work" under the direction of German military engineers and offering special premiums as an inducement to help restore bombed railroads and highways.

In addition to the daily wage of 12½ lire, *Aftonbladet's* Berlin correspondent reported, Graziana offered 20 lire as a daily allowance for the support of each worker's wife, 5 lire for each child and 10 lire for the parents.

Norse Saboteurs Wreck Nazi Train

Stockholm, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Reports from Norway said today that a German troop train carrying 1,000 soldiers crashed through a bridge over a ravine between Oslo and Drammen, killing seventy. Saboteurs were blamed for the collapse of the bridge.

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Dane Says Nazis Admit Critical War Situation

German Commander Gloomy After Berlin Conference

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (AP).—An escaped Danish army officer said today that General Hermann von Hanneken, German occupation commander in Denmark, told his officers recently that Germany was forced to withdraw some troops from Norway to prepare for a possible Allied invasion of Denmark.

The officer said that General Hanneken's conference with his staff followed a flying trip to Berlin from which he brought a gloomy picture of Germany's war position.

Previous reports reaching Sweden said the Nazis had withdrawn 50,000 troops from northern Norway, but had left 150,000 to man coastal defenses.

The Dane said General Hanneken told his officers that Germany's position was critical, that in some sections armaments production had been cut by as much as 50 per cent and that tank and plane output had been crippled by American and British air raids.

Rumanian Unrest Reported

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 11 (AP).—A Budapest dispatch to the newspaper "La Suisse" said today that arrests in Rumania were increasing in an effort to check a movement to overthrow the government of Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu and replace it with one friendly to the Allies. The dispatch said that, following numerous denials, it had been announced officially at Bucharest that the Rumanian Cabinet had ordered arrest of about 100 persons, including many noted journalists.

Information has been received here that widespread sabotage in Rumania has expressed antagonism toward the government's pro-Axis policy and that at least twenty persons have been shot for sabotaging a Bucharest shoe factory.

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SPLIT IS REPORTED IN NAZI LEADERSHIP

Himmler and Goebbels Clash With Goering on War Strategy.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 11 — (AP) Antagonism between two Nazi groups, one headed by Interior Minister Heinrich Himmler and Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels and the other by Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, marked the Oct. 6 gathering of party leaders in Berlin, a Budapest dispatch to the Geneva newspaper La Suisse said today.

The first faction was said to favor a finish fight with Russia, while at the same time striving for a compromise with Britain and the United States. The Goering group, backed by the army, was said to desire an accord with Moscow which would assure the preservation of German military power.

Fuehrer Hitler, the dispatch said, told the party leaders that before deciding on any political action they must be certain that German military power remained intact, which "is the principal reason for the German withdrawal on the eastern front."

He was said to have ordered the gauleiters to exert every effort to preserve German morale and make the people understand "the present reverses are not decisive and that nothing is important save that Germany hold."

A report from the German frontier said the latest development in Himmler-Goering differences came when Himmler demanded the arrest of some 26 industrialists and bankers, including party functionaries, on charges that they enriched themselves illegally.

Goering, to a certain the champion of German industry, is opposing the arrests. Himmler is said to be pressing to show the masses suffering most of the effects of the war that the government is acting against the rich.

1,600 Vichy Guards Sent To Haute Savoie

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 11 (AP). The Vichy Government has dispatched 1,600 mobile guards to the Haute Savoie region in an effort to cope with sharply increased sabotage which has imperiled German communications, an Annecy dispatch to the *Tribune de Geneve* said today.

The Vichy action followed a Paris announcement that the Nazis had shot fifty hostages on October 2 in retaliation for sabotage.

Nazis Execute 2 Girls, 17 Others In Holland

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 11 (AP)—Nineteen Dutch citizens, including two girls, were put to death by Nazi authorities October 1, the Bern newspaper *Der Bund* said today, in an Amsterdam dispatch.

A communique printed in Dutch newspapers was quoted as saying one of the two girls aided saboteurs while the other was accused of killing a police prefect.

PATROL OF ALLIED SHIPS REPORTED NEAR AZORES

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 11—(AP) Allied warships are policing the waters off the Azores, Portuguese islands in the Atlantic, a reliable source said tonight, and there were unconfirmed rumors that Portugal would cede naval bases to the Allies.

A dispatch from Madrid, where interest has been manifest as to Portugal's recent strengthening of her military establishment, said the report of the ceding of bases was heard there, but was not verified.

ITALIANS EXECUTED

AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, Oct. 11 — (AP) Advices received here today said that possibly a score of Italians were sentenced to death and many more received prison terms following raids by armed bands on food and clothing establishments in Rome that led to street fighting and intervention by Nazi troops.

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Allied U-Boat Victories Acclaimed in Moscow

'Pravda' Urges New Blows to Crush Germany

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (AP).—Commenting today on the latest Roosevelt-Churchill report on submarine warfare, the Communist party organ "Pravda" said the early crushing of the Germans is an actual possibility and should be carried out in short order.

In view of the American and British victory at sea, the article, headed, "Bankruptcy of the Hitlerite Sea Strategy," said:

"Great Britain and the United States have an overwhelming and increasing superiority of forces over their enemies in all theaters of naval warfare—in particular, all the prerequisites for the activization of the strategy of our allies in military operatione against the main enemy, Hitlerite Germany."

Nelson Will Tour Russia Soon

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the United States War Production Board, met Soviet authorities today to map his plans to see Russia's war plants in action. He was told he can see anything he wanted, so he is expected to start shortly on a tour. Mr. Nelson said he was eager to accept all the invitations of his Soviet friends and view their "great accomplishments."

Move Into War Rumored

LISBON, Oct. 11 (AP).—Portugal's program of civil defense exercises reached such extent and realism over the week end that Lisbon newspapers wrote articles to calm the populace, and in Madrid rumors were abroad that the Portuguese soon would go to war at the side of the Allies.

While it was emphasized here that Portugal had not changed her policy of neutrality, the populace was warned that the civil defense exercises were a serious business. The object of military preparations, it was said, was the defense of the country's honor and integrity. Lisbon itself looked somewhat like a capital at war. Windows bore crisscrossed antishatter strips and air-raid wardens patrolled the roofs.

[One Madrid dispatch said the elaborate preparations for war in-

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cluded the restricting of communications between Portugal and the Azores to official traffic. Other Madrid dispatches suggested Portugal might declare war on Japan over Japanese occupation of Portuguese Timor in the Netherlands East Indies, possibly in a matter of days or months.

[Spanish dispatches emphasized that relations between Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government and the Portuguese government seldom have been more cordial.]

Military maneuvers went on as Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar returned to the capital after several days' absence.

One Lisbon newspaper, calling on the people to remain calm, asserted many wealthy families were moving from the capital. "Diario de Lisboa" in an editorial headed "The Hour of Prudence" said: "The present moment is not for panic or fear but for precaution against the repercussion of events among us. Nervous persons should not forget that we are not being carried uncontrolled or blindly." It denounced "those who are easily frightened and who shout 'Run for your lives' at the first alarm."

U. S. to Get 'Burning Water'

LISBON, Oct. 11 (AP).—The Lisbon newspaper "Diario Popular" said today that 1,000,000 liters (263,160 gallons) of "burning water," a brandy made of wine and grape seeds, are awaiting shipment to the United States to fill a large number of orders already received.

25 in Barracks Killed By Naples Time Bomb

By the Associated Press.

NAPLES, Oct. 11.—A German-planted time bomb exploded yesterday in an artillery barracks here, killing 25 and injuring at least 30 men.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark visited the scene and it is understood that buildings in the vicinity which are believed to be dangerous were ordered evacuated.

GEN. CLARK GOES TO MASS

Naples, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark and other Allied commanders attended Catholic services for American troops at the Cathedral of San Genaro in the presence of Cardinal of Naples.

Approximately 700 heard Chaplain E. J. Kozak of Baltimore, Md., celebrate low mass before the main altar. Prior to these services low mass was celebrated by the Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of Naples, Bishop Denicola.

Naples Blast Kills 23 Americans

Delayed Action Charge Left by Nazis Wrecks U. S. Soldiers' Billet.

Naples, Oct. 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Twenty-three American officers and men were killed and more than thirty injured when a heavy charge of dynamite exploded today, demolishing an entire wing of the Naples building where they were quartered. The blast was the fourth major explosion due to a delayed action mine since the arrival of the Allied army here.

Today's blast occurred as crowds were passing the building en route to a cathedral. There has been no estimate of the number of civilian casualties. The total of military deaths is expected to rise when all the debris is cleared away.

Engineers estimated that the Germans had planted at least two tons of dynamite in the cellar of the building. A special constructed tunnel concealed the cache. The explosion, while wrecking one wing of the building, left others virtually untouched.

Army engineers are working day and night inspecting scores of buildings in Naples where explosives may have been planted. An explosion Thursday in the heart of the downtown district killed at least fifty civilians and a few soldiers. Last Wednesday a bomb exploded in a principal street after Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark had passed by.

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Fortresses Again Raid Greece

KENNEDY OCT 12 1943

Nazi Air Bases in Crete, Rhodes and Ægean Islands Also Are Heavily Blasted.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The Allied air offensive against the Germans in Greece, the Ægean, and the east Mediterranean raged without abatement yesterday and has already taken heavy toll of the enemy's air strength in those areas, it was announced at Allied headquarters today.

Flying Fortresses of the Northwest African Air Force again made a 1,500-mile round trip without escort yesterday to attack the important Nazi air base of Tatoi, just outside of Athens, and Araxos in the northwestern tip of the Peloponnesus, the communique declared.

Bombers of the Royal Air Force, Middle East Command, joined in the two-way squeeze against the German Balkan positions by bombing Maritza and Galato on the Dodecanese island of Rhodes on Saturday night, Cairo announced. Air fields at these places were straddled by bombs and fires started.

Yesterday was the sixth successive day of aerial attack on the Germans in Greece from North African and Italian bases. It followed a blistering series of assaults, announced yesterday, on eight airfields on the islands of Crete and Rhodes, [redacted]

At Athens yesterday the Fortresses encountered between twenty and thirty enemy fighters and shot down four. Large fires were started in the hangars, a fuel dump was exploded and hits were observed among parked planes during the twenty-three-minute attack. At Araxos the Fortresses surprised the Germans and bombed their barracks and an airfield near the main runway without opposition.

Sixteen enemy planes were knocked down in the series of raids announced yesterday. Fifteen of these were dive-bombers wiped out over the Strait of Scarpanto near Rhodes.

First Lieut. William F. Georgi of Nyack, N. Y., who was in the attack on Tatoi, said: "Despite bad weather and icing conditions, we cut a few corners and managed to give our bombardiers a good run over the hangars and runways. Things were not very pleasant down below either, from the way the bombs were plowing the whole airfield."

Lieut. Georgi's bombardier, Second Lieut. Lawrence Simelius of 2617 Halperin avenue, the Bronx, said: "If the Greeks had a word for it, we gave it a new meaning today. The airfield and installations must be rubble now. The black smoke billowing up made a nice contrast against the white clouds."

BALKAN CAMPAIGN WIDENED BY ALLIES

KENNEDY

Bombers Raid Greece and Crete, Yugoslavs Battle Nazi Troops.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 11—(AP) By land, air and sea the Allies have gradually developed an offensive in the Balkans until it has become a companion campaign to that in Italy.

With Allied air forces of both northwest Africa and the Middle East scorching the Germans in Greece, Crete and the Dodecanese islands, and Greek and Yugoslav patriots battling them on land, the Balkn fighting today is more extensive than at any time since the British evacuated their expeditionary force in the spring of 1941.

12 Divisions in Battle

At least a dozen German divisions are engaged in an effort to hold fast in the dark and bloody mountains.

A communique issued in Cairo by the Yugoslavs disclosing that Italian naval units had aided the partisans by shelling the Germans along the Adriatic coast indicated that a sea punch has been added to the Allied effort.

For the sixth straight day Allied airforces carried a sizzling attack to the enemy in Greece and the islands of the Aegean yesterday and took an increasing toll of German air strength in that area, Allied headquarters announced.

Flying Fortresses again made a 1,500-mile round-trip without fighter escort to blast the Nazi air base of Tatoi, just outside Athens, and the airfield at Araxos at the northwestern tip of the Peloponnesus, while R.A.F. bombers joined in the assault on the preceding night by striking at other airfields at Maritza and Calato on the island of Rhodes in the Dodecanese.

These blows followed a series of raids announced yesterday in which eight airfields in Greece, Crete and Rhodes were attacked.

Meet Nazi Opposition

In the 23-minute bombing of Tatoi yesterday the Fortresses ran into 20 to 30 Nazi fighters, but shot down four of them, set huge fires in the hangars, exploded a fuel dump, and scattered ruin among parked planes. At Araxos they smothered the barracks and runways with rapidly-exploding bombs.

Refugees arriving at Bari, on Italy's east coast, have disclosed that some Italians in Greece and Albania joined the patriot guerrillas. Others turned their arms over to the Greeks, Albanians and Yugoslavs. The Germans have had to occupy many regions formerly entrusted to Italian garrisons and Adolf Hitler's forces have been sadly stretched to guard the long coastlines, outlying islands, and lines of communication through the rugged mountains.

The Germans have moved 2,000 troops into Valona and other Albanian ports to meet a possible Allied invsion from Italy, it is reported.

NAZIS COLLECT DOUBLE VICHY'S TOTAL REVENUE

ALGIERS, Oct. 11 — (AP) The French Commissariat for the Interior in the government said today the Vichy French public debt totalled 1,121,000,000,000 francs (approximately $24,662,000,000 at the pre-war rate) on last June 30 according to underground intelligence.

The commissariat said the German occupation was costing the French twice their total revenues, citing figures for the three months ending June 30 in which he said Vichy paid Germany 62,000,000,000 francs for occupation expenses, while the regime receipts were only 28,000,000,000 francs.

GIRAUD ESCAPES INJURY AS HIS CAR OVERTURNS

ALGIERS, Oct. 11 — (AP) Gen. Henri Giraud, French commander-in-chief, narrowly escaped injury or death last week while on tour of French units in eastern Algeria. His speeding automobile turned over with the general and three companions inside, it was disclosed today.

The accident occurred near Relizane on Oct. 6 when the car was speeding 70 to 80 miles an hour over bad roads in the rain.

Gen. Giraud's naval aide, Lt. Viret, was at the wheel when an obtacle in the road forced him to throw on the brakes. None of the occupants was injured.

Burma Front More Active

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 11 (AP). Noting "improving weather conditions along the Burma front" with the monsoon season passing, a communique today reported increased ground patrol activity "as the opposing forces seek to probe each other's forward positions to gain information."

"The enemy is displaying manifest anxiety about his own outposts and has been sending out patrols of unusual strength on the Chin hills and Arakan fronts," the communique from Admiral Mountbatten's headquarters declared, adding: "Our own patrols have attacked several of these with succeess."

[The Berlin radio broadcast Monday a Tokio dispatch reporting that Allied forces in sixteen boats had made a landing at Maungdaw, on the coast of Burma sixty miles north of Japanese-held Akyab. The dispatch added that the Allied landing attempt failed.

[Tokio broadcasts said that more than twenty American Liberator bombers, escorted by fighters, bombed the Haiphong area of French Indo-China Sunday. The Japanese said that anti-aircraft fire kept damage to a minimum, but did not report any of the attacking force shot down.]

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R. A. F. Liberators Bomb Jap Targets in Burma

New Delhi, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—British Liberators attacked Mingaladon airfield near Rangoon by moonlight last night, scoring hits near a runway intersection and starting several small fires which were followed by a large explosion, it was announced today.

A communique said bombers and fighters also attacked Jap troop positions in the Kalemyo area by daylight, starting fires and causing destruction in three enemy-occupied villages and shooting up a group of enemy huts.

Soong Returns To China After Strategy Talks

Saw Mountbatten in India on Way to Chungking; Activity Grows in Burma

CHUNGKING, Oct. 11 (AP).—T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, arrived here by plane from India today after an extended visit in the United States, Canada and Britain, where he participated in the planning of Allied war strategy against Japan.

Foreign Minister Soong, a brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, took part in the Quebec talks between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The Chinese Central News Agency reported from New Delhi, India, that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, new Allied commander in southeast Asia, and other British and American leaders in that theater were "not expected to arrive at any definite decision with regard to strategy" until Mountbatten has talked things over with Generalissimo Chiang. Soong came here from New Delhi where he had an opportunity to talk with Mountbatten.

JAP TROOPS IN ITALY RESCUE PARATROOPERS

CHUNGKING, Oct. 11 — (AP) Seesaw battles, in which the Japanese have extended their footholds in northern Anhwei province with the capture of Ahchi, about 10 miles northeast of Siaofeng, but were held in check or forced back

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on other active eastern fronts, were reported in today's Chinese communique.

The severest fighting of the new Japanese drives has centered about Siaofeng, Suancheng and Kwanteh along the Chekiang-Anhwei border where sizable Chinese forces have been concentrating as a threat to Japanese-held Hangchow and Nanking.

Japanese forces totaling 30,000 men were reported thrown into the triple drive which began Oct. 1.

CHIANG CITES AIMS OF CHINESE NATION

Chungking, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The twin goals of Chinese external and domestic policy are cooperating with the United Nations to defeat the Axis and the creation of a constitutional government for China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared yesterday when he took the oath of office as president of the thirty-second anniversary of the founding of the republic.

The actual inauguration ceremony took place in the morning before an assembly of 400 of China's highest officials. The only woman present was Madame Chiang. There were no foreigners present. A reception was held in the afternoon for members of the diplomatic corps.

Chungking, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Heavy China-based American bombers raided Gialam Airdrome near Hanoi Friday without loss, dropping twenty tons of high explosives on barracks and hangar areas and probably destroying a number of Jap planes in the hangars, Gen. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Cross Opens China's School Of Journalism

Class of 30 at Chungking Has 6 Girls and Will Be Taught in English

FARNSWORTH

CHUNGKING, Oct. 11 (AP).—With an enrollment of some thirty earnest young Chinese from all parts of the country, China's first graduate school of journalism was formally opened today by the Chinese government.

Three of the four members of the American faculty were on hand for the opening—Dean Harold L. Cross, of Skowhegan, Me., expert on newspaper law, on leave from Columbia University; assistant professors Richard T. Baker, formerly assistant editor of "World Outlook," Methodist Church monthly, of New York, and Floyd D. Rodgers jr., of Columbia, S. C.

The fourth member of the faculty, Assistant Professor Anthony F. J. Dralle, formerly managing editor of the Hornell, N. Y., "Evening Tribune," was taken ill after the professorial party arrived by ship, but now is recovered and is expected to arrive by air in Chungking Wednesday. The three assistants all are former students of Mr. Cross.

[In New York Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism said the journalism project in Chungking was financed by two anonymous gifts to the trustees of Columbia totaling $75,000. He said that although Columbia is sponsoring the school it will be an autonomous Chinese institution.]

Mr. Cross formerly was counsel for the New York Herald Tribune and other newspaper organizations.

The purpose of the school is to turn out a small group of experts for positions in government information and diplomatic services as well as newspaper editors and publishers. The students include six girls, among whom is one American citizen, Outang Meisheng, born in Chicago but brought to Shanghai when she was three months old.

Instruction will be carried on in English along both academic and practical lines, with the class itself working first as reporters and later rotating as editors covering the news of Chungking. The outlet for some of their finished work will be found in the official Central News Agency. Some students already are working for that agency or for newspapers.

The students were picked from some 200 college graduates on the basis of their facility in English, among other qualifications. The institution's proper name is "Graduate School of Journalism of the Central Political Institute."

There are only nine typewriters available at present—a standard new machine costs $1,200, if it can be found.

The school was started in a small auditorium of a bombproof building of the international department of the Ministry of Information overlooking the Yangtse, a place regularly used by foreign correspondents for their press conferences with Chinese government spokesmen.

Bougainville Is Next On American List as Kolombangara Falls

Island Last Defensive Position of Perimeter Built Around Rabaul

JAP-HELD WAKE ISLAND BATTERED in two-day ship-plane assault. Page A-4

HIPPLE

By the Associated Press.

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 11.—Eyes of American forces in the South Pacific were turned fully toward Bougainville today after the last Japanese were chased from the Central Solomons with the occupation of Kolombangara.

Bougainville, with its surrounding bases in the Buin-Faisi area, now is the last defensive island in the perimeter the Japanese built around Rabaul, New Britain, which once extended as far as Guadalcanal.

It is estimated here unofficially that possibly half of the Japanese garrison at Kolombangara, once estimated at 10,000 men, managed to escape in evacuations running over a period of several weeks and climaxed by the mass barge attempts of October 1, 2 and 3. The remainder probably were killed, many by drowning.

A large number escaped primarily because the evacuation was carried out during a dark moon period when interception was difficult.

KOLOMBANGARA VICTORY IS WON

U.S. Forces Drive Japs Clean Out of Central Solomons.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Moving in on the heels of the fleeing Japanese, American forces have taken possession of Vila air field and all of Kolombangara Island, thus achieving complete control of the Central and Southern Solomons. Not a shot was fired in this occupation, which began last Wednesday and ended on Saturday, and not a Japanese soldier was seen alive, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Among the shell-shattered palms and along the bomb-cratered Vila landing strip, however, were found cannon pieces, stores of ammunition and other war supplies—evidence that the enemy had fled in bare-handed desperation from positions which had long since lost for him any practical military value. There, too, were found the wrecks of ten enemy aircraft.

For more than a month American planes, patrol boats and destroyers had been intercepting enemy barges stealing northward away from Kolombangara and had sunk hundreds of them along with their cargoes of troops and supplies. Then, on Friday last, Gen. MacArthur announced that the Japanese had fled Vila and all the southern half of Kolombangara and were continuing to withdraw from the northern portion. Finally the Tokio radio broadcast an official communique acknowledging that Japan had completed a "successful transfer" of her troops from Kolombangara and from Vella Lavella Island as well.

The last of the Japanese did not get away from Kolombangara, however, until the American occupation was well in progress and they, like thousands before them, got away only to their doom. A headquarters spokesman said that a P-T torpedo boat encountered a final bargeload of twenty-nine enemy soldiers of the island on Friday night and sank it.

That wrote the end to the Central Solomons campaign which began on June 30. Today, of all the island chain from Guadalcanal north, only loosely-defended Choiseul and the Bougainville group remained in enemy hands.

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NORTHERN ISLAND IN SOLOMONS SEEN AS NEXT OBJECTIVE

Bougainville Base Is Last Jap Defense Guarding Rabaul.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Oct. 12—(AP) Bougainville, strongly-held enemy island base at the northern end of the Solomons, apparently is the next major objective of American forces clearing the Japanese from this island group in the south Pacific.

With its surrounding bases in the Buin-Faisi area, Bougainville is one of the last defensive islands in the perimeter the Nipponese constructed around Rabaul, their strongpoint on New Britain, to the northwest. Unofficial estimates place the number of enemy troops on Bougainville at 40,000 to 50,000.

U. S. Rules Central Islands

Complete control of the central and southern Solomons came with occupation of Kolombangara island, announced yesterday by General Douglas MacArthur. Vila airfield, hammered into uselessness by continuous air attack, and all of Kolombangara were occupied without a shot being fired. The operation began Oct. 6 with seizure of the airfield and was completed three days later.

For weeks the enemy, at a heavy cost in equipment and lives, had been fleeing northward in barges to Choiseul island. Not a single Japanese was seen alive on Kolombangara, but they left behind wrecked guns and planes as well as stores of munitions of war.

Jap Base Strengthened

Despite heavy bombing of its air bases by U. S. planes, Bougainville probably has been strengthened in recent months by troops from Rabaul, said a dispatch from William Hipple, Associated Press war correspondent at south Pacific headquarters. In addition it was believed some troops evacuated to Choiseul, which is lightly held by the enemy, had been removed to Boungainville.

It is regarded likely, Hipple reported, that the Japanese will make a strong stand at Bougainville. This would be the reverse of their tactics on New Georgia, Kolombangara and Vella Lavella, all of which they gave up without a major fight. Bougainville, with its large airbase at Kahili on the south coast, and its harbor on the east coast at Kieta, is of great strategic importance. With it in Allied hands a mighty pincers operation could be launched against Rabaul.

guards near positions in higher ground north of the Ramu river valley. Meager reports from the front said the Japanese patrols fell back.

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MAKASSAR RAIDED BY BIG BOMBERS

MC DANIEL

Huge Fires Started in Docks, Fuel Depots Used by Japs.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Oct. 12 — (AP) Making their fourth 2,400-mile round trip flight from an Australian base, American-manned Liberator bombers unloaded 25 tons fo explosives and started huge fires among docks, fuel and oil depots at Makassar, Dutch Celebes.

The raid, staged Saturday night and from which all the big bombers returned, was disclosed in today's communique from headquarters of General MacArthur.

It was the first raid on the Japanese base at Makassar since Aug. 18.

Monday, Dutch-flown Mitchell medium bombers maintained pressure in the area northwest of Australia with strikes on enemy bases on the Kai and Tanimbar islands.

Off the southern tip of New Ireland, a Liberator last night bombed and set a medium sized enemy freighter afire some hours after Australian Beaufort bombers either sank or seriously damaged a 2,000-ton cargo vessel in the same waters.

The Japanese airforce continued ineffectual, small-sized raids in both the south and southwest Pacific areas. In the largest one, on the Allied base of Buna, New Guinea, 14 enemy planes caused minor damage Sunday. One raider was brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

On New Guinea, where Australians are advancing toward the enemy base of Madang, advance patrols caught up yesterday for the first time with Japanese rear

Seaman Describes Defeat Of Jap Warship Squadron

U. S. Sailor Sees Two Enemy Ships Ablaze, Third Explodes.

(The American naval triumph described in the following dispatch took place in the South Pacific last week. It helped smash Japanese evacuation attempts and assured American dominance over islands and waters of the central Solomons.)

By WILLIAM HIPPLE

AN ADVANCED U. S. BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Oct. 10—(Delayed)—(AP) A sailor who had a grandstand seat on the bridge of an American destroyer today told of seeing two Japanese destroyers set afire and another enemy warship explode in a "mass of showering flame."

The action took place during a night battle last Wednesday when a small U. S. force sank three and possibly four out of nine Japanese warships attempting to evacuate Vella Lavella island in the central Solomons.

Huried Overboard

Seaman Benjamin A. Harris, 21, of New Orleans, was blown overboard by an enemy shell during the course of the battle and spent 12 hours aboard a raft with five other wounded Americans before his rescue by a Catalina patrol bomber.

Harris and his companions were within 100 yards of enemy survivors of the sinkings when they were picked up.

"There was a slight moon, but I could only make out the bare outline of the Japanese ships through my glasses," Harris said in a report relayed by Second Lieut. Penn T. Kimball, New Britain, Conn., Marine public relations officer. The seamen continued:

"They were several miles away when we changed course to make a torpedo run on them. We maneuvered closer. I saw the wake of our torpedoes speeding in the direction of the enemy line.

Jap Ship Explodes

"Then one Japanese ship blew up with a terrific explosion and was enveloped in a mass of flames.

"Our destroyers then opened up with their main batteries. Salvos were landing beyond the American destroyers behind us and I saw points of fire flash from the enemy force.

"I followed the tracers from our 5-inchers and noticed hits scored on the second Japanese warship. Suddenly its bridge burst into flame. The third Japanese vessel was belching high columns of black smoke as we turned to make another torpedo run."

Harris said an explosion picked him up and threw him 90 feet down to the deck and overboard. He sank below the water's surface and when he bobbed up he was temporarily blinded. One finger had been torn by shrapnel. He went on:

"I didn't have enough strength to take off my heavy jacket, but someone dragged me onto the life-raft:

"There were six of us on the raft. One man had a large hole in his hand. Another had a piece of shrapnel in his leg.

"None of us could see much, but we could hear the sound of gunfire. We had been on the raft an hour when two destroyers passed within 500-feet of us, but fearing they were Japs, we didn't call out.

Water Covered With Debris

"The next morning we found the water covered mostly with enemy debris. But there was no sign of the ships. Later we learned a lot of Japs were swimming around there, but we couldn't see them because of the sun's glare.

"Shortly after noon a Catalina appeared and picked us up."

On the trip back Harris said he flew over his own warship. With obvious relief he acknowledged: "We all cheered when we saw it."

(In reporting the naval victory General Douglas MacArthur said a Japanese light cruiser and two destroyers were sunk and two other destroyers damaged by the American task force. Our losses were termed moderate.)

AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES ARE SET AT 61,564 MEN

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 11—(AP) Casualties suffered by Australia's fighting services from the outbreak of war to last Aug. 31 totalled 61,564, an official publication reported today.

Of these, 13,908 were killed in action or died of wounds, sickness or other causes, 14,702 were wounded, 20,823 were taken prisoner and 12,131 were listed as missing.

The publication said that since the Pacific war started Allied air forces in the southwest Pacific area had destroyed 1,539 Japanese aircraft, probably destroyed 493 and damaged 581.

FLYER'S KIN TOLD

Sydney, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Prime Minister John Curtin said today that the name of the Allied airman who was recently beheaded by the Japanese had been disclosed to his next of kin.

As it was not the policy of the Australian Government to release information about enemy atrocities, he added, the flyer's name would not be revealed, but his family could be assured that there were no bounds to the sympathy felt for them, which would be nationwide.

The airman was beheaded by a Japanese officer in the presence of Japanese troops on New Guinea. The wording of Mr. Curtin's statement indicates that he was an Australian. Last week a suggestion had been made that he was an American.

NEW VICE PRESIDENT NAMED IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 11—(AP) Gen. Edelmiro Farell, war minister in the cabinet of President Pedro Ramirez, has been appointed vice president, it was announced today.

He will take the oath of office for his new post Thursday.

Farell will succeed Rear Admiral Sabo Sueyro, who died two weeks after the Argentine revolution of June 4. The decree appointing Farell said he would retain his post as minister of war.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 11 (AP)—The influential newspaper *La Prensa* said editorially today that Argentina's policy of neutrality was "an untenable attitude which is a denial of national sentiments."

One of a series of recent *La Prensa* criticisms of Argentina's policy, the editorial pointed to the Pan American conference at Lima in 1938, when resolutions pledging hemispheric solidarity in case of aggression against an American nation were introduced by Argentina and subsequently signed.

As author of the Lima proposals, Argentina is under greater obligation to the policy of solidarity "than any of the other signatories," the editorial declared.

Expect Argentine Break With Axis This Week

Montevideo, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Travelers arriving here from Buenos Aires said today that a modification of both the international and domestic policies of the Argentine Government, expected for several weeks, was now imminent. They reported many predictions in Buenos Aires of a break with the Axis, to be announced this week.

TO VISIT U. S.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 11—(AP) The national press office announced tonight that President Gen. Isaias Medina, accepting an invitation from President Roosevelt, would visit the United States. The date and details were undisclosed.

Six Romans Executed By Nazis As Looters

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Nazi-controlled Fascist Italian radio said today that six residents of Rome had been killed by a firing squad and thirteen others imprisoned for attempting to loot a food depot and clothing store in Rome last night.

"Three machine guns opened up on us," Suzuki was quoted as saying, "but we took care of them. Subsequently the Nazis opened everything they had—they let go with mortars and artillery, but our mortars subdued all this Nazi wrath."

The honor of taking their first prisoner was shared by Sergt. Edward Kiota, of Honolulu, and Sergt. Daniel Wada, of Kawaihae, as patrol leaders, the broadcast said. It added that the squad which rescued the parachute troops was led by Sergt. Yutaka Nazu.

In a broadcast picked up at New York today by the Associated Press, the Berlin radio declared that Nazi submarines operating in the Mediterranean, the North Atlantic and the Kara Sea, well within the Arctic Circle off the north coast of Russia, had sunk ten merchant ships, three destroyers and one escort vessel. The Kara Sea engagement took place to the east of the large Russian island of Novaya Zemlya, Berlin added.

U. S. Paratroop Unit In Italy Rescued By Jap-Americans

'Chutists Had Been Caught Behind German Lines For More Than Two Weeks Near Benevento

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 11—The United Nations radio at Algiers said tonight a detachment of American-born Japanese soldiers, after four days under fire recently near Benevento, finally entered the town and rescued twenty-two United States parachute troops who had been behind enemy lines for more than two weeks.

"Capt. Taro Suzuki, a native of Honolulu, was leading his force forward in that hotly disputed area when their fire baptism came," said the English-language broadcast, recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

CONVOY IS WINNER OVER U-BOAT PACK

Washington, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Germans subs have again come out second best in a raid on an Allied convoy.

Of a duel between a westbound convoy and a pack of Nazi undersea craft, the second joint statement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on U-boat warfare reports:

Three escort vessels and a small number of merchant ships were sunk, but a larger number of U-boats were sunk or damaged in the four-and-a-half-day battle by surface and air escorts of the convoy.

The statement added that the records of merchant ship losses for August and September were the best record of the war.

CANADA OIL DEAL INQUIRY IS ASKED

Washington, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Representative Poulson (R.-Cal.) said today that the Army-Navy Petroleum Board had spent $100,000,000 for development of Imperial Oil Company wells at Fort Norman, Canada, while a 35,000-square-mile naval petroleum reserve north of Nome, Alaska, remained unexploited, and urged an investigation.

Mr. Poulson also told the House in a speech that it should investigate the corporate connections of the oil company, which he described as a private enterprise.

The production of the Canadian wells, he said, did not exceed 3,000 barrels daily. A 500-mile pipeline, he added, had been built over "extremely mountainous terrain" to reach them, whereas a pipeline to the Alaskan reserve could be readily laid.

Declaring he was addressing his questions to Brig.-Gen. Walter Pyron and Capt. A. F. Carter of the Army-Navy Petroleum Board, the Congressman saked:

"Why has the board asked for and received appropriations running in excess of $100,000,000 for . . . prospecting in the most remote and inaccessible part of northern Canada, not only in behalf of Canada, but in behalf of private enterprise known as the Imperial Oil Company?"

New Zero Outmatched In China, Says Colonel

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—The new Zero fighter is a better plane than its predecessor, says Col. Clinton D. Vincent, of Natchez, Miss., but it's not making any more progress against the American flyers in China.

Vincent, commanding officer of the advance echelon in China, said today the new Japanese fighter is faster and has better climbing and diving abilities than the old Zero, but Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, whose Fourteenth United States Air Force first reported the new plane, already has developed new tactics to counter it and "these tactics have been successful."

ROOSEVELT FAVORS QUOTA FOR CHINESE

President Urges Congress to Repeal Exclusion Law, Grant Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — (AP) President Roosevelt urged Congress today to let Chinese enter this country and grant American citizenship to them and the Chinese already here.

"We owe it to the Chinese," he said in a special message heartily approving legislation that the House will take up next week to repeal the old Chinese exclusion law and extend citizenship.

Enactment of the repealer would "correct a historic mistake" and extension of the privileges of citizenship "would operate as another meaningful display of friendship" for a gallant ally, Mr. Roosevelt argued.

The 1940 census showed 37,242 foreign-born Chinese in this country, and if Congress should put immigration on a par with other countries, 105 more could be admitted annually.

"There can be no reasonable apprehension that any such number of immigrants will cause unemployment or provide competition in the search for jobs," the President said.

House leaders say the legislation will succeed, but opposition and speeches from both sides may be expected. Rep. Elmer (R-Mo) argued strongly against it before the Rules committee last week and Rep. Allen (D-La.) has been fighting the proposal.

SENATOR TAFT OPPOSES WORLD BANK PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—(AP) Republican opposition cropped out in Congress today to the Administration's proposal for a world bank. Senator Taft of Ohio said he would

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carry the fight to the Senate floor with a denunciation of the plan as "part of the general New Deal program to create new methods of deficit spending."

Senator Taft, who is a member of the Senate Banking committee which heard Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau explain the bank plan at a recent closed meeting, told a reporter he was "opposed to making loans to other countries in the guise of investments."

"In effect," Taft declared, "all of the money to be loaned abroad by the bank would come from the United States. It seems to me that after the war we are going to have to make emergency loans to other countries for working capital and rehabilitation of plants and machinery but I believe those loans ought to be made directly by this government under authority of Congress."

Supreme Court Grants Billings Draft Review

Case Involving Reading of Oath Reopened; Tribunal Opens 1943-'44 Term

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—A draft registrant who refused to take the Army oath won today a Supreme Court review of a decision by a lower court that he was legally inducted when Army officers read the oath to him.

The issue was raised by Arthur Goodwyn Billings, who served three years in the American Embassy in Moscow and was formerly an economics instructor at the University of Texas, who asserts he is opposed to war. Billings told his Ottawa County, Kan., selective service board, which refused to classify him as a conscientious objector, that he would never serve in the Army.

On the other hand, the tribunal refused to grant a review to Walter Ford Gormly, of Milwaukee, sentenced to a five-year penitentiary term for refusing to report to a conscientious objectors' work camp. Gormly had argued that such work would make him "an accessory to murder on the battlefield."

The cases were among nearly 300 which the court passed upon at its first business session of the 1943-1944 term. Arguments on those in which reviews were granted will start later.

The Supreme Court declined to reconsider three of its own previous decisions. One upheld the conviction of William R. Johnson, alleged Chicago gambler, on charges of income tax evasion. Another ruled invalid Florida's attempt to place an inspection fee on fertilizer distributed by the Federal government to farmers participating in the soil conservation program. The third, involving William Schneiderman, California Communist leader, held that an alien's citizenship cannot be canceled simply because of his Communist party membership.

Action Deferred on W. T. Reid

The court deferred action on a petition by William T. Reid, of New Orleans, convicted on a charge of threatening to kill President Roosevelt. Reid was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

The court agreed to pass on a decision which sustained Massachusetts legislation prohibiting a parent or guardian from supplying literature to a child for sale in any street or public place. The legislation was challenged by a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect at Brockton.

The Supreme Court agreed to review a decision that the Federal "kick-back" statute does not apply to a foreman who, unknown to his employer, was alleged to have forced employees under his supervision to pay him part of their wages. The litigation involved Frank Laudani, a foreman employed on the Weehawken Plaza connection of the Lincoln Tunnel under the Hudson River from New York to New Jersey. He was alleged to have compelled his workmen to pay him 25 to 35 cents an hour out of their wages as a condition of employment. He was convicted in the Federal District Court for New Jersey and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

The court agreed to review a decision holding unconstitutional a setcion of the 1942 Fedreal revenue lay providing that, in computing the Federal estate tax on property of a decedent, community property held by the surviving spouse shall be included.

New York Cases

Samuel Feldman, of New York, won a review of his conviction on a charge of using the mail in a scheme to defraud by "kiting" checks. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Southern New York Federal District Court.

The court also agreed to review a National Labor Relations Board ruling that a company had been guilty of an unfair labor practice by accepting an offer by a majority of its employees to repudiate representation of a labor union provided a wage increase was granted directly by the company. In its order, upheld by the Federal Circuit Court at New York, the N. L. R. B. directed the Medo Photo Supply Corporation of New York to bargain collectively with the Photo Employees' Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

The Supreme Court refused to review the conviction of Martin A. Hirsch, of New York, on a charge of perjury based on testimony before a grand jury investigating alleged extortions from members of the motion picture industry by representatives of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators. Hirsch, an accountant and tax consultant, was alleged to have falsely testified that he loaned $5,000 to Leo Levy. The Justice Department said the questioning was in connection with the source of $25,000 which Hirsch had deposited as bail for Nick Circella, who subsequently pleaded guilty and was fined $10,000; and what was done with the $15,000 returned to Hirsch after the fine had been deducted with his consent.

The court refused to review a decision holding constitutional a section of the 1934 securities-exchange act making directors, officers and principal stockholders liable to their corporation for profits realized from trading in its securities within a six months period. The legislation was upheld by the Federal Circuit Court at New York, and the Justice Department contended it was designed to prevent insiders from profiting through information available only to them.

Urges World-Touring Senators Visit House

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) proposed in a resolution drafted today that the world-touring Senators—Russell (D., Ga.), Chandler (D., Ky.), Mead (D., N. Y.), Lodge, (R., Mass.) and Brewster (R., Maine)—be invited to address the House behind closed doors.

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ARMY AND NAVY LEADERS LISTED

A. P. Gives Compilation of U. S. War Commanders.

Washington, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Here is an up-to-date unofficial compilation of the major Army and Navy commanders of the United States.

Army and Navy operations are unified at the top through the operation of the joint Chiefs of Staff, an over-all command group which includes Gen. George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest J. King, Gen. Henry H. Arnold and Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, namely, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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Army

High Command

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff.

Lieut.-Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding General, Army Air Forces.

Lieut.-Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

Lieut.-Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.

Major-Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Commander, Armored Forces.

Southern Europe.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief, North Africa Theater.

Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander, United States Fifth Army.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton, Commander, United States Seventh Army.

Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Commanding General, Northwest African Air Force.

Major-Gen. James H. Doolittle, Commander, Strategic Air Force.

Major-Gen. Walter B. Smith, Chief of Staff.

England.

Lieut.-Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, European Theater.

Major-Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Deputy Commander.

Major-Gen. Idwal H. Edwards, Chief of Staff.

Lieut.-Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander, Eighth Army Air Force.

Major-Gen. William E. Kepner, Commander, Fighting Planes.

Brig.-Gen. Fred L. Anderson, Commander, Bombing Planes.

Major-Gen. William S. Key, Commanding General, Iceland.

Southwest Pacific.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific.

Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, Commander, Allied Air Forces.

Major-Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, Deputy Commander, Fifth Air Force.

Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krueger, Commander, United States Sixth Army.

Lieut.-Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Commander, United States Troops in New Guinea.

Major-Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Chief of Staff.

South Pacific.

Lieut.-Gen. Millard F. Harmon, Commanding General, South Pacific.

Major-Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, Commander, Ground Forces.

Major-Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Commander, 13th Air Force.

Central Pacific.

Lieut.-Gen. R. C. Richardson, Commander, Caribbean Sea Frontier, 10th Naval District.

Rear-Admiral William R. Munroe, Commander, Gulf Sea Frontier, Seventh Naval District.

Rear-Admiral Harold C. Train, Commander, Panama Sea Frontier, 15th Naval District.

Rear-Admiral Arthur G. Robinson, Commandant, Trinidad Naval Operating Base.

Brig-Gen. James W. Barnett, Commander, Fourth Army.

Navy

High Command

Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet.

Vice-Admiral Frederick J. Horne, Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

Vice-Admiral Richard S. Edwards, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet.

Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commander, Coast Guard.

Lieut.-Gen. Thomas B. Holcomb, Commander, Marine Corps.

Pacific Ocean.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Admiral William F. Halsey, commander South Pacific Forces and South Pacific Area.

Rear-Admiral John F. Shafroth Jr., Deputy Commander, South Pacific Forces.

Vice-Admiral John H. Towers, Commander, Air Force, Pacific Fleet.

Vice-Admiral Arthur S. Carpender, Commander, South Pacific Forces.

Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, Commander, North Pacific Forces.

Atlantic Ocean.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander, United States Naval Forces in Europe.

Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, Commander, South Atlantic Forces.

Atlantic Fleet.

Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, Commander, United States Naval Forces in Mediterranean Waters.

Rear-Admiral Patrick L. N. Bellinger, Commander, Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Area Commanders.

Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commander, Eastern Sea Frontier.

Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade, Commander, Western Sea Frontier, 12th Naval District.

Vice-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, Commander, Northwest Sea Frontier 13th Naval District.

Vice-Admiral A. B. Cook, Commanding General, Central Pacific.

Major-Gen. Willis H. Hale, Commander, Seventh Air Force.

Brig.-Gen Truman H. Landon, Commander, Bombing Planes.

Brig.-Gen. Robert W. Douglas, Commander, Fighter Planes.

Alaskan Defense Command.

Lieut-Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Commanding General.

Major-Gen. Eugene M. Landrum, Commander, Aleutian Islands operations.

Major-Gen. Davenport Johnson, Commander, 11th Air Force.

China, India, Burma.

Lieut-Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Commanding General.

Major-Gen. George Stratemeyer, Commander of Theater Air Forces.

Major-Gen. Claire Chennault, Commander, 14th Air Force (China).

Brig-Gen. Howard Davidson, Commander, 10th Air Force (India).

Middle East.

Major-Gen. Ralph Royce, Commanding General, Commander, Ninth Air Force.

Brig-Gen. A. C. Strickland, Commander, Fighting Planes.

Brig.-Gen Uzal G. Ent, Commander, Bombing Planes.

Major-Gen. Donald H. Conolly, Persian Gulf Service Command.

Newfoundland.

Major-Gen. John B. Brooks, Commanding General.

Caribbean Area, Panama Canal.

Lieut.-Gen. George H. Brett, Commanding General.

Major-Gen. H. R. Harmon, Commander, Sixth Air Force.

Antilles Dept.

Major-Gen. Henry C. Pratt, Commanding General.

United States.

Major-Gen. George Grunert, Deputy Commander, First Army, Eastern Defense Command.

Lieut.-Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, Commander, Second Army, Southern Defense Command.

Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, Commander, Third Army.

Lieut.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commander, Western Defense Command.

The Honor Roll

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 11—(A. P.).—The War Department today announced the names of 236 United States casualties including these, with their next of kin.

The Navy announced eighteen casualties, including eight dead and ten missing. In addition, two men previously listed as prisoners and one as missing now are reported dead.

The Army's list includes:

KILLED

NEW YORK.

European Area.

BLONSTEIN, CHARLES, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ida Blonstein, 532 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn.

BROWNE, JOSEPH F., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Isabelle F. Browne, 1329 East Eighth street, Brooklyn.

CHIAFARI, FRANK, technical sergeant; sister, Miss Concetta B. Chiafari, 2209 First avenue, New York.

SCOURSI, SPIRIDON J., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Eileen M. Scoursi, 71 Brown Road, Scarsdale.

WILDER, ALAN W., major; father, Clifton W. Wilder, 173 Euston Road, Garden City.

North African Area.

COOK, WILLIAM J., private; father, William Cook, 2059 Fulton street, Bklyn.

DICKINSON, MATTHEW W., sergeant; father, Samuel C. Dickinson, 743 Fairmount Place, Bronx.

EATON, ERNEST E., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Frank J. Eaton, 66 Franklin avenue, New Rochelle.

FROCCARO, CARMINE J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Rose Froccaro, 2230 West street, Brooklyn.

HOFFMAN, LOFTUS J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary E. McGinniss, 518 North Division street Peekskill.

HOULIHAN, JOHN R., private; mother, Mrs. Alice Houlihan, 557 West 174th street, New York.

LAMBIASI, ANGELO J., private; wife, Mrs. Rita Lambiasi, 194 Bay Seventh street, Brooklyn.

LEDWITH, DANIEL J., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Nardoza, 2168 19th street, Long Island City.

RANDOLPH, FRANCIS P., private; mother, Mrs. Margaret Randolph, 8852 81st street, Brooklyn.

SAMA, RUSSELL A., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Sama, 9 Sutton Row, Mount Kisco.

UIHLEIN, JOSEPH P., private; mother, Mrs. Agnes Heinhorst, 3222 48th street, Astoria.

VITRO, CARLO C., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Vitro, 227 Madison street, Mamaroneck.

Pacific Area.

YAKUBEC, FELIX M., Pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mary Yakubec, 4121 Paulding avenue, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

Asiatic Area.

VANDERLAAN WILLIAM, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Esther Goodsier, 220 12th avenue, Paterson.

European Area.

SEAMAN, JOHN R., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Vera Seaman, 269 Ocean avenue, Jersey City.

North African Area.

CRUMB, JOHN M., JR., private; wife, Mrs. Edith Crumb, 48 Lord street, Avenel.

TOURJEE, ARTHUR W., private; mother, Mrs. Ida Tourjee, 81 Ridgedale avenue, Morristown.

VANN, WILLIAM M., JR., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Betty Vann, 302 48th street, Union City.

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CONNECTICUT.

North African Area.

ZYSK, FRANK J., Pfc.; father, Bronislaw S. Zysk, 45 Curtiss avenue, Bridgeport.

The Navy list includes:

NEW YORK.

RUEHL, VIRGIL L., marine; dead. (Reported prisoner June 25). Mother, Mrs. Clara E. Ruehl, 7 Howard street, Franklinville.

NEW JERSEY.

SABAK, MICHAEL, dead; father, John Sabak Sr., 123 West 16th street, Linden.

DENNIS, HARRY STEPHENS, JR., Coast Guard; missing; wife, Mrs. Thelma Dennis, 208 East Fort Lee Road, Bogota.

More Names Placed On Navy Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—The Navy announced today eighteen casualties, including eight dead and ten missing. In addition, two men previously listed as prisoners and one as missing were reported dead.

This brings to 30,479 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 11,739 dead, 5,376 wounded, 9,172 missing, and 4,192 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today included (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK

RUEHL, VIRGIL L., marine; dead (reported prisoner June 25); mother, Mrs. Clara E. Ruehl, 7 Howard Street, Franklinville.

NEW JERSEY

DENNIS, HARRY STEPHENS JR., Coast Guard; missing; wife, Mrs. Thelma Dennis, 208 East Fort Lee Road, Bogota.

SABAK, MICHAEL; dead; father, John Sabak sr., 123 West Sixteenth Street, Linden.

Navy Joins Army Plea For Contract Payments

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—The navy lined up with the army today in urging Congress to make specific provision for the payment of lump sums upon the termination of fixed-price contracts if there is uncertainty about the present practice of Government agencies in making such payments.

A question about the procedure, used by the army, navy and Maritime Commission in terminating contracts, has been raised by Lindsay Warren, Comptroller General.

James V. Forestall, Under Secretary of the Navy, expressed his views today in a letter to Senator Murray (D., Mont.), chairman of the Senate committee studying problems of small business. His letter followed closely arguments presented last week in a letter sent to Congressional committees by Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War.

PFC. JULIO G. GORIO IS WOUNDED IN ACTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — (AP) The names of 10 New Englanders were included in a list of 189 United States soldiers wounded in action, the War department announced today.

The New Englanders included:

Southwest Pacific Area

Pvt. Charles A. Avery, Charles T. Avery, father, 39 Maplewood place, Stamford, Conn.

Pfc. Julio G. Gorio, Carmine Gorio, father, 62 Lexington avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Silver Star Is Given To Marine Captain

Washington, Oct. 12 (AP)—Capt. Charles D. Barrett, Jr., USMC, of Alexandria, Va., has been awarded the Silver Star Medal for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in combat against Japanese forces on Guadalcanal on October 5, 1942."

Captain Barrett, then a combat lieutenant, while advancing along a jungle trail on Guadalcanal with his platoon, was ambushed by strong hostile forces.

According to the citation, he "moved forward to the positions of each of his men and supervised their firing. Finally realizing that his men were facing overwhelming Japanese forces, he accomplished a withdrawal of the platoon with a minimum of casualties."

NO COURT-MARTIAL OF KIMMEL SLATED

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Washington, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The Navy, asked today about published reports that Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel is requesting immediate trial by court-martial, said that no letter had been received up to mid-morning. He was a naval commander at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack.

At Denver, Col. Harry Leonard, of the Marine Corps, who reported that he had been retained by Admiral Kimmel as counsel, said that a letter had been written last week, but declined to discuss its contents, referring queries to Secretary of the Navy Knox. On October 2, the War Department announced that Admiral Kimmel and Major.-Gen. Walter C. Short, the former Army commander at Hawaii, also awaiting court-marshal, had "voluntarily agreed to waive the statute of limitations" for the duration and six months thereafter.

If this statute became operative, the Government might find it impossible to try either man after next December 7, when the two-year statute of limitations expires. The court-martial of the two men was ordered after a presidential commission, making an investigation of the situation at Pearl Harbor at the time of the attack, made its report.

Both men, relieved of their commands in the Pacific, asked for and received retirement from active duty. They have positions with private firms.

In Dallas, Gen. Short, asked if he had requested an immediate trial said: "Information on that you must get from the War Department."

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Kimmel Wants Court Martial But Fears Harm to War Effort

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—(AP) Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel said today he felt he was entitled to a court martial and would "welcome one at any time" but that he believed that if such a court martial were held now it would be at the expense of the war effort.

Admiral Kimmel was at Pearl Harbor as fleet commander-in-chief at the time of the Japanes attack there on Dec. 7, 1941.

Commenting on published reports that he had requested an immediate court martial, Admiral Kimmel issued this statement:

"Referring to the various statements in the public press today as to a recent letter alleged to have been drafted by me to the Secretary of the Navy:

"I have not sent or authorized anyone to send such a letter. My position is and has been that I do feel that I am entitled to a court martial and will welcome one at any time However, I realize that a court martial at this time could only be had at the expense of the war effort because of the resulting interferences with the very important duties of essential witnesses of high rank now in the active theatres of war and the difficulty of assembling them."

The Navy department, when asked today about the published articles, reported that no letter had been received.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—(AP) An immediate court martial to bring out "all the facts, conditions and circumstances" of the successful Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941 was demanded today by Rep. Cole (R-NY).

Rep Cole said that if the Navy department does not order the court martial, he will ask Congress to direct the department to do so or to create a special committee to hear Admiral Kimmel's case.

"It is not fair to the public, nor to Kimmel," Rep. Cole commented, "to keep sealed information that with the passage of time is bound to be dissipated."

A two-year statute of limitations applying to such cases expires next Dec. 7. However, the War department announced on Oct. 2 that Admiral Kimmel and Lieut. Gen Walter C. Short, former Army commander at Hawaii, had "voluntarily agreed to waive the statute of limitations."

RED CROSS SUPPLIES MOVE THROUGH RUSSIA

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—(AP) In the hope that they will be distributed among prisoners of war in the Far East, 1,500 tons of Red Cross supplies are transported in Russian ships to Vladivostok each month, Richard F. Allen, vice chairman of the American Red Cross, reported today.

He said he was "exceedingly hopeful" that the Japanese will arrange for the distribution of the supplies, including food packages, clothing, medicines and drugs, and that arrangements were being made for future shipments to include mail.

Mr. Allen spoke at the opening session of the three-day executive meeting of the national committee on volunteer special services of the American Red Cross at which Mrs. Dwight Davis, director, announced that volunteers throughout the nation now total 3,700,000.

Lowell Pleads Guilty To Draft Act Charge

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)—Robert Traill Spence Lowell, Jr., cousin of the late A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, and of Poet Amy Lowell, pleaded guilty in Federal court today to an indictment charging failure to report for induction under the Selective Service Act.

Judge Samuel Mandelbaum set next Wednesday for sentencing. Lowell faces a maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

When the 26-year-old writer fail to appear for pleading last week, Judge Mandelbaum issued a bench warrant for his arrest. Benjamin Friedman, Assistant United States Attorney, said, however, that Lowell's absence had been the result of a misdirected notice mailed by the Government, and that Lowell communicated with Federal authorities as soon as he learned of the bench warrant.

Draft Violator Becomes Man Without a Country

Hartford Man Told to Quit U. S. for Good in 30 Days

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11 (AP).—Found guilty of failing to report for induction, Stanley Mocarsky, of Hartford, walked out of Federal court today a man without a country. Judge Carroll C. Hincks in United States District Court ordered him to leave his native United States within thirty days and never return after Mocarsky had said in court that he would not fight for a country which had never done anything for him.

He had had to stand in breadlines in Chicago and beg for food, he told the judge, and added as a second reason for refusing to be inducted that his father had been disabled in the last war.

Presenting the state's case, Milton Nahum, Assistant United States Attorney, recommended severe treatment and said that Mocarsky's father had been injured in an accident and not in combat. He declared that Mocarsky had "an anti-social complex."

In passing sentence, Judge Hincks rebuked Mocarsky for his attitude and told him he had no right to live in the United States. Despite Mocarsky's pleas for some other penalty, he ordered him to accomplish his removal outside the United States within thirty days and indicated that Federal officials might show him how that could be done.

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A.F.L. GIVES FUND TO ITALIAN GROUP

$10,000 Donated to Aid in Reconstruction of Labor Unions in Italy.

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BOSTON, Oct. 11—(AP) Matthew Woll, A.F.L. vice president, today presented a $10,000 check to the Italian-American council as the contribution of the Labor League for Human Rights towards a $250,000 fund to assist in reconstruction of free labor unions in Italy.

Mr. Woll said that the A.F.L. would assist in every way in "the complete destruction of Fascism in Italy" as he presented the check to Luigi Antonini of New York, representative of the Italian-American council.

"It is unfortunate and to be regretted that such organizations as the A.F.L. and the Italian-American Labor council, or the general confederation of labor delegation, had not been consulted on the labor policy of the Allied military government (M.M.G.)," Mr. Woll said.

"One of the main tasks of the A.M.G.," he added, "is related to labor. American-British labor must have some sort of voice in helping to determine A.M.G. labor policy if the liberated people of Europe are to have any confidence in A.M.G. decisions. American labor must also have a voice in the determination of labor policies of such agencies as the office of war information and the office of strategic services."

In his speech of acceptance Antonini said it was the workers in the great factories in Bologna, Geno, Milan, Naples, Rome and Turin who struck the first blows against "infamous dictatorship and who led their nation to break with the Axis and who are now the spearhead of the fearless fighters for the regeneration of Italian democracy."

Episcopalians Bid U. S. Play Post-War Role

Call for Repeal of Chinese Exclusion Laws Before Closing 54th Convention

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11 (AP).—Acting with dispatch in their final sessions, clerical and lay delegates to the Protestant Episcopal Church's fifty-fourth triennial convention approved today a series of social measures.

Included were resolutions calling for repeal of the Chinese exclusion act; American participation and responsibility in the post-war world, and endeavor by the World Council of Churches for insistence on Christian principles in the peace settlement.

The resolutions earlier were adopted by the House of Bishops and supported the Joint Commission on Social Reconstruction, which recommended creation of a "central council of the United Nations as an organ for co-operative action in prosecuting the war and organizing the peace."

Deputies also adopted a resolution expressing the church's intention to exercise "complete freedomof action" in Latin-American countries, a measure which church leaders said stemmed from efforts by others "to curtail the religious freedom of Christians in republics of Latin America."

Bishops failed to concur, however, and instead proposed that Episcopal representatives in the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America be appointed as a special committee to act with the council in "investigating and resisting by all all proper means any threat to the enjoyment of constitutional rights to religious liberty of members of this church in foreign mission fields."

"Our present work in Latin America should be developed to the fullest extent," said the bishops' resolution, later approved by the deputies.

Before the convention was adjourned late today, the deputies:

Concurred with bishops in the first passage of a constitutional amendment to deprive retired bishops of the right to vote in the House of Bishops. Final action will be necessary at the 1946 convention.

Concurred with bishops on establishment of a joint commission to care for Episcopalians considered conscientious objectors, after rejecting an amendment which would have forbidden the commission to raise funds for support of conscientious objectors in public service camps.

Set the next triennial convention, in San Francisco, for the first Tuesday in October, 1946.

Bishops announced appointment of a commission on a see for

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presiding bishops. Members include the Rev. Paul Matthews, retired Bishop of New Jersey; Bishop John D. Wing, of Florida, and Bishop Noble C. Powell, of Maryland. It has been proposed that the Washington Cathedral be made the seat of the presiding bishop's see.

EPISCOPAL POLICY ON LATIN AMERICA

Cleveland, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—A declaration that the Protestant Episcopal Church proposes to exercise "complete freedom of action constitutionally guaranteed" in Latin American countries was approved today in a resolution adopted by clerical and lay delegates at closing sessions of the church's fifty-fourth triennial convention.

The resolution of the House of Deputies stated the reason for such a declaration as the belief that "certain archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church have publicly indorsed an effort to curtail the religious freedom of Christians in republics of Latin America.

Church leaders said the action stemmed from statements made by Catholic churchmen last year concerning the work of Protestant churches in Latin American republics having populations predominantly Catholic. The House of Bishops must approve such a declaration before it is made.

The bishops rejected a resolution for the use of intinction, the dipping of bread into the wine, as a means of administering Holy Communion, after it had been approved by deputies, 245 to 81.

The resolution was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Wilbur Ruggles of Kirkwood, Mo., after the deputies' prayer book committee had asked that action be deferred until the proposal could be taken up at the Lambeth conference, composed of bishops from all branches of the Anglican communion. This conference will not meet until after the end of the war.

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THREE CONVICTED IN SABOTAGE CASE

Sentences of 10 Years in Prison, $10,000 Fines Imposed.

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CLEVELAND, Oct. 11—(AP) Federal District Judge Emerich B. Freed today sentenced the National Bronze & Aluminum Co.'s former president, John L. Schmeller, and the latter's two brothers, Edward and Frank, to ten years each in a penitentiary after a jury convicted them of violating wartime sabotage laws.

The jurist also imposed fines of $10,000 each on the three industrialists, refused to permit their release on bail, and denied motions for new trials. The brothers gave no outward evidence of emotion. Frank Schmeller was the concern's general manager, and Edward Schmeller was its chief metallurgist until relieved of their jobs in a company reorganization earlier this year.

A jury late last week found the Schmellers had illegally provided the Packard Motor Co. a welded casting for a Rolls-Royce warplane engine. The brothers, the company and four lesser officials were charged with "knowingly, wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously" making castings "in a defective manner" with reason to believe that their act might injure, interfere with and obstruct the United States and its associate nation Great Britain in preparing for and carrying on the war." The jury acquitted the company and the four minor officials, and convicted the Schmellers on one industrial sabotage count. Government witnesses had testified welding was contrary to Army air force specifications.

John Schmeller told the jurist "I have told the truth and anything this court decides is perfectly fair. I only wish to say that I did not produce defective castings to hurt the war effort. I worked my life out, got high blood pressure in doing it, and this is the outcome."

Argentine Envoy returns

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 11 (AP).—Rodolfo Garcia Arias, Minister to the Argentine Embassy at Washington, returned to the United States by Pan-American Clipper today after a visit to his country. He was on leave from his diplomatic duties. He declined comment on relations between his government and the United States. He will fly to Washington tomorrow.

SLOAN URGES MORE REALISM IN PLANNING

General Motors Head Says Jobs for Workers Is Big Post-war Problem.

ASSAILS UTOPIAN THINKING

Asserts Employment Cannot Be Sustained Under Policy of Government Spending.

Detroit, Oct. 11.—Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the General Motors Corporation, today urged on industry a realistic approach to what he described as the first of the major post-war requisites—jobs for those willing to work.

In an address prepared for delivery at a meeting of the Economic Club of Detroit, Mr. Sloan predicted a period of great business activity immediately following the war, and continuing for some years. The most important post-war problem facing American industry, he said, is the long range one of restoring the American economic system and raising the American standard of living to create a permanent prosperity. Calling for a realistic solution to the problem, he added:

"In the general discussion now taking place about what is to happen after the war there is far too much Utopia—too little realism."

Urges Temporary Controls.

To curb inflationary trends during the period of shortages, both here and abroad, after the war, Mr. Sloan advocated the retention of temporary controls until the law of supply and demand could operate freely.

Employment cannot be sustained or expanded under a policy of Government spending, and such a policy would mean the end of the American economic system and the beginning of the socialization of enterprise. Some of those advocating continuous deficit spending believe that the word "debt" no longer exists, he said.

"They argue," he said, "that a continually rising Government debt is essentially a conservative program. The illusion that an ever-increasing debt is an ever-expanding national asset is a concept of economy that can and should be boldly and successfully challenged. The end of such a road is definite. It means an unsupportable public debt leading to repudiation in part, depreciation of currency or some other equally undesirable result."

Advocates Co-operation.

Government deficits are justifiable in times of war or great depressions, Mr. Sloan said, but such necessities lend no support to the theory of continuous deficits to stimulate productive enterprise.

Wholehearted co-operation on the part of management along the entire economic front is essential to create a permanent economic prosperity, Mr. Sloan asserted. Never again, he added, can the country's industrialists fail to co-operate with each other and hope to survive, he added.

"But we cannot meet this challenge by adopting panaceas or by the conjurer's trick of pulling rabbits out of the hat," he declared. "We have tried all that. It has failed us. The problem can be solved permanently only within the structure of sound economic policy. No nation, no political group, no industry, no leader can persistently transgress the dictates of economic law."

"Determining the route to be followed is not sufficient," he continued. It will require dynamic and imaginative leadership. It will demand of that leadership a comprehensive understanding of the relationship of each unit within the enterprise system to the system as a whole. And that broader understanding must be boldly applied in the policy-making phase of business management."

Mr. Sloan warned that business could not plan ahead if uncertainty exists as to the continuation of the existing economic system, or if those in power act to hamstring that system because they believe in something different and act to prevent the system of competitive enterprise from working effectively.

"What I am saying is that all obstacles along the highway leading to the maximum of job opportunities must be removed," he asserted. "It is not difficult to identify those obstacles, but it is quite another thing to develop a sufficiently widespread appreciation of their importance so that corrective political action may be insured."

BRITONS FEAR F.D.R. DEFEAT

Man In Street Worried About Friendship Loss, Educator Reports

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[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Oct. 11—William Benton, vice-president of the University of Chicago, said today that possible defeat of President Roosevelt in 1944 is a major anxiety in Great Britain.

Benton, who has just returned from a three-week tour of Britain, said the English "man on the street" has four worries, "and the largest is the possible loss of Roosevelt's friendship and international viewpoint."

Look To Post-War Markets

The others, he said, are:

"Fear that United States production and financial power may annihilate Britain in world markets after the war. They want Britain and the United States to cooperate economically, not to conflict.

"Worry that the United States has a greater capacity for developing leadership than they have. They envy and respect our social democracy that permits any man to rise in the world regardless of his family or background.

As To Russian Shift

"Deep concern that United States foreign policy may pull British policy away from Russia."

The university official suggested a "cartel of education" by which England and the United States exchange 5,000 students annually. Sending ninety-six Rhodes scholars to England each year, as compared with the thousands graduated from American universities, was "too small to do any good," Benton asserted.

Benton made the trip abroad with Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Parents Unite to Get News of Missing Soldiers

'Forgotten Mothers' Appeal to Army to 'Tell Us More'

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 11 (AP).—Forty silent men and women—the parents of the missing—crowded into the little home of Mrs. Ralph Herrick, to share their sorrow and search, together, for new hope.

Most of the women gripped tightly the worn and crumpled "missing in action" telegrams from the War Department—the messages that had lined a dull, eternal weariness into their faces.

Mrs. Herrick had called them together in the hope they might jointly appeal to the War Department for more information.

"We are living in the stillest silence," he said. "We only want the truth. . . . We think a way can be found to tell us more. It's the waiting and not knowing that hurts. . . . We are the forgotten mothers."

She listed 127 Kansas City boys about whom no additional official word has been received, and the meeting approved a suggestion the list be sent to Missouri's Congressional delegation, to the Army and Navy, the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Herrick said she waited weeks after her son, Sergeant Marion Boren, was reported missing last June 13 over German-occupied territory. Then at last she wrote to the Queen of England. The Queen got action, Mrs. Herrick said. She exhibited a letter from Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers, commanding general, European theater, which said her son's plane was last seen on its way back from a successful mission over enemy territory. Even that much helped, she told the little group.

The group elected officers, with Mrs. Herrick as president, and named a committee to issue appeals for news. Meetings will be held every two weeks.

COLIN KELLY'S WIDOW TO BE MARRIED AGAIN

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11 — (AP) Mrs. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., widow of the 26-year-old airforce hero who sank the Jap battleship Haruna at the cost of his life, is to marry Dr. J. Watson Pedlow, Philadelphia chemical engineer.

Her brother, Tad Wick, tonight confirmed reports of the marriage plans. The ceremony will be performed next Friday, he said, but he declined further information.

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NORWALK FLIER KILLED IN CRASH OF BOMBER

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 11—(AP) Sergeant Wilfred Francis Wood, son of Mrs. Hazel Wood of East Norwalk, Conn., was killed when a heavy bomber crashed and burned near Wayne, Neb., yesterday, the Sioux City air base public relations office announced tonight. The entire crew of the plane was killed.

ADD LONDON-YUGO. XXX INVADERS

(DANIEL DELUCE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO VISITED YUGOSLAV RECENTLY, SAID THAT THE PARTISANS HELD LARGE AREAS IN THE INTERIOR BUT THAT ALL THE IMPORTANT COASTAL AREAS AS WELL AS THE LARGEST CITIES WERE STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS.)

THE TITO FORCES APPARENTLY WERE STRIKING HARD AND OFTEN AT GERMAN GARRISONS THROUGHOUT YUGOSLAVIA AND THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT THEY HAD ENCIRCLED THE GARRISON AT OGULIN, FORCING THE GERMANS TO SUPPLY THE BELEAGUERED FORCES BY AIR.

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THE PARTISANS SAID THEY HELD AN IMPORTANT HEIGHT COMMANDING THE ITALIAN PORT OF FIUME AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE ADRIATIC BUT THE BERLIN RADIO COMMUNIQUE DISPUTED THIS, DECLARING THAT NAZI TROOPS WERE MOPPING UP THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA (WHICH INCLUDES BOTH FIUME AND TRIESTE) AND HAD SLAIN 4,000 YUGOSLAVS AND CAPTURED 6,850 OTHERS AS WELL AS TAKING QUANTITIES OF WAR MATERIAL.

WHILE TITO'S PARTISANS WERE WAGING A BITTER WAR AGAINST THE GERMANS THE ARMY OF GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, YUGOSLAV MINISTER OF WAR, APPARENTLY WAS COMPARATIVELY INACTIVE. HOWEVER, A CAIRO DISPATCH FROM LYNN HEINZERLING, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, QUOTED A COLONEL IN MIHAILOVIC'S ARMY AS SAYING THAT THE WAR MINISTER CAN PUT BETWEEN 150,000 AND 180,000 ARMED TROOPS IN THE FIELD AND WITH AID FROM THE ALLIES COULD RAISE THE TOTAL TO 300,000.

THE COLONEL, WHOSE NAME WAS NOT DISCLOSED, ARRIVED IN CAIRO FROM BRINDISI, ITALY, WHERE HE LANDED AFTER A TRIP FROM DALMATIA TO SEEK BRITISH HELP AFTER THE ITALIAN SURRENDER.

MQ447AEW

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LONDON, OCT.12-(AP)-FOLLOWING A TRAIL BLAZED BY THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES, THE RAF WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE EXPERIMENTING WITH BODY ARMOR FOR BOMBER CREWS SIMILAR TO THE "FLAK SUITS" RECENTLY ADOPTED FOR AMERICAN AIRMEN.

THE EQUIPMENT IS DESIGNED TO GIVE ADDED PROTECTION AGAINST ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHRAPNEL.

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PS522AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD SFORZA X X X ALLIED-HELD TERRITORY.

COUNT SFORZA, FORMER ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND PROMINENT IN ANTI-FASCIST CIRCLES SINCE BENITO MUSSOLINI'S RISE, SAID IN NEW YORK TWO WEEKS AGO THAT HE WAS RETURNING TO ITALY TO HELP "DEFEAT THE NAZI DANGER" AND ADDED:

"I WILL BE MORE USEFUL FOR THAT PURPOSE OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT THAN INSIDE ANY GOVERNMENT."

HIS DAUGHTER, MISS FIAMMETTA SFORZA, SAID AT THE TIME THAT SHE HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO DENY A SWISS DISPATCH WHICH SAID THAT HE WOULD ENTER THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT.

JR1101AEW

LONDON, OCT. 11-(AP)-THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM BERLIN, SAID 51 ALLIED PLANES, NEARLY ALL OF THEM FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS, WERE SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY IN ATTACKS OVER WESTERN GERMANY. THE GERMANS SAID 208 ALLIED PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN DURING THE LAST THREE DAYS.

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON AERIAL IF DESIRED)

JR1026AEW

ADD LONDON (KING) XX CONFERENCE

WHILE STRESSING THE NEED FOR AN INTERNATIONAL AIR LICENSING AUTHORITY "VESTED WITH VERY CONSIDERABLE POWERS," THE REPORT SAID "AIR ROUTES LINKING COUNTRIES UNDER THE SAME FLAG SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM THIS INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT, FOR THERE EXISTS A CLEAR FIGHT FOR ALL TERRITORIES UNDER ONE FLAG TO LINK THEMSELVES TOGETHER BY AIR WITHOUT

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LET OR HINDREANCE BY OTHER POWERS."

THE REPORT ASSERTED THAT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE MUST BE ALLOWED TO PLAY ITS PART IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF POSTWAR AVIATION. THE COMMITTEE SAID IT WOULD LIKE TO SEE AN INTERNATIONAL LICENSING AUTHORITY ENTRUSTED WITH THE TASK OF ENSURING THAT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTED BY GOVERNMENTS TO AIRLINE OPERATORS DID NOT BECOME AN EMBARRASSMENT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD AIR TRANSPORT.

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MQ1013PEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, OCT. 11-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS "EIGHT BALL" WAS BEHIND SAME FOR QUITE A SPELL DURING THE RAID ON MUENSTER.

"WE DID A GOOD JOB BOMBING," THE PILOT, LT.WILLIAM CABRAL, (1012 WEST SHANNON AVE.,) SPOKANE,WASH., SAID, "BUT WE WERE KNOCKED OUT OF THE FORMATION AFTER CROSSING THE TARGET WHEN OUR AILERON CONTROLS WERE SHOT AWAY.

"A ROCKET SHELL FROM ONE OF THOSE PLANES THE GERMANS WAVE FIXED UP CLIPPED FOUR FEET OFF OF OUR RIGHT WING AND ANOTHER SHELL STARTED A FIRE IN OUR NOSE. THE BOMBARDIER, LT.DEAN FERRIS OF WILKINSBURG,PA., PUT OUT THE FIRE WITH HIS HANDS."

THE TAILGUNNER, SGT.THOMAS GRIFFE, SIX MILE RUN,PA., GOT TWO TWIN-ENGINED MESSERSCHMITTS FROM THE GREAT SWARM THAT MADE THE ATTACK AND ONE FLIER COMMENTED, "IT WAS LIKE THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN PACKED INTO 25 MINUTES."

"AN ME-210 CAME IN LOW ROLLING AND BORING LIKE A FOCKE-WULF," THE BALL TURRET GUNNER, SGT.LEROY BRADNICK ON THE FORTRESS "SNACKRABBIT II" RECOUNTED. "ABOUT 600 YARDS OUT, MY LAST FIRE CONNECTED AND HE STARTED BURNING FROM HIS LEFT WING. HE EXPLODED AT 300 YARDS."

LT.ROBERT MC CALLUM, 2450 BAUMAN ST., OMAHA,NEB., FLEW THE "PURPLE HEART CORNERS" FOR THE SECOND TIME IN 15 RAIDS IN THE WORST ASSIGNMENT POSSIBLE--LOW, REAR PLANE IN THE LOW, REAR SQUADRON, BUT HE FIGURES THAT HIS LUCK IS IMPROVING.

THE LAST TIME HE FLEW THE POSITION WHERE THERE ARE NO FOLLOWING FORTRESSES TO HAMPER THE ENEMY ATTACK, LAST SPRING, HE WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE NORTH SEA AND RESCUED.

FROM MUENTSER HE CAME BACK UNSCATHED BUT JUST ABOUT AS WEARY. IT WAS HIS THIRD RAID IN THREE DAYS.

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HE GOT HOME TO FIND HIS FRIEND, LT.BEVERLY LAMB, 5700 LAKESIDE AVE., RICHMOND,VA., SPENDING THE AFTERNOON PLAYING TABLE TENNIS--THE REWARD FOR FINISHING HIS FINAL MISSION IN THIS THEATER IN THURSDAY'S RAID ON GERMANY.

"IT WAS THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN WRAPPED UP IN 34 MINUTES," SAID SGT.LOUIS B.DAVIDOFF, 27, 3036 TYLER ST., DETROIT,MICH., GUNNER OF THE "CABIN IN THE SKY."

"ALL OF OUR BOMBS APPEARED TO LAND IN THE TARGET AREA," SAID CAPT.ELLIS B.SCRIPTURE, GREENSBURG,IND., GROUP NAVIGATOR FLYING IN THE FORT, "ZOOT-SUITERS."

SGT.EUGENE S.BUDZDANOVSKI, 2130 N.CARLOB AVE., CHICAGO,ILL., TAIL-GUNNER ON THE "PEGASUS," CLAIMED THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS, A JU

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88, ME-210 AND A FW-190.

LT.EDMUND D.JOZEL, 6050 COMSTOCK AVE., DETROIT, PILOT OF THE "LUSCIOUS DUCHESS," SAID, "WE DROPPED THEM SMACK ON THE TARGET."

"YOU DIDN'T HAVE TO AIM--JUST STICK YOUR GUN OUT OF THE WINDOW AND PULL THE TRIGGER," SAID CAPT.ROBERT B.BROWN, 2201 LEBRANCH, HOUSTON,TEX., PILOT OF THE "CABIN IN THE SKY."

FIGHTER PILOT CAPT.WALTER BECKHAM, DEFUNIAK SPRINGS,FLA., SHOT DOWN THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS, RAISING HIS TOTAL BAG TO SIX WHILE TWO OTHER THUNDERBOLT FLIERS BECAME ACES WITH FIVE VICTORIES EACH. THEY WERE LT.GLEN SCHILTZ, 64 GLENWOOD ST., NORTH CAMDEN, O., (EDS: CORRECT AS CABLED BUT UNLISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE), AND LT.ROBERT S.JOHNSON, LAWTON, OKLA.

MAJOR EUGENE P.ROBERTS, 817 EAST INDIANA, SPOKANE, WASH., WITH TWO NEW VICTORIES FOR A TOTAL OF EIGHT, BECAME THE HIGHEST-SCORER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, AND CAPT.GERALD JOHNSON, OWENTON, KY., WHO ALSO BAGGED A PAIR GAINED SECOND PLACE WITH SEVEN.

LT.WILFRED HURST, HOMER, ILL., DOWNED ONE AND SHARED CREDIT FOR ANOTHER WITH LT.WILLIAM F.TANNER, CANASTOTA, N.Y.

OTHERS WHO DESTROYED ONE EACH WERE:

LT.PHILIP L.LARSON, 224 JERSEY ST., QUINCY, ILL.

MAJOR DAVID C.SCHILLING, WARDELL APARTMENTS, DETROIT, MICH.

LT.ANTHONY CARCIONE, 1917 HUNTINGTON AVE., BETHLEHEM, PA.

LT.JOHN B.EAVES, EDMOND, OKLA.,

CAPT.WALTER V.COOK, 2239 CRANE AVE., CINCINNATI, O.

JJ956AEW

"THE BOMBING LOOKED EXCELLENT," SAID LT.COL.HENRY W.TERRY, OSSINING, N.Y. WHO FLEW IN THE FORTRESS "ROMANCE," PILOTED BY CAPT.ROBERT O. FRICK, 5814 PEACHTREE RD., ATLANTA, GA., AND CO-PILOTED BY LT.COL. WOODROW DUNLOP, 626 PERSHING AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

"THERE WAS SMOKE A MILE HIGH FROM FIRES IN THE INDUSTRIAL AREA STARTED BY THE WING AHEAD OF US," SAID LT.HAROLD STRASLER, DETROIT, NAVIGATOR.

A GERMAN PLANE WAS CLAIMED BY A SIOUX INDIAN, SGT.TILBERT EAGLE-FEATHER, OF ROSEBUD, S.D.

"THIS ME-110 CAME IN LOW AND I STARTED FIRING WHEN HE WAS ABOUT 900 YARDS AWAY," EAGLEFEATHER SAID. "AT ABOUT 700 YARDS HIS LEFT ENGINE BURST INTO FLAMES AND HE PEELED OFF AND WENT DOWN IN A SPIRAL."

"THE BOMBING WAS GOOD," COMMENTED MAJ.CLINTON BREEDING OF WACO, TEX., WHO LED ONE GROUP. "WHEN I LOOKED INTO THE SKY OVER GERMANY TODAY AND SAW ALL THOSE B-17'S I THOUGHT: 'WHAT A DIFFERENCE FROM LAST WINTER WHEN WE HAD ONLY A FEW.'"

"OUR BOMBS COVERED ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE TARGET AREA," SAID LT.JULIEN HEXAM, OF PORTLAND, ORE., AND CLAM FALLS, WIS.

JJ1058AEW

ADD BERN XXX SABOTAGE

SEVERAL LOCALITIES IN THE REGION, ESPECIALLY CHABLAIS, HAVE BEEN PATROLLED IN THE PAST FEW DAYS BY NAZI TROOPS IN ARMORED CARS EQUIPPED WITH MACHINE-GUNS.

-DASH-

FROM LONDON, MEANWHILE, CAME A REPORT THAT RECENT ARRESTS OF

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OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH ARMISTICE ARMY INDICATED THE GERMANS WERE PUTTING INTO EFFECT THE RIGID CONTROL PROGRAM ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR USE ONLY AFTER ALLIED LANDINGS IN FRANCE.

KK1050PEW

STOCKHOLM OCT 11-(AP)-THE CROATIAN CABINET HAS RESIGNED FOLLOWING WEEKS OF INDECISION AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF ITALY DURING WHICH CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT DR.ANTE PAVELIC TRIED TO HOLD IT TOGETHER, A REPORT FROM BUDAPEST SAID TODAY.

FOREIGN MINISTER LORKOVIC, HIGHLY REGARDED BY THE NAZIS, WAS SAID TO BE EXPECTED TO FORM A NEW CABINET. PAVELIC WAS REPORTED TO HAVE FAILED TO GET VLADIMIR MACEK, POWERFUL PEASANT LEADER, TO COOPERATE WITH HIM.

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KK1057PEW

ADD Moscow ... GERMANY

"THE CRUSHING OF THIS ENEMY BY THE JOINT BLOWS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE ANTI-HITLERITE COALITION IS AN ACTUAL POSSIBILITY WHICH CAN AND SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT IN SHORT ORDER. THIS WOULD SAVE EUROPE AND HUMANITY FROM NEW, HIDEOUS SACRIFICES WHICH ARE INEVITABLE IF THE WAR DRAGS ON UNNECESSARILY LONG."

IMPATIENCE IN MOSCOW OVER THE WAR EFFORT OF THE SOVIET UNION'S ALLIES COULD BE DETECTED IN THE ARTICLE IN ADDITION TO THE OPINION IN SOME CAMPS HERE THAT THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN ARE STILL NOT GOING ALL-OUT AGAINST HITLER.

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IR1008AEW

Russian

RUSSIAN BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, OCT. 11-(AP)-THE RED ARMY OF THE DNIEPER RIVER, GREATLY AIDED BY LARGE FORCES OF GUERRILLA WARRIORS BEHIND THE WITHDRAWING GERMAN LINES, PUSHED REINFORCEMENTS IN MEN AND MATERIAL ACROSS THE RIVER TODAY TO AID IN SOLIDIFYING THEIR BRIDGEHEADS ON THE WEST BANK.

THE CAPTURED AREA ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER NORTH OF KIEV WAS RAPIDLY BEING TURNED INTO A LARGE OPERATIONAL ZONE, THREATENING THE WHOLE SECTORS TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

"OUR DIVISIONS HAVE PENETRATED FAR BEYOND THE RIVER," SAID THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN PRAVDA IN A DISPATCH FROM THE FRONT, "AND HAVE CAPTURED THE DEFENSE ZONE OF THE GERMANS ALONG THE RIVER AND DOZENS OF SETTLEMENTS ON THE WESTERN BANK."

THE SOVIETS HAVE LARGE, REPRESENTATIVE FORCES ACROSS THE DNIEPER REPLETE WITH TANKS AND HEAVY ARTILLERY AND THE GERMANS ARE BEING CONSISTENTLY BEATEN BACK.

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A LARGE GUERRILLA FORCE, ASSISTING THE RED ARMY ON THE WESTERN BANK OF THE RIVER, ADDED TO THE CURRENT CONFUSION OF THE GERMAN COMMANDERS TRYING TO HALT THE TIDE THAT SWELLED BEYOND THE WATERWAY.

PRAVDA SAID THAT AFTER HELPING REGULAR ARMY UNITS TO CROSS THE DNIEPER, THE GUERRILLAS WERE CONTINUING THEIR ACTIVITIES BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE PARTISANS' GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE CROSSING OF THE DNIEPER, ORDERS OF "BOGDAN KHELMITZKY" FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD DEGREES WERE AWARDED A NUMBER OF THEM.

BOGDAN KHELMITSKY WAS A 17TH-CENTURY UKRAINIAN WARRIOR WHO FREED THE UKRAINE OF POLISH INVADERS IN 1654 IN AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR PEREYASLAV WHERE ONE OF THE CURRENT CROSSINGS OF THE RIVER HAVE BEEN MADE.

ALONG THE MIDDLE DNIEPER, THE RUSSIANS REPULSED GERMAN SS COUNTERATTACKS AND DROVE FARTHER INLAND FROM THE RIVER'S WEST BANK.

THE SOVIETS NOW ARE ACROSS THE RIVER IN FORCE BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH OF KIEV AND, WITH OTHER GROUPS IN THE CITY'S FRONT YARD ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE WATERWAY, KIEV IS DAILY MORE ENDANGERED FROM BOTH OUTFLANKING AND DIRECT ATTACK.

DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT HAVE NOT MENTIONED OR INTIMATED ANY

CONCERTED ATTACK ON THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL BUT THE RED ARMY'S STEADY PROGRESS ON THE WESTERN BANK MAKES IT ONLY A MATTER OF TIME BEFORE THE BATTLE BEGINS.

IP0556AEW

MADRID, SPAIN, OCT 10-(AP)-THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF MADRID, A SHOW PIECE OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S POST CIVIL WAR RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, WHICH PARTIALLY WAS REBUILT AT A COST OF 100,000,000 PESETAS (NOMINALLY $9,130,000) WILL BE INAUGURATED TOMORROW NOON AS PART OF THE NATIONAL HISPANIC HOLIDAY.

THIS DAY, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY COLUMBUS, TRADITIONALLY IS ONE OF SPAIN'S GREATEST HOLIDAYS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY WAS DECIDED UPON BY THE LATE KING ALFONSO XIII, WHO TURNED OVER FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION FUNDS WHICH HAD BEEN RAISED AS A NATIONAL HOMAGE IN 1927, ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF HIS REIGN. WORK STARTED IN 1930.

A NUMBER OF THE BUILDINGS HAD BEEN PARTIALLY COMPLETED WHEN THE CIVIL WAR BROKE OUT IN 1936. A REPUBLICAN ARMY LINE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MADRID INCLUDED THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS. DURING THE FIGHTING MOST OF THE BUILDINGS WERE REDUCED TO RUBBLE.

MQ1152PEW

lisbon, oct. 11-(ap)-~~blackout~~ practice blackouts and air raid drills sometimes have their brighter ~~sides~~ side:

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the lisbon electric company reported today that 38,400 kilowatts of electric power were saved by last night's practice blackout in portugal's capital.

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ln/lupis1804/1525

BY RELMAN MORIN

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT. 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN LEAP-FROGGED ARMORED COLUMNS TO REACH AND CAPTURE THE TOWN OF ARNONE ON THE BANKS OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER WHERE THE NEXT GERMAN DEFENSE LINE IS EXPECTED TO BE SET UP.

THE ENTIRE AREA IN THE PATH OF THE ADVANCING AMERICANS WAS HEAVILY MINED AND PITTED WITH TANK TRAPS AND AS A RESULT ARMORE UNITS WERE FORCED TO MOVE VERY SLOWLY AND THE INFANTRY WAS SENT AHEAD TO BY-PASS THE TOWNS OF AVERSA AND VILLA LITERNO TO SECURE POINTS SOUTH OF THE RIVER.

(LATER DISPATCHES SAID THE OBJECTIVES MENTIONED IN MORIN'S STORY OF OCT. 6 HAVE ALL BEEN TAKEN AND THE FIFTH ARMY HAS ADVANCED STILL FARTHER AFTER TURNING BACK A STRONG GERMAN COUNTERATTACK IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT IN ARNONE.)

"WE REALLY HAD SOME FUN," SAID CORP. JACK MANTER, (1620 ARGYLE AVE.,) HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., DESCRIBING THE ADVANCE WHICH SUCCEEDED IN SURPRISING THE NAZIS AND FORCED THEM TO WITHDRAW HURRIEDLY LEAVING LARGE STORES OF EQUIPMENT BEHIND.

TWO SOLDIERS, PVTS. RODNEY SPIVY, (1317 BRAMBLETON AVE.,) NORFOLK, VA., AND ARTHUR SULLIVAN, (865 WILSON AVE.,) POMONA, CALIF., DROVE OFF THE CREW OF A GERMAN 37-MM. ANTI-TANK GUN BEFORE THE NAZIS COULD

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SET IT IN POSITION AND TURNED IN ON THE FLEEING ENEMY.

ONE PATROL PENETRATED WELL BEHIND THE GERMANS AND SEIZED A CULVERT OVER A DEEP-BANKED STREAM AND HELD IT THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT BUT WAS DRIVEN BACK IN DAYLIGHT BY A SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCE.

"WE ONLY HAD A PATROL AND THEY MUST HAVE THROWN A BATTALION AT US TO GET THAT BRIDGE BACK," SAID ANTHONY MEDORO, (392 FIFTH AVE.,) BROOKLYN, N.Y.

"NEVERTHELESS THE YANKS HELD ON UNTIL THE MAJORITY OF THEM WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED," SGT.RAY WARTICK, LORAINE, ILL., SAID.

THE QUICK NIGHT THRUST RESULTING IN THE BREAKTHROUGH THE GERMAN LINES LEFT THE ROAD FROM NAPLES NORTH LITTERED WITH THE WRECKAGE OF A RETREATING ARMY AND NAZI PRISONERS SAID THAT THEY WERE RUNNING SHORT OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. A LARGE NUMBER OF HORSE-DRAWN CARTS INDICATED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE GERMANS WERE RUNNING SHORT OF MOTOR TRANSPORT.

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ALGIERS, OCT 11-(AP)-EVIDENTLY PREPARING THE GROUND FOR A MORE PRECISE STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAM, TWO LEADING COMMISSIONERS IN WEEKEND SPEECHES CALLED FOR "PROFOUND CHANGES" ENVISAGING GREATER GOVERNMENTAL INTERVENTION IN FRENCH ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

JUSTICE COMMISSIONER FRANCOIS DE MENTHON SAID IN A BROADCAST:

"WE DESIRE PROFOUND CHANGES IN PRE-WAR, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND WE KNOW WITH CERTAINTY THAT THIS THE DESIRE OF FRENCH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IS THE DESIRE OF ALL THE PEOPLE IN FRANCE."

SPEAKING BEFORE A LABOR MEETING EARLIER, LABOR COMMISSIONER ADRIEN TIXIER URGED "A REALLY HUMAN ORGANIZATION" OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM AND HINTED THAT THIS MIGHT NECESSITATE NATIONALIZATION OF ENTERPRISES RELATED TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST, SUCH AS MINES, RAILROADS, THE MERCHANT MARINE, BANKS AND ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION WHICH WOULD BE DIRECTED NOT MERELY BY STATE AGENCIES BUT BY THREE-SIDED COUNCILS, COMPRISING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATION, LABOR AND EMPLOYERS.

"RADICAL REFORMS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF FRANCE ARE NECESSARY AND INEVITABLE. THEY SHOULD BE PREPARED NOW AND THEIR REALIZATION SHOULD BEGIN AS SOON AS THE COUNTRY IS LIBERATED," TIXIER SAID.

KA1038AEW

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC- SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC X X X RABAUL.

AUSTRALIANS PUNCHING NORTHWARD THROUGH INLAND NEW GUINEA TOWARD MADANG CLEARED ANOTHER ROUTE TO THAT ENEMY COASTAL BASE BY WIPING OUT A STUBBORN REARGUARD BLOCKING A ROAD.

(ENEMY-HELD WAKE ISLAND, IN THE MID-PACIFIC, WAS AT LEAST TEMPORARILY NEUTRALIZED BY THE ATTACK ON OCTOBER 5-6 BY AMERICAN WARSHIPS AND PLANES, ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT AT PEARL HARBOR. SIXTY-ONE ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED, AGROUND OR IN THE AIR; 320 TONS OF BOMBS DUMPED ON THE ATOLL GROUP AND AT LEAST TWO SMALL SHIPS SUNK.)

GG217PCW NM

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, OCT.11-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY TODAY AWARDED THE SOLDIERS MEDAL TO TWO ENLISTED MEN OF THE FIFTH AIRFORCE FOR HEROISM IN SAVING THE LIVES OF TWO COMRADES TRAPPED IN A BURNING PLANE AT DOBODURA, NEW GUINEA, AUG.10.

THEY WERE SGT.CHARLES H.HARROWER OF 33 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., JOHNSON CITY, N.Y., AND PFC STANLEY M.KUCHARSKI, 716 WASHINGTON AVE., DU BOIS, PA.

HARROWER AND KUCHARSKI JUST HAD COMPLETED FUELING A PARKED TRANSPORT WHEN ANOTHER PLANE ROLLED TOWARD THEM OUT OF CONTROL. THE TWO MEN DROVE A GASOLINE-LOADED TRUCK OUT OF DANGER JUST AS THE MOVING TRANSPORT COLLIDED WITH THE PARKED PLANE. BOTH PLANES BURST INTO FLAMES.

THE MEN THEN RUSHED INTO THE BURNING WRECKAGE AND CARRIED TWO CREW MEMBERS THROUGH THE FLAMES TO SAFETY.

NN1012PCW NM

EDITOR'S NOTE: WAKE ISLAND WAS BATTERED OCT.5, 6 AND 7 IN A SHIP-PLANE ASSAULT IN WHICH 320 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES PULVERIZED JAPANESE DEFENSES AND 61 PLANES AND TWO SHIPS OF THE ENEMY WERE DESTROYED. EUGENE BURNS, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO NOT SO LONG AGO WAS WITH THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO DROVE THE JAPANESE FROM ATTU IN THE ALEUTIANS, HWERE GIVES A PLANE'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WAKE ATTACK)

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BY EUGENE BURNS

IN TORPEDO PLANE OVER WAKE ISLAND, OCT.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)- "THERE'S WAKE DEAD AHEAD," SAYS THE PILOT, LT. CMDR. PAUL E.EMRICK, 33, OF BUTLER, PA.

DENSE, BLACK SMOKE PILLARS ARE IN THE SKY FROM TWO LARGE FIRES.

IT IS MIDDAY AND THE GREATEST CARRIER-BORNE ASSAULT--GREATER THAN THE SNEAK ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR--HAS BEEN SHAKING THE JAPANESE-HELD CORAL ATOLL FOR FIVE AND A HALF HOURS.

ACROSS THE WOOL PACK CLOUDS BELOW US, I SEE A LARGER SQUADRON-- AND YET ANOTHER. WITHIN 15 MINUTES THE JAPS WILL BE COUNTING SCORES OF AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES ROARING IN TO WRECK INSTALLATIONS WITH MORE THAN 200,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS AND INCENDAIRIES.

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ENROUTE TO THE TARGET, OUR PLANE SHADOWS FELL ATHWART THE GREATEST CARRIER TASK FORCE EVER ASSEMBLED IN ANY OCEAN. BETTER YET, EXCEPT FOR ABOUT 20,000 TONS, ALL ARE POST PEARL HARBOR SHIPS. THIS MIGHTY ARMADA IS COMMANDED BY REAR ADM. ALFRED E.MONTGOMERY OF SEATTLE.

OUR CRUISER FORCES ARE RACING TO MANHANDLE THE JAPS FOR TWO HOURS AS SOON AS OUR AIRFORCE FINISHES WITH THEM. AS OUR PLANES CONVERGE UPON WAKE, A LARGE FLIGHT OF PLANES PASSES US, RETURNING FROM ITS RENDEZVOUS WITH REVENGE.

(RADIO TOKYO TWO DAYS LATER ANNOUNCED THAT MORE THAN 300 AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE INVOLVED IN A TWO-DAY ASSAULT, EACH BOMBER MAKING SEVERAL SORTIES. TOKYO ADDED THAT FOUR PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

(CORRECTION: WE HAD 13 COMBAT LOSSES, WITH SIX RESCUED)

WE CLIMB STEEPLY.

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"YOU DON'T REALLY NEED OXYGEN MUCH BEFORE YOU REACH 18,000," THE TUNNELGUN OPERATOR ADVISES.

AS WE DRAW CLOSER TO WAKE, MY BINOCULARS FOCUS UPON TWO JAP DESTROYERS AND A 4,000 TON MERCHANTMAN BEACHED ON THE SOUTHERN SHORE--PART OF THE SEVEN-SHIP TOLL, INCLUDING LIGHT CRUISERS, WHICH OUR MARINES TOOK OFF THE JAPS DURING THEIR LANDING OPERATIONS IN DECEMBER, 1941.

ALTHOUGH IT IS CHILLY AT THIS ALTITUDE, MY HANDS ARE PERSPIRING. ARE THERE JAP ZEROS ABOVE US? ONE WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN A FEW MINUTES AGO AT 27,000 FEET. WILL WE PULL OUT OF OUR DIVE WITH OUR HEAVY BOMB LOAD? WILL JAP ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE RIP OUR PLANE APART?

I ASK THE FUNNEL-GUNNER WHAT THE TARGET IS AND HE POINTS TO PEALE ISLAND, THE SOUTHEASTERN PORTION OF THE WISHBONE-SHAPED WAKE ATOLL, MADE UP OF WAKE, WILKES AND PEALE ISLANDS. IT IS WHERE PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS HAD A RAMP, SHOPS AND HOTEL WHERE PEACE ENVOY KURUSU OF JAPAN REMAINED ONE DAY ENROUTE TO THE WHITE HOUSE BY WAY OF PEARL HARBOR. IT IS WHERE WE BUILT MANY WAREHOUSES, BARRACKS, A DISPENSARY, WATER TANKS, FUEL STORAGE DUMPS AND JUST HAD COMPLETED A RUNWAY ON WAKE PROPER.

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WAKE'S WHITE SURF AGAINST THE GREENISH BLUE SEA IS LIKE A NECK-

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LACE ON A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN, BUT RIGHT NOW SMOKING RUINS LOOK BETTER.

HARRY, THE GUNNER, SHOUTS INTO MY EAR:

"OUR TARGET IS THE BOQ (BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS) NEAR WHERE THE FIRE IS BURNING; THE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT EMPLACEMENTS AND WAREHOUSES. THEN OUR TARGET IS ANYTHING IN SIGHT."

OUR FORMATION TIGHTENS UP. THESE PILOTS ARE AS SMOOTH AS SILK.

"WE ARE GOING INTO OUR DIVE," SAYS COMMANDER EMRICK. "HANG ON!"

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WE PEEL OFF. WE DIVE.

PAIN FILLS MY EARS. LOOSE GEAR IS FLYING AROUND THE PLANE. THE TAIL GUNNER IS HANGING ON TO HIS TUNNELGUN WHILE HIS LEGS ARE FLYING UP AGAINST THE CEILING. BUT HE HANGS ON.

OUR PLANE IS ROCKING TO AVOID ANTI-AIRCRAFT, HURTLING ME FROM SIDE TO SIDE.

OUCH! MY SEATSTRAP PULLED LOOSE. MY HEAD WHACKS AGAINST THE CEILING. MY GOGGLE LENS BREAKS. MY BINOCULARS CRACK ME ALONG SIDE THE LEFT JAW.

A.A.BURSTS MAKE BLACK BLOBS AGAINST THE SKY.

NOW THE PLANE REALLY IS SWINGING. HOW WILL EMRICK PULL OF THIS DIVE.

THE GROUND RUSHES UP FASTER AND FASTER. I SEE A LONG ROW OF BUILDINGS WITH WHITE CORAL ROADS.

THERE IS A SLIGHT LIFT TO THE PLANE. THE BOMB MUST BE AWAY. WE RUSH OVER THE BEACH.

B-R-R-R-T. B-R-R-R-T. OUR TUNNELMAN'S GUNS SPIT INTO THE DITCH-LIKE TRENCHES ALONG THE BEACH WHICH ARE FILLED WITH JAPS WHO ARE SHOOTING AT US WITH MACHINEGUNS AND SMALL ARMS. THOSE JAPS HAVE STRONG POSITIONS. MANY GUNS. CONCRETE EMPLACEMENTS. REVETMENTS. IT WILL BE A BLOODY JOB FOR THE ARMY OR MARINES TO MAKE A LANDING ON WAKE.

THE OBNOXIOUS SMELL OF SULPHUR FILW THE PLANE FROM THE TUNNELGUN. NOW WE SPEED OVER THE WATER AND OUR SPEED DIMINISHES QUICKLY.

THE TUNNELGUNNER WITH A GRIN SAYS, "IT'S OVER."

WE ARE OUT OF GUN REACH, MAKING OUR RENDEZVOUS. MANY NEW FIRES ARE BURNING IN THE AREA WHICH OUR SQUADRON BOMBED.

"DID YOU SEE ANY ZEROS?" I ASK THE GUNNER.

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HE POINTS TO A LARGE RUNWAY.

"THOSE LOOK LIKE SOME THERE."

(THEY ARE. THIRTY-ONE JAP PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND IN EARLIER RAIDS AND MORE THAN 30 WERE SHOT DOWN DURING THE TWO-DAY RAID)

(DURING THE SUCCEEDING TWO HOURS, CRUISER FORCES POURED HUNDREDS OF EIGHT-INCH SHELLS AND SIX INCHERS AND FIVE INCHERS INTO THE ISLAND)

WE FINISH THE RENDEZVOUS AND STRIKE OUT FOR OUR CARRIER. MY STOPWATCH HAS PILED UP 25 MINUTES, 32 SECONDS. I FAILED TO NOTE THE TIME OVER WAKE, HOWEVER. IT WAS ALL OF TWO AND SIX TENTHS SECONDS--DEFINITELY.

QD1044PPW NM

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MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, OCT. 11-(AP)---THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT JUAN JOSE MARTINEZ LACAYO, NICARAGUAN CONSUL IN SAN FRANCISCO, HAD BEEN NAMED CONSUL IN NEW YORK, REPLACING LUIS MENA SOLORZANO.

AQ9-LPA JRT 7PEW

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OTTAWA, OCT. 11-(AP)-THE NAMES OF TWO TEXANS APPEARED IN A CASUALTY LIST ISSUED ON OVERSEAS OPERATIONS TONIGHT BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

SGT. FRED HUGH DAVIS OF THROCKMORTON, TEX., WAS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, AND FLIGHT SGT. FREDERICK HENRY BLAKE OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, WAS LISTED NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD.

DAVIS' MOTHER, MRS. J.D. MONTGOMERY (CORRECT), LIVES AT THROCKMORTON. BLAKE'S WIFE LIVES AT (1215 KENNEY ST.) CORPUS CHRISTI.

FD1034PEW

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new york, oct. 11-(ap)-the official polish telegraph agency was informed here today through a london dispatch quoting the polish underground newspaper nowe drogi that all jewish american citizens living in cracow, poland, have been shot by the german gestapo.

the dispatch said that latest editions of the underground paper describing the executions had just been received in london.

agancy hndout/ dcf 1125a

THERE WAS NO INDICATION HOW MANY AMERICAN CITIZENS MIGHT BE LIVING IN CRACOW.

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NEW YORK, OCT 11-(AP)-AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS BOMBED THE HAIPHONG AREA OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA YESTERDAY, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE JAPANESE SAID THAT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE KEPT DAMAGE TO A MINIMUM BUT DID NOT CLAIM ANY OF THE ATTACKING FORCE WERE SHOT DOWN.

MQ702AEW

BLANK

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30.24 - 9245

Britain Takes Over Azores Air-Sea Bases By Accord With Portugal for Duration; U. S. May Use Them, Too, in U-Boat War

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PORTUGAL OPENS MID-OCEAN ISLES TO BRITISH FLEET

E. C. DANIEL

Anti-Sub Patrol of Ships, Planes to Be Organized, Churchill Reveals.

LISBON GETS SUPPLIES

Britain Will Send Needed Materials to Her Ancient Ally.

NATION STAYS NEUTRAL

Premier Declares He Hopes to Keep Peace in Iberian Peninsula.

OCT 13 1943

LONDON, Oct. 12—(AP) Portugal, in an agreement announced by Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons, today granted Britain naval and air anti-submarine bases in the Azores, strategic Atlantic crossroads commanding all routes from the United States to Europe and the Mediterranean.

The new bases, made available to Britain immediately, will give the Allies valuable aid in the battle against the German submarine menace, expected to rise sharply again as the Allies prepare to invade the continent. The Azores lie 1,643 air miles southwest of London, 1,037 miles west of Lisbon and 1,495 miles southeast of the Big Atlantic air base at Botwood, Newfoundland.

Press dispatches from Lisbon said that a number of British warships already had steamed into harbors in the Azores and landed troops to defend ports and airfields. British planes—some from carriers—were said to have landed on the fields.

A Daily Mail dispatch from Madrid said the Portuguese government had issued a statement verifying the landings.

Will Leave When War Ends

British forces will be withdrawn from the Azores at the end of the war, Mr. Churchill said. Britain for her part is to assist "in furnishing essential material and supplies for the Portuguese armed forces and for the maintenance of Portugal's national economy."

Mr. Churchill told Commons that the new facilities "will enable better protection to be provided for merchant shipping in the Atlantic," and "will prove an important factor in shortening the war."

Although the agreement was announced amid rumors that Portugal, Britain's oldest ally, was about to take an active role in the war, Mr. Churchill made it clear that the Portuguese government—in full agreement with Britain—desired to "continue their policy of neutrality on the European mainland and thus to maintain a zone of peace in the Iberian peninsula."

Premier Antonio de Salazar of Portugal emphasized the same point in a press conference at Lisbon, saying that nothing in the agreement affected Portuguese determination to maintain neutrality on the European mainland.

It was considered likely here that the Germans would refrain from hostility toward tiny Portugal, which has an army of only 150,000 and a negligible air force, in order to keep up their valuable diplomatic and spy activity in Lisbon.

Spain Remains Neutral

The Foreign ministry of Spain, which has a pact of friendship and non-aggression with her Iberian neighbor, issued a note saying the Spanish policy of vigilant neutrality would be maintained.

Hope was raised immediately in London today that Eire, Turkey and other neutrals might take Portugal's action as a precedent and extend military facilities to the Allies. Turkey is Allied with Britain under much the same sort of a treaty as the 570-year-old British-Portuguese agreement under which today's action was taken.

The new agreement has been under negotiation for several weeks a Bern dispatch early today, hours before the agreement was announced, said Allied vessels already were patrolling off the Azores.

Used by U. S. in First War

It will be homecoming for any American ships which put into the Azores bases now opened to the British, for the islands housed the U. S. Navy's Atlantic fleet headquarters during the last war. Bases in the islands are not granted to the United States under today's agreement, however. The United States has no such treaty as that between Portugal and Britain. In 1914-18 Portugal promptly declared war on the Central powers and her soldiers fought on the western front.

The German news agency DNB said in a Berlin broadcast that the British-Portuguese agreement had some points not announced here, including a provision for the abolition of German consulates and other Axis consulates from the Azores, and for the deportation of Axis nationals.

British occupation of naval and air bases on the Azores, which Mr. Churchill said was a temporary measure not prejudicing Portuguese sovereignty in any way, will complete a great circle of island outposts guarding the Allies' all-vital Atlantic sealanes and will close the last gap in the oceanwide air patrol which once already has driven the U-boat packs into port.

The southern extension of the anti-U-boat barrier thus will help fulfill the first essential condition for victory and the invasion of Europe specified by Mr. Churchill after the Casablanca conferences—defeat of the submarine.

Ready for Immediate Use

With their big international airplane base, naval harbors and military barracks all probably ready for immediate use, the nine Azores islands will:

1. Give the Allies land bases for anti-U-boat sea and air patrols.

2. Enable the Allies to provide a 24-hour air patrol over all routes from the United States to Europe and the Mediterranean and a reinforced patrol over the Bay of Biscay, main hunting ground of submarine packs.

3. Provide a refuelling base on the southern shipping route to Britain and the Mediterranean, which hitherto has been little used because of its extreme danger.

4. Possibly enable fighter planes, and certainly bombers, to be flown directly across the Atlantic to Africa and later to the continent with a refuelling stop at the Azores.

5. Provide a more suitable winter air ferry route to Britain.

One of the most important sea communications centers of the world, the Azores adds a southern wing to a circle of Allied Atlantic sea and air bases extending all the way from Greenland and Iceland in the north down through Newfoundland to the Caribbean and South America on one side and through Britain on the other.

Portuguese-owned for five centuries, the Azores are an island group of volcanic origin with a few secure harbors, particularly at Angra do Heroismo, Ponta Delgada and Horta. The islands have a population of 242,000.

Mid-Ocean Port of Call

The islands were a mid-Atlantic call point for both steamers and airliners in peacetime. The Horta and Ponta Delgada harbors are suitable for destroyers and other light naval vessels.

Emphasis on Portugal's continued neutrality, keynoted by Mr. Churchill, plainly meant that Lisbon did not mean to declare war on the Axis, although she has been quarreling with Japan over the occupation of Portuguese Timor in the Pacific war.

At the same time Portugal, by her current military maneuvers and civil defense precautions and rearming with British arms, manifested a plain intention to defend herself if attacked.

Announcement Delayed

Although Mr. Churchill spoke in the House of Commons around noon, news of the Azores deal was not allowed to be broadcast out of England until 5 p. m. and there appeared no doubt that by that time British personnel would have been landed on the island.

Mr. Churchill said the agreement would "enter into force immediately."

Siegfried Horn, a diplomatic commentator for the German news agency, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, tried to establish the idea that Portugal acted under duress.

"Political circles assume that Portugal must have acted as she did under considerable Anglo-American pressure," he said.

Later DNB's chief diplomatic correspondent, George Schroeder, commented in a broadcast that "no one in Germany believes that Portugal concluded the agreement of her own free will."

"It can be safely assumed that the threat to blockade Portugal was one of the means employed by the British government," he declared.

"The hint of possible British-American military action might have been second and a threat to intervene in Portuguese home politics with the view of overthrowing Salazar third."

In an exchange of messages with Salazar, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said he was convinced "that these facilities will greatly contribute to the effective defense of our shipping and thus prove an important factor in shortening the war."

In reply, the Portuguese premier said:

"I share your excellency's hope that the facilities granted by Portugal to her ally will help bring about a greater safety for shipping in the Atlantic and I trust that this new proof of Portugal's loyalty to her traditions will fortify the secular alliance and serve to draw still closer the bonds of friendship uniting the two peoples."

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Salazar Government to Stay Neutral on Mainland---Allied Fleet Patrols Waters.

E. C. DANIEL

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London, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Tiny Portugal, Britain's oldest ally, has granted the British anti-submarine bases in the Azores Islands—the crossroads of the Atlantic—Prime Minister Churchill announced today, but will continue her policy "of neutrality on the European mainland."

Mr. Churchill, announcing this agreement, vastly strengthening Allied ability to combat resurgent Nazi U-boat warfare, told the House of Commons that President Roosevelt had been kept fully informed of the negotiations.

The Azores lie 1,000 miles west of Lisbon on the airways and sea lanes from Portugal to the United States.

Anti-submarine bases would include both harbors for the dispatch of naval craft and airports for planes.

Although Portugal has an army of only 150,000 and a negligible air force, it was considered possible that the Germans may refrain from hostility toward the country in order to keep open the valuable diplomatic and spy center in Lisbon.

Russia Knew of It.

Russia has been informed of the agreement. It was understood that Spain, which is joined with Portugal in an Iberian bloc to maintain the integrity of the peninsula, also was informed of it by her neighbor and presumably no Spanish objection was raised.

So far as could be learned here United States ships will not be based in the Azores, but among the British there was the feeling that American sailors and ships would benefit materially from the greater protection offered on the Atlantic and in a safer entrance into the Mediterranean.

It was indicated also that normal refueling restrictions in the Azores would be relaxed for the benefit of Allied war and merchant ships.

Amid numerous rumors that the Portuguese, who now are engaged in the biggest military maneuvers of the war, might declare hostilities against Japan, Mr. Churchill disclosed that Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's Government had acceded to a British request for facilities to aid the Allies in their fight against the submarine menace.

Allies Patrol Azores.

While negotiations for opening the Azores ports to Allied warships have been kept completely secret, a report came from Berne early today that Allied vessels

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were patrolling off the Azores.

The Azores, nearly 2,500 miles east of New York, consist of nine islands the most important of which is Fayal. The chief city, Horta, is a transoceanic communications center and a stopping point for the Pan American Airways.

The Azores, with a total population of about 255,000, are an integral part of the Portuguese republic, and not a colony.

Query on Eire.

Beginning his statement to commons, Mr. Churchill elicited loud and appreciative laughter when he said solemnly, referring to the 500-year-old alliance between Britain and Portugal:

"I have an announcement to make to the House arising out of the treaty signed between this country and Portugal in the year 1373."

At the conclusion of his statement, Commander Sir Archibald Southby promptly asked whether Portugal's example would be called to the attention of Eire.

Mr. Churchill made no response.

The House roundly cheered the Portuguese action.

Text of Churchill Speech.

The text of Mr. Churchill's statement follows:

"I have an announcement to make to the House arising out of the treaty signed between this country and Portugal in the year 1373 between his Majesty King Edward III and King Ferdinand and Queen Eleanor of Portugal. This treaty was reinforced in various forms by treaties of 1386, 1642, 1654, 1660, 1661, 1708, 1815 and in a secret declaration of 1899.

"In more modern times the validity of old treaties was recognized in treaties of arbitration concluded with Portugal in 1904 and in 1914. Article 1 of the treaty of 1873 runs as follows: 'In the first place we settle and covenant that theyshall be from this day forward . . . true and faithful friends, they shall henceforth reciprocally be friends to friends and enemies to enemies and shall assist, maintain and uphold each other mutually by sea and by land against all men that may live or die.'

"This engagement has lasted now for over 600 years (actually 570 years) and that is without parallel in world history. I have now to announce the latest application of these instruments.

"At the outset of the war the Portuguese Government, in full agreement with his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, adopted a policy of neutrality with the view to preventing the war from spreading into the Iberian Peninsula.

Tells of Agreement.

"The Portuguese Government have, however, frequently stated, and m ost recently in Dr. Salazar's speech of April 27, that the above policy is in no way inconsistent with the Anglo-Portuguese alliance which was reaffirmed by the Portuguese Government in the early days of the war. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, basing themselves upon this ancient alliance, have now requested the Portuguese Government to accord them certain facilities in the Azores which will enable better protection to be provided for merchant shipping in the Atlantic.

"The Portuguese Goverment have agreed to grant this request and arrangements which enter into force immediately have been concluded between the two governments regarding, first, the conditions governing the use of the above facilities by his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and, secondly, British assistance in furnishing essential material and supplies for the Portuguese armed forces and for the maintenance of Portugal's national economy.

"The agreement concerning the use of facilities in the Azores is of a temporary nature only and in no way prejudices the maintenance of Portuguese sovereignty over Portuguese territory. All British forces will be withdrawn from the Azores at the end of hostilities. Nothing in this agreement affects the continued desire of the Portuguese Government with which his Majesty's Government have declared themselves in sympathy to continue their policy of neutrality on the European mainland and thus to maintain a zone of peace in the Iberian peninsula.

Salazar's Reply Cited.

"In the view of his majesty's government this agreement should give new life and vigor to the alliance which has so long existed between the United Kingdom and Portugal to their mutual advantage. It not only confirms and strengthens political guarantees resulting from treaties of alliance but also affords new proof of Anglo-Portuguese friendship and provides additional guarantees for the development of this friendship in the future.

"On the conclusion of these negotiations the Foreign Secretary, who has, I think, conducted them with the very greatest skill and patience, and has exchanged most cordial messages with the Portuguese president of the council. In his message the Foreign Secretary affirmed his conviction that the facilities now granted by the Portuguese Government will greatly contribute to the effective defense of our shipping and thus will prove an important factor in shortening the war. He added that the agreement would give fresh vitality to ancient alliance and enhance the close and friendly relations which so long subsisted between Portugal and Great Britain.

"In replying to this message Dr. Salazar stated that he shared the hope that the facilities granted by Portugal to her ally would help to bring about greater safety for shipping in the Atlantic, that he trusted that this the new proof of Portugal's loyalty to her traditions would fortify the secular alliance and serve to draw still closer the bonds of friendship uniting the two peoples.

"I take this opportunity of placing on record the appreciation of His Majesty's government, which I have no doubt is shared by Parliament and the British nation, of the attitude of the Portuguese Government whose loyalty to their British ally never wavered in the darkest hours of the war."

Lisbon Expects No Break With Nazis on Bases

Salazar Sees Reich Envoy, Who Departs Smiling; Trade Likely to Continue

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Despite the announcement here and at London today that use of bases in the Azores had been granted to Great Britain, the best information at Lisbon tonight was that Germany would maintain her regular diplomatic activity in Portugal and would continue to buy Portuguese tin ore, tungsten, sardines and cork.

This squared with Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's declaration that nothing in the agreement with Britain affected Portuguese determination to maintain neutrality on the European mainland. He told Portuguese reporters that England was in sympathy with this objective.

Baron Oswald von Hoyningen-Huene, German Minister to Portugal, was received by Salazar this morning and was reported to be "smiling and looking pleased" when he left the interview. The German community in Lisbon showed no surprise at the development.

Public Expresses Satisfaction

There were no public demonstrations of any kind, but there were general expressions of satisfaction at learning of another tie consolidating British-Portuguese friendship and the 570-year-old alliance. Ninety per cent of the Portuguese population is pro-Ally.

There also was better understanding of the recent large-scale military maneuvers and of the reason for each soldier receiving three pairs of boots when the maneuvers were scheduled to last only twenty days.

In the event of a German attack, however, it is evident that Portugal does not count on having to stop the Nazis with her three mechanized divisions. Britain evidently would give the Portuguese full assistance.

It appeared improbable that Germany would attack Portugal by air and destroy her mainland ports, although she might have attempted it at an earlier stage of the war. Since the nearest German bases in France are 500 miles distant, the Germans would have to use long-range bombers and it is questionable that they have enough of these planes left to risk on such enterprises.

If the Germans should decide to declare war, Portugal could invoke the Portuguese-Spanish mutual assistance pact which, unless Spain failed to uphold her end, would mean that the Nazis would have to fight the peoples of the whole Iberian peninsula.

LISBON, Oct. 12.—An official statement is expected this afternoon concerning Portugal's position in the war, in connection with the British-Portuguese treaty of alliance which the British are believed to have invoked.

Prime Minister Churchill of Britain is expected to make a similar statement in the House of Commons.

Rumors of War Entrance.

The situation does not necessarily mean that Portugal will enter the war, although there were continuing rumors that this country would join the Allies.

The newspaper Pueblo at Madrid reported in a dispatch from its correspondent in Lisbon that Foreign Minister Antonio de Oliveria Salazar was expected to deliver an address shortly which would deal with Portugal's war intentions.

A warlike atmosphere prevails, meanwhile, in Lisbon, where realistic civil defense exercises are under way, the correspondent wrote. Constant warnings, orders and instructions are given the public through the press, he said, in conjunction with elaborate military maneuvers now in progress.

(A dispatch from Bern last night said unconfirmed rumors were circulating in Switzerland that Portugal would cede naval bases to the Allies and that Allied warships already are policing the waters off the Azores, Portuguese islands in the Atlantic.)

The British-Portuguese alliance dates back to the 14th Century. It obligates Britain to protect Portugal and her colonies, which include the Azores and Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic. These islands would be highly valuable to the United Nations as air and submarine bases.

Portugal and Spain also have a mutual defense pact. Each is obligated to come to the aid of the other if any third power declares war on it.

A hint that Germany is worried about the Azores came today from the Berlin radio. A DNB broadcast said:

"Rumors and reports spread from British and American sources about the appearance of Anglo-American naval units off the Azores and about alleged ceding of Portuguese naval bases to the Anglo-Americans are bound to bring the Azores into particular strategical limelight."

Reports of Dissatisfaction.

A conference last week between Foreign Minister Salazar of Portugal and the Japanese Minister to Lisbon led to reports of Portuguese dissatisfaction with Japanese treatment of Lisbon's Pacific colony of Timor. There was a belief in Madrid that Portugal might demand the restitution of Portuguese Timor to Lisbon's administration and the evacuation of all Japanese forces from the Portuguese side of the island.

The northeastern part of Timor, in the Malay Archipelago, belongs to Portugal and the southwestern half belongs to Holland, but is under Japanese seizure. Portuguese Timor has a population of more than 400,000.

Territories in the Portuguese colonial empire besides Timor and the Cape Verdes are Angola (Portuguese West Africa), Portuguese Guinea, Sao Tone and Principe Islands, Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa), Portuguese India and Macao.

President Roosevelt declared in 1941 that the United States would not permit the Axis powers to occupy the Azores and the Cape Verdes off Africa. Portugal has sent many reinforcements there in the last few years. The Azores and Madeira are parts of Portugal itself rather than of the colonial empire.

BASES IN AZORES AVAILABLE TO U.S.

Roosevelt Says American Forces Can Use Islands in Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. — (AP) Britain's right to use anti-submarine bases in the Azores islands, granted by Portugal, was described today by President Roosevelt as the important news of the day — and he indicated that the bases would be available to the United States if needed in emergencies.

The Commander-in-Chief told his news conference that the British-Portuguese agreement stemmed from his conference here last May with Prime Minister Churchill. Assurances were given the Portuguese at the time, he said, that neither Britain nor this country had any desire to gain territory by taking the Atlantic islands away from Portugal.

On the actual use of the Azores, Mr. Roosevelt said all that could be said at the present is that Britain and ourselves are Allies and are trying to win the war; that we conduct joint operations. While we have no agreement with Portugal, he added, it seems obvious that in emergency cases we would use British facilities to protect American lives and ships.

Answering an inquiry, the President said he should think the same thing would apply to other seafaring United Nations.

Asked whether the Cape Verde islands entered the picture at all, Mr. Roosevelt said they did not at the present time.

NAZIS NOT EAGER TO FIGHT PORTUGAL

Berlin Radio Has Little to Say About Deal for Azores Bases.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — (AP) The betting here is that Germany won't go to war with Portugal despite Lisbon's action in granting Britain anti-submarine bases in the Azores.

Berlin significantly had little to say today about this new blow to U-boats in the Atlantic.

This was taken to mean that Germany would not be likely to press the issue and force Portugal over to the Allied side.

To do so might require a German attempt to occupy the entire Iberian peninsula — including neutral Spain — a step which the Nazis would hardly be eager to undertake now that they have converted their conduct of the European war to a defensive basis.

Even to break relations with Portugal would deprive the Germans of their listening post in Lisbon, the Portuguese capital—possibly the most valuable they have abroad, as it is the closest, both diplomatically and geographically, to London.

Japan and Portugal also remain officially at peace, although Japan has been exerting pressure upon the Portuguese colony of Macao on the south China coast.

For five years Japanese armies have isolated this segment of the Portuguese empire and have staged numerous incidents which infringed upon Portuguese rights. The latest is the reported attempt to kidnap the acting British consul in Macao.

Meanwhile Japan continues occupation of the Portuguese half of the island of Timor, 500 miles northwest of Australia.

Although London recently reported a "crisis" in Japanese-Portuguese relations, it appeared today that the Japanese would be equally reluctant to lose their Lisbon listening post by driving Portugal into belligerency.

PORTUGAL TO RETAIN POLICY OF NEUTRALITY

LISBON, Oct. 12 — (AP) Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, announcing tonight Portugal's consent to British use of bases in the Azores, emphasized that nothing in the agreement affects Portuguese determination to maintain neutrality on the European mainland.

Premier Salazar told Portuguese newsmen that Great Britain is in sympathy with this objective.

Salazar to Speak.

Madrid, Oct. 11 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Amid continuing reports that Portugal may soon go to war on the side of the Allies, the newspaper Pueblo reported today from Lisbon that Foreign Minister Antonio de Oliveira Salazar is expected to deliver an impor-

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tant address shortly which will throw some light on his government's intentions. Senor Salazar returned to the capital yesterday after several days' absence.

A warlike atmosphere prevails in Lisbon, where realistic civil defense exercises are under way, the correspondent wrote.

Spain to Stay Neutral

MADRID, Oct. 12 (AP).—The Spanish Foreign Ministry announced today in connection with the Portuguese grant of anti-submarine bases in the Azores to the British that Spain would continue to maintain vigilant neutrality.

SPAIN WILL CONTINUE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

MADRID, Oct. 12.—(AP) Generalissimo Francisco Franco said tonight that "in this supreme hour of universal anguish, Spain may consider herself among all the nations of Europe as the supreme refuge of civilization."

His speech, characterizing Spain's neutral position in the face of the announcement that Portugal had granted Britain the use of bases in the Azores, came after the Spanish Foreign ministry already had declared the nation would maintain her policy of "vigilant neutrality." Franco spoke at the inauguration of the rebuilt University city in Madrid.

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OBSCURE BRITON WON AZORE BASES

London, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—A little-known, youthful British diplomat, Frank K. Roberts, put across the Azore bases deal with Portuguese Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar without a hint leaking out.

Mr. Roberts, 36 years old, head of the Foreign Office Central Department and in the Ministry since 1930, flew to Lisbon in complete secrecy.

The agents of both sides thronging that capital apparently never heard a word of what he was doing and perhaps attached little significance to the visit of an "unknown" Briton.

Churchill Slips Up On His Subtraction

London, Oct. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill slipped up on his subtraction by a matter of thirty years in recounting today the length of time that Britain and Portugal had been allied.

Reporting to Commons that Portugal has granted the British anti-submarine bases in the Azores, Churchill said the alliance between Portugal and Britain dated back to 1373. Two paragraphs later he said:

"This engagement has lasted now for over 600 years and that is without parallel in world history."

Actually the time involved is 570 years.

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BERLIN REVEALS LATEST ATTACK BY RUSSIAN TROOPS

JUDSON DOUGHAN

Soviet Communique Makes No Mention of Battle Disclosed by Nazis.

VITEBSK BATTLE RAGES

Stalin's Armies Edge Closer to Next Big Goal in North.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13—(AP) Soviet forces widened their areas of penetration on the west bank of the Dnieper in close quarter fighting yesterday after battering down German counter-attacks, and the Berlin radio said the Red army had opened a new drive "north of Kiev."

The Russian operational communique and midnight supplement, broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor, disclosed today that Red army troops had edged closer to the White Russian citadel of Vitebsk in the north in the face of stern enemy opposition.

53 Nazi Planes Destroyed

In all these active areas the Russians destroyed 53 Nazi planes by air combat or anti-aircraft fire, destroyed or disabled 42 German tanks, captured two artillery batteries and silenced eight others, it was said.

Referring to an old and completed operation the Moscow radio, in a dispatch recorded here by the Soviet monitor, told how the Russians once flanked the German line in the south by making a night landing from the Azov sea at Yalta, 20 miles southwest of Mariupol. To effect this operation, the landing parties beat off three German counter-attacks, the broadcast added. This was one of the Red army thrusts which opened the way for the current push against the Dnepropetrovsk-Sevastopol rail line.

Fierce local fighting was reported in the battles of the Dnieper, through which the Red army is closing in relentlessly on the Ukrainian capital of Kiev.

Without definitely locating the area, the communique said that units of one formation killed 700 of the enemy. In another area the Russians were said to have won a height dominating the surrounding country after a day-long fight. About 1,500 Germans were killed in this latter struggle, which developed into numerous hand-to-hand engagements, the communique said.

Nazi Spearhead Crushed

In still another sector of this battle front the Germans accomplished a breakthrough with 11 tanks, but Red artillerymen operating with infantrymen disabled or destroyed the tanks in a half hour, it was reported.

Approximately a battalion of German infantry was reported wiped out by Red units in the Vitebsk area to the north.

The Germans did not expand on their report of the opening of the new Russian drive "north of Kiev."

Moscow reported also that several populated places fell to the Russians in a continuing offensive against Vitebsk, where they were last reported about a score of miles away from their objective.

The communique's only indication of the ferocity of the fighting was the statement that 50 German tanks were destroyed or disabled on all fronts on Monday alone, and 72 Nazi planes brought down. Dispatches to the Moscow press, however, filled in details.

With Russian troops already in the suburbs of Gomel and with some units already across the Sozh river, the Soviet press said the Red army was lined up in force along the entire 100-mile long east bank of the river for a great assault across it. These forces were described as threatening Kiev from the north.

Soviet press dispatches said the Red army had worked its way many miles west of the Dnieper above and below Kiev despite increasingly stiff German counter-attacks.

Air Forces in Battle

Aerial battles over the Dnieper were described as almost incessant, with the Russians now enjoying the initiative on nearly all sectors and with the Nazi air force undergoing a crisis. The Soviet army newspaper Red Star said the Germans now were on a general aerial defensive.

Berlin, after reporting "a new center of fighting has formed in the area north of Kiev," added but few details. "Heavy Soviet attacks have been taking place there since Monday," said the Transocean News agency in a broadcast covering developments up to this noon.

The broadcast added that all that was known in Berlin was that "heavy fighting was still in progress."

Berlin made it equally clear that fighting in the Gomel area to the north was on a huge scale. One Nazi military commentator, Col. Ernst von Hammer, said the Germans had succeeded in "throwing back strong Soviet forces eastward across the Sozh river."

REDS CAPTURE GOMEL SUBURBS IN WIDE GAINS

Threaten to Split Foe's Line and Flank Forces in White Russia.

CASSIDY

IMPERIL WHOLE NORTH FRONT

Soviet Forces Also Expanding Bridgeheads Menacing Enemy in Kiev.

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Moscow, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The Red Army fought its way through the suburbs of Gomel, the first major objective in White Russia, today and neared the upper Dnieper River in that sector to bring support to the salients on the west bank of the middle Dnieper.

Russian forces were lined up along the entire 100-mile east bank of the Sozh River for an assault across the stream which runs south through Gomel to its junction with the Dnieper. Some suburbs of Gomel, incldng Novo Belitsa on the east bank of the Sozh, have already been taken and bridgeheads have been established on the west bank.

The main part of Gomel lies west of Sozh about twenty-five miles from the Dnieper. The elimination of the Germans from the Sozh-Dnieper triangle would expose the Germans' Dnieper line, which is already broken north of Kiev, to new attacks.

[The German communique, reporting reduced activity along the southern wing of the front between Zaporozhe and the Sea of Azov, said troops had repulsed Soviet attacks along the middle Dnieper sector, at the mouth of the Pripet River, where it joins the Dnieper, south of Gomel and southwest of Velikie Luki.]

Aerial battles over the Dnieper, front line dispatches to the Moscow press said, have been almost incessant. The Red Army's heavy material as well as large numbers of men, however, have been transported across the river to face the Germans.

Collective farmers and Dnieper fishermen, meanwhile, have received high praise for important work in manning boats which took the Red Army across the river to surprise the Germans. Village Boatman Dmitry Suslo was cited for making fourteen trips over in a single night, carrying troops and supplies.

Recalling that towns are now being retaken which were lost in August, September and October, 1941, the army newspaper Red Star promised, "the day is not far distant when we shall come to the borders that were violated by the enemy."

Berlin Sees No Danger Now Of Invasion of the Balkans

A. I. GOLDBERG

Allies Have Abandoned Plans for Attack This Year, Nazis Say.

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LONDON, Oct. 12. — (AP) The Berlin radio, despite continued Allied aerial attacks in the eastern Mediterranean and the operations of Yugoslav guerrillas, said tonight that the Allies now had abandoned a plan to land in the Balkans this year.

Berlin conceded that at the time of the Italian armistice on Sept. 8 the Dalmatian coast ports were in the hands of troops loyal to Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio or anti-Axis partisans. The broadcast described that period as the "most favorable moment" offered British and American forces for a land operation in the Balkans and added that an operation "seems to have been definitely abandoned in view of the approaching winter."

Contradict Nazi Claims

Direct contradiction of the German claim that Nazi forces had weathered the worst of the storm in Yugoslavia was contained today in a communique of the Yugoslav liberation army which announced that Partisan forces "firmly held" the Dalmatian coast south of Split. This would place these forces in control of approximately half their country's coast line.

Bitter fighting continues, said the communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, in the sectors of Susak, Otocac, Duga-Resa, Karlovac, Zara and Sinj, all north of Split.

Capture of Slankamen, on the Danube near Novisad, and Zumerak, last Ustashi strongpoint west of Zagreb, also was announced. Slankamen is approximately 50 miles northwest of Belgrade.

In an attempt to quell the opposition of liberation forces, the Germans have threatened to destroy every city, town and village in Yugoslavia and to shoot an unspecified number of hostages, the war bulletin added. German planes scattered leaflets containing the threat over Yugoslav cities.

Town Wiped Out

It said this threat had been carried out on the town of Novomeste, which is 40 miles west of Zagreb and 10 miles east of Zumerak. Re-

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complete destruction of [illegible] by the Germans, the communique said "not a living soul remains" there.

A German attempt to storm the important Partisan stronghold of Tuzla, 100 miles southwest of Belgrade, was beaten off by columns of the First Bosnian corps, operating under the liberation army banner of Drug Tito, the communique related.

Attacks on enemy rail communications on the rail lines from Zagreb to Subotica and the trunk line between Zagreb and Belgrade also were reported. Operations on the Zagreb-Subotica line occurred in the vicinity of Osijek and Nasice approximately 20 miles south of the Hungarian border.

Yugoslavs in London said they had learned that one and probably two Italian divisions still were fighting alongside the Germans in Istria and Slovenia, while at least two full Italian divisions are cooperating with the liberation army.

The German radio claimed that the Partisans lost more than 5,000 killed and 7,300 taken prisoner in fighting during the last few days on the Italian Istrian peninsula.

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Germans Threaten To Raze Cities Unless Yugoslavs Give Up

Liberation Army Also Tells of Nazi Warnings Hostages Will Be Shot

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Germany has threatened to destroy every city, town and village in Yugoslavia and to shoot an unspecified number of hostages in an effort to force Partisans and guerrillas now waging war against the Reich to lay down their arms, a communique of the Yugoslav Liberation Army, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, said today.

The communique said German planes were dropping leaflets over Yugoslav cities "in which they threaten the towns with complete destruction and the shooting of hostages." It was issued after the Yugoslavs had claimed the capture of the important island of Cherso, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Fiume, and added:

"The German Luftwaffe is continuing its ruthless attacks on unprotected towns and villages.

Town Declared Destroyed.

"The town of Novo-Meste has been completely destroyed. Not a living soul remains."

Novo-Meste is 40 miles west of Zagreb and 10 miles east of Zumerak, last Ustashi stronghold between Tieste and Zagreb, the capture of which was announced in the Yugoslav war bulletin.

The German threat of extermination came as the Patriots claimed a series of victories which included the capture of Slankamen, a town on the Danube near the city of

Nvisad and approximately 50 miles northwest of Belgrade.

"The Dalmatian coast south of Split is firmly held by the Partisans," the war bulletin said.

"In the sectors of Susak, Otocac, Duga-Resa, Karlovac, Zara and Sinj (all north of Split) bitter fighting continues."

Nazi Attacks Beaten Off.

Columns of the 1st Bosnian Corps, operating under the liberation army banner of Drug Tito, beat off a strong attack by German forces attempting to storm the important Partisan stronghold of Tuzla, 100 miles southwest of Belgrade, the communique declared.

The Germans were said to have suffered heavily in their struggle to protect the mian railway line between Zagreb and Belgrade.

Cherso, capture of which was announced in last night's Yugoslav communique, is 30 miles long and 8 miles wide and lies 25 miles east of the Italian naval base of Pola at the head of the Istrian Peninsula. It is 20 miles south of Fiume, which the Yugoslavs said yesterday was under direct attack by their forces.

An Associated Press dispatch from Istanbul said information received from Greece reported the German occupation army, apparently fearing trouble from the Grecian population, had staged a demonstration of armored and motorized strength in Athens which lasted all day Friday.

NAZIS TIGHTEN GRIP ON FRENCH NATION

LEWIS HAWKINS

Germans to Name Gauleiter as Soon as Allied Landings Begin.

OCT 13 1943

LONDON, Oct. 12. — (AP) The Nazis are preparing to name a gauleiter or leader for France as soon as Allied landings begin, a French leader in London reported today.

This would be part of the full implementing of drastic controls known as "Plan A," which already are partially in effect, it was said. Steps taken so far to tighten control against widespread sabotage include:

A warning to prefects on Aug. 24 that they would be held personally responsible for any violence against occupying troops;

Notice to prefects on Aug. 25 from German generals that French police work in rounding up "terrorists" had been unsatisfactory and that the German police would take charge of repressive measures—including the taking of police officials as hostages;

A demand on Aug. 30 that the police furnish a list of all their officials and their addresses to insure their arrest "in case of events."

The French delegation press service said that on the night of Aug. 24-25, 19 locomotives had been destroyed in the station at LaRoche. A little earlier, seven locomotives had been damaged badly at another southern French town by explosives placed in the boilers.

The Germans and Vichy leaders are taking ever-sterner measures to halt sabotage. They were said to have increased their attacks on Jews and given mobile guards permission to shoot on sight.

A Paris broadcast recorded by Reuters said "The harvests are burning, railway lines are being blown sky-high and trains are being derailed. Everywhere, French National Socialists are falling under Tommy-gun bullets while the army of terrorists is moving about freely, almost under the protection of the robes of judges who are only too ready to acquit criminals."

WAVE OF SABOTAGE SWEEPING FRANCE

W. W. HERCHER

London, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The rising tide of sabotage in France has driven the Germans and their Vichy collaborators to the sternest repressive measures, including new attacks on Jews and a decree giving mobile guards the permission to shoot on sight.

The situation the Vichy Government is struggling to control was bluntly described by Jacques Barteaud over the Paris radio and recorded in London by Reuters. Barteaud said the "harvests are burning, railway lines are being blown sky-high and trains are derailed."

"Everywhere French National Socialists are falling under tommy-gun bullets, while the army of terrorists is moving about freely almost under the protection of the robes of judges who are only too ready to acquit criminals," he added.

Pierre Laval, Chief of Government, the Vichy radio disclosed, is attempting to discourage the patriots by giving the mobile guards permission to use their arms whenever they considered it necessary — authority already vested in the gendarmarie. Radio France in Algiers, in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press, said that persons reported assisting Allied airmen shot down in France risk the death penalty.

The blow at the Jews came from Darquier de Pellepoix, Vichy Commissioner for Jewish Affairs, who was quoted by D.N.B. over the Paris radio as urging the expatriation and economic and social elimination of Jews as a fundamental policy.

Nazi Line In Grave Peril.

London, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Russian troops, firmly established on the left bank of the Sozh River opposite the strategic rail hub of Gomel, were threatening today to rip wide open a corridor to the west, which would completely sever the German positions in White Russia from the hard-pressed Nazi armies in the Ukraine.

Announcement of the capture of Novo-Belitza, rail junction suburb of Gomel on the east bank of the Sozh threatened the early flanking of the 200-mile German line in White Russia and the rupture of the already weakened connections with the enemy forces further south.

Gomel's main rail arteries radiate to Vitebsk, Minsk and Warsaw, capital of Poland. Its fall would pave the way for Soviet columns to thrust at Minsk and west to the frontier of old Poland, a flanking movement that would, if successful make the whole German defense system to the north untenable.

The Soviet juggernaut apparently was functioning smoothly on all sectors of the winding 1,200-mile front. A Soviet communique broadcast by the Moscow radio indicated the Russian war machine was fanning out from three main bridgeheads on the west bank of the Dnieper River in the Ukraine above and below the fortress-city of Kiev; was pounding its way nearer Vitebsk, northern anchor of the Nazi defense line in White Russia and was menacing the German garrisons in the Crimea with imminent invasion from the north and east.

London, Oct. 12 (AP)—Radio France of Algiers said in a broadcast heard here tonight by the British Ministry of Information that American forces had advanced more than fourteen miles in the last twenty-four hours and penetrated deep into mountainous terrain on the Italian front.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Allied Fifth Army is beginning to turn the flank of the Volturno front north of Benevento, the broadcast said. It added that German resistance was stiffening.

Nazis Report Allied Raid On Town in East Holland

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The German-controlled Vichy radio reported today that Allied bombers had raided a town in East Holland last night, causing some damage and casualties.

Nazis Raid English Coast

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Several German planes struck at the east coast of England tonight and were engaged by heavy anti-aircraft fire. One was declared shot down, several of the raiders flew inland, but no bombs were reported dropped.

The German radio has reported that Allied "super-Fortresses" which carry no bombs but which are armed with a number of extra guns are accompanying American bombers as "fighter escorts" on raids over Europe, the London "Evening Standard" says.

About a dozen of the specially equipped planes fly ahead of the regular Fortress bomber formations in echelon as a protective screen to ward off German fighters, the broadcast was quoted as saying.

The 8th Air Force had no comment on the report. Air experts were skeptical and observed that the regular Fortresses which shot down more than 300 German fighters in the last three raids are doing all right for themselves.

5 SENATORS CRITICIZED

OCT 14 1943

Their Report Of Tour Is Harmful To War Effort, London Paper Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 12—The London *Daily Mail* declared editorially today that the five United States Senators who have reported their findings on a world tour of battle front to the Senate executive session were likely to hamper war production unintentionally by "creating civilian indignation and prejudice."

The editorial was the first extended answer by the British press to recent criticism in some Senate quarters of British post-war economic aims.

The *Daily Mail* declared that Senator Ellender (D., La.) was "ten times wrong" in a statement he was reported to have made relative to the *per capita* public debt borne by Britons and Americans.

Debt Question

The newspapers said the Louisiana Senator was "reported as saying that the debt per head in Britain was £27 (approximately $108) in 1938 and only £41 ($164) today." It added that "actually the debt per head in 1938 was £166 ($664) and today, at a conservative estimate, it stands at £400 ($1,600)."

Referring to the five Senators who made the world tour—Russell (D., Ga.), Brewster (R., Maine), Mead (D., N. Y.), Lodge (R., Mass.) and Chandler (D., Ky.)—the *Daily Mail* recalled that one of the most common wartime slogans was "careless talk cost lives," and added:

"We commend this slogan to the five American Senators who appear to be busy throwing large-sized spanners (wrenches) into the delicate machinery of Anglo-American understanding."

Harming War Effort

The newspaper said the Senators were harming the war effort because, by "creating civilian indignation and prejudice, they hamper production and eventually hamstring the boys on the beaches, in the mountains, in the air and on the seas. . . ."

"These Senators," the newspaper continued, "indulge no such nefarious intention. But that, unfortunately, is likely to be the effect of wild rumors, uncorroborated reports and sheer nonsense, which are flooding the United States.

"We are all aware of the splendid contribution of the United States to the war, and we are also conscious of not doing badly ourselves.

"The truth is, every one of the United Nations is doing its utmost to win the war, and those who hinder rather than help are only playing into the hands of our enemies."

ATTACK ON TIRPITZ DEFEAT FOR NAZIS

British Admiral Says Midget Subs Erased Enemy Warship Threat to Convoys.

LONDON, Oct. 12—(AP) Admiral Sir William James said tonight that the damaging of the Nazi battleship Tirpitz by midget British submarines marked a definite defeat for Germany's surface threat to Allied sea supremacy.

The British chief of naval information declared in a broadcast that the Tirpitz could have done more harm to our convoys in a night than U-boats have in months if it had been able to break into the Atlantic.

Recapitulating results of Allied vigilance against any developments of a German surface threat, capped by the crippling of the Tirpitz by midget submarines, which penetrated Alten fjord in Norway, Sir William said:

"The Admiral Graf Spee and Bismarck have been sunk. The Gneisenau probably is out of action for good. The Scharnhorst, Luetzow, Admiral Scheer, Prinz Eugen and the Admiral Hipper have all been damaged more or less severely."

The admiral did not detail the extent of the damage to the enemy ships, or just how and when all of them were hit.

Churchill Pays Tribute To American and RAF Flyers for Successes

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A prediction that the United States 8th Air Force and the RAF "shall together inexorably beat the life out of industrial Germany and thus hasten the day of final victory" was made by Prime Minister Churchill today in congratulating the two organizations on their achievements.

The Prime Minister sent messages of praise to both services after a furious eight-day Allied air offensive in which at least 500 German fighter planes were shot down as the Allies hammered relentlessly on a 24-hour schedule at Nazi airplane factories and other targets.

Mr. Churchill told the RAF the British war cabinet saw the significance of the fact that repeated Allied raids had forced the German air force "from the offensive to the defensive, both operationally and in new construction."

To the 8th Air Force under the command of Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Mr. Churchill wrote:

"In broad daylight crews of your bombers have fought their way through the strongest defense which the enemy could bring against them and have ranged over the length and breadth of Germany, striking with deadly accuracy many of the most important hostile industrial installations and ports.

"Your bombers and fighters which support them in these fierce engagements have inflicted serious losses on the German Air Force, and, by forcing the enemy to weaken other fronts, have contributed notably to the successes of Allied arms everywhere."

Italian Fleet Use Studied

Churchill Tells Commons Questioner Its Status Is Undecided

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill said today that the position of the Italian fleet and crews is "still under active consideration" and that, in any case, the United Nations would make the best possible use of them.

In a written reply to a House of Commons questioner, he said more than one hundred warships and more than 150,000 tons of merchant ships were in Allied hands. The warships include five of Italy's six battleships in commission, and eight of eleven cruisers.

POPE URGED BY NAZIS TO LEAVE THE VATICAN

LONDON, Oct. 12—(AP) Unconfirmed reports from neutral Stockholm and Switzerland tonight said the Germans were attempting to persuade Pope Pius XII to leave the Vatican and take up residence in northern Italy.

Catholic opinion in London, however, was that the Pope would refuse to leave the Vatican voluntarily, no matter how close the battle raged.

The Nazis have stationed guards at the gates of the Vatican and have declared they were acting as "protectors" of the Pope.

In 1798 Napoleon carried Pope Pius VI to Valence, France, where the Pope died in exile a year later.

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16,000 Jews And Serbs Reported Massacred

London, Oct. 12 (AP)—Reuters, in a Stockholm dispatch, said today that a correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* reported on his return from a visit to Hungary the massacre of 16,000 Jews and Serbs in the Bacska region of Serbia.

Allies Protect Italian Art Treasures

London, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, told the reconvened House of Commons today that British and American experts in occupied Italian territory were taking over the protection and supervision of all ancient monuments, museums and art works. He added that damage due to the war was speedily being repaired.

Prime Minister Churchill was in the house.

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Count Sforza Leaves London for Sicily

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Count Carlo Sforza left today for Sicily, to return to Italian soil after an absence of nearly 20 years.

The former Italian Foreign Minister departed after conferences with Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Seecretary Anthony Eden and other British officials. An associate said Count Sforza intended to remain in Italy indefinitely, "examining" the political situation and working toward a program for post-Fascist Italy.

His collaboration with King Victor Emmanuel or the government of Premier Pietro Badoglio in the interim, however, was declared to be out of the question.

Count Sforza is traveling with the approval of the American and British governments, but without their indorsement, for their declared policy is to let the Italian people alone determine Italy's political future.

BRITAIN TO BUILD 130-TON SKY QUEEN

Big Plane Will Carry 150 Passengers in Atlantic Service.

LONDON, Oct. 12—(AP) The Ministry of Aircraft Production has authorized the spare-time construction of a 130-ton "Queen Mary" of the skies for trans-Atlantic service by the Bristol Aeroplane company, which builds the Blenheim, the Beaufort and Beaufighter warplanes.

An article in "London Calling," a BBC publication, said today that the plane would be "revolutionary in many ways—in structure, motive power and even shape."

Most details are secret, but some information was passed by the censor. The aircraft's special motors will total 20,000 horsepower. The plane will have a cruising speed of about 250 miles an hour and is expected to carry 150 passengers across the Atlantic for about $200 a person.

(The Boeing 314-A trans-oceanic flying boat, among the largest passenger planes now in use, weighs a little over 24 tons and has four motors totaling 6,400 horse power. The clipper carries a crew of 11 and 68 passengers in daytime and can accommodate 36 "sleeping passengers." Its normal crusing speed is 188 miles per hour.)

BRITAIN TO DRAFT MEN TO MINE COAL

London, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The British Government announced today that it must draft men to work in the coal mines on the same basis that they are called up for the armed forces.

The Minister of Fuel and Power, Major Gwilym Lloyd George, opening a two-day debate on fuel in the House of Commons, said that voluntary recruiting had failed to produce enough men to keep the mines operating at the required speed. He added that, while compulsory recruiting was necessary, the voluntary system also would be retained.

A minimum of 720,000 men must be maintained in the mines, the Fuel Minister declared. Men called up for the mines will be trained for a month at mine and labor centers and later given a specialized training for the jobs to which they are assigned.

Labor Minister Ernest Bevin told a Mine Workers Federation meeting in July that boys of from 16 to 18 would have to be drafted for mine works.

AIR RAID DEATHS LOW

LONDON, Oct. 12. — (AP) The number of civilian air raid deaths in September was the lowest in more than three years, with five killed or missing and 11 hurt badly enough to be sent to hospitals, it was announced today. It was the best record since May, 1940, when only three were injured and none killed.

ORANGES FOR YOUNGSTERS

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13—(AP) Citrus-hungry Britain learned today that 84,000,000 oranges had reached this country—for youngsters only.

Food Minister Lord Woolton said children up to five would receive two pounds of oranges each, and those between 5 and 16 would get one pound. Retailers must reserve their supplies for children for five days after receiving stocks, then the remainder can be cleared without restriction.

N.B.C. and A.P. Officials Fly From U. S. to Britain

Trammell and Royal to Visit Mediterranean Area

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Niles Trammell and John F. Royal, president and vice-president, respectively, of the National Broadcasting Company, and Lloyd Stratton, assistant general manager of The Associated Press, arrived in London tonight. Trammell, who is paying his first war-time visit to London, and Royal, who was here last year, plan to go to other Allied bases before returning to the United States.

A large group of British and American radio and newspaper officials greeted the three American executives on their arrival by train from the air base where they landed in the British Isles after flying the Atlantic. Among the welcoming group was W. J. Haley, Manchester newspaper executive, who will become editor-in-chief of the British Broadcasting Corporation Nov. 1.

Trammell said that he and Royal expected to visit the Mediterranean area and to extend N. B. C. service from Italy and other territories as soon as these areas are liberated.

Memorial Service Held For War Reporters

London, Oct. 12 (AP)—Memorial services were held today for three British war correspondents killed with the Fifth Army on the Naples front September 28.

Dr. A. J. M. MacDonald, rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, at the head of Fleet street, said the men were "martyrs to truth." All Fleet street was represented at the services. The correspondents were Stewart Sale, of Reuters; A. B. Austin, of the London *Daily Herald*, and William J. Munday, of the London *News-Chronicle* and the Australian press.

NAZI ROCKET BOMB LANDS IN FORTRESS

Sergeant Tosses Missile Out of Window Just Before It Explodes.

OCT 13 1943

A U. S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 12. — (AP) The first U. S. flier to handle the deadly Nazi aerial rocket—and live to tell about it—is Staff Sgt. George T. Rankin, 29, of Fountain City, Tenn.

Manning his right waist gun on a Flying Fortress during the height of the Munster raid Sunday, he heard something come in the window and hit the floor behind him.

One look was enough.

"Though I'd never seen one before, I knew what it was," he said. "For a fraction of a second I thought of taking it back to England for analysis. But that was about all the time it took me to pick it up and throw it out of the window."

It was lucky he did. A few seconds later Sgt. Rankin saw it explode far below the plane.

He said the rocket looked like an ordinary dry cell battery with a black stove pipe on one end, about 15 inches long. It seemed to be smoking at one end, he said.

For his "presence of mind and complete disregard of personal hazards" the sergeant's squadron commander has commended him for saving his ship and its 10-man crew.

NAZIS TRY TO REPAIR DAMAGED BATTLESHIP

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12—(AP) A naval source said today a German repair ship was attempting to fit a makeshift patch on the waterline hole torn in the side of the Nazi battleship Tirpitz by midget British submarines at Alten fjord in Norway.

Predicting this job would take a month, the source said that when the patch was fitted the Germans might attempt to take the Tirpitz on a perilous 1,500-mile dash down the Norwegian coast to a German harbor for permanent repairs.

It was said here that the crippling of the Tirpitz would mean the freeing of two British home fleet battleships for duty elsewhere, since these ships had been keeping an alternate watch on the German battleship in far nothern waters.

Nazis Free Physician Of King Christian

Stockholm, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Germans at the personal request of King Christian X have released his personal physician, Prof. Eric Warburg, arrested in a roundup of Danish Jews, the Free Danish Press Service said today.

King Christian said he needed the services of Warburg, who is credited with saving the monarch's life during a summer illness.

Nazi Airmen in Russia Shifting to Defense, Red Newspaper Says

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—The army newspaper Red Star said today that the German Air Force, undergoing a crisis which caused it to change tactics, has turned generally to the defensive on the Russian front.

"The overwhelming majority of aerial clashes now are waged under conditions in which the initiative is in the hands of Soviet pilots," Lt. Col. Nikolai Denisov said in an article.

He described this as a radical change from the earlier days of the campaign when the Nazis sought supremacy in the air by blockading the Russian frontline airdromes, bombing air bases and sweeping the skies with fighters.

"The big aerial combats over the Orel, Belgorod and Kharkov battlegrounds which were won by our pilots at the beginning of the summer campaign, and the latest battles in the air above the Ukraine and other sectors of the front prove that German aerial tactics are undergoing a unique crisis," Col. Denisov wrote.

He said heavy bomber losses had forced the Germans to turn from mass operations to patrolling operations at most points, and had restricted their bombing to groups of 10 or 12 junkers or Heinkels flying at different altitudes. Most enemy aerial operations are carried out at dawn or dusk, he added.

Increased antiaircraft protection was described as another characteristic of the current Nazi operations, with the Germans attempting to compensate for lack of planes by special new antiaircraft guns and mortars.

MUSSOLINI SETS DEATH PENALTIES

OCT 13 1943

Bern Reports Warning To Italians Who Ignore Fascist And Nazi Orders

By FRANK BRUTTO
[Associated Press Correspondent]

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Oct. 12—Benito Mussolini's Fascist Republican Government, getting in step with the stern measures of the Nazi occupation forces, ordered the death penalty tonight for Italian civilians who fail to heed German and Fascist decrees.

The order was part of a program to quell patriot activities in northern Italy.

A Milan dispatch to the Bern newspaper *Der Bund* disclosed a series of orders inflicting the death penalty was published in north Italian newspapers by the Fascist Government.

For Helping Prisoners

Death will be inflicted on anyone assisting prisoners of war to escape; on anyone operating a radio transmitter, and on anyone failing to respond to the call of the compulsory labor law, passed before the fall of Mussolini and now given teeth by the Nazi occupation.

Death will also be the penalty for anyone persuading others not to respond to the labor call and for anyone plundering houses wrecked during an air-raid.

Life imprisonment was set up for anyone spreading reports unfavorable to the Axis armies or that might cause a popular uprising; for anyone distributing pamphlets without governmental permission and for anyone organizing private or public political meetings without Government leave.

Executions Reported

Numerous summary executions were reported throughout northern Italy where underground activities were said to endanger troop movements to the battle fronts in the Italian peninsula.

The executions are meted out to Italian civilians on the least pretext, advices reaching here said.

Other formal penalties published in the Italian press included:

Imprisonment for twenty years for anyone moving to a new residence without notifying the authorities. Blackout offenders were made liable to five years' imprisonment.

Croatian Leader Named

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (AP)—Nicolas Mandich, 74, former member of the old Austrian administration of Bosnia who withdrew from public life after the collapse of the Central Powers in 1918, has been named by Chief of Government Ante Pavelic to form a new cabinet, a dispatch said tonight.

Fortress, Short of Fuel, Forced Down in Spain

By the Associated Press.

SEVILLE, Spain, Oct. 11 (Delayed).—An American Flying Fortress, one of a group of 10 reported dispersed by bad weather en route from Canada to North Africa, made a forced landing last night 3 miles south of Seville.

The crew was quoted as saying they had been flying for 18 hours when they were forced to land by lack of gasoline after losing their way. They surrendered their plane to Spanish authorities after a safe landing.

FLYERS BLAST CORFU, CRETE AND RHODES

KENNEDY

Allied Armies Bog Down in Floods and Mud on Italy Front.

BIG VOLTURNO BATTLE NEAR

OCT 13 1943

Clark's Men Massing for Blow at Enemy Digging In Across River.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Northwest African Air Force bombers, pursuing their attacks on the Germans in the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean for the seventh successive day, struck a smashing blow yesterday at the Nazi airfield on Corfu, a strategic Greek island dominating the entrance to the Adriatic Allied headquarters announced today.

On the rain-bogged Italian battlefront, only artillery and patrol actions were reported as Fifth Army troops along the swollen Volturno River front prepared for an assault on powerful German positions.

[A Berlin broadcast by the German International Information Bureau said today that Nazi forces along the Calore River line in Italy had been forced to retreat to new positions in the mountains near Cerreto. Cerreto is eight miles west of Pontelandolfo, whose capture was announced by Allied headquarters in Algiers yesterday.]

United States Mitchells sweeping from Italian bases and escorted by Lightnings struck at Corfu, bombing the Garitza Airfield, and the Lightnings scored two direct hits on a merchant vessel in Corfu harbor.

Rhodes and Crete Hit.

New raids on Calato Airfield in Rhodes and Herakleion Airdrome in Crete also were announced. These missions were undertaken by American Liberators that poured bombs among parked aircraft and buildings near the airfields.

Bomb-carrying Lightnings made their first raid on the Antimachia landing ground on the island of Kos in the Dodecanese. This airfield has twice changed hands in fighting there.

Rains Impede Advance.

Heavy rains still impeded the Allied troops along the Volturno and across the mountains to Termoli on the Adriatic.

Artillery duels rumbled along both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts and Eighth Army patrols were aggressive, a dispatch from Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters said. These advance units encountered German tanks in one foray west of Termoli.

Enemy opposition was increasingly stiff but the Eighth Army forces gained ground in some places it was announced. British artillery shelled enemy positions heavily southwest of Colletorto, hitting some vehicles on the roads.

The Volturno River has overflowed its banks in some places, covering the nearby fields with water and making fighting there virtually impossible. The Fifth Army continued to consolidate its positions for an eventual big drive to crack the Volturno line.

The Fifth Army and the Germans face each other across the narrow, twisting river awaiting the signal that will touch off one of the biggest battles of the war, a front - line dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Relman Morin said. American artillery blasted continually at Nazi positions on north bank of the river, Mr. Morin said, adding:

"The site of the coming battle is a cup-shaped valley almost completely ringed with hills. We hold the southern and southeastern slopes. The Germans are intrenched solidly in the north. They probably are relying upon defense in depth, having sunk their tanks for use as artillery and covered large areas with barbed wire and concrete pillboxes."

German machine-gun nests are strung along the river bank.

Allied fighter-bombers slashed yesterday at enemy gun positions, motor transports and trains, and fighters, unopposed by German planes, patrolled the battle area.

German motor truck convoys north of Rome and Frosinone, seventy-five miles northwest of Naples, were attacked Sunday night, and bombers hit Cassino, forty-five miles northwest of Naples, and Mondragone twenty-five miles below Cassino.

A Middle East communique said R. A. F. headquarters in Italy announced that bombers had hit the airfield at Rhodes Sunday night, laying bombs in the aircraft dispersal areas and on the runway, and starting fires. Not a single Allied plane was lost in any of these operations.

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Floods Delay Allied Attack On Volturno Line in Italy

KENNEDY

American Equipment Bogged Down—Air Force Meets No Opposition.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 12.—(AP) The impending battle of the Volturno river was further delayed today by flood waters that swept over the stream's steep banks at some points and hopelessly mired heavy equipment of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army, but Allied air forces ranged the Mediterranean skies unimpeded to soften the enemy for the blows that will come with dry going.

An Allied communikue said only patrol activities and artillery duels had enlivened the rain-bogged front across Italy in the past 24 hours. The Nazis grasped the respite to strengthen their defenses in depth along the northern bank of the Volturno, which Gen. Clark's forces must penetrate in their drive toward Rome.

Eighth Army Advances

Despite the adverse weather the British Eighth army was reported to have gained ground at some points on the Adriatic end of the line. German resistance in this area was described as increasingly stiff, however, and west of Termoli British patrols ran into enemy tanks.

(A Berlin broadcast said German forces along the Calore river at the center of the Italian line had retreated to new positions in the mountains near Cerreto. Cerreto is eight miles west of Pontelandolfo, whose capture the Allies announced yesterday.)

In the day's most telling aerial assault, American Mitchell medium bombers escorted by Lightning fighters rained bombs on a Nazi airfield on Corfu, strategic Greek island dominating the entrance to the Adriatic. In addition to raking the Garitza airfield, the Mitchells scored two direct hits on a merchant ship in Corfu harbor.

In Italy Allied fighter-bombers smashed at Nazi gun positions the length of the front and destroyed motor transport and trains that are straining to keep the enemy's fighting forces supplied with food and ammunition.

Nazi Planes Grounded

Fighters patrolled the skies over the sodden battle-front throughout the day, looking for trouble, but the Germans did not send up a single plane to meet them. Not a ship was lost to the Allies in all the day's operations.

For the seventh straight day the air war was carried to the Nazis in the Aegean sea and in the islands off Greece. U. S. heavy Liberators poured bombs on the Calato airfield in Rhodes and Herakleion airport in Crete, while bomb-carrying Lightnings attacked the Antimachia airport on the island of Cos in the Dodecanese.

German motor truck convoys north of Rome were attacked Sunday night, an announcement said, and bombers also raided Frosinone, Cassino and Mondragone, northwest of Naples. Fighter-bombers scored direct hits on a long train and the railway station at Pescara, 52 miles above Termoli on the Adriatic coast. Another train transporting motor trucks was shot up and the locomotive destroyed.

The fourth day had passed since Gen. Clark's Fifth army troops cleaned out the last German nests of resistance on the south bank of the Volturno and captured Capua, a principal crossing of the river 17 miles north of Naples. With each day the rain had fallen harder and the twisting Volturno had risen higher to confine Gen. Clark's men to the south bank. Allied patrols crossed the stream at numerous points, but there had been no attempt to engage the Nazis in force.

The task merely of supplying Gen. Clark's forces through the hub-deep mud was described as Herculean.

Nazis Build Defenses

The Nazis have lined the north bank of the Volturno with concealed machine-gun posts and have strewn barbed wire between these advance fire points and their artillery emplacements. Allied artillery has for several days kept up a heavy and accurate fire against these Nazi gun positions and has destroyed some of them.

At points the Germans have sunk tanks into the ground and have directed their guns on likely points of crossing of the Volturno.

(A British radio broadcast recorded by CBS said some German troops attempted to cross the Volturno in rubber boats early today, but "the boats were all sunk and the enemy force wiped out." The broadcast did not indicate the strength of the enemy detachment involved.)

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NIGHT RAID IN BURMA

New Delhi, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Hurricanes, sweeping over western Burma by moonlight last night, attacked Jap-occupied villages on the Mayu Peninsula and rivercraft in the same area in a follow-up to daylight assaults on enemy positions in the Kalemyo region, a British communique announced today. Two aircraft were lost in the day and night sweeps.

The bulletin also reported that a single Jap plane approached the east coast of Ceylon last night but was shot down before it could drop any bombs. Another lone reconnaissance plane dropped bombs in the vicinity of Madras on the east coast of India, causing a few civilian casualties but no military damage, the communique declared.

Burma Bridge Blasted

U. S. Bombers Hit Mandalay Rail Span Over Meza River

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 12 (AP).—Headquarters of the 10th United States Air Force announced today that the important Meza River bridge on the main line of the Mandalay-Myitkyina Railroad in Japanese-occupied Burma had been seriously damaged during a raid by heavy American bombers Oct. 10.

A communique said the bridge, southwest of Naba Junction in central Burma, consisted of "three large spans crossing the river and five approach spans on the northeastern bank." One end of the eastern main span was dropped into the river by the American attack and three of the approach spans were demolished.

U. S. Flyers in Wide Sweep

Bomb Yunnan, French Indo-China and Ships Off China

CHUNGKING, Oct. 12 (AP).—The 14th United States Air Force carried out widespread missions in the the last two days on targets in Yunnan and French Indo-China and against shipping off the coast of China, a United States communique said today.

A small tanker was sunk off China and a patrol ship and a freighter were believed damaged.

Fighter-bombers attacked installations at Tinga, near Mangshih airdrome, in Yunnan, starting several fires.

B-24s raided docks at Haiphong, French Indo-China, dropping more than forty-five tons of heavy-caliber bombs.

Chinese Report Battle In Siaofeng Outskirts

Chungking, Oct. 12 (AP)—A pitched battle is in progress in the outskirts of Siaofeng, recently won Japanese foothold in northwestern Chekiang province, the Chinese high command announced today.

South of Hsunacheng, second Japanese strong point in Chekiang-Anwhei border zone, Japanese remnants in the neighborhood of Sungchiapu were said to have been "demolished."

Group of U. S. Flyers Returning From China

Headquarters of the Fourteenth United States Army Air Force, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—A group of officers and enlisted men from the first Mitchell bomber squadron sent to China is returning to the United States after seventeen months service overseas.

O'SULLIVAN

Heading the veterans of the Far Eastern war is Major Allen P. Forsyth, squadron commander, who led numerous bombing missions over Japanese - occupied China, Burma and French Indo-China. A native of Houston, Minn., Major Forsyth practiced law in Minneapolis before joining the Air Corps.

THUNDERBOLTS WIN BATTLE WITH JAPS

MCDANIEL

New Fighter Plane Used by MacArthur's Fliers Scores in Initial Test.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, Oct. 13. — (AP) The latest addition to General MacArthur's aerial armory, the Thunderbolt fighter, took the spotlight over the week-end when four of them tackled 32 Japanese fighters over Wewak, New Guinea, downing eight and possibly 10.

This stirring action of eight to one odds was the feature of today's communique which also reported new Allied air blows in the Solomons, a stir of Japanese air activity, and the killing of more than 400 Japanese by Australians in mopping up operations to the northwest of captured Finschhafen, New Guinea.

In belated reports on the fighting above Finschhafen, headquarters said the Japanese were slain in a series of counterattacks. Meanwhile, Australians in the Ramu valley who are moving north within approximately 40 miles of the enemy coastal base of Madang are expanding their holdings by driving Japanese from outpost positions in high ground.

The Japanese airforce also was on the offensive in both the southwest and south Pacific. It made three raids against Lae, New Guinea, which were characterized as ineffective. In the Solomons, Japanese torpedo planes caused shipping damage in a raid on Guadalcanal.

Off Dutch New Guinea, Allied Liberators sank a small enemy tanker.

A spokesman also said one out of a six-ship convoy off Buka in the northern Solomons had been damaged by air bombardment.

No Mention of Losses

The 32 enemy fighters engaged in the Wewak sector were intercepted while escorting 12 bombers. No mention was made of losses by the Allied fighter patrol.

In the Solomons, where the Japanese have pulled out of the central group of Islands, American fighter planes attacked installations, started fires and silenced gun positions in the area of southern Bougainville. That is the last big base still held by the Japanese in the Solomons.

On nearby Choiseful island, from which some of the evacuated troops are awaiting transfer to Bougainville, American medium bombers and escorting fighters attacked barge concentrations used for such transfers.

Northwest of Australia, Allied medium bombers spread fires along the main wharf at Ambon on Amboina island.

Monday, for the third day in succession, an Allied patrol spotted and attacked a Japanese convoy between the Solomons and the New Ireland-New Britain area. The plane hit one of the six ships which were headed west between Buka and Cape St. George, New Ireland. The vessels may have been remnants of a force which was turned back the night of Oct.

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6 off Vella Lavella by American destroyers which sank an enemy light cruiser and at least two destroyers.

FLIERS DECORATED IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Six Officers and Two Enlisted Men From New York Cited—African Awards Listed

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 10 (AP)—Six New York officers are among American fliers who recently received the Air Medal or the Oak Leaf Cluster in place of additional awards of the Air Medal for exploits in this war theatre.

Two were honored for "meritorious achievement" in flights against the Japanese in New Guinea. They are Capt. Leonard P. Marks, 1482 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, and Capt. Paul J. Slocum, Ithaca.

The citation of Captain Marks was for a flight near Port Moresby in May, 1942, and that of Captain Slocum for a flight near Salus in July, 1943. It was the second time the cluster had been awarded to Captain Slocum and is equivalent to a third award of the Air Medal.

Three from New York were among a dozen American pilots and crewmen of transport planes who received the Oak Leaf Cluster for making twenty-five missions "during which hostile contact was probable and expected."

Men and the Citations

They were First Lieut. Gordon K. McCoun, 39 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York; Second Lieut. Michael L. Reitman, 360 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, and First Lieut. John M. Hart, Lake Road, Star Street, Ithaca.

The commander of Allied Air Forces in the southwest Pacific, Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, said in the citations that the operations "consisted of dropping supplies and transporting troops to advanced positions."

"These flights," he added, "involved flying at low altitude over mountainous terrain under adverse weather conditions in a transport airplane and often necessitated landing within a few miles of enemy bases. Throughout these flights these officer and men demonstrated outstanding ability and devotion to duty."

A pursuit pilot, First Lieut. Donald C. McGee, 31 Melrose Avenue, Staten Island, received the Oak Leaf Cluster as one of a score of pursuit pilots credited with at least fifty operational flight missions.

The Oak Leaf Cluster, in place of another Distinguished Flying Cross, has been awarded to these enlisted men of the Fifth Air Force:

Staff Sgt. John E. Putzman, 60 Chamberlain Street, Nellsville, N. Y., and Walter A. Reinhardt, 8 Michigan Street, Mohawk, N. Y.

Fighter Pilot Honored

Decorated also with the Oak Leaf Cluster in place of another Distinguished Flying Cross was First Lieut. John L. Jones, Pines Road, Wayne Township, N. J.

He was flying a Lightning on an escort mission near Bogadjin, New Guinea, in July when Japanese fighters intercepted. He attacked a Zero and saw a wing shear off. He then dived to attack another enemy plane about 5,000 feet below. He saw his bullets entering the fuselage and smoke and flames burst from the tail.

Earlier he had shot down two planes.

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Australian Division Ahead of Schedule in Drive on Madang

By BOB EUNSON.
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH AUSTRALIANS IN THE RAMU VALLEY, NEW GUINEA, Oct. 10 (delayed).—The Australian 7th Division is far ahead of schedule as it moves up the Ramu Valley within 45 miles of the Japanese base at Madang.

This shrinkage of the Japs' New Guinea holdings since the fall of Salamaua, September 12, has occurred so rapidly—Lae was captured September 16, Finschhafen, October 2—that no one knew from day to day where the Australians would strike next.

The swift conquest of the Markham Valley, leading northwest from Lae, out of which the Aussies drove into the Ramu, was an example of co-ordination of Australian infantry, American troop carrier planes and American airborne engineers.

(This drive toward Madang started September 18 with the seizure by airborne Australian forces of Kaiapit in the Markham Valley 60 miles from Lae. From there, the drive over the divide into Ramu has proceeded for approximately 30 miles.)

Swift Moves Made by Air.

The swift strokes at Kaiapit and beyond it at Gusap and Dumpu were made possible by the troop carrier command and the engineers. Troop-carrying Douglas transports took the bulk of the infantry on each advance, then brought up engineers to build or improve air strips.

The big transports then used these strips for the landing of supplies Thus the lengthening supply lines did not hamper the Aussie 7th Division. Rather their speed was limited by the weather and the necessity of consolidating positions.

When main units of the division reached Dumpu, a village about 50 miles from Madang, Australian forward patrols already were scouting toward the Bogadjim road. This motor supply road was started more than a year ago and was built by Chinese coolie labor.

The road runs inland up the steep-sided valley from Bogadjim, defense outpost 20 miles south of Madang. It is believed the Japanese had planned to extend the road to the Upper Markham Valley, which has terrain suitable for the building of air bases.

Charged With Bayonets.

I visited Australian headquarters accompanied by Col. Dave Hutchison of Madison, Wisc., and Lt. Sam Yorty, a former member of the California Legislature from Los Angeles. It was Lt. Yorty who piloted a small plane which landed at Kaiapit and tested the field for carrier planes. The big planes swooped in the next day, bringing units of the 7th Division which killed all Japanese in the area.

When one platoon ran out of ammunition in this action, it charged the enemy and finished the job with bayonets. Use of the bayonet by Australians at Finschhafen and in the Markham Valley is believed by many to be the reason for the enemy's retreat. Members of the 7th Division say the Japanese soldiers are dangerous while in pillboxes but "they panic when we get on top of them."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Tuesday communique reported that advance patrols in the Ramu Valley had caught up with Japanese rearguards, engaged them and forced them back.

The communique also reported a 25-ton bombing attack on the Japanese at Makassar, Dutch Celebes, by Liberators which made the 2,400-mile round trip from Australia without loss; also the firing of one enemy cargo ship and possible sinking of another in the vicinity of New Ireland.

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Downs Five Planes in One Action

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Oct. 11 Delayed) (AP)—Col. N. E. Kearby, 32-year-old Texan who flies a P-47 Thunderbolt, qualified as an ace fighter pilot today by the quickest means possible—shooting down five Japanese fighters in a single engagement.

With three already to his credit since the Thunderbolts began operations in this area just a short time ago, he now has a total of eight.

To the best recollection of Brig. Gen. Paul B. Wurtsmith, chief of the Fifth Air Force Fighter Command, the feat of bringing down five Japanese in one day is a record for the Southwest Pacific. Colonel Kearby and three other pilots went on a fighter sweep to Wewak, looking for trouble, and got into combat with thirty-two enemy fighters that were escorting twelve bombers. The Thunderbolts bagged at least eight fighters, probably destroyed a ninth and badly damaged a tenth. And the Thunderbolts emerged without so much as a scratch.

Colonel Kearby accounted for the probably destroyed and the damaged Japanese fighters in addition to his five. His parents live at Dallas, Texas.

Capt. John T. Moore of Montgomery, Ala., shot down two fighters, and Capt. William Dunham of Nazperce, Idaho, got another. The fourth member of the raiding group was Major R. Keith Gallagher of Willamette, Ill.

Guadalcanal, Oct. 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The commander of the Allied Solomons Air Force, Major-Gen Nathan F. Twining of Charlotte, N. C., told a press conference today that recent air blows, particularly one against Kahili, the big Japanese airdrome on Bougainville, practically had knocked out the enemy's air force in this area.

"After that raid, they've rarely been able to hit Vella Lavella," Gen. Turning said.

Vella Lavella, in recent weeks since American occupation of the southern portion, had been the most frequent target of Japanese airmen.

JAPS DRIVEN BACK IN RAMU VALLEY

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Today's communique reported that advance patrols in the Ramu valley of New Guinea had caught up with Japanese rearguards, engaged them and forced them back.

The communique also reported a twenty-five-ton bombing attack on the Japanese at Makassar, Dutch Celebes, by Liberators which made the 2,400-mile round trip from Australia without loss; also the firing of one enemy cargo ship and possible sinking of another in the vicinity of New Ireland.

Flyer Beheaded by Japs Was Aussie, Curtin Says

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Oct. 11 (Delayed).—Prime Minister John Curtin said today that accounts of the recent beheading of an Allied airman by Japanese in New Guinea, as well as reports on similar atrocities, are being examined carefully against the day when full retribution will be exacted.

Mr. Curtin said the victim of the beheading—disclosed last week in a captured Japanese diary—was an Australian, but that his name would not be made public.

Biggest Flotilla Of U.S. Carriers Blasted Wake

BURNS

Several Hundred Thousand Tons of Ships Took Part in 2-Day Attack on Island

ABOARD AN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, Oct. 10 (Delayed) (AP).—The greatest carrier task force ever assembled lambasted Japanese-held Wake Island from dawn Oct. 5 to mid-afternoon Oct. 6 with 1,051 tons of bombs and shells and retired without drawing a retaliatory punch.

Once again the Japanese were caught by surprise.

We were within easy striking distance of Japan's Marshall Island air bases (south of Wake) for four days. The enemy made several attempts to penetrate our Hellcat fighter screen, but not one Japanese plane squeezed through.

At Wake 830 bomb loads were rained on the enemy, some of the waves of Hellcat-escorted Dauntless dive-bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers sweeping in scores of planes strong.

Cruisers accompanied by destroyers steamed within binocular sight of Wake the first afternoon and for two hours pumped 454 tons of high explosives into the atoll.

Oil stores were set afire. Sections of warehouse districts were destroyed. A large barracks or administration building burned to the ground. Three power plants and two water distillation plants were damaged. The Japanese radio at Wake went off the air.

Typical of the destruction is this: In one area containing six warehouses, only two were left standing; of several coastal batteries, only one attempted to fire at the cruisers and it was silenced in short order.

The enormous flotilla, commanded by Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, of Seattle, who made the decision to stay a second day, consisted of several hundred thousand tons of ships. Most of these men-of-war were of post-Pearl Harbor construction.

After the surface ships completed their bombardment, land-based Navy four-engined bombers come over and dropped their destructive loads on Wake, already burning and shell-shocked. Although combat losses among all American forces involved were thirteen planes, seven of their crew were rescued.

Good weather favored the operation. There was no rain to prevent landings or take-offs. On the other hand, there was a brisk, sixteen-knot wind to help the planes lift from the carriers and cloud patches in which the bombers could take cover from the much swifter Japanese Zeros.

Enemy planes were in the air as soon as the first alarm was raised, but almost from the beginning our air control over the island was absolute. The initial blow stunned the enemy air force, and subsequent reinforcements brought in from the Marshalls and driblets of three, six and eight planes each were knocked out of the air as fast as they arrived, when they did not beat a hasty withdrawal.

Commenting on the destruction effected, Admiral Montgomery said that "the result obtained by our bombing and bombardment and strafing justified the effort expended."

Admiral Is Pleased.

Aboard a United States Aircraft Carrier Near Wake, Oct. 7 Delayed), (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, commander of the greatest American task force ever assembled in the Pacific, today studied aerial photographs showing the effect of a two-day United States sea and air assault on Wake Island and concluded: "The damage done was worth the effort expended."

The raid had other salutary effects, he said. It gave many new United States warships and air groups needed training and "perfected our knowledge for future extermination of the Japs.

He conceded, however, that "we did not wipe Wake off the map."

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30.24-925

ARGENTINA SEEN ANGRY OVER POPE

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The newspaper Hora said today that private advices from Buenos Aires indicated the Argentine Government was indignant at the German attitude toward Pope Pius XII and would probably break off diplomatic relations shortly.

The Hora is owned by the dominant Radical party, and President Juan Antonio Rios is among its stockholders.

The newspaper said the German attitude toward the Vatican would be the principal motive for the rupture, which "circles generally well informed felt might be announced Saturday afternoon."

Buenos Aires, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The newspaper La Nacion declared in an editorial today that the time had arrived for Argentina to modify her international policy and adhere to the principles to which she subscribed at the Pan-American conference.

The newspaper La Prensa, meanwhile, continued its criticisms of Argentina foreign policy by declaring that it represented "an untenable attitude which is a denial of national sentiments."

Five War Prisoners Escape in Canada

Toronto, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Five prisoners of war have escaped from the Erie Peat Company at Port Colborne, Ont., where they

had been working, officials of Military District No. 2 announced today. The men wore prison clothes when they fled.

NAZI PRISONER RECAPTURED

OTTAWA, Oct. 12 — (AP) Defense headquarters announced today the capture of Wolfgang Heyda, German naval officer who escaped Sept. 24 from an eastern Canadian internment camp, at Grande Anse, N. B., after a chase extending 870 miles. Heyda was spotted by a coast-watching patrol while walking along a beach. He had made his way east by train and hitch-hiking.

FLAMES WRECK BASE

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The new naval base at nearby Point Edward was crippled today by a fire which destroyed the half-mile-long jetty and caused damage to other installations estimated at more than $1,000,000.

Two large buildings, the boiler shop and another workshop were destroyed in the blaze, which lasted about ten hours. Unconfirmed reports said that one vessel alongside the jetty, was lost and two others were badly damaged.

Firemen from surrounding communities fought the fire throughout last night to prevent its spread to the remainder of the recently constructed $12,000,000 base. The cause of the fire was not immediately determined.

Allied Attack Near, General Clark Hints

New York, Oct. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark inspected Allied forces on the Volturno front today and hinted that an Allied attack was near, a British correspondent was quoted by the British radio.

The correspondent's account of the tour, as recorded by CBS, said that after several days of continual rain, the sun was shining as General Clark rode up in his jeep.

"In one sector I climbed with the general up the steep side of a small mountain to an observation post directly overlooking the Volturno.

Had To Bend Double

"As we approached the post, we had to bend double to hide ourselves from the Germans on a hill opposite, only a mile away. General Clark's field commanders, who will lead the attack across the river, were in the observation post, studying every detail of the valley below them through powerful telescopes.

"The valley was bathed in sunlight, with the Volturno winding through it like an endless, brown scarf. No sound came up to us. Nothing moved along the road. General Clark's comment was: 'There is no place in the world as quiet as a battlefield before the battle.'"

Finnish Radio Lauds Relations With Germany

New York, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Finnish radio said today the Finnish Diet had accepted a report of its foreign political committee stating that Finnish-German relations had been "of decisive importance" and had been "maintained by a spirit of comradeship in arms and in the economic field."

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, quoted the report as stating that "our connections with the United States in these difficult times have not undergone any change."

ROOSEVELT BARES JAP SHIP LOSSES

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130,000 Tons Destroyed Monthly, Mostly by Subs, President Says.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — (AP) President Roosevelt said today that an average of 130,000 tons of Japanese shipping had been sunk every month for the last six months, principally by American submarines.

Mr. Roosevelt said that if the rate of Japanese sinkings kept up, it would total about 1,400,000 tons a year. He remarked to a press-radio conference that he had observed previously that the tonnage of Japanese vessels being sent to the bottom was larger than enemy replacements.

At the same time, the commander-in-chief cited statistics on the American air raid last Friday on German objectives in which he said 855 planes participated. Declaring he wanted the people to understand how much they contributed to a raid of that size, Mr. Roosevelt said the bombers carried some 2,500,000 pounds of bombs and 2,750,000 rounds of ammunition, 800 pounds of maps, flew 850,000 miles and traveled more than 1,400 miles on the ground in taking off, landing and taxiing; they burned nearly one million gallons of gasoline and 25,000 gallons of oil; more than 5,000 crew members took part in the raid and were over enemy territory for periods of from two to six hours.

HELLCATS PRAISED FOR COMBAT WORK

New Navy Fighter Proves Superior to Jap Zero in Solomons Battles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—(AP) First combat reports on the Hellcat, newest of the Navy's fighting planes, showed today, the Navy said, that it is "an excellent fighter, superior in all respects to the Zero and able to hold its own with the best the Japanese have to offer."

Designed specifically to meet the speed and maneuverability of the Japanese Zero, the Navy said the Hellcat "is bigger, faster, more maneuverable and a better climber than its predecessor," the Grumman Wildcat.

Initial combats brought destruction of 21 Zeros and loss of only two Hellcats. "In short," said a report from the Solomons where a Hellcat squadron is operating, "the pilots expect continued good hunting with this airplane."

The first test for the Hellcats—which flew on the Marcus island raids but encountered no opposition—came when they escorted bombers over the Japanese airfield at Ballale in the Solomons.

Ten of the new fighter planes engaged 15 Zeros on the first mission, shooting down eight of the enemy. The next day on a similar flight, 11 Hellcats shot down six of 18 Zeros. Other Japanese planes were destroyed in subsequent scattered engagements.

Telling of the first battling in which two American fliers were wounded and their planes badly shot up, the Navy said "the rugged Hellcats made it back to their base."

KNOX SEES U-BOAT PERIL IN ATLANTIC AS SERIOUS AGAIN

Describes Torpedoing of Tirpitz in Discussion of His Recent Trip.

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Washington, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Back at his desk after an extended tour of European battlefronts, Secretary of the Navy Knox asserted today that renewed activity of German submarines in the North Atlantic can be considered very serious.

Questioned at his press conference about reappearance of the U-boats after the late summer lull, as evidenced by a recent attack on an Allied convoy in which several ships were sunk, Mr. Knox stated:

"It is very serious. Let's not make a mistake about it. Submarine warfare will be serious to the end of the war."

On the other hand, he reported he had observed, on an inspection of the Atlantic Coast all the way from Recife, Brazil, north, a competent defense organization, and particularly praised Brazil's contribution to the fight against the submarine.

He referred to Brazilian air bases as becoming an increasingly important factor in that fight. Brazilian forces, he said, are being instructed by the best men we have. In addition, he reported, Brazil had a growing fleet of ships for use against the U-boat menace.

"The Brazilian picture," he said, "is one of marked and gratifying progress."

Tirpitz Torpedoing Described.

Secretary Knox said that the British submarines which have immobilized the German battleship Tirpitz operated 1,000 miles from home with two-man crews.

The submarines slipped through mine fields and mazes of submarine harbor nets to launch their torpedoes against the mighty Nazi battleship in a Norwegian hideout.

Mr. Knox, in his first press conference since his return from a 25,000-mile tour of European battle fronts, said that the attack on the Tirpitz was carried out while he was in England.

Praises British Feat.

He added that the little two-man submersibles also penetrated nets hung about the big ship itself.

It was one of "the most difficult things ever attempted and was a success," he said, adding:

"Speaking for the American Navy, I want to express highest appreciation of the courage shown by the British sailors who carried out this attack."

He said that the American Navy had been acquainted with British experimentation in the midget type submarines for perhaps a year.

He reported a high spirit of co-operation between British and American forces in England, the Mediterranean area and elsewhere on his long tour. In England, he said, there is "an almost total ignoring of whether a man wears a British uniform or an American uniform."

In describing his visit to the Mediterranean area, he paid tribute to the men who operate landing craft, asserting: "What these boys have done is an epic."

As an example he told of one youngster who was busy carrying men to Salerno. A shell went through the officer's ship and killed five men and wounded several others. The youngster, he said, not only handled his ship but in a crisis met a personal problem, by using a penknife to perform an emergency operation and save the life of a member of the crew.

Saw Naples Fighting.

Mr. Knox told also of seeing a part of the battle of Naples from a PT boat, and described the damage to the city as frightful. More than seventy vessels, he said, were sunk by the enemy in the Naples harbor in an attempt to make it impossible for Allied troops to land men and equipment.

"Naples," he said, "was a scene of utter destruction and despair."

He visited headquarters in Southern Italy, and described the terrain there as "very tough."

He said that German submarines are being sent into the Mediterranean, but that it would be a rational assumption that part of the British Mediterranean fleet will be freed for operations in Pacific waters, now that the Mediterranean has been cleared of enemy surface craft.

Nazi Troops in Norway Fortify the Wrong Town

Build Defenses for 2 Years Before Error Is Discovered

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—The United States Board on Geographical Names gave a horse laugh today to German military experts who passed two years fortifying the wrong town.

Dr. Meredith F. Burrill, director of the board, in a report to Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, told of three towns in the west central section of Norway, all named Leikanger.

"One Leikanger, a small village," said Mr. Burrill, "is in the political division of Moere and two are in Sogn og Fordane.

"Seemingly without checking, the German high command issued orders to fortify Leikanger in Sogn og Fordane. The Nazi commander in that section of Norway know of only one Leikanger in Sogn and he picked the wrong one.

"He worked for two years at building a fortification before a new Nazi super-supervisor discovered the error."

DEMANDS SPAIN WITHDRAW

Congressman Celler Assails Use of Blue Legion in Russia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The United States should demand the withdrawal of Spanish troops from the Russian front, Representative Celler, Democrat, New York, declared today, because "to do any less would brand us as derelict in our duty to our ally Russia.

The New York City Congressman asserted in a statement that Spain was receiving lend-lease goods, yet maintained in Russia the "Blue Legion" of Spaniards "who oppose the Russians every inch of their arduous way."

"We must tell Spain in no uncertain language, as we did Argentina," the statement continued, "that she can no longer applaud the philosophy of fraud and enslavement. The killing of Russian soldiers by Franco's men can hardly be regarded as a neutral activity by any stretch of the imagination."

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Ellender Says Russia Fails in Reciprocal Aid

Help Limited to Servicing U. S. Ships, He Asserts; Asks Lend-Lease Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Demanding an immediate investigation of lend-lease operations, Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, reported today that Russia's reciprocal aid to the United States had been limited to supplying and servicing American vessels in Soviet ports.

Senator Ellender said the information was contained in a letter from Edward R. Stettinius jr., former Lend-Lease Administrator.

In making the contents public, the Louisiana Senator called for an inquiry "at once" into the more than $13,793,000,000 of United States lend-lease expenditures. He said his demand grew out of the "secret" reports given to the Senate last week by five Senators who toured the major battle theaters.

Senator Ellender said he would take the floor to urge President Roosevelt to "make every effort to obtain from our Allies concessions in oil, tin, iron ore and rubber so that we can replenish our natural resources now being repleted."

Moreover, he said, we should negotiate now for permanent possession of strategic bases in return for lend-lease aid.

In the letter dated Aug. 21, written prior to his recent appointment as Under Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius informed Senator Ellender "the Soviet government has expressed its desire to give us reverse lend-lease to the fullest possible extent, but the volume and nature of such aid is limited by the weight of Russia's own requirements and by the absence of American forces in areas which can be supplied by Russia."

"Thus far, therefore, such aid has been confined to repair, supply and servicing of our vessels in Russian ports," he said.

Siding with Senator Ellender, Senator Burton H. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, declared that the disclosures made to the Senate by its touring group called for a lend-lease investigation.

"The giving away of taxpayers' money lavishly to every Tom, Dick and Harry who wants it or asks for it is little less than criminal," Senator Wheeler said.

Senator Wheeler said he inferred that the touring Senators were "unanimous in their opinion that lend-lease had been mismanaged and mishandled, and that the British were getting credit for lend-lease to other countries which we actually were furnishing."

Mr. Stettinius said "it is impossible to measure in dollars either the cost to us, for example, of British engineering and designs of weapons based on two years of combat experience before we entered the war."

"All this has been freely made available to us in the production of planes, tanks and other weapons. . . ."

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30.24-9253

Haiti President Due Here

Elie Lescot Arrives Tomorrow on Official Visit to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Elie Lescot, President of Haiti, will arrive in New York Thursday on an official visit to the United States, the State Department announced today. Mr. Lescot and his party of eight Haitians will proceed directly to Washington and will dine at the White House Thursday night, the department said.

Following a program of visits with United States officials the party will go to Baltimore Monday, Oct. 18, and leave there, Thursday, Oct. 21, for New York, where they will spend five days before returning to Haiti.

ROOSEVELT CHIDES SENATE TRAVELERS

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Russia Too Busy with Nazis to Tackle Japs, Says President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — (AP) President Roosevelt, taking issue with critical statements made at secret Senate sessions, declared today that maybe Russia isn't ready to go to war with Japan because she has something more important to do.

She has knocked the Germans down three or four times, the President said, and maybe if she knocks them down three or four more times, they will stay down.

That was the President's reply to an estimate, attributed to Senator Lodge (R-Mass.), that a million lives could be saved by use of Siberian bases in the war against Japan. Senator Lodge and four other senators recently completed a world tour of battlefronts and then addressed the Senate in closed sessions. A number of senators later informed reporters of what was said at the sessions.

Conducts Lengthy Discussion

In a lengthy discussion at his news conference, the President said that the net result if the Soviet granted the United States use of Siberian bases at this time might be that the Japanese simply would move in and take them over. Russia, he observed, would be weakened at a time when she may be getting set to knock the Germans out.

The President also described as founded on error the criticism by another globe-girdling senator of shipments of civilian trucks to Australia. This legislator, Senator Brewster (R-Maine) was quoted as saying that 30,000 civilian trucks were sent to Australia in a year by Lend-Lease while 15,000 were alloted to American business men. Mr. Roosevelt said that was all wrong.

21,135 Trucks Sent

Actually, he said, 21,135 trucks were sent to Australia over two and one-half years while 75,000 were distributed here. The trucks sent to Australia were civilian in name only, he added, saying over half were commandeered by the Australian government for direct military purposes. Trucks are especially needed in Australia, he continued, because the railways there are of four different gauges, making transhipments over different lines difficult. And, he declared, every truck which went to Australia was specifically requested by General Douglas MacArthur.

While the President was thus taking issue with some of the senatorial complaints, Lend-Lease continued under fire in the Senate with Senator Ellender (D-La.) demanding an immediate investigation of the agency's operations.

Senator Ellender did not mention acquisition of Russian air bases but proposed that President Roosevelt undertake negotiations now with Allied nations generally on war aid settlements.

"Let's bargain now, while the war is on, without waiting for the question of repayment to complicate peace negotiations," Senator Ellender said. "I don't think we can expect full repayment from China, or from Russia at this time, but Great Britain at least should be called upon to help us replenish some of the natural resources we have been depleting to help her."

The Louisiana Democrat said that if the Senate Appropriations committee or the Truman War Investigating committee failed to undertake such an inquiry he would introduce a resolution calling for a special Senate investigation.

Senator Ellender was not one of the senators who visited the battlefronts. They were Senators Mead (D-N.Y.), Chandler (D-Ky.), Russell (D-Go.), Brewster and Lodge.

Fears International Bitterness

After the President discussed the Russian and other questions, he told his press conference he was of two minds about public airing of such matters. He questioned the advisability of utterances which might lead to international bitterness, but he said it was democracy at work.

The London Telegraph, he remarked, had referred to the senatorial criticism as "childish nonsense" but the paper also called for full debate on the grounds that this would contribute in the long run to sound understanding.

So far as he was concerned, Mr. Roosevelt said, it was a damned nuisance to have to get together the facts and reply to charges, but on the other hand it informed the public and might teach them some geography.

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Renews Oil Problem

The President himself brought up the senatorial criticism and had several memoranda on his desk from which he read. He first discussed oil and charges that the United States has been called on for a disproportionate share of that needed at the battlefronts. A week ago he had said British-controlled fields in Iran would furnish a larger share now that the Mediterranean has been opened to Allied shipping.

Some senators, he said today, seem to think you should divide up oil needs on the basis of resources. But you cannot run a war that way, he declared. You must get the oil from the nearest place.

From there he went on to discuss the matter of truck shipments to Australia.

"As long as you are commenting on the five travelers" a reporter said, "do you have any thing to say about a million men being saved by Russian bases?"

Yes, the President said, he had one on that, and he fished another memorandum from the papers on his desk.

He suggested doing a little old fashioned practical work, adding that if Russian bases were to be used, the first thing that would have to be done would be to send in troops and labor and then a lot of planes. The Japanese would try to stop this, and he raised a question of how. They would start invading Siberia, wouldn't they? He asked. Russia would resist, he said, but maybe Russia isn't ready to go to war with Japan because of the other work she had to do.

Another reporter said there had been talk that the British had worn American uniforms in North Africa to protect them from the French, but that there was also talk that they wore them because the trousers were long and afforded protection from mosquitos whereas the British uniform in that theater was knee length.

"Would the President comment?" he asked.

Chuckling, Mr. Roosevelt said that was a proper matter for Senate debate, but since it involved pants, perhaps it should be debated in executive session.

Foreign Sources To Be Used

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—The O. W. I.'s gloomy survey of civilian gasoline supply prospects was made public just after the Petroleum Administration for War announced reorganization of its foreign operations division in a manner indicating that greater use would be made of oil sources abroad.

The O. A. W.'s action followed criticism by five United States Senators who recently returned from a war-front tour saying American oil supplies were being drained while foreign sources were not tapped heavily enough.

In general, the directives from Petroleum Administrator Ickes empower the foreign operations committee to order wider use of American-owned fields abroad; to utilize transportation, storage, processing and distribution facilities without regard to ownership, in order to avoid lost motion in getting oil from the nearest source to the point of war consumption; and to arrange purchases, sales, exchanges and loans of oil products.

An official of the P. A. W. said the reorganization was unconnected with criticism from the Senators. The directives, however, would permit the committee to divert more of the oil demand to American-owned fields in Venezuela and the Middle East, and to make deals with the British or other Allies for more oil from their sources.

Will Survey Fields

Officials at the P. A. W. said the foreign operations committee could survey all American operations in the foreign field to prevent duplication of effort. This could well take the form, for example, of negotiating for the use of British facilities in areas closer to districts to be supplied than United States export points.

Representative Leon H. Gavin, Republican, of Pennsylvania, said in the House today that if money being spent by the United States government to develop a "questionable" Canadian oil field had been spent in the petroleum fields of the United States, American production would be increased "several hundred thousand barrels" daily. He referred to the Canol project on the Mackenzie River seventy-five miles south of the Arctic Circle, saying it was costing the United States $138,000,000 and asserting that it had been widely publicized in Canada, including printed maps showing the location of the field and pipelines, but that the War Department had refused to make public the terms of the United States-Canadian contract on grounds of military secrecy.

SENATOR WARNS OF ECONOMIC LOSS IN POST-WAR ERA

Neither Government Nor Few Companies Can Serve All People. O'Mahoney Says.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — (AP) Senator O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) warned Senate post-war investigators today that neither the government nor a few corporations "can manage the economic system for the benefit of all the people" after the war.

In a lengthy report as chairman of a sub-committee on industrial reorganization, he told the Post-War Economic and Policy committee that "private enterprise can not endure the competition of either monopoly or government."

He said money in private hands, estimated at $77,500,000,000 as of Aug. 31, must be put to work in the post-war world to avoid "the greatest economic disaster that this or any other nation every suffered."

He recommended:

1—Passage of a Federal charter law designed to free organized business from government "regimentation," and the people "from arbitrary private power," by defining corporate powers and responsibilities.

2—Passage of laws dealing with international cartels to require at least the registration with the government "of every cartel agreement" so that the people "will not be at the mercy of secret treaties never submitted to the State department."

3—Establishment in the War Production board or in a special court of an appellate tribunal to which business men may appeal from priority orders in the post-war period.

4—A "realistic" reform of the patent laws.

Asserting that "expanding production is the key to a prosperous post-war economy, Senator O'Mahoney called for emphasis on private and state and local government financing except in such fields as roads, water power and reclamation.

"While the national government is going deeper and deeper into the red, the amount of unused private capital has been steadily rising," he declared.

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WAVES TO STAY HOME

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. — (AP) Deleting a provision which would have permitted WAVES to serve overseas, the Senate today passed and returned to the House legislation entitling members of the women's reserve of the Navy, Coast Guard and Marine corps to the same allowances and benefits as male personnel.

The bill also raises the highest permissable rank of the WAVES' commanding officer from lieutenant commander to captain, and provides that women doctors commissioned in the Navy shall be restricted to shore duty within the continental United States.

SENATE MEASURE ON DRAFT SENT TO HOUSE COMMITTEE

Revised Bill Expected to Return to Floor for Vote Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — (AP) The House Military committee knocked out all allotment and allowance provisions from the Senate's substitute for the Wheeler-No-father draft bill today and sent the measure to a sub-committee which probably will add the Kilday bill putting draft quotas on a nationwide basis.

The revised measure is expected to reach the House for a vote next week.

The committee eliminated the provisions for allowances to service men's dependents because they already have been covered in a separate measure on which the House will start rebate tomorrow. The Senate's allowances were somewhat higher than those proposed by the House committee, and an attempt to restore the original Senate scale is expected to be made on the House floor.

In addition to increasing allowances, the Senate measure tightens restrictions on deferment of childless government workers, provides pre-induction physical examinations and creates a commission to consider a possible lowering of Army and Navy physical reasons.

The Military committee's action came after Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson opposed the Senate legislation and advocated national service legislation. Mr. Patterson testified behind closed doors.

Chairman May (D-Ky.) said he believed the sub-committee would tighten up the Senate measure and broaden provisions of the original Kilday bill.

The Kilday bill, which the House passed last April and the Senate sidetracked, provided for filling draft quotas on a statewide instead of a local board basis and set up an induction procedure under which pre-war fathers would be the last men drafted, except for non-fathers in critical jobs.

By putting the quotas on a nationwide basis, Rep. May said, and stipulating by law that dependency be considered in granting deferments, no pre-war father would be inducted so long as there was a non-father available anywhere in the country.

Congress Gets Bill to Speed '44 Service Voting

Measure Provides for War Ballot Agency and Use of AirMail Instead of V-Mail

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Legislation aimed at speeding up voting by service men overseas

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and at home was introduced today in Congress.

The bill provides for transmission of secret ballots by air mail rather than "V" mail and establishes a War Ballot Commission to relieve the Army and Navy of administrative work in handling the absentee ballots.

It was offered in the House by Representative Eugene Worley, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the House Elections Committee, and in the Senate by Senators Theodore F. Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, and Scott Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois.

Mr. Worley said the proposal revised the present system, which "has proved much too complicated, time-consuming and cumbersome to afford a genuine opportunity for voting."

Further changes in the measure are expected to be recommended by the Secretaries of State of the forty-eight states, at a meeting in St. Louis on Monday. Public hearings will begin later this month, and Senator Green said he hoped the measure will be enacted by the first of the year to make sure that ballots are distributed to outlying forces in time for the 1944 elections.

Soldiers, sailors, Marines, Coast Guardsmen, members of the merchant marine and even civilians attached to the armed forces outside the United States would be eligible to cast absentee ballots in voting for Presidential electors, Senators or members of the House.

The War Ballot Commission, of five members, at least two from each of the major parties, would serve as liaison between the military and election officials at home. The decision to substitute air mail for V-mail ballots was caused by fear that otherwise the Army's microfilm facilities might be clogged, delaying soldiers' mail as well as the ballots.

Simple write-in ballots would be available to service men in the United States as well as those stationed outside. However, soldiers who wished to vote complete state and local tickets, and who were from states with absentee-voting privileges, could use a simple postcard form to apply for their ballots.

A section of the revised bill provides that payment of a poll tax would not be a prerequisite for voting by the service men in national elections.

Congress Considers Use of Prisoners to Solve Paper Problem

By the Associated Press.

Axis prisoners of war may become woodsmen for the Allies as part of a congressional effort to alleviate a manpower shortage that threatens to lead to a serious paper famine in this country.

Drastic cuts already have been made in the amounts made available for newspapers and other essential uses, and more are in prospect.

Maj. Gen. Allen Gullion, provost marshal general, was called before a House subcommittee investigating the newsprint situation today to discuss the use of war prisoners in United States and Canadian pulpwood forests.

E. W. Tinker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, said yesterday that "the country is faced with a paper shortage that will have a serious effect upon the war program" unless more woodcutters can be found to send the needed wood to the paper mills.

He said the paper shortage would "disappear into thin air" if woodsmen were available to bring in the raw materials. The industry, however, cannot compete for labor with other war industries on a salary basis, he declared.

Mr. Tinker said some prisoners of war have been used as woodcutters, "but the numbers actually available are so limited they have had no material effect on production."

A complaint that the War Production Board allowed "personal feelings" to enter its rulings on publishers' appeals for extra allotments of paper was placed before the committee by William Bernard Ziff, president of Ziff-Davis Publications.

Mr. Ziff said there has been "discrimination in the handling of appeals, aggravated by personal feelings in some cases," and declared that WPB ruled against an extra paper application of his, even though the request was supported by high Army and Navy officers. What he wanted, he said, was to replace paper he used in a publication devoted largely to contributions from Army officers.

ALL COAL MINES RETURNED BY U.S. TO THEIR OWNERS

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Properties Seized May 1 on Roosevelt's Order Revert to Former Status.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — (AP) The government took itself out of the coal mining business today as Interior Secretary Ickes turned back to their owners the 1,700 mines still in government possession and announced liquidation of the Coal Mines administration, which he headed.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declined to comment, and apparently the next move in the muddled coal labor situation is up to the National War Labor board, which must decide whether to approve two contracts agreed upon by the U.M.W. and private operators. The agreements do not cover the general soft coal industry, but union leaders and some operators have expected them to furnish a pattern for broader agreements.

President Roosevelt ordered the mines seized May 1 while the miners were out on strike over a new contract. Today, as the mines went back to private owners, there still was no contract.

Secretary Ickes, by successive orders starting Aug. 20, already had restored about 1,600 mines to private control, including most of the big ones.

Law Provides for Return

He acted under the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes act, which requires return of seized properties within 60 days after "normal productive efficiency" has been resumed.

Mr. Lewis, ordering his men back to work after the last coal work stoppage in June, said they would continue to work for the government until Oct. 31, and this was widely interpreted as declaration of a "truce" until that date.

The picture has changed considerably since June, however. Mr. Lewis has appeared before the War Labor board, a thing which he had not consented to do in June. The union and Illinois bituminous operators reached an agreement raising wages, and the WLB rejected it, whereupon the union and operators drew up another contract which now is pending before the board. The union also came to terms with anthracite operators, and the Labor board is considering that case too.

The anthracite case recently has been under renewed discussion by the WLB, but the board gave no indication of a decision, at least for several days.

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Weather Censorship Relaxed As Fear of Air Raids Fades

By the Associated Press.

Lifting of censorship restrictions on weather forecasts demonstrated today for the second time in a week how confident the high command has grown in the safety of continental United States from enemy air attack of any magnitude.

Byron Price, director of censorship, announced last night "improved defense and other war conditions" made it possible to relax the rules against publication and radio broadcast of weather forecasts. Effective last midnight, official forecasts are usable except for mention of wind direction and barometric pressure.

Newspapers no longer will be limited to publishing weather conditions within a radium of 150 miles of the city in which they are published, nor will they be limited in the number of weather forecasts they may carry. Under existing regulations, newspapers could print only the forecasts for the State in which they are published and for not more than four adjoining States.

Sport fans who have had to be content with the simple information that a game has been "postponed" now can be told whether a rainstorm or some other weather condition caused the postponement.

The office emphasized that only official Weather Bureau forecasts are to be printed or broadcast, ruling out any other prognosticators and their long-range predictions.

The other move reflecting the high command's confidence was the virtual elimination of the volunteer civilian section of the Nation's aircraft warning network last week, except as an emergency reserve. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, said the enemy now is strategically capable of only small scale air attack and manpower needs dictated taking that calculated risk.

PATTERSON SUPPORTS NATIONAL SERVICE ACT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. — (AP) Undersecretary of War Patterson advised Senator Capper (R-Kas) today that "waste of manpower through constant turnover and shortages in particular areas and industries cannot be dealt with in a thorough way except through a national service act."

Mr. Patterson made this observation in reply to the senator's request for comment on a suggestion of Earl Schaefer, head of the Boeing airplane plant in Wichita, Kas., for a law or regulation setting up priorities for Army or Navy projects and establishing draft deferments for workers in those facilities having priorities of established definition.

Cited for Photography Flights

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)— The War Department announced today the award of the Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to two New York officers of the Army Air Forces for "meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights as members of the Northwest African Photo Reconnaissance Wing."

Capt. Oscar M. Blomquist, 71 Alpine Avenue, Staten Island, received his third cluster to add to the Air Medal, and First Lieut. Sanford L. Arkin of 4802 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn, received his second cluster.

Two New Jersey officers have received awards for meritorious achievement while participating with the Army Air Force in five or more sorties against the enemy in the northwest African area.

A fifth Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal was awarded to Capt. Joe D. Scalpone, 228 Seventy-fourth Street, North Bergen, and a third Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal to First Lieut. John Mark, 705 Carleton Road, Westfield.

NAVY CASUALTIES.

Washington, Oct. 12 (A. P.).— The Navy announced today 21 casualties, including 11 dead, 9 wounded and 1 missing.

This brings to 30,500 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941, including 11,750 dead, 5,385 wounded, 9,173 missing and 4,192 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today include:

DEAD

NEW YORK.

MATCH, IRWIN, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Match, 2246 64th street, Brooklyn.

MIKES, EMIL JOSEPH, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Mikes, 46-57 151st street, Flushing.

WOUNDED.

NEW JERSEY.

HARDING, HAROLD VERNON, Lieut. (j. g.), wife, Mrs. Ruth Bates Harding, 18 Britton street, Jersey City.

C.I.O. UNION OPPOSES TRANSFER OF U.S. SHIPS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. — (AP) Hoyt S. Haddock, of the C.I.O. Maritime committee representing all C.I.O. Maritime unions, charged today that transfer of American vessels to foreign registry had multiplied since the United States entered the war.

Some transfers of registry, he said, involved international questions and were made solely as "gestures of good will," such as transfers to China and to Eire, but others, he charged, were "solely economic moves to help keep down the standards of American seamen."

Testifying before the House Merchant Marine committee, Mr. Haddock recalled statements by the War Shipping administration in May, 1942, that it was the WSA's intention to bring back to American registry as rapidly as possible vessels which were transferred abroad during operation of the Neutrality act.

On the contrary, Mr. Haddock said, the number of American cargo ships under foreign registry had doubled and the number of tankers trebled since that time.

BERLE PROMISES ITALY HER PLACE AS WORLD POWER

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U. S. Relations Will Be on Basis of Good Neighbor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 — (AP) Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., reiterated tonight President Roosevelt's assurance that Italy will be restored as a respected member of the family of nations under a government of its own choosing.

The relations between the United States and such an Italian government, Mr. Berle said in an address before the Italian-American labor council, will be governed by the good neighbor policy of friendly cooperation between equals.

Commends Badoglio's Action

The assistant secretary commended Marshal Pietro Badoglio for recognizing the "relentless logic" of the situation created by Italy's unconditional surrender when he "called on all Italians to make common front against the Nazi tyranny."

"Many sincere anti-Fascists," he added, "have differed with the marshal during his long career. But their best thinking was summed up by Count Carlo Sforza (former Italian foreign minister), who promptly and forthrightly declared that so long as Badoglio was fighting the common enemy it would be criminal for any Italian to weaken his hand."

Mr. Berle did not mention King Vittorio Emanuele or the future status of the House of Savoy.

"Clearly," he said, "the Italian people can be trusted to deal with the reorganization of Italy when it is cleared of invading bayonets. Today the pressing task is to mobilize every Italian from the Alps to the Ionian sea as a mighty army to repel these modern barbarians who seek to make of Italy a Nazi district."

Labor to Have Place

As for the future role of labor unions in Italy, Mr. Berle said:

"Any informed student of Europe knows that no rebuilding is possible which does not include recognition of the far greater place of labor in the world to come. Plainly this must mean reconstituting labor organizations as free and self-governing bodies capable of speaking once more for the workers, by whom the brunt of this fearful struggle has been borne, and for whom the peace must be made."

Mr. Berle emphasized that the Italian people were not seeking neutrality when they demanded peace with the Allies.

"They knew," he said, "that peace with the United Nations inevitably meant war with the Nazis."

Elimination of Fascists in the newly liberated areas, he asserted, "is now being taken care of, quite thoroughly, by the Italian people. As the military lines move northward, the frontier of freedom moves with them."

WAR MATERIALS MOVED TO PORTUGAL BY BRITISH

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—(AP) Marcelino Garcia, senior partner of the Garcia Steamship lines, said today upon his return from a three-month European trip that large quantities of war materials were being received daily in Portugal from Great Britain.

Receipt of the material is general knowledge both in Portugal and Spain, he said, with no attempts being made at concealment. The steamship executive added that pop-

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ular sentiment in both countries definitely was on the side of the Allies.

Garcia returned on the Pan-American Airways clipper with 36 other persons, 23 of whom were trans-Atlantic passengers.

MALONEY OPPOSES 'BLANK CHECK' ON POST-WAR PACTS

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Must Know What Allies Plan Before Committing U.S., Senator Says.

HARTFORD, Oct. 12—(AP) U. S. Senator Francis T. Maloney, speaking before a luncheon meeting of the Sales Managers' club of Hartford at the Hotel Bond today, warned against any congressional action now that would give post-war treaty makers of this nation "a blank check" or carte blanche powers.

"I am indeed in favor of international machinery to insure peace," he declared, "but I feel we should know what is in our Allies' minds before we commit ourselves."

Senator Maloney's remarks in this direction followed a passing reference which he made to the "five senators" world front tour and their close-door disclosures in Washington last week. The senator said that he knew more than he could reveal and inferred that his emphatic warning against early international commitments is based on this knowledge.

Finds Diversified Thinking

Senator Maloney declared that the subject of post-war planning is bringing forth "the most diversified thinking I ever met."

"Post-war planning is a staggering question, to which the members of Congress do not yet have any more answer than you do," he said. "Yet congressmen find letters of criticism heaped on their desks every day, complaining that 'nothing is being done'."

"Everyone wants peace assured for all times, but on the occasion of this war, we have a new situation. Our peace plans, our post-war planning must be concerned with all the world. We have got to concern ourselves with the coffee grower of Brazil, the vintner of France, the cattle raiser of Australia, certainly as far as is reasonable. We realize that economic distress breeds war. We have got to be mindful of our neighbors across the seas.

Hits at "Impatience"

"Too many people are impatient because Congress does not adopt this or that post-war resolution right away tomorrow.

"Yet no kind of international treaty will stand up if the 130 million people in this country do not subscribe to it. Proud as I am of our President's international policies, I don't want our leaders given any "blank check" for subsequent peace treaties or alliances.

Senator Maloney asserted that he did not yet see the answer to numerous of the most important questions facing the nation and Congress.

Cites Sales Tax Issue

Concerning the sales tax bill, he said that in ordinary times he would not have supported it and that he "doesn't know now" whether he will. Nevertheless, he said, the subject "should be considered." He advised his audience to keep in mind "that if we have a sales tax, it will hit the poorer classes and bring no lessening of the tax burdens of the middle-class and wealthy."

Senator Maloney urged industry to set aside funds against "the transition period" and the problems which will come when peace brings the end of war manufacturing contracts.

He also spoke against "the so-called 'education bill," under which Federal money would be given to states to help defray the expense of educating their populations." He warned that this would eventually mean "centralization of education" and asked how long it would be before "the government which controls the purse, would begin to direct education."

Government control, or centralization of education, however originally well meant, can result in leading "the minds of children into nationalism and finally fanaticism," Senator Maloney warned, pointing to government controlled education in totalitarian countries.

Doesn't Want Exile, Draft Dodger Says

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 12 (AP)—Stanley Mocarsky, Hartford arms-plant worker, who was advised by the Federal court to get out of the United States and not come back, says he would prefer to take an alternative penalty for draft dodging. The court insists, however, that he consider the situation for a month before making a decision.

Mocarsky, 23 and the father of a 4-month-old child, pleaded guilty here yesterday to refusing to report for induction. Judge Carroll C. Hincks suspended sentence "on condition the defendant shall accomplish his removal from the United States and thereafter shall remain outside its borders."

Almost immediately Mocarsky's attorney told the court his client did not want to accept the proposition, but preferred to be sentenced at once. The judge, however, advised Mocarsky to think it over, and continued the case for thirty days.

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No New Planes Predicted For 4 Years After War

Monro, Air Line Head, Outlines Commercial Prospects

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12 (AP).—Commercial air liners of the immediate post-war period will be the planes already developed, C. Bedell Monro, president of the Pennsylvania-Central Airlines declared today.

Asserting "to many aviation crystal-gazers" were phophesying colossal planes and international traffic, he said that because producers are preoccupied with output for war "we know there will be nothing new for four to six years after the war."

"There are four types of planes available for commercial use," he said in a speech prepared for delivery before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. "The first is the familiar workhorse of the air lines and the armed services, known in commercial use as the DC-3 and by the Army as C-47.

"These actually are obsolete and had it not been for the war would have long since been replaced in most air-line use. Approximately 250 were in use before the war and about 150 are now being used in domestic service.

"A second is the Curtis Commando, known in the Army as the C-46. This plane is capable of carrying twice the 25,500-pound gross load of the DC-3. A third is the Douglas DC-4, a four-engined plane with a 66,000-pound gross load, while the fourth is the Lockheed Constellation with its 82,000-pound gross load. These are the planes of the immediate tomorrow."

Peace Plan on West Coast

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 (AP).—Two hundred striking bus drivers of the Santa Fe Trailways System, which serves 3,500 passengers daily in the West and Southwest, will return to work promptly if the company accepts a driver-approved settlement plan, Conciliation Commission Marry C. Malcolm said today, explaining that the Federal Conciliation Service has submitted a basis for settlement that is acceptable to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. The strike began last Friday after the dismissal of L. J. Pierce, chairman of the union's grievance committee. The union contended Pierce had been discharged for union activities, and the company countered with a charge of insubordination.

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ADD LONDON—RUSSIAN xxx EAST

THE GERMANS LEFT MORE THAN 5,300 DEAD ON YESTERDAY'S BATTLEFIELDS, THE RUSSIAN WAR BULLETIN SAID. FIFTY-EIGHT ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY RED ARMY AIRMEN, WHILE SCORES OF TANKS AND GUNS WERE DESTROYED OR CAPTURED, TOGETHER WITH HUGE STOCKPILES OF OTHER WAR MATERIAL.

THE ENEMY BATTLED DESPERATELY TO STEM THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE, ESPECIALLY AT THE DNIEPER BRIDGEHEADS. MOSCOW SAID THAT MORE THAN 1,000 NAZI TROOPS WERE SLAIN ON THESE SALIENTS ALONE IN "FRUITLESS" COUNTERATTACKS. AND THE RED ARMY VANGUARDS FOUGHT THEIR WAY FORWARD "STEP BY STEP." OVERHEAD, SOVIET PLANES WERE SUPPORTING THE SWELLING GROUND OFFENSIVES BEYOND THE BRIDGEHEADS, KNOCKING DOWN AT LEAST 19 ENEMY PLANES AND OBLITERATING NAZI GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

(CBS IN NEW YORK RECORDED A LONDON BROADCAST WHICH SAID THAT SOVIET FORCES ALREADY HAD "PENETRATED THE OUTER DEFENSES OF KIEV.")

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF NOVO-BELITZA, RAIL JUNCTION SUBURB OF GOMEL ON THE EAST BANK OF THE SOZH THREATENED THE EARLY FLANKING OF THE 200-MILE GERMAN LINE IN WHITE RUSSIA AND THE RUPTURE OF THE ALREADY WEAKENED CONNECTIONS WITH THE ENEMY FORCES FURTHER SOUTH.

GOMEL'S MAIN RAIL ARTIERS RADIATE TO VITEBSK, MINSK AND WARSAW, CAPITAL OF POLAND. ITS FALL WOULD PAVE THE WAY FOR SOVIET COLUMNS TO

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THRUST AT MINSK AND WEST TO THE FRONTIER OF OLD POLAND, A FLANKING MOVEMENT THAT WOULD, IF SUCCESSFUL MAKE THE WHOLE GERMAN DEFENSE SYSTEM TO THE NORTH UNTENABLE.

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ON TOP OF THIS THREAT SOVIET COLUMNS BATTLING THEIR WAY TOWARD VITEBSK ROUTED ENEMY DETACHMENTS AS THEY RACED THROUGH FORTY TOWNS, THE RUSSIANS SAID. HERE 1,300 GERMAN DEAD WERE COUNTED AND MORE STORES OF ABANDONED WAR GEAR WERE ADDED TO THE RUSSIAN BAG.

HERE, TOO, THE MOSCOW WAR BULLETIN DECLARED, THE RED ARMY RESCUED 40,000 RUSSIAN CIVILIANS "WHOM THE GERMANS WERE FORCIBLY DRIVING TO SLAVE LABOR IN GERMANY." SOVIET SPEARHEADS WERE WITHIN 20 MILES OF VITEBSK LAST NIGHT, THE BULLETIN ADDED.

FAR TO THE SOUTH, BLACK SEA FLEET WARPLANES STRUCK "A BLOW AT AN ENEMY PORT," POSSIBLY IN THE CIMREA, AND SANK A 2,000-TON GERMAN TRANSPORT AND 11 BARGES AND CUTTERS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING THAT "MANY OTHER SHIPS STANDING IN THE PORT WERE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED."

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LONDON--FIRST ADD POPE X X X A YEAR LATER.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN NEUTRAL EIRE, WHICH STILL MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, MET TODAY IN DUBLIN AND SENT THE VATICAN A MESSAGE EXPRESSING THEIR SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE IN HIS "PRESENT GRAVE TRIALS."

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RN837PEW

LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-LONDON NEWSPAPERS GREETED THE NEW AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL, BY WHICH BRITAIN IS GRANTED NAVAL AND AIR ANTI-SUBMARINE BASES IN THE AZORES, WITH BIG HEADLINES AND FAVORABLE EDITORIALS TODAY.

THE EVENING STANDARD SAID: "XXX PORTUGAL DOES MORE THAN GUARANTEE THE DEFENSES OF HER OWN COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. SHE INSURES THAT HER HOMELAND WILL NOT BE THE VICTIM OF NAZI INVASION THROUGH SPAIN WITHOUT THE PROSPECT OF SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE."

THE EVENING NEWS SAID "NO DOUBT HITLER WILL SPUTTER ANGRILY; PERHAPS THE MOST SURPRISING ASPECT OF IT TO HIM WILL BE THAT TREATIES CAN ACTUALLY LAST FOR MORE THAN 500 YEARS."

THE STAR SAID THE MOVE WOULD RELIEF PORTUGAL OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF "DEFENDING THE AZORES FROM THE DANGERS WHICH THREATEN IT."

LONDON'S MORNING NEWSPAPERS GENERALLY SAW IN PORTUGAL'S ACTION ANOTHER SIGN OF GERMANY'S WANING STRENGTH.

"THIS IS AN ACT AGAINST GERMANY WHICH ONCE WOULD HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED BY SWIFT AND TERRIBLE REPRISALS," SAID THE DAILY MAIL. "PORTUGAL STILL MAY NOT ESCAPE UNSCATHED. BUT THE DAY WHEN HITLER MERELY HAD TO THREATEN AND PEOPLE BOWED TO HIS WILL HAS PASSED."

THE EXPRESS AND THE DAILY HERALD SPOKE IN THE SAME VEIN AND THE EXPRESS ADDED: "THERE ARE OTHER NEUTRAL COUNTRIES WITH PLENTY OF HELP TO OFFER US AND POWERFUL MEANS OF CUTTING SHORT GERMANY'S CAREER IN WAR. PORTUGAL SETS THEM AN EXAMPLE. THE TIME HAS COME FOR THEM TO CAST OFF THEIR FOUR YEARS OF FEAR AND ACT AGAIN AS HONOR DICTATES."

THE HERALD SAID "THE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES NO LONGER ARE TERRORIZED AS THEY WERE BY THE DREAD OF AN INVINCIBLE GERMAN ARMY, READY AT ANY MOMENT TO CRUSH THEM."

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"IN EFFECT," THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID, "THE BASES WERE A NEW APPLICATION OF LEND-LEASE."

THE YORKSHIRE POST SAID:

"WE NEED NOT SUPPOSE (PREMIER) DR.SALAZAR HAS ANY SPECIAL SYMPATHY FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE. X X X AS A REALISTIC STATESMAN HE HAS PROBABLY REALIZED THAT AN ALLIED VICTORY WOULD OFFER PORTUGAL

30.24 - 9257

A MUCH MORE COMFORTABLE PLACE IN THE WORLD THAN SHE COULD HOPE FOR IF GERMANY EMERGED FROM THE WAR AS THE UNDISPUTED MASTER OF EUROPE. FINALLY, DR.SALAZAR IS AWARE THAT PORTUGUESE POPULAR OPINION IS OVERWHELMINGLY PRO-ALLY."

OCT 13 1943

RN932PEW

LONDON,OCT.12-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU SAID TODAY THAT NAZI FORCES ALONG THE CALORE RIVER LINE IN ITALY HAD BEEN FORCED TO RETREAT TO NEW POSITIONS IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR CERRETO. CERRETO IS EIGHT MILES WEST OF PONTELANDOLFO, WHOSE CAPTURE WAS ANNOUNCED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ALGIERS YESTERDAY.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN FIRST LEAD ITALIAN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS)

OCT 13 1943

MJ1159AEW

LONDON, OCT 13-(AP)-THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA OFFICE HAS ORDERED THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION IN VICHY TO DISCONTINUE PUBLICATION OF ARTICLES AND COMMENTS ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ITALY, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY, QUOTING RUSSIAN PRESS DISPATCHES FROM GENEVA.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

M550AEW

LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-ARTILLERY AND PATROL ACTIVITY IS CONTINUING ON THE RAIN-DRENCHED FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMY FRONTS IN ITALY, AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT ALGIERS SAID TODAY.

ALLIED MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED THE NAZI AIRDROME ON CORFU, AND FIGHTER PLANES PATROLLED THE BATTLE AREA IN ITALY WITHOUT ENCOUNTERING ENEMY AIRCRAFT, SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SB736AEW

LONDON, OCT. 12-(AP)-CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY VESTED WITH THE POWER TO DEAL WITH ALL POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF AIR TRANSPORT BETWEEN NATIONS WAS URGED YESTERDAY BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THREE BRITISH INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

THE PLAN WAS OUTLINED BY THE JOINT AIR TRANSPORT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES AND THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND RECOMMENDED THAT THE INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN BE BASED ON A PARITY IN TERMS OF A MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE YARDSTICK.

THE COMMITTEE STRESSED THAT ANY AUTHORITY BE GRANTED "CONSIDERABLE POWERS" IN LICENSING FOR INTERNATIONAL ROUTES, BUT HELD THAT ROUTES LINKING COUNTRIES UNDER THE SAME FLAG SHOULD BE EXCLUDED, "FOR THERE EXISTS A CLEAR RIGHT FOR ALL TERRITORIES UNDER ONE FLAG TO LINK THEMSELVES TOGETHER BY AIR WITHOUT LET OR HINDRANCE BY OTHER POWERS."

THE REPORT ADDED THAT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE MUST BE PERMITTED TO SHARE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF POSTWAR AVIATION AND SUGGESTED THAT THE PROPOSED AUTHORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN POWER TO INSURE THAT GOVERNMENTAL SUBSIDIES DID NOT BECOME AN EMBARRASSMENT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD AIR TRANSPORT.

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THE SCOPE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY, THE COMMITTEE SAID AND THE EXTENT OF ITS POWER, WOULD INEVITABLY DEPEND UPON THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS DECIDE.

JR1002AEW

LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE EXCHANGE SHIPS GRIPSHOLM AND TEIA MARU ARE EXPECTED TO ENTER MORMUGAO BAY, PORTUGUESE INDIA, FRIDAY.

THE TEIA MARU IS BRINGING NATIONALS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES FROM INTERNMENT IN JAPANESE HANDS. THEY WILL BE EXCHANGED

AT MORMUGAO FOR JAPANESE NATIONALS EVACUATED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA ABOARD THE GRIPSHOLM.

SB738AEW

LONDON, OCT.12-(AP)-FOLLOWING A TRAIL BLAZED BY THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES, THE RAF WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE EXPERIMENTING WITH BODY ARMOR FOR BOMBER CREWS SIMILAR TO THE "FLAK SUITS" RECENTLY ADOPTED FOR AMERICAN AIRMEN.

THE EQUIPMENT IS DESIGNED TO GIVE ADDED PROTECTION AGAINST ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHRAPNEL.

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PS522AEW

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, OCT 12-(AP)-A NEW RECORD OF 12 GERMAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN BY ONE BOMBER ON A SINGLE RAID WAS SET SUNDAY IN THE RAID ON MUENSTER BY THE FLYING FORTRESS "OHIO AIR-FORCE" PILOTED BY LT.JOHN RICHEY, STEUBENVILLE, O., IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE PREVIOUS RECORD WAS 11 PLANES.

THE CREW SAID THEY THOUGHT THEY ACTUALLY SHOT DOWN 20 PLANES IN THE HECTIC 90-MINUTE AIR BATTLE FROM WHICH THEY ESCAPED WITHOUT A SCRATCH BUT FILED CLAIMS FOR ONLY 12. ALL THESE WERE OFFICIALLY CORROBORATED.

THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT, LT.THOMAS NELMAN, MEDFORD, ORE., WERE THE ONLY CREWMEN WHO DIDN'T MAKE KILLS--AND THEY HAVE NO GUNS.

THREE GERMANS, INCLUDING A BIG DORNIER-217 HEAVY BOMBER, THROWN UP INTO THE CONFLICT, WERE NAILED BY BOMBARDIER LT.ROBERT E. WINNERMAN, 317 HILLSIDE AVE., NEWARK, N.J.

TWO GERMANS EACH WERE SHOT DOWN BY SGTS.JACK GESSER, BELLEVUE, KR., TAILGUNNER, AND THOMAS L.NAIR, JR., ANDERSON, S.C., WAIST-GUNNER.

ONE APIECE WERE DOWNED BY THE REMAINING CREWMEN:

LT.FRANK M.MCKIBBEN, 3218 WEST ADMA ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., NAVIGATOR;

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SERGEANTS MAURICE B.SIMPSON, CAMERON, MO., WAISTGUNNER;

CHARLES E.SCHAEFER, ASHFORD, WASH., BALLTURRET GUNNER;

MILTON V.LANE, COLLINGSWOOD, N.J., RADIO-GUNNER;

MICHAEL J.SIVEK, HAMTRAMCK, MICH., TOPTURRET GUNNER.

THE RECORD WAS THREATENED IN THE BREMEN RAID FRIDAY BY A FORTRESS PILOTED BY CAPT.EVERETT BLAKELY, SEATTLE, WASH., WHICH CAME BACK WITH 800 FLAK HOLES AND FIVE MEN WOUNDED. TWELVE VICTORIES WERE CLAIMED BUT ONLY SEVEN ALLOWED.

THE PREVIOUS RECORD OF 11 WAS SET BY THE FORTRESS PILOTED BY LT.ROBERT H.SMITH, LAMESA, TEX., WHO WAS KILLED IN A FLIGHT OVER THE GULF OF MEXICO AFTER HE HAD RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES ON COMPLETION OF HIS MISSIONS HERE.

G11AEW

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, OCT 13-(AP)-LT. LEONARD F. DAWSON OF LAWRENCE, KAS., ARMAMENT OFFICER AT THIS FORTRESS BASE, ANSWERED THE TELEPHONE. AN EXCITED ENGLISH VOICE SAID:

"I SAY, I THINK WE'VE FOUND A NEW KIND OF BOMB IN A FIELD."

DAWSON JEEPED TO THE SCENE. THERE STOOD A RURAL CONSTABLE GUARDING A ROPED-OFF AREA. IN THE MIDDLE OF IT LAY A SMALL GREEN TIN CAN--AN EMPTY U.S. ARMY FOOT POWDER CAN.

OCT 13 1943

M552AEW

MADRID, OCT.12-(AP)-PRESS DISPATCHES FROM TOULOUSE, FRANCE, SAID TODAY THAT STATE PROSECUTOR LESPINASSE, WHO HAS BEEN ACTIVE AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT IN THE TOULOUSE AREA, WAS

30.24 — 9259

ASSASSINATED BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON ON A TOULOUSE STREET SUNDAY MORNING.

FIVE SHOTS WERE FIRED BY THE ASSAILANT WHO FLED, THE DISPATCHES SAID. A REWARD WAS OFFERED FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO HIS ARREST.

THE TOULOUSE REPORTS ALSO SAID THAT MORE THAN 100 "COMMUNIST-TERRORISTS" HAVE BEEN ROUNDED UP BY VICHY POLICE IN LYONS, POITIERS, TOULOUSE, LILLE, DIJON AND RHEIMS.

OCT 13 1943

PS530AEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

NAPLES, ITALY, OCT 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BATTLE-TESTED AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE ENCOUNTERED A TYPE OF WARFARE IN NAPLES THAT IS TOO TOUGH FOR THEM, THEY ADMITTED TODAY.

IT IS STREET FIGHTING BETWEEN WOMEN.

IT RAGES WITH FAIR REGULARITY AROUND THE ARMY TANK TRUCKS THAT HAVE BEEN BRINGING FRESH WATER TO NAPLES SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTH ARMY. THE ARMY HAS ESTABLISHED A LARGE NUMBER OF TRUCK-SUPPLIED WATER POINTS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE NEAPOLITANS, WHOSE CITY HAS BEEN WATERLESS SINCE ITS AQUEDUCT WAS DESTROYED.

THESE ARE THE BATTLEFIELDS.

"THEY NEVER HEARD OF STANDING IN LINE," SIGHED PVT.GUS LEMBARES OF 603 76TH STREET, CHICAGO. "SO THERE'S NOTHING TO DO BUT SHOVE 'EM IN. AND BELIEVE ME, BROTHER, THAT IS DYNAMITE."

EACH WOMAN, SAID PVT.LEMBARES, INSISTS THAT SHE WAS FIRST IN LINE.

"WELL," HE CONTINUED, "FIRST THEY TRY AND ARGUE WITH US GUARDS, BUT, OF COURSE, WE CAN'T UNDERSTAND. THEY SCREECH AND HOLLER FOR A WHILE, AND MAKE SIGNS LIKE THEY'RE GOING TO SCRATCH THE HELL OUT OF US. BUT THEY DON'T MEAN IT.

"THAT'S JUST TO GET THEMSELVES ALL WORKED UP--KIND OF LIKE THE INDIAN WAR DANCE."

WHEN THE WOMEN'S COMBATIVE INSTINCTS ARE FULLY AROUSED, THEY START ON EACH OTHER. THEY LOWER THEIR HEADS LIKE BULLS, FASTEN THEIR FINGERNAILS IN EACH OTHER'S HAIR AND BEGIN TO YANK, KICK, BUTT AND TRIP.

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"AT FIRST," SAID PVT.FREDERICK MEREDITH, 20, OF 28 PROJECT DRIVE, WARREN, OHIO, "WE TRIED TO BREAK 'EM UP AND WERE WE SURPRISED!

"IT'S WORSE THAN TRYING TO SEPARATE A COUPLE OF BULLDOGS. YOU CAN'T PRY 'EM APART WITH A CROWBAR."

"AND IF YOU DO," PUT IN PVT.WILLIAM BROGAN OF BARBERVILLE, KY., "THEY TURN ON YOU."

THE DOUGHBOYS NO LONGER INTERFERE IN THESE BATTLES. THEY CALL THE ITALIAN POLICE. IT USUALLY REQUIRES A SQUAD OF SIX OR SEVEN MEN, SOMETIMES MORE, IN CASE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS COME AROUND.

"THE FUNNY THING IS," SAID PVT.JAMES O'CONNOR, 22, OF GREELY STREET, PORT HENRY, N.Y., "WE NEVER HAVE ANY TROUBLE AT ALL WITH THE MEN. BUT "NONE OF US CAN HANDLE THESE DAMES."

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XB114AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD (KENNEDY)

ITALIAN X X X THESE OPERATIONS.

TWO SEPARATE FLIGHTS OF ALLIED FIGHTER BOMBERS SCORED DIRECT HITS ON A LONG TRAIN AND THE RAILWAY STATION AT PESCARA, 52 MILES ABOVE TERMOLI, WHERE THE COASTAL ROAD UP THE ADRIATIC LINKS WITH THE LATERAL ROAD AND RAILWAY TO ROME. ANOTHER TRAIN TRANSPORTING MOTOR TRUCKS WAS STRAFED, AND THE LOCOMOTIVE DESTROYED.

GUN POSITIONS AND SIX TRUCKS IN THE VASTO AREA 18 MILES NORTHWEST OF TERMOLI ON THE COAST WERE BLASTED.

THE SUNDAY NIGHT ATTACKS BOMBED TWO STATIONARY TRAINS NEAR ROME AND

FROSINONE.

CORFU, SCENE OF THE LATEST AIR ATTACK IN THE BALKANS, ALSO WAS THE SCENE OF MUSSOLINI'S FIRST BLUFF. THAT WAS IN 1922, SHORTLY AFTER HE HAD COME TO POWER. THE ITALIAN SECTION OF A COMMITTEE FIXING THE GREEK-ALBANIAN FRONTIER WAS AMBUSHED AND ONE MEMBER KILLED. ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT WAS RESPONSIBLE, MUSSOLINI SERVED AN ULTIMATUM ON GREECE, DEMANDING HUMILIATING APOLOGIES AND REPARATIONS.

GREECE APPEALED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WHICH REFERRED THE MATTER TO THE COMMITTEE OF AMBASSADORS. MUSSOLINI IN DEFIANCE HAD THE ITALIAN FLEET SHELL CORFU. THE SHELLS FELL ON AN ABANDONED FORT USED AS AN ORPHANAGE, KILLING SEVERAL CHILDREN AND NUNS.

WORLD SENTIMENT FLAMED AGAINST MUSSOLINI, AND HE MADE THE TERMS TO GREECE EASIER, GAVE BACK THE REPARATIONS AND TRIED TO HAVE THE WHOLE MATTER FORGOTTEN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THE LEAGUE TOOK NO ACTION AGAINST ITALY.

JR914AEW

OCT 13 1943

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 12-(AP)-FIFTH ARMY OBSERVATION DETAILS HIGH IN ITALIAN HILLS ARE MAPPING GERMAN DISPOSITIONS IN THE VALLEY ACROSS THE FLOODED VOLTURNO FOR THE HOUR WHEN LT.GEN. MARK W.CLARK ORDERS THE BIG PUSH TOWARD ROME, A FIELD DISPATCH SAID TONIGHT.

CLEARING SKIES PERMITTED ALLIED BOMBERS TO BLAST NAZI POSITIONS ALL ALONG THE FRONT AND BRITISH GAINED GROUND ON THE ADRIATIC END OF THE LINE DESPITE BITTERLXERMAN RESISTANCE.

(HINTING THAT THE FIFTH ARMY OFFENSIVE WAS IMMINENT, A BRITISH CORRESPONDENT QUOTED GENERAL CLARK AS SAYING AFTER AN INSPECTION OF THE FRONT TUESDAY THAT "THERE IS NO PLACE IN THE WORLD AS QUIET AS A BATTLEFIELD BEFORE THE BATTLE."

(RADIO FRANCE IN ALGIERS SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED IN LONDON THAT AMERICAN FORCES HAD ADVANCED MORE THAN 14 MILES IN THE LAST 24 HOURS. THE SITE OF THIS REPORTED GAIN AND THE NATURE OF THE ACTION WERE NOT STATED, BUT THE STATION ADDED THAT THE FIFTH ARMY WAS BEGINNING TO TURN THE FLANK OF THE NAZIS' FRONT "NORTH OF BENEVENTO," WHICH WOULD BE IN THE CALORE RIVER SECTOR.)

MUD STILL HANDICAPPED THE MOVEMENT OFHVHE FIFTH'S HEAVY EQUIPMENT AS A RESU

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MUD STILL HANDICAPPED THE MOVEMENT OF THE FIFTH'S HEAVY EQUIPMENT AS A RESULT OF SEVERAL DAYS OF RAIN. THE OBSERVATION POSTS ARE WORKING DAY AND NIGHT TO COLLECT DATA FOR THE OFFENSIVE#

ALGIERS, OCT. 12--(AP)--JUSTICE COMMISSIONER FRANCOIS DE MENTHON ANNOUNCED THE IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES ON FOUR HIGHLY PLACED MEMBERS OF THE ALGERIAN JUDICIARY ATTRIBUTING FOR THE PRO-VICHY ATTITUDE OF THEIR ADMINISTRATIONS. ASSERTING THEIR ADMINISTRATIONS HAD A PRO-VICHY ATTITUDE.

THE ACTIONS ALL WERE CONFIRMED BY THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

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MAURICE SCHWARTZ, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE ORAN TRIBUNAL, WAS DEMOTED TO A JUDGESHIP. LOUIS GILLES, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE

30.24-9261

BLIDA TRIBUNAL WAS DEMOTED TO JUDGE AND SUSPENDED.

FULGENCE OTTAVIOLI, ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR OF ALGIERS, WAS DEMOTED TO SUBSTITUTE JUDGE AND SUSPENDED AND ANDRE WALTER, MAGISTRATE OF BOUFRRIK, WAS SUSPENDED. # OCT 13 1943

allied headquarters, algiers, oct. 12 (ap)---
it was announced today that in future news dispatches dealing with the political and military situation in yugoslavia would be sent to cairo for censorship.

(the yugoslav government in exile, headed by King Peter, recently has moved from London to Cairo and presumably the algiers announcement means it will be given a chance to pass on news matter dealing with the situation inside yugoslavia.

(recently daniel de luce, associated press correspondent, visited yugoslavia and filed through algiers a revealing series of dispatches on yugoslav resistance to german rule, especially the activities of the partisans under josip broz, (known as tito.)

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mk kennedys 01620 gb 1235 p

ADD HDQTRS 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE (O'SULLIVAN) XX CORPS

OTHERS GOING HOME WITH A COLLECTION OF DECORATIONS INCLUDE CAPT. JOSEPH SKELDON, TOLEDO, O.; CAPT.FRANKLIN YOUNG, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND PONCA CITY, OKLA.; CAPT.LYLL BLACKWELL, PAMPA, TEX.; T/SGTS. JAMES BROUGHTON, TACOMA, WASH., AND PATRICK BOURDEAUX, PORT ARTHUR, TEX., EACH OF WHOM SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO FIGHTER.

G20SPEW

BY BOB EUNSON

AN ADVANCED NEW GUINEA AIRBASE,OCT.12-(AP)-AN AUSTRALIAN INFANTRYMAN AND AN AMERICAN QUARTERMASTER CORPORAL ARE ALIVE TMDAY BECAUSE A BRIDGEPORT,CONN., DOCTOR REFUSED TO BE DISCOURAGED BY LACK OF DELICATE BRAIN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS IN WILD NEW GUINEA'S COMBAT ZONE.

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THE DOCTOR IS CAPTAIN JOSEPH R.STRAUSS, OF 1215 EAST MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT. HE PERFORMED BOTH OPERATIONS IN A SINGLE MONTH.

AFTER JAPANESE BOMBERS STRUCK THE BASE AT TSILI TSILI SOME TIME AGO, THE AUSTRALIAN INFANTRYMAN WAS FOUND UNCONSCIOUS WITH BRAIN TISSUE EXUDING FROM HIS RIGHT TEMPLE. HE WAS IN ABSOLUTE MEDICAL SHOCK.

AFTER GIVING HIM 250 CUBIC CENTIMETERS OF BLOOD PLASMA, CAPTAIN STRAUSS AND HIS ASSISTANTS, LIEUTENANTS RAYMOND MCILLERE, OF LAWRENCE, NEB., AND RONALD A.TOWN, OF 338 ORIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,PA., CARED FOR 18 OTHER WOUNDED MEN AND THEN GAVE THE AUSTRALIAN TWO MORE PLASMA INJECTIONS.

STRAUSS LOOKED AT THE MAN HOURS LATER AND SAID, "IF A MAN WANTS TO LIVE THAT MUCH, THE LEAST WE CAN DO IS TO TRY."

THE ARMY MEDICS HASTILY ERECTED AN OPERATING TABLE MADE FROM A STRETCHER COVERED BY A BROWN ARMY BLANKET AND HELD UP BY FOUR-PRONGED STICKS. LIGHT CAME FROM THREE PULSATING BULBS SUSPENDED FROM JUNGLE BRANCHES AND FED BY A PORTABLE ELECTRIC GENERATOR. THE DOCTORS CHASED MOSQUITOS AWAY AND STRAUSS WENT TO WORK -- WITHOUT EVEN PROPER STERILIZATION EQUIPMENT. HE USED ONLY AN INTRA-VENOUS ANESTHETIC.

"WE DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH CLAMPS AND IT WAS CUT AND TIE AND CUT AND

TIE," THE YOUNGISH STRAUSS DECLARED. "WE CLEANED OUT THE WOUND AS BEST WE COULD, REMOVING DIRT AND SHRAPNEL PARTICLES; AND AFTER PACKING THE WOUND WITH SULFA, WE SEWED IT UP. WE PUT HIM TO BED IN A TENT. THREE OF MY BOYS STAYED WITH HIM ALL NIGHT. THEY HELD HIM WHEN HE GREW RESTLESS, AND THEY REALLY SWEAT IT OUT.

THE PATIENT SHOWED NO TEMPERATURE AFTER THREE DAYS AND WAS SENT BACK FROM THE DRESSING STATION TO A HOSPITAL, WHERE HE IS NOW RECOVERED AND HAS ALL OF HIS REFLEXES.

A MONTH LATER, WHEN STRAUSS WAS WITH A UNIT NEAR NADZAB, A SHELL CAUGHT A GROUP OF QUARTERMASTER TROOPS. CORPORAL CECIL BABER, OF LEXINGTON, KY., RECEIVED A DEPRESSED SKULL FRACTURE OF EXTREMELY SERIOUS NATURE. ONCE AGAIN CAPTAIN STRAUSS WENT TO WORK, MAKING THE SAME PREPARATIONS. HE HAD WATER FOR STERILIZING HIS INSTRUMENTS BOILING ON A STOVE. HE REMOVED BONE FRAGMENTS FROM CORPORAL BABER'S BRAIN, CLEANED THE WOUND, PACKED IT WITH SULFA AND SEWED IT UP.

"BABER CAME FROM A LITTLE PLACE OUTSIDE LEXINGTON," STRAUSS SAID. "I HAVEN'T SEEN HIM LATELY AS WE SENT HIM BACK TO THE STATION HOSPITAL; BUT THE LAST I HEARD, HE WAS ASKING, 'IS THERE ANYONE HERE FROM KENTUCKY?"

STRAUSS IS A GRADUATE OF THE CORNELL MEDICAL SCHOOL AND OF NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY, WHERE HE WAS A PHI BETA KAPPA. BEFORE THE WAR, HE WAS PRACTICING AT ST.JOHN'S HOSPITAL, WOODSIDE, L.I.

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FJ-NN334ACW NM

SANTIAGO, CHILE, OCT 12-(AP)-RECENT DEVELOPMENTS HAVE MADE IT A FOREGONE CONCLUSION THAT ARGENTINA, HER PEOPLE LARGELY CATHOLIC AND PRO-ALLIED, WILL SEVER RELATIONS SOON WITH GERMANY, A DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID TONIGHT.

THIS ASSERTION FOLLOWED PUBLICATION OF AN ARTICLE IN THE NEWSPAPER HORA, OWNED BY THE DOMINANT CHILEAN RADICAL PARTY, THAT ADVICES FROM BUENOS AIRES INDICATED THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WAS INDIGNANT OVER THE NAZI ATTITUDE TOWARD POPE PIUS XII AND PROBABLY WOULD END RELATIONS SHORTLY.

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THE DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID HE DREW HIS CONCLUSION FROM THE FOLLOWING:

1. "IMPRISONMENT" OF THE POPE ANGERED THE ARGENTINIANS.

2. THAT, COUPLED WITH AMERICAN AND BRITISH NOTES FROWNING UPON ARGENTINA'S NEUTRALITY, SOLIDIFIED THE PEOPLE'S WISH TO AVOID UNPLEASANT ISOLATION, ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES AND GRADUAL WEAKENING OF MILITARY POWER THROUGH THE LACK OF LEND-LEASE EQUIPMENT (WHICH HAS BEEN REFUSED ARGENTINA).

3. THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERRED YESTERDAY WITH THE AMBASSADORS FROM CHILE, BRAZIL AND MEXICO.

4. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT ARGENTINE PRESIDENT PEDRO RAMIREZ HAS WON TO HIS SIDE THE MOST RECALCITRANT ARMY COLONELS, WHOSE NATIONALISTIC AND IN SOME CASES PRO-NAZI LEANINGS HAD CAUSED THEM TO OPPOSE SUCH A BREAK.

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THESE COLONELS, MEETING REGULARLY TO DISCUSS GOVERNMENT POLICIES, RECENTLY HAVE BECOME GROWINGLY SYMPATHETIC TOWARD A BREAK WITH GERMANY, IT WAS SAID.

XB1214AEW

OTTAWA,OCT.12-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE SAID TONIGHT THAT FLIGHT SGT.RODNEY WEBBER, WHOSE SISTER, MRS.OVALDA CROWLEY, LIVES

30.24-9263

AT 338 64TH STREET W., LOS ANGELES, WAS PRESUMED DEAD IN ACTION OVERSEAS.

THE SAME RCAF LIST SAID FLYING OFFICER HARRY ALLAN DANNIGER, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 4303 GENTRY AVENUE N., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., WAS MISSING IN OVERSEAS ACTION.

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ACTING CORP.FRANK KRASZEWSKI, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.ALICE KRASZEWSKI, LIVES AT 713 EDMUND STREET, FLINT, MICH., DIED ACCIDENTALLY WHILE ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, A CANADIAN ARMY LIST SAID.

HW1046PEW

OTTAWA, OCT. 12-(AP)-ACTING CORP. FRANK KRASZEWSKI, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. ALICE KRASZEWSKI, LIVES AT 713 EDMUND STREET, FLINT, MICH., DIED ACCIDENTALLY WHILE ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, THE CANADIAN ARMY SAID ~~TONIGHT~~.

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SW--CP 13--830P

OTTAWA, OCT. 12-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE SAID TONIGHT THAT PILOT OFFICER ALEXANDER CARRUTHERS, WHOSE FATHER, JAMES CARRUTHERS, LIVES AT 533 PHOENIX STREET, DURYEA, PA., WAS PRESUMED DEAD IN ACTION OVERSEAS.

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SW--CP 14--832P

OTTAWA, OCT. 12-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE SAID TONIGHT THAT SGT. THOMAS COKE DUBOSE OF RICHMOND, VA., WAS

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PRESUMED DEAD IN ACTION OVERSEAS. THE ADDRESS OF HIS MOTHER, MRS. T. C. DUBOSE, WAS GIVEN AS PINE CAMP HOSPITAL, RICHMOND.

SW--CP 14--835P

(ADVANCE)--OTTAWA, OCT. 12--(AP)--THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY TODAY ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF FIVE WREN DIETICIANS TO ACT IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY IN THE PREPARATION OF FOOD ~~XXXX~~ FOR ALL NAVAL SHIPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS. ALL TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED DIETICIANS BEFORE ENTERING THE WOMEN'S ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL SERVICE, THE ~~N JOB OF THESE OFFICERS WILL~~ BE TO SEE THAT THE MEN GET A BALANCED AND VARIED DIET.

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THE STEP IS UNPRECEDENTED SO FAR AS EITHER THE CANADIAN OR BRITISH NAVY IS CONCERNED. HITHERTO WOMEN HAVE NEVER ~~XXXX~~ HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH WHAT HAPPENS ABOARD NAVAL SHIPS. THEY WILL NOT GO TO SEA, HOWEVER, BUT WILL SERVE IN SHORE ESTABLISHMENTS. #

MAHONE BAY, N.S., OCT. 12-(AP)-A SECTIONALLY-BUILT ARMY BARGE POWERED BY OUTBOARD MOTORS WAS GIVEN ITS FIRST TRIAL IN THE HARBOR HERE THIS WEEKEND BEFORE A GROUP OF WAR PRODUCTION BOARD OFFICIALS, CONSTRUCTION COMPANY EXECUTIVES AND OFFICERS OF THE THREE ARMED SERVICES.

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THE BARGE, DESIGNED BY W.J. ROUE OF DARTMOUT, N.S., IS BUILT IN SIX

SECTIONS AND IS POWERED BY A 2 1/2-TON ENGINE. PRESENT PRODUCTION IS ONE EVERY DAY AND A HALF BUT IT IS HOPED TO BETTER THIS TO ONE A DAY.

KNOWN AS A "MINCA FREIGHT BARGE" IT IS INTENDED AS A FREIGHT CARRIER TO ACCOMPANY INVASION BARGES ON LANDING OPERATIONS.

PS517AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 13-(AP)-THE LONDON RADIO QUOTED DISPATCHES FROM MORMUGAO TODAY AS SAYING THAT ACCORDING TO THE LATEST PROVISIONAL LIST A TOTAL OF 1,290 AMERICANS AND 248 CANADIANS ARE ABOARD THE JAPANESE EXCHANGE SHIP TEIA MARU NOW BOUND FOR THAT PORT IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

OCT 14 1943

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY CBS.

THE TOKYO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LONDON YESTERDAY SAID THAT BOTH THE TEIA MARU AND THE GRIPSHOLM, BEARING JAPANESE NATIONALS FROM AMERICA, WERE EXPECTED TO REACH MORMUGAO FRIDAY.

N543AEW

NEW YORK OCT 12-(AP)-PRINCESS TERU SHIGEKO, 17, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF EMPEROR HIROHITO, WAS MARRIED TODAY TO PRINCE MORIHIRO HIGASHI-KUNI, SON OF LT.GEN.NARUHIKO HIGASHI-KUNI, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

XD1241AEW

OCT 14 1943

NEW YORK, OCT 13-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION THAT FIRST SECRETARY TAKEUCHI OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN MOSCOW LEFT RUSSIA YESTERDAY FOR TOKYO TO CONFER "ON BUSINESS MATTERS WITH OFFICIALS OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE."

M550AEW

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT 13-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES QUOTED PRIVATE ADVICES TODAY AS SAYING THAT ITALY WOULD FORMALLY DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY TODAY AND WOULD BE RECOGNIZED BY THE ALLIES AS A CO-BELLIGERENT AGAINST HER FORMER AXIS PARTNER.

THE ACTION, THE TIMES SAID, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, WOULD BE TAKEN WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, WHICH HAVE AGREED TO GRANT ITALY STATUS AS A CO-BELLIGERENT.

ITALY, HOWEVER, THE STORY CONTINUED, WOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNDER THE AGREEMENT, ALTHOUGH PRESUMABLY THE ALLIES WOULD BE COMPELLED TO EQUIP WITH LEND-LEASE MATERIAL ANY LARGE ITALIAN FORCES PUT INTO THE FIELD.

BZ201AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 13-(AP)-THE NAZI-CONTROLLED ITALIAN RADIO BROADCAST TODAY AN APPEAL TO ITALIANS TO ENLIST IN THE GERMAN ARMY AND AN ORDER BY BENITO MUSSOLINI'S PUPPET "FASCIST REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT" DIRECTING ITALIAN AIR FORCE PERSONNEL TO REJOIN THEIR SQUADRONS.

M551AEW

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BIGGEST PACIFIC AIR FLEET BOMBS RABAUL; SMASHES 177 PLANES, 123 SHIPS IN 2 HOURS; BADOGLIO, DECLARING WAR, RALLIES ITALY

ONLY 5 AMERICAN PLANES ARE LOST IN HUGE ATTACK

MCDANIEL

Three Japanese Destroyers, Three Merchantmen Are Sent to Bottom.

SMASHING VICTORY

'Almighty God Blessed Our Arms' Declares General MacArthur.

FOE SURPRISED

OCT 15 1943

American Air Commander Says Raid Turning Point in War in Sector.

By C. YATES M'DANIEL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, Oct. 14.—(AP) A huge air armada crushed Japan's main southwest Pacific fortress of Rabaul Tuesday, wrecking 60 per cent of its planes and sinking 17,600 tons of its shipping, in a blow so titanic that the American air commander assessed it as "the turning point in the war" in that sector.

Massing all available heavy bombers, medium bombers and fighters—making their debut over Rabaul—for the attack, Lt. Gen. C. Kenney's airforce surprised the enemy so completely that General MacArthur said the raid broke Rabaul's back.

Having already largely wiped out Japan's Wewak, New Guinea, air base by destroying some 500 planes there, the destruction or damage to 177 planes at Rabaul now gives the Allies mastery of the air over the Solomons sea and adjacent waters, MacArthur said.

"It was a crushing and decisive defeat for the enemy at a most vital point," the general said.

"Almighty God blessed our arms."

The announcement today of this staggering punch at Rabaul was contained in a communique which also proclaimed complete eradication of organized Japanese resistance in all the central Solomons and the downing of 21 more planes in sky battles over the only Solomons area still in enemy hands.

Huge Air Armada

The biggest Allied air force ever assembled in the southwest Pacific, employing Liberators, Mitchells and P-38s, struck Rabaul.

One hundred enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground and 51 severely damaged. Twenty-six fighters out of 40 the Japanese put in the air were shot down.

The 177 aircraft destroyed or severely damaged are estimated to have been 60 per cent of Rabaul's strength.

In addition to the three destroyers, three merchantmen were sunk. Severe damage also was inflicted on a submarine, its 5,000-ton tender, a 6,800-ton destroyer tender and a 7,000-ton merchantman.

350 Tons of Bombs

The raiding Liberators, Mitchells and P-38s expended 350 tons of bombs and 250,000 rounds of cannon and machine gun fire in the mid-day assault.

The raiders smashed wharves and warehouses and caused heavy damage to Simpson harbor, one of the finest in all the Pacific.

Only five plane were lost out of the hundreds employed.

Rabaul long has been regarded as the primary objective of the Pacific offensive which opened on June 30. Presently this offensive has reached the northern Solomons inland of Bougainville, the only important enemy holding barring the direct approach to Rabaul in the South Pacific.

On the other arm of the offensive, General MacArthur's Australians have overrun the Huon gulf sector of New Guinea, which is separated only by narrow Vitiaz strait from New Britain island, with Rabaul approximately 350 miles to the northeast.

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Mastery of Air

The communique said "this operation, including the first phase at Wewak, gives us definite mastery in the air over the Solomons sea and adjacent waters and thereby threatens the enemy's whole perimeter of defense."

At Wewak, New Guinea, some 300 miles northwest of the present ground fighting scene, approximately 500 enemy planes have been destroyed in raids since mid-August. The first raid caught the Japanese by surprise as did the Tuesday raid on Rabaul and most of the Wewak planes were lined up wing tip to wing tip on the ground.

"The enemy has sustained a disastrous defeat from air attack at Rabaul," the communique reported.

Complete Surprise to Japs

"With complete secrecy, the mass of our airforce was concentrated and launched against his air and naval forces there, using fields made possible by our occupation late in June of island groups north of New Guinea."

This obviously referred to occupation of Kiriwina and Woodlark islands.

"Recently we crushed the right wing of his air command at Wewak," the communique added.

"This time our objective was his left wing at Rabaul. The division of his airforces into two great groups based upon Wewak and Rabaul has made it possible to use our main mass against first one flank, then the other, thus acquiring in each case superiority of force at the point of combat and destroying his force in detail. The surprise at Rabaul was as complete as at Wewak."

In the south Pacific, the communique reported that American airmen downed 15 of 23 Japanese planes during a heavy raid on Buin on South Bougainville island.

Victory on Vella Lavella

Announcement also was made that all Japanese resistance now has ceased on Vella Lavella island, marking the complete American conquest of the Central Solomons.

Continuing the report on Rabaul, the communique related:

"Mustering every appropriate plane available, we struck at midday. The enemy was caught completely unaware with his planes, both bombers and fighters, on the ground. While our medium (Mitchell) bombers raked the airdromes, our heavy echelon (Liberators) swept shipping in the harbor. Both were covered by our fighters.

"A total of 350 tons of bombs were dropped and 250,000 rounds of ammunition fired. Our low flying medium bombers, striking at Vunakanau, Raporo and Tobera airdromes, destroyed 100 enemy aircraft caught on the ground and severely damaged 51 others. So complete was the surprise that the enemy could put but 40 fighters in the air to defend.

50 Per Cent of Foe's Force

"Twenty-six of these were shot down in combat. In all 177 airplanes or approximately 60 per cent of the enemy's accumulated air strength at this base were lost to him in this attack.

"Operations buildings, radio installations and many fuel and ammunition dumps were demolished or heavily damaged, anti-aircraft positions silenced and a motor transport pool wrecked. Fire raged throughout the areas.

Many Ships Blasted

"In the assault on the enemy's shipping, our heavy bombers with 1,000 pound bombs sank or destroyed three destroyers, two merchant ships of 5,000 and 8,000 tons each and one of 7,000 tons, forty-three seagoing cargo vessels ranging from 100 to 500 tons and 70 harbor craft.

"In addition, they hit and severely damaged a submarine and its 5,000-ton tender, a 6,800-ton destroyer tender and a 7,000-ton cargo ship.

"On shore, two wharves and a warehouse were destroyed, waterfront installations wrecked and many fires started.

"Five of our planes are missing and others damaged."

Rabaul has served the Japanese as a feeder point to nearby bases where their ground and air forces are at grips with MacArthur's men.

The enemy naval force which suffered defeat in a battle with American destroyers recently off Vella Lavella in the Solomons, sailed down from Rabaul. The harbor of Rabaul is capable of accommodating a good-sized navy and is ranked second only to Truk in its importance to Japan.

'God Blessed Our Arms,' Says MacArthur on Gains

By The Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, Oct. 14—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, after studying reports on the terrific air assault on Rabaul, New Britain, issued this statement today from the Air Force battle operations room in New Guinea:

"It was a crushing and decisive defeat for the enemy at a most vital point. Once more surprise was predominant. Rabaul has been the focus and very hub of the enemy's main advanced air effort. I think we have broken its back.

"Almighty God blessed our arms."

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Italian Says Step Breaks 'Ties With Dreadful Past'---Allied Armistice Terms Still Stand.

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Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin announced today that Italy had declared war against Germany.

The White House said Marshal Badoglio had communicated Italy's declaration against her former Axis partner to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater.

In his message to the General, Badoglio said that "by this act all ties with the dreadful past are broken and my Government will be proud to be able to march with you on to the inevitable victory."

In a joint statement released by the White House, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin accepted "the active co-operation of the Italian nation and armed forces as a co-belligerent in the war against Germany."

Italy thus turned against her former partner a little more than a month after her armistice with the Allied Powers.

In a proclamation to the Italian people, Marshal Badoglio said an Italian government headed by himself would be completed shortly and that representatives of every political party would be invited to participate so that it may constitute a true expression of democratic government.

The British, Soviet and American governments acknowledged the Italian pledge to submit to the will of the Italian people after the Nazis have been driven from their homeland.

[Marshal Badoglio, in a press statement, hinted today that Italian troops might be placed in the field with Allied armies. He declared that Italy could be freed now from the Germans only "by a united military effort in which we shall work in the closest possible manner with the British and American forces. He asserted that Italians must fight against Germans in the Balkans, Yugoslavia and Albania "to the last man."]

Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin said it was understood that "nothing can detract from the absolute and untrammeled right of the people of Italy by constitutional means to decide on the democratic form of government they will eventually

have." OCT 15 1943

Armistice Not Altered.

But in their joint statement they added that the relationship of co-belligerency, of itself, could not affect the armistice terms, which retain their full force and can be adjusted only by agreement among the Allied governments "in the light of the assistance which the Italian Government may be able to afford to the United Nations' cause."

Marshal Badoglio communicated Italy's declaration of war to Gen. Eisenhower in the following message:

"I take great pleasure in informing you that his Majesty the King of Italy has declared war on Germany. The declaration will be handed by our Ambassador in Madrid to the German Ambassador at 3 o'clock P. M. (Greenwich time) on October 13 (today).

"By this act all ties with the dreadful past are broken and my Government will be proud to be able to march with you on to the inevitable victory.

Badoglio's Proclamation.

"Will you be good enough, my dear General, to communicate the foregoing to the Anglo, American, Russian and other United Nations governments. I should also be grateful to you if you would be kind enough to inform the Italian embassies in Ankara, in Buenos Aires and the legations in Berne, Stockholm, Dublin and Lisbon."

Marshal Badoglio's proclamation to the Italian people was as follows:

"Italians, with the declaration made September 8, 1943, the Government headed by me, in announcing that the Commander in Chief of the Anglo-American forces in the Mediterranean had accepted the armistice requested by us, ordered the Italian troops to remain with their arms at rest but prepared to repel any act of violence directed at them from whatever other source it might come.

"With a synchronized action, which clearly reversed an order previously given by some high authority, German troops compelled some of our units to disarm, while, in most cases, they proceeded to a decisive attack against our troops.

"But German arrogance and ferocity did not stop here. We had already seen some examples of their behavior in the abuses of power, robbery, and violence of all kinds perpetrated in Catania while they were still our allies. Even more savage incidents against our unarmed populations took place in Calabria, in the Puglie and in the area of Salerno.

Naples Example of Horror.

"But where the ferocity of the enemy surpassed every limit of the human imagination was Naples. The heroic population of that city, which for weeks suffered every form of torment strongly cooperated with the Anglo-American troops in putting the hated Germans to flight.

"Italians! There will not be peace in Italy as long as a single German remains upon our soil. Shoulder to shoulder we must march forward with our friends of the United States, of Great Britain, of Russia, and of all the other United Nations.

"Wherever Italian troops may be, in the Balkans, Yugoslavia, Albania, and in Greece, they have witnessed similar acts of aggression and cruelty, and they must fight against the Germans to the last man.

Pledges Democratic Reforms.

"The Government headed by me will shortly be completed. In order that it may constitute a true expression of democratic government in Italy, the representatives of every political party will be asked to participate.

"The present arrangement will in no way impair the untrammeled right of the people of Italy to choose their own form of democratic government when peace is restored.

"Italians! I inform you that his Majesty the King has given me the task of announcing today, the 13th day of October, the declaration of war against Germany."

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PREMIER CALLS ON HIS NATION TO FIGHT NAZIS

KENNEDY

Co-Belligerent Status Announced by Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin.

NO PROMISES MADE

Nation's Future to Be Judged in Light of Her Aid

in War.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 13—(AP) Italy declared war against Germany today and was accepted by the United States, Great Britain and Russia as a co-belligerent.

Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio declared in a message to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, that "all ties with the dreadful past are broken, and my government will be proud to be able to march with you on to the inevitable victory."

With Italy an exhausted nation and most of her soldiers showing little disposition to fight, it is not likely that the Badoglio government will be able to put any great army in the field beside those of the Allies.

Its action, however, may increase the rear guard resistance in those parts of the country under the German heel and facilitate cooperation of Italians with the Allies in that part of Italy so far wrested from the Germans.

Acceptance of Italy as a co-belligerent was announced in a joint statement by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. This amounted simply to putting an existing state of affairs into writing. Virtually all Italians now detest the Germans and some have been fighting them.

Not Full Ally

Italy still is far from being accorded the status of an ally, and so far as can be learned here, no promises have been made to her other than the commitments already undertaken—to aid the Italians in driving the Germans from the country and to give them a certain amount of food and other supplies to keep them going.

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin in their joint statement made it plain that Italy's future would be adjusted "in the light of the assistance which the Italian government may be able to afford the United Nations' cause."

This carries the implication that further concessions to Italy, both during the war and in post-war settlements, will be on a quid pro quo basis—in return for whatever aid Italy actually delivers to the Allies.

Marshal Badoglio issued a proclamation to the Italian people saying:

"Italians! I inform you that his majesty the King has given me the task of announcing today, the 13th of October, the declaration of war against Germany." Italy's declaration against her former Axis partner came a little more than a month after Allied bombings forced her to sue for an armistice.

Badoglio failed to state specifically whether his government intended to maintain control over the Italian fleet, which is in Allied hands, or over such units of his army as might still bear arms and offer some assistance in the present campaign to drive the Nazis from Italy.

To Place Troops in Field

An indication that the marshal expects to place his troops in the field was seen, however, in his statement to the press today that Italy can be freed from the Germans "only by the united military effort in which we shall work in the closest possible manner with British and American forces."

Italian vessels in Allied hands consist of more than 100 warships and more than 150,000 tons of merchant shipping.

It was not immediately clear whether Italy's declaration of war on Germany would result in the release of hundreds of thousands of Italian prisoners in Allied hands. Many of the men have been sent to prison camps in the United States, while others have long been in only nominal custody on this side.

There is no question that the hapless Italian soldiers who escaped from the Germans at the time of the armistice Sept. 8 have been much more of a handicap than a help to the Allies to date.

Accusing the Nazis of "abuses of power, robbery and violence of all kinds" in Catania while Germany and Italy still were nominal allies, Badoglio asserted in his proclamation to the Italians that "even more savage incidents against our unarmed populations took place in Calabria, in the Puglie and in the area of the Salerno.

"Shoulder to shoulder we must march forward with our friends of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and all other United Nations. Italians, there will not be peace in Italy as long as a single German remains upon our soil."

(Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin also spoke of the "brutal maltreatment by the Germans of the Italian population" since the Armistice.)

To Choose Own Government

Badoglio said every political party would be invited to participate in an Italian government soon to be completed, with himself at its head. He said the present arrangement would "in no way impair the untrammeled right of the people of Italy to choose their own form of democratic government when peace is restored."

In his message to Gen. Eisenhower, Badoglio advised his former enemy that the war declaration was being handed to the German ambassador in Madrid at 3 p. m. Greenwich time today (11 a.m. EWT), and asked the Allied chieftain to "be kind enough" to inform the Italian embassies in Buenos Aires, and the legations in Bern, Stockholm, Dublin and Lisbon.

The United Nations radio broadcast the declaration of war in four languages to listeners in all Europe, together with the texts of Badoglio's press statement and his message to Eisenhower. In his address to the Italians, the conqueror of Ethiopia declared that in their withdrawal from Naples a fortnight ago the Nazis' ferocity "surpassed every limit of human imagination."

He gave the Italians formal assurance that at the end of the war they would be free to choose the government they desired, and set the date for an election four months after the conclusion of hostilities. In the meantime, he said, Italians must fight against the Germans in the Balkans, Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece "to the last man."

"The present government has the clearly defined task of leading the country until peace has been won," Badoglio told the press. "With that its mandate will cease."

There was no question of bringing pressure on the Badoglio government to declare war. On the contrary, the Italian regime was ready to do this weeks ago as a means of getting on good terms with the Allies and to assure the best possible treatment in a post-war settlement, and it had to be held back.

The Ialians now want to get the Germans out of Italy. Since the Allied plans to defeat Germany naturally include driving the Nazis out of Italy, among other places, the Badoglio government and the United Nations have a common goal.

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Allied Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The text of a joint statement by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin on the declaration of war by Italy against Germany follows:

The Governments of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union ackuowledge the position of the Royal Italian Government as stated by Marshal Badoglio and accept the active cooperation of the Italian nation and armed forces as a co-belligerent in the war against Germany.

The military events since Sept. 8 and the brutal maltreatment by the Germans of the Italian population, culminating in the Italian declaration of war against Germany, have in fact made Italy a co-belligerent and the American, British and Soviet Governments will continue to work with the Italian Government on that basis.

The three Governments acknowledge the Italian Government's pledge to submit to the will of the Italian people after the Germans have been driven from Italy, and it is understood that nothing can detract from the absolute and untrammeled right of the people of Italy by constitutional means to decide on the democratic form of government they will eventually have.

The relationship of cobelligerency between the Governments of Italy and the United Nations Governments can not of itself affect the terms recently signed, which retain their full force and can only be adjusted by agreement between the Allied Governments in the light of the assistance which the Italian Government may be able to afford to the United Nations' cause.

BADOGLIO MAKES PRESS STATEMENT

Meets Allied Correspondents On Headquarters Veranda In Italy

OCT 15 1943

By DANIEL DE LUCE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Italian Headquarters in Italy, Oct. 13—On a veranda overlooking a tennis court, Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio received a dozen Allied war correspondents today and in a clear, precise voice read a prepared statement announcing that his country had joined the war against Germany.

The 72-year-old marshal fixed horn-rimmed spectacles on his flat, beaming face and took a seat before starting to read.

Handed To German Envoy

[A Madrid dispatch said German Ambassador Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff was handed the note containing the declaration of a state of war at 3 P. M., by Marchese di Torre Fossano, counselor of the Italian Embassy. This notification took place in the German Embassy.]

Badoglio's words were translated into English by an Italian diplomat, Franco Montanari, a Harvard graduate of the class of 1927.

Among the high Allied officers present was Brig. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, a 42-year-old West Point graduate, who was one of the two high-ranking American officers who made a daring visit to Rome under the eyes of the Germans to confer with Badoglio only a few hours before the landing at Salerno.

[The British radio quoted a correspondent at Algiers as saying that Badoglio was believed to have at the moment "eight or nine divisions available—two or three in southern Italy, four in Corsica and two in Sardinia." The broadcast said that "in addition, there are several hundred Italian airmen and an odd number of individual Italian soldiers who have escaped across the German lines."]

Leaflets Tell Italians Of War on Germany

A TOWN IN SOUTHERN ITALY, Oct. 13 (AP).—Leaflets telling the Italian people of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's decision to make war on Germany were printed by the thousands today.

They are being distributed throughout Allied-occupied territory in Italy and presumably will be dropped by planes to the people in the German-held zone.

LONDON VIEWS ON ITALIAN MOVE VARIED

LEWIS HAWKINS

Satisfaction Mingled With Misgivings — Socialist Exiles Assail Regime

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 13—A blend of satisfaction, skepticism and misgivings appeared tonight to be the over-all reaction in Britain to the Badoglio Government's declaration of war against Germany, with most comments alive with reminders of Italy's former misdeeds.

Any idea that the change of sides had made Italy one of the United Nations or a full-fledged ally was discouraged.

The provisional committee of directors of the Italian Socialist party in London called the Badoglio Government "an imposition" and said in a statement that no one could expect the Italian people "to fight for the reinstatement in power of

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those who have been mainly responsible for the loss of their liberties and the ruin of their country."

Want Choice At Once

The committee asked that President Roosevelt's pledge that Italians would be allowed to choose their own government be put in force immediately.

The *Evening Star*, commenting before the declaration was announced, appeared to sum up the British view by saying "only deeds will prove the worth of Badoglio's words."

The *Daily Telegram* said "it seems obvious that the new status of cobelligerency means that all Italian forces will rank for (be entitled to) lend-lease assistance—a necessity, as in the case of the French, if they are to make any substantial military contribution."

The *Daily Express* said "the Fascist crimes done in the name of all Italy must still be atoned for. Confidence in the honor of Italians must be created afresh. They seek the comradeship and help of peoples they have brutally wronged."

Still Remember Wrongs

"We must accept whatever help will lighten the task of our men and save their lives," said the Manchester *Guardian*. "If the Italians mean by 'cobelligerency' to do that we shall remember it in their favor, at the same time remembering also that the wrongs they did while they worshiped Mussolini, applauded his treacheries and fought his wars, must be righted and no injustice done the victims because of the promised 'cobelligerency-aid.'"

The *Daily Mail* said "actions will count. . . . The terms to defeated Italy can only be adjusted in the light of the assistance which she gives us. To put it another way—Italy will be punished for her misdeeds, but she may obtain remission for good conduct."

From the exiled governments of France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania—Italy's four chief victims—there came no immediate official comment, but men of those nationalities in London have made it clear they cannot forgive Italy quickly.

Greek Feeling Strong

One Greek here said: "Among all the Greeks there is a very strong feeling against the Italians whose greed dragged us into this terrible war. We certainly are not yet ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with them as allies."

A high Yugoslav said: "Anything that will shorten the war and bring victory to our side is welcome. However, if it means a move whereby any new Italian regime will be given concessions at the expense of the Yugoslav nation, battling now for life, we will be disappointed."

Meanwhile, the Berlin radio, acknowledging the war declaration in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said "the situation will not be altered at all" since "clements in the service of the Allies have been fighting against German troops in Italy for weeks."

ITALIAN CAPTIVES' STATUS UNCHANGED

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Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin have created a new pigeonhole for Italy in the categories of international law. Exact definition of co-belligerency of a defeated nation with its conquerors has the lawyers stumped.

The Allied announcement of Italy's declaration of war against Germany emphasized that the armistice terms imposed when Italy capitulated to the Allies in no way would be affected. What co-belligerency means depends then on whatever the Allies intend it to mean.

Strictly speaking, Italy neither is an ally, an enemy nor a neutral, but relations with that nation are on a purely military, rather than diplomatic, basis. Italy's new status apparently has no effect on Italian prisoners in the United States, England and Russia. Only a change in armistice terms can alter their position.

Co-belligerency makes it possible however, for Italians free at the time of the armistice to fight alongside the Allies.

ITALY IS NAZIS' 35TH ENEMY

Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Italy is the thirty-fifth nation to declare war on Germany in this war. She is, however, the only one not a member of the United Nations, or an affiliate, such as the French Committee of National Liberation. The first country to declare war against Germany was England on September 3, 1939.

The others are:

Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Irak, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States, Yugo-Slavia, and France.

Algiers French Opposed To Acceptance Of Italy

KENNEDY

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 13 (AP)—The first French reaction here to the granting of a cobelligerent status to Italy was unfavorable. The French were quick to point out that the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin statement did not specifically mention the French, the Greeks, the Yugoslavs or other United Nations.

Some French here are asserting that the United States and Britain are treating the Italians too kindly and say—without much foundation—that North Africa is to be drained of food and resources to help the Italians.

Statement Believed Sincere

Marshal Badoglio's statement that the present regime will step aside to let the Italian people choose their own government after the war is accepted as sincere by all those who have come to know Badoglio in his new role.

There is little doubt that the elderly marshal, imbued with no lust for power, is simply doing what he can to save Italy and the House of Savoy and turn it over to a new generation.

Italian Democrat Bars Amity With Badoglio

New York, Oct. 13 (AP)—Col. Randolfo Pacciardi, a leader of the Italian democratic movement, said today that despite the Italian Government's declaration of war against Germany "there could never be cooperation between Italian Democrats and the Badoglio government."

Pacciardi, an associate of Count Carlo Sforza, noted Italian anti-Fascist now in London en route to Italy, said that a statement by Sforza which was to have been made public by the Free World Association had been delayed "in order that revisions might be made in London." Pacciardi is a member of the association's executive board.

Pacciardi said he spoke for the majority of Italian liberals throughout the world.

See Start of Bandwagon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—(AP) Washington interpreted the Badoglio declaration of war against Germany today as the start of a bandwagon movement that could leave the Nazis completely isolated and internally shaken.

Nobody expected decisive, direct military aid, at least not immediately.

Typical of congressional comments on the Italian action are these:

Senator McKellar (D-Tenn)—"I'm not surprised, and I expect others will want to get on the bandwagon soon. I hope that Portugal, Spain and Sweden all will be climbing on the wagon before long."

Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex)—"I am glad to see that the liberty-loving people of Italy have lined up with the other liberty-loving people of the world."

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Italian Captives In West Anxious To Fight Nazis

Florence, Ariz., Oct. 13 (AP)—Col. William A. Holden, commandant, said today many of the Italian prisoners of war in the Florence internment camp were anxious to return to Italy and take up arms against the Nazis.

The prisoners, he reported, received with jubilation the news that their homeland had declared war on Germany and the general impression appeared to be that Italy "has done the right thing."

Colonel Holden said when he told the prisoners that for the present their status remained unchanged, they took it in good spirit.

Allies Checking Charge Against Badoglio Aids

Commons Hears of Inquiry on Atrocities Laid to Two in His Government

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Richard K. Law, Minister of State, told the House of Commons today that atrocity charges against Generals Vittorio Ambrosio and Mario Roatta, members of the government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, are being investigated by the Allies, and if the accusations are well founded "appropriate action" will be taken.

Asked if they would be allowed to remain members of the government while the inquiry was in progress, Law said: "I think we must await the result of the investigation."

Law said that he had seen press reports that Roatta was on the Yugoslav government's list of war criminals, but that no official communication to this effect had been received by the British government.

Not "Emperor of Ethiopia"

Law explained that a reference to King Victor Emmanuel III as "Emperor of Ethiopia" in the Badoglio decree of Sept. 23 was inserted by mistake by an Italian underling after the King and Badoglio had signed and countersigned it. Assurance has been received that the King in the future will be referred to only as the "King of Italy."

Law's appearance in Commons to answer the question for Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was the first disclosure that the Minister of State had returned from the United States. Law spoke before Italy's declaration of war against Germany was announced.

A blend of satisfaction, skepticism and misgivings appeared to be the general reaction in Britain to the Italian declaration, with most comments alive with reminders of Italy's former misdeeds.

The provisional committee of directors of the Italian Socialist party in London called the Badoglio government "an imposition" and said in a statement that no one could expect the Italian people "to fight for the reinstatement in power of those who have been mainly responsible for the loss of their liberties and the ruin of their country." The committee asked that President Roosevelt's pledge that Italians would be permitted to choose their own government be put in force immediately.

Lend-Lease Aid Seen

"The Daily Telegraph" said: "It seems obvious that the new status of co-belligerency means that all Italian forces will rank for (be entitled to) lend-lease assistance—a necessity, as in the case of the French, if they are to make any substantial military contribution."

From the exiled governments of Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania there came no immediate official comment tonight on Italy's re-entry into the war, but men of those nationalities in London have made it clear they cannot forgive Italy quickly.

One Greek here said: "Among all the Greeks there is a very strong feeling against the Italians whose greed dragged us into this terrible war. We certainly are not yet ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with them as allies."

A high Yugoslav said: "Anything that will shorten the war and bring victory to our side is welcome. However, if it means a move whereby any new Italian regime will be given concessions at the expense of the Yugoslav nation, battling now for life, we will be disappointed."

RUSSIANS DRIVE NEW SPEARHEAD CLOSE TO KIEV

LONG

Three Major Gaps Torn in German Defense Lines, Reds Report.

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MENACE CRIMEA

Elaborate Defense Set-Up Smashed by Surging Russian Advance.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 14—Soviet troops, tearing three major gaps in German defense lines, have surged in to menace the Crimea, flung another spearhead toward the suburbs of Kiev and splashed across the Sozh river to the gates of Gomel in White Russia, Moscow announced today.

Breaking through elaborate German defenses in the South Ukraine, the Russians forced the Molochna river and swept to the very center of Melitopol, where fierce street battles were reported now in progress.

Melitopol, on one of the two German escape railways from the Crimea, was a milestone in the Russian drive to cut off the Crimean peninsula from the north.

Smashed German Defenses

The breakthrough came after three days' fighting. The Russians drove through two lines of anti-tank ditches on the eastern bank of the river, another ditch on the west bank and a wide net of blockhouses, pill boxes, trench and communication trenches, said the Moscow midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet Monitor.

Moving in from the north and the south, the Russians fought off German counterattacks with fresh troops and swept into the center of the town.

More than 4,000 Germans were killed, 38 tanks, 16 self-propelled guns and 88 field guns were destroyed in the battle, the communique said.

Northward, at the Dnieper river bend, Soviet spearheads plunged to within five miles of Zaporozhe after a four-day engagement that saw several thousand Germans killed, 30 enemy strong-points shattered and military booty captured.

Moscow dispatches said the Red army had advanced to three kilometers (1.8 miles) from Kiev, city blazing with retreat fires already started by the Germans. The communique told of advances south of Kiev on the west bank of the Dnieper that reached five miles farther inland. Bitter German counter-attacks were declared repulsed. Two thousand Germans were killed, 27 tanks wrecked and German artillery destroyed in the battle.

Soviets Masters of Sky

Soviet aircraft, masters of the sky, bombed German troops and equipment, destroyed 200 trucks, 20 tanks and fuel and ammunition dumps. Twenty-eight German planes were brought down in this area.

"We can see the steeples of Kiev Pechera Lavra (biggest and oldest of Russian monasteries) and the big building of the Council of the Peoples' Commissars of the Ukraine," a front line dispatch to the Moscow newspaper Izvestia said.

Despite autumn rains that turned roads into bogs of mud, the Soviet armies in White Russia advanced to "the immediate vicinity of Gomel" the communique said. The Germans were forced into retreat after their counter-attacks proved too costly and hundreds of Germans were killed.

Enemy defense lines were shattered as the Russians forced the Sozh river near where it cuts through the heart of the town. Gomel, 145 miles east of the old Polish frontier, is an important

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railway junction and a German defense bastion in north Russia.

With fighting in the center of Melitopol, capture of that town was imminent. Already lost to the Germans by the gain was the railroad from the Crimea north to Zaporozhe and the Dnieper bend. However, they still have an escape route on the railway going west through the Perekop land bridge.

A Berlin broadcast by Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, German commentator, took a Russian announcement yesterday to mean that the Russians had landed at Yalta in the Southern Crimea. It was too early, he added, to tell if it was a major invasion attempt.

In London, however, the Russian announcement was taken to mean an old and already completed operation which took another Yalta far to the east on the shores of the sea of Azov, southwest of Mariupol.

Threatened Zaporozhe was another key-point for Russian attackers for its capture would clear the last Germans from the east bank of the Dnieper bend and mark another step in the attack against the Crimea.

New Russian Drive Reported.

London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—With the German air force reported definitely on the defensive over the vast Russian front, the Russian armies today were steadily developing their ever-widening bridgeheads on the west banks of the Dnieper.

According to Berlin, the Russians have launched a new power drive north of the key city of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

The Russian Army newspaper Red Star reported the abandonment of aerial offensive tactics by the Nazis. The newspaper's military expert, Lieut.-Col. Nikolai Denisov, said the initiative had passed to Soviet airmen and described the situation as a radical change from the earlier days of the campaign when the Germans were blockading Russian front-line airdromes at will, bombing air bases and sweeping the skies over the Russian front with huge formations of fighter planes.

Terrific bomber losses suffered by the Germans in air battles over Orel, Belgorod and Kharkov and the steady deterioration of enemy fighter strength combined to wipe out Nazi air superiority, according to Col. Denisov, and today the Germans have turned from mass operations to patroling sorties, with restricted bombing missions carried out at dawn or dusk.

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Battle for Kiev Rages.

Berlin did not expand on its report of the new Russian drive north of Kiev but said that strong Soviet attacks have been taking place since Monday and that heavy fighting was still in progress yesterday.

The Russian war bulletin also reported fierce fighting in the battles of the Dnieper, but failed to mention specific areas. It recounted deeper penetrations "many miles" west of the river and indicated that the pincer enveloping operations around Kiev were proceeding satisfactorily.

Moscow gave some figures on the intensity of the action west of the Dnieper. Units of one Soviet formation killed 700 Germans in a single encounter, the communique said, while in another area Red Army troopers won a dominating height after an all-day struggle, the enemy falling back with 1,500 dead on the hill. Isolated enemy counter-attacks were repulsed as well, Moscow said.

72 Planes Destroyed.

In White Russia, Russian columns were edging closer to Vitebsk, northern anchor of the German defense wall, overcoming fierce opposition. Fifty German tanks and seventy-two planes were reported destroyed in this sector and the Russians said they had liberated another half-dozen towns.

The Berlin radio described large-scale fighting in the Gomel area below Vitebsk, with the Germans throwing back strong Soviet forces eastward across the river," an indication that the Russians had won bridgeheads on the west bank in their flanking assault on that rail center. Soviet newspapers said the Russians were deploying in strength along this 100-mile battle line and that an attack in force was imminent.

Less Than Two Miles from Kiev.

Moscow, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The Russian army has driven within 1.8 miles of Kiev, great German bastion on the Dnieper, Izvestia announced today. GILMORE

"Kiev is ahead," a front line dispatch said. "We can see the steeples of Kiev Pechera Lavra (biggest and oldest of Russian monasteries) and the big building of the Council of the Peoples Commissars of the Ukraine."

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Churchill Frowns on Politics

Says They Wait in Britain Till War Is Won Before Getting Into Rows.

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London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill observed in the House of Commons today: "As soon as the war is over the soldiers will leave off fighting and the politicians will begin.

"Perhaps that is rather a pity," he added, speaking of Great Britain, "but at any rate it is not so bad as the example of some other countries, which I would not venture to name, where the soldiers are fighting abroad and the politicians are fighting at home with equal vigor and ferocity."

Also today Mr. Churchill assured the British people that they would be absolute fools to count on an altogether unexpected collapse of the enemy, and declared that the worst fighting of the war, so far as the British people are concerned, lies ahead.

Obliquely replying to American assertions that Great Britain seeks to monopolize post-war civilian air transport, he told the House of Commons that "we do not wish to obstruct natural, normal, healthy development in civil aviation." In reply to the questions of members who seemed to fear that British interests might suffer in aviation competition, Mr. Churchill disclosed that Lord Beaverbrook, the Lord Privy Seal, who presided at an Empire air policy conference in London this week, had assumed responsibility fo rthe co-ordination of post-war civil air policy. Lord Beaverbrook is expected to return to the United States soon to confer with the American authorities.

Describing the Empire conference "a family talk," Mr. Churchill said that it "will have no aim prejudicial to the interests of the United States," and that it will be followed by discussions with Washington and Moscow.

"I should think it would be possible," he added, "to make very good arrangements in the interests of all parties."

Mr. Churchill made his forecast of the bitterest fighting of the war while discussing Britain's coal problem.

He told Commons the Government will not at present attempt any far-reaching changes of a controversial character such as a Socialist proposal for the nationalization of coal mines because the controversy might seriously impede the war effort.

Serving as the leader of the House in Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's absence, Mr. Churchill took unusual action in intervening in a purely domestic debate over the coal mines to redefine the national coalition under which all major parties cooperate in the Government.

The principle of this coalition, he said, is "everything for the war whether controversial or not and nothing controversial that is not bonafide needed for the war." War needs, he added, must not be used as a mere pretext for far-reaching social or political changes.

Says Stocks Are High.

In a statement on the two-day coal debate, Mr. Churchill said the nationalization of the mines was accepted by all, provided compensation is paid, but such a measure could not be taken without a general election which would be difficult under war conditions. Therefore, he said, he would resist the nationalization.

The Prime Minister attempted to show that the nationalization of the coal mines, which has long been a Socialist aim, was not demanded by war needs. He said not a single factory had stopped for lack of coal and that coal stocks are higher than a year ago.

Forecasting the "bloodiest fighting of the war," Mr. Churchill declined to weaken the field forces to obtain more miners. Major Gwilym Lloyd George, Minister for Fuel, Light and Power, opening the coal debate yesterday, announced that men would be conscripted for the mines as for the Army.

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CHURCHILL URGES UNITY

Prime Minister Warns Commons That Bloodiest Fight Lies Ahead

F. C. DANIEL

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 13—In a lecture on wartime national unity which might just as well have been intended for the United States as for Britain, Prime Minister Churchill cautioned the House of Commons today against controversies which could prolong the war, whose "bloodiest fighting" he said was still ahead.

Without mentioning the United States, Churchill held up Britain as "a model to the world in its unity and its perseverance," and he declared emphatically that he would not imperil this unity by acceding to a Socialist demand for nationalization of Britain's coal mines—a highly controversial proposal.

At another point in a speech intervening in a two-day coal-production debate, the Prime Minister said that post-war political squabbling was to be deplored, "but at any rate is not so bad as the example of some countries, which I would not venture to name, where soldiers are fighting abroad and politicians are fighting at home with equal vigor and ferocity."

No Prejudicial Aims

In a more direct reference to American political quarrels, Churchill had declared in an earlier statement that Britain's peacetime civil-aviation policy would "have no aim prejudicial to the interests of the United States."

This was an obvious reference to some Washington charges that Britain is attempting to monopilize the airlines after the war.

Churchill disclosed that Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal, had assumed responsibility for coordination of the post-war civil air policy. Beaverbrook is expected to return soon to the United States to confer with American officials.

Called Family Talk

Describing an empire air policy conference in London this week as "family talk," he said that United States interests would not be prejudiced and that discussions with Washington and Moscow would follow.

"I should say it would be possible," he added, "to make very good arrangements in the interests of all parties. Certainly the British Empire has a great deal to give, and we do not wish to obstruct a natural, normal, healthy development in civil aviation. I have every reason to believe we shall be able to settle it first among ourselves and then by full and free discussion with those other great nations in a manner which will be found."

SLAVS JOINED BY DIVISION OF ITALIANS

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Whole Venezia Force Quits Germans To Fight With Partisans

M. L. GOLDBERG

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 13—The Yugoslav National Liberation Army announced tonight that it had been joined by the entire Italian Venezia Division, until recently an enemy force, in fighting the Germans.

Announcement of the switch-over of the Italian division was contained in the Liberation Army's communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio. It coincided with the declaration of war against Germany by the Italian Government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

The Liberation Army, led by Drug Tito, also officially charged that it was being opposed by the Chetnik forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, King Peter's field commander, as well as the Germans. A similar charge against Mihailovic was made recently by Tito's supporters in London.

Text Of Communique

The communique as recorded here said:

"The whole Italian Division Venezia has come over to our side and is fighting with us against the Germans. Only a few days ago the same Italian division was fighting our units together with German forces and General Mihailovic's units."

A Yugoslav source here who has contacts with Tito's guerrilla Partisans said that group greeted Italy's declaration of war with the broadcast statement:

"The United States, Britain and Russia have accepted Italy as a co-belligerent. Now Italy has a chance to redeem itself."

Roatta, Ambrosio On Black List

The London source said, however, that the feeling among the liberation groups was that no scapegoats could be set up for Gen. Mario Roatta and Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio, and that if the two continued in the Badoglio Government there would be a marked and decisive display of resentment. General Ambrosio is chief of staff in the Badoglio Government and General Roatta is army chief of staff.

It was disclosed here also that political machinery is beginning to operate in Yugoslavia on the heels of Partisan military victories. The Yugoslav information department said that near the end of September popular elections were held and 572 representatives from liberated areas in Slovenia attended the first assembly from October 1 to October 3. Ninety-six delegates from the people's liberation movement in Yugoslavia also attended and a plenary committee of 120 members was picked, it was said. From these, forty were named to serve as the Yugoslav Anti-Fascist Council.

Partisans Enter Zenica

The communique said that Liberation Army units had smashed into Zenica, a major industrial town in central Bosnia, and had destroyed a power station, blast furnaces and mines in a two-day battle. Liberation forces now were said to be battling in the streets to hold the city. Zenica is thirty-five miles northwest of Sarajevo on the railway linking that city with Brod.

Capture of Berani in Montenegro, fifteen miles north of the Albanian border, by an army group under a young lawyer-general named Dapcevic was announced in the war bulletin.

Dapcevic is described as one of the principal lieutenants of Tito, who has been reported in Cairo to see the Allies about the chances of an invasion soon. The communique, however, made no allusion to reports that Tito or one of his aides had carried an invasion plea to the seat of the Allied Middle East command.

New Puppet Cabinet

It was reported from Zagreb that Dr. Ante Pavelic, leader of the Croatian Federalists and puppet Fuehrer, had formed a new Cabinet naming Dr. Mile Budak, former Minister to Berlin and former Foreign Minister, as Premier. Dr.

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Budak was said to have succeeded the recently named Nicolas Mandick. According to this account, which would appear to indicate that the Partisans had not actually managed to get within striking distance of Zagreb, Dr. Pavelic also named three members of Dr. Valdko Macek's Croat Peasant party to the Cabinet in an effort to woo peasant support.

An earlier communique said Germany has discovered that she has insufficient soldiers in Yugoslavia to hold the patrict armies at bay and has been forced to draw on troops needed in Italy and elsewhere along the Mediterranean front to reinforce all sectors of Yugoslavia.

Tonight's war bulletin said the battle for Zenica began Monday. Factory equipment was wrecked in the first day's battle, it claimed, and later 27 railway engines and 150 freight cars were destroyed.

NAZIS REINFORCE ARMY IN BALKANS

London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Germany has discovered that she has insufficient soldiers in Yugoslavia to hold the patriot armies at bay and has been forced to send in large reinforcements, a Yugoslav Liberation Army communique said today.

Troops that are badly needed in Italy and elsewhere along the Mediterranean front have been ordered by the German High Command to all sectors of Yugoslavia, particularly around Susak, Karlovac, Zagreb and Doboj, declared a war bulletin broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio.

The communique said that around these cities the Germans have concentrated sufficient strength to open an offensive against the patriots. Bitter fighting has been reported in these areas for the past several days.

Repeated attempts by German troops to recapture Tuzla, agricultural center 100 miles southwest of Belgarde, have been beaten off, the communique said. It added that when the patriots occupied the town they freed 400 citizens being detained as hostoges.

In Slovenia, the Yugoslav bulletin declared, fierce fighting for possession of strategic railway lines that criss-cross that province continues, with the partisans everywhere offering "stiff resistance" to well-equipped German forces.

Recent fighting near Gospic, in Croatia, cost the Germans 298 officers and men killed, with 230 wounded, the communique said.

Action in Balkans Expected

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Italy became today the thirty-fifth nation to declare war against Germany, and her co-belligerency with the United Nations was accepted here as a powerful propaganda weapon whose most immediate effects are expected in the Balkans.

The little states of southeastern Europe, already stirred to turmoil by Italy's surrender last month and by the valiant campaign of Yugoslavian patriots, may require only the Italian action to bring them to the final plunge into revolt against German domination.

There is a question, too, of the effect in neutral Spain and Turkey. Both nations undoubtedly would like to be identified with the winning side when the war ends. If Washington correctly estimates that the action of Italy shows a "bandwagon" trend, Turkey may not wait much longer.

Some authorities here are speculating on the psychological effect on Germany, too. Despite the fact that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has set up a puppet government for Benito Mussolini in northern Italy, the belief here is that the German people must realize now, as they had not before, how soon they will be standing alone and completely encircled in Europe.

KRUPP RAIDS SEEN AS CATASTROPHIC

London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The Krupp Works at Essen, the "greatest armament combine in Europe" and the "main source of Germany's heavy armament," has been shattered by Allied air attacks, Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Secretary of State for Air, declared in a speech at the Constitutional Club today, adding that this result had been achieved "in a tremendous series of attacks: two in March, two in April, a fifth in May—in that fifth attack Essen received nearly four times the weight of bombs dropped in the heaviest raid on London—and a sixth in July."

The Royal Air Force may still have to return to Essen to check any attempt at partial reconstruction, the Air Minister continued, "but the results of these attacks were catastrophic—the huge defenses of Essen failed."

Sir Archibald declared that the American daylight precision bombing "is a perfect complement" of the R. A. F. night offensive, and that "for many months to come the process of expansion of both the British and American bomber commands will continue."

NATIONS ENTER MONETARY PACT

A-1-GOLDBERG

Exiled Governments Begin Good-neighbor Relations.

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London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The Governments in Exile of Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg have agreed on a tri-partite monetary pact pegging the rate of exchange between the guilder and the franc in a move which may set an example for the development of good neighbor relations between other European countries after the war.

Officials of the three governments were expected to set official seals to the agreement within a week, but in advance of signing no intimation was given as to what rate of exchange would be fixed.

Out of the monetary agreement was expected to come wide post-war trade arrangements among the countries involved, with the possibility of a customs union and even the relaxation of visa requirements among nationals.

Long linked by cultural and language ties, the two monarchies announced the currency pact was in the making along with the intention of stabilizing the rate of exchange as the first complete step toward realization of an international monetary program within the framework of the London and Washington proposals.

This borrowing of President Roosevelt's good neighbor phrase was generally accepted then as diplomatic rhetoric but now it is learned that it is the significant keynote for more complete economic understanding between the two small nations which before the war had extensive colonial holdings.

Both the Lowlands countries, which before 1830 were one nation, are far advanced in political thinking, which is one augury for the success of the move.

Before the war Holland and Belgium were economically complementary to one another, with the chief competition in shipping. Whether economic union envisages a post-war shipping pool is still a speculative matter.

The report that Russia has so far declined to enter into discussions of a post-war monetary program has no effect on the Lowlands nations' plan.

NAPLES HARBOR READY FOR SHIPS

London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Naples Harbor has again been placed in commission by Allied engineers, the Cairo radio said today in a broadcast.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, added that Allied reinforcements are pouring into Salerno, south of Naples.

GOEBBELS SUBDUED IN BERLIN INTERVIEW

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP) Propoganda minister Paul Goebbels, in a subdued Das Reich review of the war made available today through Berlin broadcasts, seeks to bolster German morale with visions of British troubles even if the Allies win the war.

At the same time Jean Paquis of the Nazi-controlled Paris radio forecast a tremendous German offensive in the coming months.

Goebbels wrote that even if Britain won, at the close of fighting she would be "moneyless, deprived of her trade, with her merchant navy and fleet decimated, having lost a majority of her vital world bases and with the seeds of death in her heart she will be facing a confederation of people to whom she can no longer stand up."

POLISH BOAT SUNK

LONDON, Oct. 13—(AP) The destroyer Orkan, Poland's newest fighting ship, has been sunk in the European war theater, a Polish communique said today.

The Orkan, which was built in Britain in December, 1942, and carried a crew of 213 men, had been taking part in engagements against the Germans alongside British naval units.

The Orkan was chosen to bring the body of the late Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski to Britain after Sikorski's death in a plane crash off Gibraltar.

Vichy Comment Banned

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The German propaganda office has ordered the Ministry of Information in Vichy to discontinue publication of articles and comments on recent developments in Italy, the Moscow radio said today, quoting Russian press dispatches from Geneva. The broadcast was recorded by the Soviet monitor.

BRITISH BUILDING GIANT AIRCRAFT

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London,, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Aircraft Production has authorized the spare-time construction of a 130-ton "Queen Mary" of the skies for trans-Atlantic service by the Bristol Aeroplane Company, which builds the Blenheim, the Beaufort and Beaufighter warplanes.

An article in London Calling, a BBC publication, said today the plane would be revolutionary in many ways—in structure, motive power and even shape.

Most details are secret, but some information was passed by the censor. The aircraft's special motors will total 20,000 horsepower. The plane will have a cruising speed of about 250 miles an hour and is expected to carry 150 passengers across the Atlantic for about $200 a person.

Gen. Eaker Made Knight Of Empire By King George

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander in chief of United States Air Forces in Britain, was made a knight of the British Empire today by King George VI in a ceremony at Buckingham Palace.

Eaker received the badge and ribbon of the order, but not the "accolade of knighthood," which would have entitled him to preface his Christian name with "Sir."

The act of Congress permits members of the armed services to receive foreign decorations for war services.

New York Flier Decorated

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Air Ministry today announced the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal to Flight Sgt. Robert Benjamin Hicks of Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

'New Kind of Bomb': Army Foot-Powder Can

AN AMERICAN BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, Oct. 13 (AP).—Lieutenant Leonard F. Dawson, of Lawrence, Kan., armament officer at this Fortress base, answered the telephone. An excited English voice said: "I say, I think we've found a new kind of bomb in a field."

Dawson went to the scene in a jeep. There stood a rural constable guarding a roped-off area. In the middle of it lay a small green tin can—an empty United States Army foot-powder can. dup.

SWEDES HEAR POPE WON'T LEAVE ROME

COLBURN

Stockholm, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII apparently intends to remain in the Vatican City even if Rome becomes a battle ground, unconfirmed reports from Italy indicated today, adding that the Pope has been continuing his usual activities, and the Vatican's defense remains purely symbolical, as the Swiss Guards are ordered never to use weapons.

The Germans with three divisions in Rome have taken the Vatican City under their protection, but no German soldiers have stepped inside its territory, advices from Rome said.

The Stockholm Social Demokraten said that it was learned privately that the Pope had declined a German offer of a safe refuge in Liechtenstein.

The Zurich correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter reported that foreign legations still in Rome had been advised by the Germans to prepare to evacuate to the winter ski resort of Cortina D'Ampezzo, twenty miles from the German border.

Stockholm, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Rome correspondent of Dagens Nyheter, Stockholm newspaper, quoted German sources today as saying the Italian capital would not become "another Naples," that Nazi troops would not fight in or near the city.

Nazi Munitions Vessel Explodes, Stockholm Hears

Stockholm, Oct. 13 (AP)—A 10,000-ton German ammunition ship exploded in the harbor of Hambukt, in Porsanger fjord, at the extreme tip of the Banak airdrome, a report reaching the Norwegian legation here said today.

The Banak airdrome is used by Nazi bombers striking at Murmansk-bound Allied shipping.

The Free Danish Press Service reported Danish patriots disrupted German troop transportation during the past week by blasting railway lines in seven places as the Danish sabotage warfare continued unabated.

Explosions caused by saboteurs also were said to have wrecked the Globe shoe factory, which had been manufacturing shoes for the German army, and severely damaged the Siemens factories, which produce electrical equipment for the Nazis. Both plants are located in Copenhagen.

Bombs Damage Mercy Ship

Stockholm, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet* said today the German press had declared the steamer Stuttgart, intended for use in an exchange of Allied and German war invalids, was damaged and set afire in Saturday's United States air attack on the Polish port of Gdynia.

Finnish Government Policy Is Attacked

Stockholm, Oct. 13 (AP)—Finnish Government policy was attacked in a stormy session of Finland's Parliament today in which one critic called the country's situation

"worse than in 1918."

Social Democrat Deputy Atos Wirtanen's speech censuring the Government was frequently interrupted by Rightist cries of "that's Russian propaganda," dispatches said.

News censorship also came under strong attack from several Riksdag members. Wirtanen said, "after all news was blacked out, we were told the people were not ready for great decisions. We must really ask if this Government is capable of leading us out of difficulties."

DANISH NAZI CHIEF SENT INTO BATTLE

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Stockholm, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Fritz Clausen, head of the Danish Nazi party, was arrested recently by the Germans and sent to fight on the Eastern front because he was accused of diverting to his own use 100,000 Danish crowns given to his party by Berlin, the Free Danish News Service said today.

The agency said Clausen had been given the choice of going to the Russian front or prison.

Tito Reported in Touch With Allied Invasion Plans

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13 (AP).—Drug Tito, Yugoslav Partisan leader, or one of his lieutenants, discussed the expected Allied invasion of the Balkans during a recent visit to Cairo, the Bern correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet reported today.

Two hundred Allied liaison officers are reported to be in the Balkans, aiding in organizing the Partisan bands in readiness fo rthe invasion, the correspondent said. Among them, he added, was one of Britain's greatest military experts, a former military attache to one of the Balkan states.

NAZIS BOAST OF NEW FIGHTER PLANE GUN

COLBURN

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13 — (AP) Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers today reported a German claim that new Nazi fighter planes fired projectiles capable of blowing a four-engined bomber to bits with a single shot.

According to these accounts the Germans used this fighter type during aerial combats which accompanied the U. S. Eighth Air force's deepest continental penetration Saturday.

"In the near future it will be a common occurrence for heavy bombers to be blown into atoms by a few projectiles from new German fighter planes," said the Berlin correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter.

An Allied source here confirmed that the Germans were using a new projectile, which he said resembled a cannon ball and contained a tremendous explosive force.

Speculation here centered on whether the new type projectile might be an adaptation of the so-called "atom gun" the Germans were said to have employed on the Russian land front in May, 1942.

Swedish sources recalled the "atom gun" was supposed to use a projectile filled with compressed air and a new type explosive.

RUSSIANS DECLARE BORDER ISSUE WILL NOT BE DISCUSSED

Tripartite Talk at Moscow Is Described as Limited to Military Questions.

Moscow, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—In the first announcement here that the tri-Power conference would be held in Moscow, the Communist party newspaper Pravda, let the world know today that Russia does not intend to discuss frontiers or the status of the Baltic countries, declaring firmly that the second front and complete defeat of Hitler is the question before the meeting.

"It should be known to every one," Pravda said, "that the borders of the Soviet Union could no more serve as a subject of discussion than, for instance, the borders of the United States or the status of California."

In an editorial Pravda also replied and commented on some conjectures appearing in the foreign press, to the effect that political questions would be uppermost on the agenda when the foreign secretaries shortly sit down across the conference table in Moscow.

"American newspapers say that political and not military questions will be the main item before the conference, particularly questions regarding the post-war organization of Europe," said the editorial. "These papers forget that at the present moment the main task of the United Nations is to hasten the advent of the post-war period."

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RUSSIANS BAN BORDER ISSUE

GILMORE

Pravda Asserts Frontiers And Status Of Baltic Are Not On Tripartite Agenda

OCT 14 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 13—The official Communist party organ *Pravda* bluntly let it be known today that the Russians do not intend to discuss frontiers or the status of the Baltic states at the forthcoming three-power conference any more than "the borders of the United States or the status of California."

In its first announcement of the conference to be held in Moscow among representatives of Russia, the United States and Great Britain, *Pravda* said the Russians intend to use the meeting to discuss the "second front" and Hitler's complete defeat, and not to debate post-war frontier questions.

Must Win War First

Pravda followed the position repeatedly expressed in the Soviet press that the war first must be won before the Allies get into deep and serious discussions over the fate of the world after the fighting ceases.

[British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will head the British delegation at the tri-power meeting. It was believed in Washington that Secretary of State Cordell Hull would represent the United States.]

Pravda also took definite notice of contradictory rumors in Allied countries that the Russians intend to make a separate peace with Germany when the Red army reaches the Soviet 1940 frontiers and that the Russians will try to get to Berlin first in order to be able to dictate the peace terms and the future organization of Europe.

Wants Conference To Start Soon

It quoted favorably the British observer which had scouted these rumors. The Communist party organ took to task "some Allied papers" which it described as attempting to poison relations between the Soviet Union and the western powers.

Further, *Pravda* quoted an observer as saying that the sooner the Moscow conference and the Allied Mediterranean Commission get under way, the quicker the rumors regarding Russia's intentions will be silenced.

Referring to the scope of the tri-power meeting, *Pravda* said:

"It should be known to everyone that the borders of the Soviet Union could no more serve as the subject of discussion than, for instance, the borders of the United States or the status of California."

Military Before Political

The *Pravda* editorial also replied and commented on some conjectures appearing in the foreign press concerning the conference.

"The New York *Times* and many other American papers say political and not military questions will be the main item before the conference, particularly questions regarding the post-war organization of Europe," said the editorial. "These papers forget at the present moment that the main task of the United Nations is to hasten the advent of the post-war period more rapidly."

Russians in references to a "second front" mean the opening of an Allied offensive across the English Channel and the North Sea, an operation they have repeatedly urged the western Allies to undertake.

Nelson Dinner Guest Of Trade Commissar

Moscow, Oct. 13 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, United States War Production Board chairman, was given a dinner last night at the Soviet Russian Commissariat house "Speridonofka."

A. I. Mikoyan, Commissar for Foreign Trade, was host.

Scoff at Report Pope Will Move

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 13 (AP).—A dispatch from Vaduz, capital of Liechtenstein, to the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung," said today that the tiny principality on the Swiss-German border was "amused" at reports that preparations were being made to receive Pope Pius XII. "It need hardly be said," the dispatch added, "that nothing is known of such plans by the royal house, the government or the clergy."

Franco Is Requested To Restore Monarchy

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 13 (AP)—Twenty-six members of the Spanish Cortes have sent Generalissimo Francisco Franco a letter urging the restoration of the monarchy in Spain before the end of the war as a safeguard against repercussions that might follow, the newspaper *La Suisse* of Geneva said today.

Restoration of the monarchy would be an instrument of "supreme conciliation among Spaniards at home and guarantee the stability and efficacy of our action abroad," the letter said.

GERMAN PLANES RADIO LESS

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 13—(AP) The destruction of large radio manufacturing plants in Berlin and Holland by Allied bomber fleets has left many of Germany's tanks and fighter planes "deaf and dumb."

The Basel Nationalzeitung today suggested this major dent in the enemy's radio output as one of the main reasons why German fighter planes, lacking important instruments, have been suffering heavier losses recently.

SPANISH VOLUNTEERS QUIT RUSSIAN FRONT

LISBON, Oct. 13—(AP) Authoritative advices reaching here said today the "volunteer" Spanish division had been withdrawn from the Russian front, where it has been fighting the Russians since July 1941, and would not return.

Members of the division, known as the "Blue Legion," may return to Spain shortly, report said, with the wounded returning ahead of others.

The division has been in the Lake Ilmen sector of the eastern front since its arrival in Russia.

A Spanish dispatch said a group of wounded and sick legionnaires had arrived at San Sebastian on the Franco-Spanish frontier from Germany.

"Hit Them Hard," Clark's Order For Volturno Battle

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By NOEL MONKS

[British War Correspondent]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

Naples, Oct. 12 (Delayed)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the United States Fifth Army, has in six words, given his generals their orders for the impending battle of the Volturno. He told them:

"Hit them hard, boys—damn hard."

He did this today when, at his invitation, I accompanied him in his jeep on a tour of our positions along the Volturno river.

We passed a sign that said, "Rome 200 kilometers." Clark called to the driver, just how many miles is that?"

When the driver replied, "125," the general said, "that is not so far. I remember seeing the first sign to Naples, after landing at Salerno, which read 105 kilometers. We made it all right just as the Fifth Army will make Rome."

INGENIOUS NAZI TRAPS LINE ROUTE IN ITALY

Mines and Other Deadly Devices Laid With New Canning

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 9 (Delayed) (AP)—Apparently spurred by desperation as their retreat continues, the Germans have reached a new peak of ingenuity in laying mines and setting booby traps in the path of the advancing Fifth Army.

Even veteran engineers who went through campaigns in North Africa and Sicily are surprised by what they are finding in Italy. They said new equipment, as well as thousands of new methods of concealing their presence, have been discovered.

"We are finding lots of ordinary artillery shells rigged up with detonators," one officer said. "Jerry probably can't take them along when he retreats, so he makes mines out of them."

Delayed-action charges—not with a time fuse, but with a small trigger—are also found in large numbers. These lie dead although passed over by ten vehicles. The eleventh goes up in pieces. Each time the lever clicks from pressure it operates like an automobile jack. When the limit is reached the mine explodes.

Apple trees in Italian orchards are heavy with fruit. It is natural for passing infantrymen to drop out long enough to pick apples. Frequently that is sudden death. Over and over again the Germans have attached trip-wires to branches hanging near the road.

Tremendous Artillery Duels Believed Preliminary to Major Battle.

NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 13 — (AP) Allied troops cracking tough Nazi defenses for a nine-mile breakthrough in central Italy have forged a new threat of outflanking the Volturno river line, where the Germans were massing new strength, and thousands of shells screamed today in prelude to a great battle.

In accompaniment to tremendous artillery duels, both sides concentrated new forces of men and guns along the Volturno for what may become a bigger battle even than that of the Salerno bridgehead a month ago.

Fifty miles inland, Allied forces punched through the mountains to seize San Croce, eight miles northeast of Pontelandolfo, and the Eighth army driving westward captured Riccia only eight miles northeast of San Croce.

The Germans were also reported making heavy movements along the Adriatic behind their armored forces and parachutists bitterly contesting the Eighth army march up the Adriatic coast. But whether these indicated that the Nazis were tossing a substantial additional force into the battle there as well as on the Volturno was not clear immediately.

Heavy Artillery Fire

Farther inland on the Eighth army front, enemy artillery reacted violently to the steady British advance, but gains in virtually every center were reported by Montgomery's headquarters.

Latest advices said the Allied line now extends from a point on the Adriatic four miles above Termoli due south through Guglionesi and Larino to Bonefro, then it dips southeast a short distance to Colletorto. From there it runs southwest through Riccia and San Croce, then due south to a point on the Calore river west of Ponte, along the lower Calore to its junction with the Volturno, and along the Volturno to the sea. In some places, however, patrols have speared many miles deeper.

Pontelandolfo fell early this week to Fifth army troops, and capture

Allies Smash Nine Mile Gap in Volturno Defense

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of San Croce and Riccia in the central and westward drives added to the potential pressure in this area to turn the German Volturno line. The central front breakthrough also took the towns of Cercello, Colle and Celtelpagano.

Near Key Road

San Croce is only 10 airline miles from Vinchiaturo, key road center with highways radiating north and west.

Official front line dispatches announced the new advances. Today's communique simply reported further progress in the Termoli and central sectors, and patrol activity.

(It was not specified whether Fifth or Eighth army troops took San Croce.)

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army advanced all along its front, and besides the plunge to Riccia, his troops drove four miles beyond Termoli on the Adriatic, and seized Bonefro and Santa Elia southwest of that port to bulge the Allied lines there.

Bonefro is 20 miles southwest of Termoli and five miles northwest of Colletorto, already held by the British. Santa Elia, taken in a six-mile advance by British, Canadian and Indian troops, lies southwest of Colletorto.

Wreck Enemy Train

In the air, Allied fighter-bombers wrecked one train and destroyed eight railway cars carrying motor transports on the rail line between Termoli and Pescara, and light bombers yesterday pounded communications in the Vasto area above Termoli.

Enemy artillery positions were blasted at Cercemaggiore, north of San Croce. At dawn today, R.A.F. Wellingtons heavily bombed railway bridges and yards at Civitavecchia, on the coast 40 miles northwest of Rome.

No planes were lost.

R.A.F. heavy bombers again struck in the Dodecanese, Cairo announced, hitting Maritza airfield on Rhodes Monday night, and with other planes raiding the harbor of Cos last night, and hitting an enemy merchant ship off that German-invaded island. One raider was missing.

5th Army Gains Nine Miles in Central Italy

Enemy's Positions Smashed; British Score Advances

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 13.—Battering down powerful enemy positions in Central Italy, Allied troops have advanced 9 miles northeast of Pontelandolfo to seize San Croce, while the British 8th Army, pushing ahead along its entire front, captured Riccia and Bonefro, official front line dispatches announced today.

The plunge to San Croce sent deeper northward the spearhead outflanking the strong German Volturno River line.

(Although this dispatch did not identify them, American 5th Army troops apparently took San Croce.)

Riccia, seized by the British, is only 8 miles northeast of San Croce.

Along the Adriatic coastal flank, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops smashed four miles ahead beyond Termoli against strong German resistance.

(Naples Harbor again has been placed in commission by Allied engineers, the Cairo radio said today in a broadcast which also declared that Allied troops had inflicted heavy casualties on the Germans in fighting along the Volturno River.

(The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, added that Allied reinforcements are pouring into Salerno, south of Naples.)

Sharp Fighting at Bonefro.

Bonefro, 20 miles southwest of Termoli and 5 miles northwest of British-held Colletorto, was captured after exceptionally sharp fighting.

Southwest of Colletorto patrols of Gen. Montgomery's British, Canadian and Indian troops penetrated 6 miles to the village of Santa Elia.

Along the Volturno River line a tremendous artillery duel raged, with British and American artillery of the 5th Army hurling hundreds of shells across the flooded stream.

The Nazis are reported to have brought up strong artillery units also and front dispatches indicated their lines on the river's north bank are being strengthened against Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's expected assault.

There was no report of any fresh gains anywhere along the Volturno front and nothing to indicate whether Allied patrols were succeeding in penetrating to the north bank to test the enemy's strength.

Other Towns Captured.

The break-through on the central front, which brought new threats of eventual flanking movements from the east against the Volturno line, also resulted in capture of the towns of Cercello, Colle and Celtelpagano.

On the 8th Army front from the Adriatic south to the mountainous backbone of Central Italy, Allied gains were general, while enemy opposition was uneven. At some points British patrols forged ahead against only mild resistance, but the Germans fought back desperately elsewhere.

Possibility that the Germans are rushing heavy reinforcements to the Adriatic battle front was seen in an air force announcement that Allied fighter-bombers had scored many hits on a train loaded with motor transports on the rail line between Pescara and Termoli.

Positions Consolidated.

"Fifth Army patrols again have been active and positions gained have been consolidated," an Allied communique added.

(A broadcast last night by Radio France at Algiers said American troops had advanced more than 14 miles in the last 24 hours, penetrating deep into the mountains.

(The 5th Army is beginning to turn the German flank on the Volturno River front north of Benevento, with the Germans making a tougher stand, said this broadcast, heard by the British Ministry of Information.

Radio France announced this morning that since the liberation of Corsica, the Germans had sent 20 new divisions into France, guarding against an invasion there.)

Road Junctions Bombed.

Light bombers last night hammered road junctions around Vasto, 18 miles above Termoli, and fighter-bombers struck at enemy gun positions and trains in the Termoli area.

Night-flying fleets also blasted at railroad bridges and yards at Civitavecchia, 40 miles northwest of Rome.

No Allied planes were lost.

In Cairo the RAF announced that heavy bombers, continuing the bomb lashing of the Dodecanese, had hammered Maritza airfield on Rhodes Monday night. Bombs burst on the runway and aircraft dispersal area and started a fire, the Cairo communique said.

Lieut. William C. Henley, a navigator of Connersville, Ind., and Lieut. Robert E. Thomas, co-pilot of St. Petersburg, Fla., bailed out of their B-26 Marauder Bomber with other members of the crew and then made their way back to their own lines through the hills.

The pilot, Lieut. Basil B. Burnstad of Minnesota and one of the gunners of the twin-engined plane were rescued by American patrols on another sector of the front. Two gunners, both enlisted men, still are missing.

Lieut. Henley and Lieut. Thomas saw German troops burn houses and haystacks, slaughter livestock and shoot civilians.

"We mostly hid in the hills during the day," Lieut. Henley said. "In one town some thirty miles from Naples, several Germans had been killed by Italians, so German patrols came in with orders to kill ten Italians for every dead German. And they shot plenty.

"The Germans are taking young men and forcing them into labor gangs to repair bridges we are bombing. They have to keep working while our planes are bombing the bridges and many of them are being killed."

All young Italian girls in the region have fled to the hills and are living in caves until American troops drive the Germans from the villages, the airmen said.

On one occasion both sat in the hills and watched the Germans burn three houses and strawstacks. Any livestock they were unable to take with them they killed.

Both youths returned impressed by an infantryman's eye-view of the air raids. They saw more than a dozen raids by American fighter-bombers and heavy and medium bombers hitting at road and rail junctions and enemy gun positions.

"It was the first time I had seen what our planes can do," said Lieut. Henley. "Boy, they are terrific. I don't want to get caught in any more American bombing raids."

See Nazis Loot and Destroy

U. S. Flyers Downed in Italy Report on Germans' Terror Campaign.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The Germans are carrying out a systematic campaign of looting, killing and terrorism in Italian villages northeast of Naples, two American airmen reported today after spending nine days behind the enemy lines.

Indian Government Acts To Halt Famine

New Delhi, Oct. 13 (AP)—The central Indian Government decided today to take supreme control over the food situation. The export of food grains was stopped to relieve the prevailing acute shortage.

[On October 7 the Mayor of Calcutta asked the mayors of New York and London to send food to Bengal province, where "people are dying in thousands" of hunger.]

The announcement that food grain exports had been stopped was made at the opening of the fourth all-India food conference by Sir J. P. Srivastava, head of the India Government food department, who said the Government was making every effort to obtain more shipping for food imports.

Deaths Rise In Calcutta

Meantime, the New Delhi edition of India's largest English language daily, the *Statesman* said:

"Health in Calcutta continues to deteriorate under the stress of famine.

"Recorded deaths in the empire's second city during the week ended October 2 were 1,636, compared to 1,492 the preceding week and 572 the corresponding week of last year and an average of 615 in the corresponding weeks of the past five years. There were 289 cholera cases. Deaths from disease totaled 82. Deaths from typhoid were 28.

"The death toll during the week ended October 9 mounted still higher. Total deaths were 1,967 against 528 in the corresponding week last year and a five-year average of 573. Cholera attacks during the week were 293, deaths from disease 97, deaths from typhoid 60."

New Delhi, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Railway yards at Minzu, important Burmese rail junction thirty-five miles south of Mandalay, were blasted yesterday by a formation of medium bombers of the U. S. Army Tenth Air Force, a communique announced today.

American heavy bombers went after the Sagaing railway yards on Monday. Medium bombers struck the yards at Nyaungbinwun, near Mandalay, on the same day. Others blasted the Mandalay water front. All planes and crews returned safely, the communique reported.

British bombers joined with the Americans in smashing attacks last night on Jap transportation.

JAPS LAUNCH PUSH IN BURMA REGION

Chungking, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Heavily reinforced Jap troops in the Yunnan-Burma border region have opened a three-pronged drive to expand their holdings along the Burma Road where it enters southwestern China, the Chinese High Command announced today.

A communique said two Jap columns have been held by the Chinese in fighting during the last ten days or so, but it acknowledged that a third, thrusting northward from Chengachieh, east of Lungling, reached the vicinity of Menshihchai on October 9 where it was intercepted and fighting continues.

BURMA ROAD PUSH STARTED

Japanese Open Three-Pronged Drive—Chungking Notes Stiff Fighting

(By the Associated Press)

Chungking, Oct. 13 — The Japanese have opened a three-pronged drive northward along the Burma road at the entrance to southwestern China and are engaged in heavy fighting with Chinese troops who are aided by airmen of the Fourteenth United States Air Force, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters announced tonight.

The high command's communique said Chinese forces in the Yunnan province border region had succeeded in holding two of the columns beating their way toward the provincial capital at Kunming, only after suffering a number of casualties. The Japanese in that area have received large reinforcements, the Chinese added.

Severe fighting which began October 6 in an attempt to halt a third drive based on Changachieh, however, still continued today, the communique said, with both sides suffering casualties.

Planes Cooperate

A communique from the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, American commander in the China-Burma-India theater of operations, disclosed yesterday that American planes were cooperating with the Chinese in the Yunnan area, bombing military installations and oil and gas storage dumps.

The three-column Japanese drive, obviously to expand their holdings along the Burma road, was based on Tengchung, 250 miles west of Kunming; Lungling, on the Burma road one hundred miles southeast of Tengchung; Manshih and Tocho, the high command explained. Lungling and Tengchung are the deepest points of Japanese penetration in western Yunnan.

The first Japanese drive which began October 5, the communique said, was not halted until three days later in the area north of Chashanho, while the second attack, coming from Hochiao, was halted near Lunma in the Chashanho area.

Manshihchai Reached

The third drive reached the vicinity of Manshikchai October 9 before being intercepted. Fighting was still going on there as the Japanese attempted to push on.

On the east China front south of the former capital at Nanking, fighting has developed into a "see-saw" affair, the communique said, with a new Japanese thrust from Sihofeng being beaten back two days ago. Pursuing Chinese troops were said to have actually entered Siaofeng, but today's high command bulletin indicated they had failed to retain their foothold.

Farther to the west, fighting was still in progress in the area southeast of Suancheng, while in Chekiang province Chinese units attacked "with success" the city of Wuyi southeast of Kinhwa.

4 New Thunderbolts Battle 32 Jap Planes, Downing at Least 8

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFC, Oct. 13.—Japan's badly mauled New Guinea air force now has to reckon with a new sky menace—

west of captured Finschhafen had killed 400 Japanese. Other Aussies moving along the Ramu Valley against the enemy coastal base of Madang continued to oust the enemy from outpost positions on high ground.

(A spokesman at Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific headquarters disclosed that for the first time in the war New Zealand ground forces had gone into action in the Solomons theater and had led the mopping-up of Japanese troops on Vella Lavella Island.

(After landing September 18 elements of the 3d New Zealand Division, under Maj. Gen. H. E. Barrowclough, pushed rapidly up the island's west coast to contain the enemy in a 5-mile coastal strip and inflict comparatively heavy losses. Enemy attempts to evacuate the island were thwarted October 6 when United States destroyers sank three warships.)

Barges Blasted at Choiseul.

Other Allied air blows reported in the MacArthur communique included strikes in the Solomons against concentrations of barges around Choiseul. It was to Choiseul that the Japanese managed to evacuate some of their troops through a sea-air blockade from the Central Solomons. Those Japanese now may be trying to get out of Choiseul by barge to Bougainville. Gun positions on South Bougainville also were raided.

Headquarters reported that an Allied reconnaissance bomber attacked a six-ship convoy off New Ireland Monday and hit one ship.

the P-47 Thunderbolt.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters disclosed today that four of these new fighters battled 32 Japanese fighters over Wewak, New Guinea, Monday and sent at least eight down to join the approximately 500 enemy aircraft which have been wiped out there since mid-August. Two others may have gone down.

The four Thunderbolts were unscathed.

One Thunderbolt pilot, Col. N. E. Kearby, 32, of Dallas and San Antonio, Tex., got five Japanese planes to become an ace in a single engagement. He also got credit for the probables. And he carried a record of three downed enemy planes into the battle.

Japs Raid Guadalcanal.

Survivors of the big enemy fighter formation, which was escorting 12 bombers, broke off the engagement.

But the Japanese air force got in some licks elsewhere. The communique said the enemy raided Guadalcanal on an unspecified date and caused damage to American shipping in those Solomon waters. Other enemy planes struck three times at Gen. MacArthur's newly acquired air base of Lae, New Guinea.

In ground fighting, headquarters said Australians mopping up north-

MID-SOLOMONS BATTLES OVER

Campaign Results In Allied Victory As Fighting Ends On Vella Lavella

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Thursday, Oct. 14—The central Solomons campaign is at an end—a complete Allied victory.

On Vella Lavella Island, where the Japanese fell prey to a pincers movement of Americans and New Zealanders, all organized resistance has ceased, a communique reported today.

Two hundred dead were found in the northwest coastal sector.

New Georgia Group Taken

The Japanese navy on October 6 made a bid to rescue these remnants but was intercepted northwest of Vella Lavella by an American destroyer group which sank an enemy light cruiser and two or three destroyers. The rest of the units, including barges brought to evacuate the troops, abandoned the rescue attempt.

"The entire New Georgia group of islands now is in our hands," the communique said.

Rendova was the first to fall in the offensive which opened June 30. By August 5, the Japanese had been routed from the Munda airfield on New Georgia after bitter fighting.

In mid-August American troops made a sea-borne landing on Vella Lavella, thus bypassing Japanese on Kolombangara.

Bougainville Main Base

Recently, at a cost of thousands of soldiers battered by naval guns and plane bombs when caught on evacuation barges, the Japanese pulled out of Kolombangara, taking their surviving troops to Choiseul.

The only important holdings left to the Japanese in the Solomons are Choiseul, believed lightly manned; Bougainville, where the bulk of the enemy in those islands is based, and Buka, a small island.

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Second DFC to Jersey Pilot

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 13 (AP)—To First Lieut. John L. Jones of Pines Road, Wayne Township, N. J., a P-38 pilot in the New Guinea area, has been awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster, in lieu of another Distinguished Flying Cross.

Japanese fighters intercepted Jones' plane in July while he was on an escort mission with the Fifth Air Force near Bogadjin, New Guinea. Jones attacked a Zero and saw a wing sheared off. He then dived to attack another enemy plane about 5,000 feet below. He saw his bullets entering the fuselage and smoke and flames burst from the tail.

In the same month Jones shot down two Japanese planes for which he received the DFC.

Woman Correspondent Left Home During Raid

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 13 (Delayed) (AP)—War correspondents went out on the big bombing mission yesterday against Rabaul, New Britain—all except Lorraine Etumm, of the London *Daily Mirror*, first woman correspondent to visit New Guinea.

Of the eleven newsmen passengers, seven got over the target. One, Bill Wilson, of Amarillo, Texas, United Press correspondent, had the narrowest escape. Cannonshell of Japanese fighters burst just overhead and machine-gun bullets cut a pattern around him in his plane's side. One slug cut through Wilson's oxygen tank. The plane, a Liberator, made a crash landing at a forward airbase.

Despite all this, no one in the plane suffered serious injury. Wilson was shaken up and was ill briefly from lack of oxygen.

ARGENTINE CABINET IS REPORTED OUT

Montevideo, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The newspaper El Diario will announce in its evening edition tonight that, according to private reports from Buenos Aires, the whole Argentine Cabinet has resigned.

A crisis provoked by the earlier resignation of three Ministers was said to have led the remaining members of Gen. Pedro Ramirez's Government to walk out.

Neither report was at once confirmed or denied by informed persons here. They came in the wake of widespread rumors that Argentina would abandon her neutrality and sever relations with Germany soon.

Two Montevideo newspapers, La Manana and El Pais, had quoted private telephone reports from Buenos Aires as saying three Cabinet members resigned yesterday.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 13 (AP)—All newspapers printed in Yiddish were suspended indefinitely today. No reason was given.

The measure did not affect Jewish papers printed in Spanish and did not apply to the foreign press of any other language.

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4 ISOLATED IN ARCTIC

Canada Sending Aid by Plane 400 Miles Above Circle

OTTAWA, Oct. 13 (AP)—The isolation of three men and a woman at Canada's northernmost trading post—400 miles north of the Arctic Circle—was disclosed today, and authorities promptly began plans for their rescue by long-range plane.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Heslop, D. W. Munroe and C. L. de Lisle, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police constable, are at Fort Ross, 1,000 miles north of Churchill, Man., above ice floes that for two years have kept away the regular supply ship. Mr. Heslop, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company trading post there, sent word of their plight by radio, saying that only one month's food supply remained. The post had kept two years' supply on hand, this being replenished annually by a ship that has not been able to penetrate the floes lately.

The trading company asked the Royal Canadian Air Force for aid. The RCAF is negotiating with United States authorities, but if American help cannot be arranged an RCAF VLR (Very Long Range) plane will probably make the flight.

SHORT CIRCUIT DARKENS OTTAWA

Ottawa, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—A short circuit turned Canada's capital slightly topsy-turvy last light by touching off an impromptu blackout and forcing the sounding of an "all clear" signal for those who had been fooled into thinking it was a real test.

Street cars and motorists halted, household lights were doused and air raid wardens rushed to their posts when the short circuit, in the capital's A. R. P. alarm system, started high-pitched sirens wailing in Ottawa's main business district and in the lower section of neighboring Hull. Street lamps remained lighted.

The "all clear" was sounded twenty minutes later.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT SHIPMENTS DECLINE

MONTREAL, Oct. 13—(Canadian Press) Canadian shipments of newsprint in September were 16.4 per cent lower than the 244,593 tons in the corresponding month in 1942, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported today.

Shipments to the United States decreased 21.7 per cent while shipments to Canada and overseas customers increased 1.2 per cent and 57.6 per cent, respectively, from 1942 September levels. Shipments represented 68.7 per cent of 1942 capacity compared with 70.4 per cent in August and 82.1 per cent in September a year earlier.

Canadian production amounted to 251,827 tons—5,791 tons or 2.3 per cent lower than in September, 1942. Production represented 70.7 per cent of 1942 capacity as against 70.1 per cent in August and 72.4 per cent in September last year.

Shipments and production by United States mills decreased 24.2 per cent and 17.5 per cent, respectively, from September, 1942, levels. Production exceeded shipments by 1,013 tons and stocks held by United States mills increased by that amount.

Stocks of all North American manufacturers increased 4,391 tons in September and amounted to 117,410 tons at the end of the month. In 1942 and 1941 there were corresponding decreases of 46,894 and 2,879 tons.

FINAL STROKE OF TREACHERY, GERMANS SAY

Berlin Assails King And Badoglio For Declaration Of War

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 13—The German news agency DNB declared today that the Italian declaration of war against Germany put the "final stroke on the treachery that has branded King Vittorio Emanuele, Premier Marshal Badoglio and his accomplices in the eyes of history."

This dispatch, which was recorded here by United States Government monitors, was the first Nazi propaganda comment on the Italian action. It was datelined Berlin, but was directed only to the controlled Axis press outside Germany and was marked "unofficial."

"Consequences Irrelevant"

Declaring that the "practical consequences of this measure are irrelevant," the dispatch said that "in actual fact, for weeks, individuals subservient to the Anglo-Americans have been fighting against German troops in Italy."

The dispatch said that Berlin had received the news "with understandable irony," but had described "it as interesting that the Badoglio circle had been recognized as a cobelligerent power not only by Britain and the United States, but also by the Soviet Union."

The dispatch concluded: "Thus Soviet Russia's influence in spheres of interest other than her own has been officially documented."

"Big Betrayal" Fascist View

The national Fascist radio, operated in the name of Benito Mussolini's Nazi-sponsored puppet government, said that "October 13, 1943, will not only become a symbol of bad luck, but also of big betrayal."

The puppet government's broadcast, beamed to Italy, insisted, however, that the Italian declaration of war would be fruitless because of the "draconian measures taken by Germany."

New York, Oct. 13 (AP)—Allied troops were reported in an NBC broadcast from Ankara tonight to have captured some of the Cyclades, Greek islands in the Aegean north of German-held Crete.

The islands have air bases and port facilities for submarines and small shipping. Fighter planes based there could range both to Crete and far over Greece.

Italian Radio Appeals For Citizens to Enlist In German Army

By the Associated Press.

An appeal to Italians to enlist in the German Army and an order by Benito Mussolini's puppet "Fascist Republican government" directing Italian air force personnel to rejoin their squadrons was broadcast today by the Nazi-controlled Italian radio. The broadcast was heard in New York.

The Berlin radio said Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, war minister in Mussolini's German-sponsored "government," had arrived at Adolf Hitler's headquarters for staff conferences. This broadcast was heard in London.

Last night the Fascist Republican government, getting in step with the stern measures of the Nazi occupation forces, ordered the death penalty for Italian civilians who fail to heed German and Fascist decrees.

Designed to Quell Patriots.

The order was part of a program to quell patriot activities in Northern Italy.

A Milan dispatch to the Bern newspaper Der Bund disclosed a series of orders inflicting the death penalty was published in North Italian newspapers by the Fascist government.

Death will be inflicted on any one assisting prisoners of war to escape; on any one operating a radio transmitter anw on any one failing to respond to the call of the compulsory labor law, passed before the fall of Mussolini and now given teeth by the Nazi occupation.

Numerous Executions Reported.

Death will also be the penalty for any one persuading others not to respond to the labor call and for any one plundering houses wrecked during an air raid.

Life imprisonment was set up for any one spreading reports unfavorable to the Axis armies or that might cause a popular uprising; for any one distributing pamphlets without governmental permission and for any one organizing private or public meetings without government leave.

Numerous summary executions were reported throughout Northern Italy where underground activities were said to endanger troop movements to the battlefronts in the Italian Peninsula.

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Exchange Ship Bringing 1,236 Freed by Japan

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List Is Announced by U. S.; American Child Born on Way to Portuguese India

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The names of 1,236 American repatriates from the Far East who are aboard the Japanese exchange liner Teia Maru en route to Mormugao, Portuguese India, were released tonight by the Department of State.

This number does not include an American child born aboard ship, whose name has not yet been reported.

The announcement was made upon receipt of final word from the Swiss government, intermediary in the second such exchange of nationals with Japan, as to the exact makeup of the list of repatriates, and notification of their next of kin in this country by the State Department.

Also aboard the Teia Maru, which is now approaching Mormugao, are 221 Canadians and forty nationals of Latin American republics who are being repatriated.

Lists of Canadian and Latin American repatriates are being released by their respective governments, it is understood.

1,497 on Board

A total of 1,497 Allied nationals are aboard the Teia Maru. They will be exchanged probably early next week for an equivalent number of Japanese nationals who left this country Sept. 2 on the Swedish exchange liner Gripsholm, sailing by way of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa.

The American repatriates include eighty from Japan, 975 from Japanese-occupied China, twenty-four from Hongkong, 130 from the Philippine Islands and twenty-seven from Saigon, French Indo-China.

After the Americans and others are exchanged next week for the Japanese, the Gripsholm will bring them back to New York, touching at Port Elizabeth for fuel and water, and at Rio de Janeiro to allow Latin Americans to disembark.

The repatriates include hundreds of American missionaries, plus business personnel of such large American companies as Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and the National City Bank of New York.

All have been subject to some form of internment by their Japanese captors since Pearl Harbor, though in varying degrees and lengths of time.

Many Still Remain

Although American civilians in Manila have been interned since January, 1942, for instance, Americans in Shanghai have been interned only about a year.

More than 2,000 American civilians remain in the Manila area, and more than 1,000 are left in Shanghai, but the present exchange is understood to have taken almost the last of the American population from the rest of the Japanese-occupied areas north of Hongkong.

There are certain notable exceptions, however. The list of repatriates does not include the names of Henry F. Kay, head of the American President Lines office in Shanghai; Paul Hopkins, president of the Shanghai Power Company; J. V. Crowe, Far East representative Ford Motor Company; Dr. John Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University in Peiping; Dr. Henry S. Houghton, director of the Rockefeller-endowed Peiping Union Medical College, and its comptroller, Trevor Bowen.

Up to the time of the first repatriation in the summer of 1942 Messrs. Stuart, Houghton and Bowen had been held incommunicado by the Japanese in Peiping. The Department of State today said no reasons could be announced at this time for the failure of these and other prominent personalities to be included in this exchange. It is understood, however, that in making up the exchange list, the Japanese had final disposition in the areas they controlled.

Also aboard the Gripsholm will be Thomas H. Koerner, Shanghai manager of Haskins & Sells, New York accountants. His wife and child are with him.

Von Wiegand Returning

A coincidence of the return trip of the exchange ship Gripsholm will be the presence aboard of two passengers on the first flight of the Graf eppelin in 1928, both of whom had been correspondents in various countries and both of whom had fallen into Japanese hands. They are Karl H. von Wiegand, former European manager of the Hearst services, and Lady Drummond-Hay.

In 1928 Mr. von Wiegand was the only American newspaper man aboard the Graf Zeppelin and Lady Drummond-Hay was the only woman passenger, thus becoming the first woman to cross the Atlantic in an airship.

Lady Drummond-Hay's husband, Sir Robert Drummond-Hay, to whom she was married in 1920, died in 1926, and thereafter she gave her time to travel and journalism. She had traveled extensively in the Orient.

Became Plane Pilot

Following her flight on the Graf Zeppelin Lady Drummond-Hay herself learned to pilot a plane and was for a time president of the Women's International Association of Aeronautics. She wrote special articles on international subjects and interviewed world figures on various nations. In 1935 Air Marshal Hermann Goering allowed her to inspect Germany's aircraft installations, a coup at the time, and she subsequently covered the wars in Ethiopia and Spain.

Mr. von Wiegand, who was seized when the Japanese captured Manila, is sixty-nine years old. He had been a correspondent in Shanghai, Tokio and Berlin, and caused considerable controversy in 1940 through an interview with Adolf Hitler.

In the interview Hitler called suspicions that he intended to attack the United States "stupid and fantastic," and President Roosevelt warned that his words should be taken "with a grain of salt."

Mr. von Wiegand returned from Europe in 1940 and lectured widely before going to the Far East as a correspondent.

OCT 14 1943

Americans Freed by Japan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The State Department made public tonight the names of the 1,236 American repatriates from the Far East aboard the Japanese exchange liner Teia Maru en route to Marmugao, Portuguese India, to take passage on the Swedish exchange liner Gripsholm for this country.

Those from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut follow:

NEW YORK

ADLER, HAROLD D., Long Island.
ADOLPH, WILLIAM HENRY, no address.
ANDERSON, SIDNEY R., New York City.
AURELL, ALVIN KARL, New York City.
AWAD, WILLIAM MICHEL Jr., Brooklyn.
AWAD, PHILIP JOSEPH, Brooklyn.
AXLING, WILLIAM J., New York City.
AXLING, LUCINDA BURROWS, New York City.
BAIN, HARRY FOSTER, Hartsdale.
BALL, GORDON VICTOR, New York City.
BARRY, CORNELIUS FRANCIS, Maryknoll.
BATT, NORMAN PETER, Maryknoll.
BAZINET, LUCILLE, Glens Falls.
BILLINGS, CLIFFORD PRICE, Buffalo.
BILLINGS, KATE ST. JOHN, Buffalo.
BLIWASS, SAM, Brooklyn.
BOWEN, JOHN HOWARD, Rochester.
BREEN, CLEMENT JOSEPH, Brooklyn.
BRENNER, DAVID, New York City.
BRITT, MOTHER CATHERINE E., New York City.
BTESH, EDWARD, Brooklyn.
BURROS, ALEXANDER, New York City.
BUSH, ELDRED DRUMMOND; ROSY HELEN, KATHERINE, LILLIAN, CHESTER, HERBERT, MARGARET, FRANKLIN and PHYLLIS, no address.
BUSHMAN, SAMUEL, New York City;
CARNEY, HELEN VERONICA (SISTER VERONICA MARIE), Maryknoll.
CHADWICK, MILDRED LOUISE (SISTER CAMILLA), Maryknoll.
CHASE, PEARL ADELL, New York City.
CHILD, EDNA JEAN, Rochester.
CLARK, JAMES STEPHENS, Brooklyn.
CLARKE, ERNEST PATRICK, New York City.
COFFEY, JOHN FRANCIS, Maryknoll.
COLE, JAMES, New York City.
COMBER, HELEN (SISTER MARY RITA CLARE), Maryknoll.
COMBER, JOHN JOSEPH, Maryknoll.
COOKINGHAM, MARY, South Dayton.
DAVIS, MARJORIE ANDERSON and DAVIS, DOROTHY SUSIE, Alfred, N. Y.
DE GARIS, EDITH, Milbrook.
DEWETTE, LULA ALICE, no address.
DEZENBURG, GEORGE, no address.
DICKS, ROSE (SISTER MARY JEAN), Maryknoll.
DONALDSON, FRANCES, New York City.
DRAUSEH, GLADYS W., Brooklyn.
DRUMMOND-HAY, LADY GRACE.
DUGGAN, BEATRICE M. (SISTER MARY PETER), Ossining.
ENGLUND, WINIFRED, no address.
FENICHEL, IRVING, New York City.
FERGUSON, MARY ESTHER, New York City.
FISHER, ALZO JOHN, New York City.
FISHER, JOHN ALEXANDER, Maryknoll.
FLAGG, VIRGINIA M., Maryknoll.
FRAME, MARGARET ANNA, New York City.
FRANCO, GRACE, HARRY, ZAKIE and ABHOU, all Brooklyn.
FURNARI, JOSEPHINE, New York City.
GALLAGHER, ANNA, Maryknoll.
GESELBRACHT, HOWARD BYRIL, Maryknoll.
GILBERT, SYLVIO RODRIQUE, Maryknoll.
GILLELAND, HELEN, no address.
GOLDBERG, LEO, New York City.
GOLDEN, FRED, Brooklyn.
GOLDKETTE, CONSTANTINE, New York City.
GONYOU, KATHLEEN, Maryknoll.
GORMAN, NEIL ARCHIBALD, Buffalo.
GOURLEY, JOHN P., no address.
GREEN, KATHERINE ROGERS, Flushing, Queens.
GREEN, MARK, no address.
GREENE, GEORGE HOLDRIDGE JR., New York City.
HAFIS, JOSEPH, Brooklyn.
HAMOWY, ELIAS, New York City.
HANAN, ROSE E., Maryknoll.
HANIN, SIMON, New York City.
HARRIS, JOHN FRANCIS, New York City.
HARTNETT, EDWARD F., Hempstead, L. I.
HASHIM, NAJIB and LOUISE, New York City.
HEANEY, MARGUERITE MARY (Sister Mary Dolorita), Maryknoll.
HENRY, JAMES McCLURE, New York City.
HENRY, RICHARD MORRIS, New York City.
HERMANN, THEODORE, New York City.
HERGEN, MARY CORITA (Sister Rita Anna), Maryknoll.
HERMANN, RAYMOND LOUIS, New York City.
HERSHKOVITZ, MAX, New York City.
HEWITT, LEO W., Maryknoll.
HILLE, BESSIE M., Bath.
HOFFMANN, WILLIAM EDWIN, New York City.
HOLT, CRENSHAW BACON and LOUISE, New York City.
HUBBARD, RALPH HUSTAGE JR., Rye.
HULSE, BARBARA ETHELWYN and JOSEPH HUGH, Maspeth, Queens.
HURST, MARION FRANCES, New York City.
HYLBERT, LEWIS COLUMBUS and ETHEL L., New York City.
JACKSON, AGNES (Sister Mary Rachel), Maryknoll.
JOHNSON, EDWARD, Marlboro.
JONES, MARY ISABELLE, New York City.
KHOURI, MICHAEL GABRIEL, Brooklyn.
KING, EDWARD HARRISON, New York City.
KLEIN, MARY, no address.
KNOX, EMMA MARGARET, New York City.
KOERNER, THOMAS HARVEY; MARY CHRISTIE and ANNE CHRISTIE, New York City.
KRAUS, KERMIT; MURIEL LISTER and JEFFREY CLYDE, all Rockville Centre, L. I.
LAMB, JEFFERSON D. JR., New York City.
LAWNEY, JOSEPHINE C., Schenectady.
LEACH, CHARLES NELSON, New York City.
LEES, FRANCES FRANCE, Long Island City, Queens.
LENAHAN, JOHN F., Maryknoll.
LENZ, KATHERINE TIU, JANE FRANCES, JOSEPHINE THERESA, KATHERINE THERESA and MARY MAGDALENA THERESA, all Brooklyn.
LIBBY, JOSEPH W., Sunnyside, Queens.
LIDDELL, GRACE MARY, no address.
LOGUE, KATHLEEN VERONICA (Sister Mary Trinita), New York City.
LORENZEN, MAX ANDREAS, New York City.
LYNOTT, GEORGE HERRING, New York City.
LYON, LOIS DEBORAH, New York City.
MacGOWAN, ELIZABETH EVELYN and JOHN, no address.
MAHON, ELWOOD JOHN, New York City.
MAIN, CLARA G., New York City.
MALHAME DAVID GEORGE, Brooklyn.
MANDERS, ROBERT EMMET and GENEVIEVE S., New York City.
MANN, JESSIE CATHERINE BROWN, New York City.
MEYER BRAYTON LEROY, Arcade.
MILLS, WILSON PLUMER, New York City.
MOLESWORTH, EDITH, no address.
MULLAHEY, THOMAS FRANCIS, Long Island.
MURPHY, MARY ELLEN (Sister Ellen Mary), Maryknoll.
MYDANS, CARL MAYER and SHELLEY SMITH, New York City.
MYERS, CHARLES M. and MARY A. M., New York City.
McKENNA, MARY M., Maryknoll.
NANCE, WALTER B., New York City.
NASMITH, AUGUSTUS INGLESBE, Marion.
NICHOLS, JAMES OUSEY, New York City.
NOLAN, SISTER HARRIET, Albany.
NYLAND, ELSIE EVELYN, DORIS V. and HAROLD V., all Brooklyn.
OLIVER, JAY CHARLES and LUCILE P. C., New York City.
ORLEANS, MAURICE, New York City.
PAINE, MILDRED ANNE, Albion.
PARKER, FREDERICK ANDREW, New York City.
PARODI, JULIAN ESTABAN and MARIA CATALINA PIMENTEL DE and ANTOINETTE PAULINE, all Bayside, Queens.
PAYNE, SELMA NELSON, Sand Lake.
PERKINS, SOURETTE, no address.
PERRY, CHARLES ELLIOTT, Troy.
PERRY, LEWIS C. JR., Ithaca.
PETERSEN, ERIC ANDERS GUSTAF and IRENE RAMSEY, Chicago and New York.
PHEUR, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Maryknoll.
POSNER, CCHARLES HUNTER, Brooklyn.
POTT, JAMES H., New York City.
POTT, WALTER H., New York City.
PUTNAM, KATHERINE, New York City.
QUIRK, THOMAS MICHAEL, Maryknoll.
RADOMSKI, ALICE, New York City.
RAUCH, EDMUND FREDERICK, New York City.
REESE, JOHN MARTIN and ELISE KATHARINE, New York City.
REID, MORLEY CLAYTON, Rochester.
RICHARD, FRANCES MARY, no address.
ROBERTS, WILLIAM P., New York City.
ROTHSCHILD, MERWIN, New York City.
RYAN, EDMOND LAWRENCE, Maryknoll.
SASSON, ISAAC MOSES and FANNIE; MAURICE, SHEILA C. and JACQUES, all Brooklyn.
SCHAEFER, ALICE HELEN, Crestwood.
SCHEUERMAN, OTTO JOSEPH, Rochester.
SCHMITT, LUCY JOSEPHINE, Maryknoll.
SCHUMACHER, ALFRED EMIL, New York City.
SCOTT, CHARLES FRED, New York City.
SCOVEL, FREDERICK GILMAN, and MYRA CHARLOTTE, JAMES K., CARL ROBERT, ANNE ELIZABETH, THOMAS SCOTT and JUDITH L., all Cortland.
SEAMANS, AUGUSTA H., and VERA CLAUDIA E., SAMUEL and CLIFFORD M., all New York City.
SHALVEY, HELEN J., Maryknoll.
SHEA, MARGARET LEONORA (Sister Mary Gemma), Maryknoll.
SHLUGER, ELEANOR, New York City.
SITZENSTATTER, ERIC D., Rochester.
SKONBERG, MAGNUS, New York City.
SMITH, BRUCE MESSER, Binghamton.
SMITH, CHARLES STANLEY, and DOROTHY Z., Rochester.
SMITH, ELLEROY M., and MABELLE C., New York City.
SMITH, ERNEST KETCHUM, New York City.
SMITH, HOLLIS SAMUEL, Brooklyn.
STEARNS, THORNTON and CAROL TABER, PAUL COLVILLE, THORNTON MAXWELL and MARIEL ELIZABETH, all Brooklyn.
STEPHENAN, CHARLES H., West New Brighton, S. I.
STILLIARD, SHEILA J. (no address).
SULLIVAN, JOHN JOSEPH, Maryknoll.
TAYLOR, HARRY BAYLOR, New York City.
THOMPSON, ANGIE MYERS, New York City.
THROOP, MONTGOMERY HUNT, New York City.
TORREY, EDWARD W., New York City.
VITTALY, BEATRICE CHAPELAIN, ADA MARIE and MAX EDWIN, all Elizabethtown.
VON WIEGAND, KARL HENRY, New York City.
WAGNER, AUGUSTA BERTHA, New York City.
WALDRON, MARY, New York City.
WALTER, KATHERINE HOLT, New York City.
WATKINS, ELEANOR MURREL and LINDA, no addresses.
WATSON, BENJAMIN H., Brooklyn.
WATTERS, HYLA S., New York City.
WELLS, RALPH CRANE and GRACE ROBET, New York City.
WEMPLE, MARY M., New York City.
WIGHT, IDA J. E., New Hamburg.
WINKLER, RICHARD PAUL, New York City.
WOLFERZ, LOUIS ERNEST, Yonkers.
WRIGHT, ELIZABETH CURTIS, New York City.
YOUNG, JAMES LEROY, New York City.
YOUNG, MARGUERITE H. LUCE, New York City.

NEW JERSEY

ASSEIER, ARNOLD G., Jersey City.
BALL, WILLIAM C., Rutherford.
BEEKMAN, EDNA KNAPP, Westfield.
BOWER, ESTHER STEARNS, West Collingswood.
COCHRAN, ANNE, Plainfield.
COLLINS, ROBERT EDWARD, Arlington.
NEWMAN, WILLIAM 3D, Elizabeth.
HESS, CHARLES, MARY, EDNA M., CHARLES G. and FRANCES K., all of Newark.
HIRST, Elizabeth, Wildwood.
KING, JAMES STEPHEN JR., Montclair.
LYNN, HAZEL MERRITT, Newark.
MORTIMER, WESLEY H., Bloomfield.
ECK, ELIZABETH M., Jersey City.
PLUEGER, LYDIA, ELISE, Caldwell.
POLLOCK, ELIZABETH MORRISON, Bloomfield.
ROBERTS, DONALD, Princeton.
ROBINSON, FREDERICK, Hasbrouck Heights.
RUMMEL, JOHN K., Westfield.
SAILER, RANDOLPH C., Englewood.
SOBOKIN, SAMUEL, Newark.
TRONE, ANNA AND MIRIAM, Atlantic Highlands.
VAN BUSKIRK, WILLIAM, Newark.

CONNECTICUT

BODDE, THEODORE, Harwington.
GANLEY, FRANCIS P., Bethel.
HUME, WILSON C., and Elizabeth Cathcart, Hartford.
MARTIN, HARRY STRATTON, Brookfield Center.
MITCHELL, WALTER ALFRED, and Edith Lillian, Hartford.
SELBIE, PETER M., Manchester.
SPEER, MARGARET BAILEY, Lakeville.

OCT 14 1943

FALL OF VICHY IS PREDICTED

French Uprising At Moment Of Invasion Forecast On Basis Of Corsican Coup

OCT 14 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 13—Collapse of the Vichy regime and a spontaneous uprising throughout France the moment Allied invasion forces land was foreseen today by the French delegation here on the basis of the liberation of Corsica.

Jean Baube, spokesman for the delegation, told a press conference that 12,000 Corsican patriots took matters in their own hands and set up a new government the day the Italian armistice was announced.

Corsican Patriots Jump The Gun

The patriots jumped the gun on the French high command which had planned to liberate Corsica later, he said. The Algiers committee immediately sent reinforcements, and, five days after the start of the uprising, appointed a prefect and military governor for the island.

"Corsica," Baube said, "is the first typical French department freed from the enemy. It is the nearest we can think of to the liberation of the rest of France."

The Vichy-appointed prefect turned over his powers to a National Front Council representing all elements of resistance on the island, he said, and patriots arrested the best-known collaborationists, who numbered about twenty-five.

DENIES THAT HULL PASSED BY NATAL

OCT 14 1943

Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The State Department, in response to queries, said today that reports that Secretary of State Hull passed through Natal, Brazil, en route to a tri-partite conference in Moscow are incorrect.

The Department did not disclose Mr. Hull's whereabouts.

Tydings Predicts U. S. Will Take Jap Pacific Islands

Washington, Oct. 13 (AP)—Senator Tydings (D., Md.) predicted in a broadcast address tonight that the United States would take possession of Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific after the war.

Tydings said the islands mandated to Japan by the League of Nations and now being used as air bases by the Japanese should be taken over by this nation for our future protection.

Tydings mentioned the Marinas islands, between Hawaii and the Philippines, and the Caroline and Marshall groups.

14 NEW YORKERS JOIN 'I BOMBED JAPAN CLUB'

Others From New Jersey and Connecticut Sign Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Fourteen New Yorkers are among 156 charter members of the "I Bombed Japan Club."

The club was formed recently by crewmen of the Army Eleventh Air Force in Alaska who participated in bombing missions to Japan's Paramushiru and Shimishu Islands in the Kuriles group.

Membership is open to any Allied airman who has bombed Japan, her islands or mandated possessions. The club is seeking to recruit members of Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's Tokyo bombing expedition.

Maj. Louis C. Blau of Los Angeles is president of the club. New York charter members are:

WAGNER, C. G., major, pilot, 143-07 Oak Avenue, Flushing.
GANSBERG, SEYMOUR, first lieutenant, navigator, 825 West End Avenue.
BOLLO, JEROME J., second lieutenant, navigator, 3008 Johnson Avenue.
BOONE, WILLIAM S., second lieutenant, Rochester.
COSCO, JOHN P., second lieutenant, bombardier, Utica.
McLAUGHLIN, THOMAS J., second lieutenant, navigator, Great Neck.
PFEIFFER, CHARLES R., Jr., bombardier, Mount Vernon.
ABRAMCHIK, L., staff sergeant, gunner, 1655 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn.
BERNATOVICH, P., staff sergeant, gunner, Great Neck.
FAWCETT, JAMES A., staff sergeant, radio operator, Sidney.
LASSEN, ALEX, staff sergeant, gunner, 644 St. Lawrence Avenue.
MacALLAIR, WALLACE C., sergeant, Syracuse.
FEINSTEIN, AARON, corporal, photographer, 3244 Middletown Road, the Bronx.
SMITH, KENDERICK G., corporal, Rome.

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Two New Jersey members are Staff Sgt. William C. Miehaus of Trenton and Corp. Albert I. Simon of Newark.

Two others are from Connecticut: Second Lieut. Michael Habern of Manchester and Sgt. A. Baiolkowski of New Britain.

SENATE GROUP FAVORS FORCE TO INSURE PEACE

OCT 14 1943

Sub-committee Wants U.S. to Join Other Nations in Use of Power.

ONLY LA FOLLETTE OPPOSED

Connally Predicts Resolution, Representing a Compromise, Will Be Passed on Floor.

Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—A Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee approved 7 to 1 today a post-war foreign policy declaration which would pledge the United States to "join with free and sovereign nations in the establistment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

Represent a Compromise.

The resolution, voted over the opposition of Senator La Follette (Prog.-Wis.), goes to the full committee next week. Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) predicted that the full committee, of which he is the chairman, would approve it soon and expressed the opinion that the Senate also would concur.

Senator La Follette's opposition to the measure was presented by Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), in the absence of the Wisconsin Senator, ill in a Madison Hospital. Senator La Follette had sent instructions to vote his name against any resolution at this time.

The resolution, which represents a compromise in viewpoints, is as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate of the United States:

"That the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved;

"That the United States cooperate with comrades-in-arms in securing a just and honorable peace;

"That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authorit; with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

Those who voted for the resolution were Senators Connally, George (D.-Ga.), Barkley (D.-Ky.), Thomas (D.-Utah), Gillette (D.-Iowa), Vandenberg and White (R.-Me).

Barkley Praises Proposal.

Mr. Barkley told reporters he thought the proposal was "very constructive, brief and to the point," adding that in his opinion "it will meet with the general approval of the country."

Senator Connally summed up his views like this: "The resolution is the best possible action that could be secured. Unity and harmony are vital if the Senate is to pass a resolution by a substantial majority. Co-operation, conciliation and accommodation of views had to take place in order to arrive at something on which all could stand. The resolution is a substantial advance toward international co-operation and the establishment of peace machinery."

In the form voted by the subcommittee the resolution differed both in wording and in form from the Fulbright "lasting peace" resolution adopted by the House. It was a simple Senate resolution which would not require action by the House as in the case of the Fulbright proposal.

Matter for Senate.

Senator Connally declined to comment on the subcommittee's reasons for offering a resolution on which the Senate alone would act. Other Senators, notably Mr. Gillette, have contended that any foreign policy declaration is a matter for the Senate alone because of its constitutional mandate to advise and consent to treaties.

There seemed no doubt that Republicans, led by Senator Vandenberg, had forced some revisions in the original Connally draft of the resolution, which called for the use of economic, military and naval sanctions to enforce the peace if arbitration and negotiation efforts failed.

When Senator Vandenberg came out of the committee room, he announced, "A child is born."

"What is it, a boy or a girl?" a reporter asked.

"Neuter gender," replied Senator Gillette, who was standing near by.

275 U. S. FLIERS WIN AWARDS IN BRITAIN

Air Medal or Oak Leaf Cluster Given Eighth Air Force Men for Their Exploits

OCT 14 1943

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—To 275 officers and enlisted men of the Eighth Bomber Command of the Eighth Air Force, stationed in England, has been awarded the Air Medal or the Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal for destroying one enemy aircraft.

Among the recipients, some of whom were reported missing in action, were thirty men from New York State, eight from New Jersey and four from Connecticut. Two New Jersey fliers received clusters for participation in five or more sorties against the enemy in the Northwest Africa area.

The names were announced by the War Department today as follows:

New York

Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

GREEN, LOUIS S., first lieutenant, 257 86th St., Brooklyn.
BAXTER, LEONARD D., second lieutenant, Walton. (Reported missing in action since July 25, 1943.)
COBEY, BARTHOLOMEW K., second lieutenant, 32-17 82d St., Jackson Heights, Queens.
HANSEN, HELMUTH F., second lieutenant, 18-09 21st Rd., Astoria, Queens. (Reported missing in action since Aug. 17, 1943.)
LAZERSON, AARON, second lieutenant, 644 East 170th St., New York. (Reported missing in action since June 28, 1943.)
SCHENCK, J. HALL, second lieutenant, Cayuga.
WATTLES, FRED M., Jr., second lieutenant, 100 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle. (Reported died from battle wounds on July 17, 1943.)
WOLLENSCHLAEGER, FRANKLIN J., second lieutenant, Buffalo.
ENGELHARDT, ARTHUR, 311 South Broadway, Yonkers.
KELLEHER, MAURICE M., Geneva. (Reported missing in action since July 24, 1943.)
KENNEDY, JOHN A., 4272 Vireo Ave., Bronx, N. Y. (Reported missing in action since June 28, 1943.)
LIEBLING, LEO, 1385 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn.
MAHERN, VINCENT A., Fulton.
PEDERSON, PERRY J., 906 59th St., Brooklyn.
SANZONE, JOSEPH J., 356 18th St., Brooklyn.
STUART, RAYMOND C., Lockport.
WALKENBURG, EDGAR VAN, Syracuse.
WOLVEN, WILLIAM D., Little Britain.
ALLEN, GLENN R., Albion.
BLAIR, ROBERT S., New Hull Apartments, Kew Gardens, Queens. (Reported missing in action since Aug. 17, 1943.)

Air Medal

NORMILE, JOSEPH P., second lieutenant, Rochester.
EDWARDS, HARRY L., North Rose.
GABRIEL, GEORGE J., Auburn.
MADISON, CLARENCE D., Greene.
MARCIAL, TORRIDO, 889 Rogers Pl., the Bronx.
MARKERT, AUGUSTUS F., 44 Florence Ave., Brooklyn.
MURPHY, THOMAS J., Corning.
QUARANTA, ROBERT J., 174 Constant Ave., New Brighton, S. I. (Reported missing in action since July 29, 1943).
TERLIZZI, ALFRED, 331 Third St., Brooklyn.
LIVINGSTON, ROBERT W., 290 Dune St., Far Rockaway, L. I.

New Jersey

Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

ROSEBERGER, SIDNEY D., first lieutenant, 24 Augusta St., Irvington.
McDERMOTT, CHARLES E. JR., 332 Meadowbrook Ave., Ridgewood. (Reported missing in action since July 28, 1943).
SIDORICK, NICHOLAS, 279 Glenwood Ave., Bloomfield.

Air Medal

FELDSTEIN, ALEX A., second lieutenant, Lakewood.
MATRAZZO, LOUIS, A., second lieutenant, 7810 Fifth Ave., North Bergen.
COLBORN, HARRY R., JR., Newton.
GUNSAULS, PAUL, Union Beach.
KUBERSKI, JOHN H., Rahway. (Reported missing in action since June 26, 1943).
SIDORICK, NICHOLAS, 279 Glenwood Ave., Bloomfield.

Fifth Cluster, Northwest Africa

SCALPONE, JOE D., captain, 228 Seventy-fourth St., North Bergen.

Third Cluster, Northwest Africa

MARK, JOHN, first lieutenant, 705 Carleton Rd., Westfield.

Connecticut

Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

KILBRIDE, Francis J., New Haven.

Air Medal

PETRILLO, Francis A., second lieutenant, Waterbury. (Reported missing in action since Aug. 17, 1943).
SIMICHAK, JOSEPH, Newtown.
CHAMP, FRANK W., Hartford.

Silver Star for Jersey Marine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Pvt. Michael E. Blotter Jr., Marine Corps, son of M. E. Blotter Sr. of 209 Boston Avenue, Hillside, N. J., has received the Silver Star, accompanied by a Presidential citation "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving with the First Marine Raider Battalion in action against enemy Japanese forces on Tulagi, Solomon Islands, Aug. 7, 1942."

"In spite of wounds received during a daring marine raider attack Private Blotter courageously maneuvered himself to a position which enabled him to throw hand grenades into a Japanese gun emplacement," the citation stated.

The 28-year-old marine previously received the Purple Heart and has recently toured the Middle West in the Third War Loan drive.

May Reimburse Workers in Jap Hands

Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Senator Mead will recommend to the Truman committee that the private construction workers captured in the Japanese occupation of Wake Island be compensated by the Government as military prisoners of war.

The Senator, back from a trip to war fronts, said today that he believes the men might be inducted in absentia into the Seabees, the Navy's construction battalion, or receive pay equal to what they were getting before their capture. The money would be paid to their dependents in this country.

Stiffer Sabotage Penalties Approved

Washington Oct. 13 (AP)—Legislation stiffening the penalties for wartime sabotage and providing a death penalty for anyone wilfully producing defective war material was approved today by a House judiciary subcommittee.

The death penalty, an indefinite prison sentence or a fine of $1,000,000 would be applicable upon the conviction of anyone holding a Government contract or subcontract and "intentionally producing or selling defective property to be used for the manufacture of war material.

Senate Hires Experts to Hunt Waste in Use of Public Funds

Group Will Have Free Access to All Books and Data—To Decide Friday on Lend-Lease Inquiry.

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Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Confronted with mounting congressional demands for economy, the Senate Appropriations Committee decided today on an enlargement of its staff of experts to permit closer scrutiny of request for the use of public moneys.

The committee temporarily delayed a decision on whether it will undertake an immediate investigation of lend-lease spending.

Senator McKellar said the committee, of which he is the chairman, would meet on Friday to act on proposals arising from reports made to closed Senate sessions by the five Senators just back from the world battle areas, that lend-lease be investigated at once.

Promises Full Inquiry.

Mr. McKellar commented: "We intend to go into the lend-lease matter thoroughly in the light of statements that were given to the Senate last week; if those gentlemen were right, it should be looked into."

Among the reports brought back by the touring Senators was one that Great Britain had relayed American lend-lease aid to other countries as British aid and that disproportionate amounts of American oil were going overseas for civilian as well as military use.

Adopted by the Appropriations Committee in a special session was a resolution by Senator Overton (D.-La.) authorizing the employment of experts to examine the books and records of any department or agency of the Federal Government.

No Direct Communications.

Senator McKellar said there was no direct connection between this authorization and the lend-lease inquiry demands in Congress. The resolution carried a $30,000 salary authorization for the hiring of the experts.

Asserting, "We are going to go very thoroughly into all appropriations requests, including lend-lease," Senator McKellar predicted enlargement of the committee's investigating staff would save "several hundred million dollars."

Appropriations requests for the new fiscal year starting next July 1 will start coming in by November 1.

Admiral King Accepts Post In Nebraska Navy

Washington, Oct. 13 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, accepted today a commission as admiral in the Nebraska Navy.

The commission was sent to King by Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska in recognition of King's visit to Omaha last month to address the American Legion national convention. The commission provides that an admiral in the Nebraska Navy shall be obeyed in all manner by "seamen, tadpoles and goldfish under his command."

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Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty-seven casualties, including three dead, two wounded and twenty-two missing. In addition, the list includes the names of four casualties whose status has changed from missing to dead.

The casualties announced today included (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK

Dead

CURRIER, DAVID FLETCHER, lieutenant (previously reported missing in Connecticut in report of Naval casualties for Aug. 24, 1943); wife, Mrs. Margaret Brown Currier, 44 Wall Street.

KELTCH, RUBIN, ensign (previously reported missing in report of Naval casualties for Aug. 25, 1943); father, Nathan Keltch, 1466 Clay Avenue, the Bronx.

NAGORNIAK, JOHN PHILIP; father, Marion Nagorniak, 530 Ellicott Street, Batavia.

TOTH, ALBERT G.; wife, Mrs. Susan Konogonda Toth, 46 Quarrodas Street, White Plains.

Missing

BURKE, JOHN; mother, Mrs. Hazel Burke Cady, 13 Parsons Avenue, Endicott.

NEW JERSEY

Dead

CASHELL, FREDERICK EDWARD, ensign (previously reported missing in report of Naval casualties for July 1, 1943); wife, Mrs. Evelyn Louis Cashell, 165 Spring Street, Passaic.

Missing

BATEZEL, RALPH EARL; wife, Mrs. Helen Mary Batezel. Polsky's Apartments, Broad and Hopkins Streets, Woodbury.

BAZANKA, NELSON, JACOB; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bazanka, 126 Old Rose Street, Trenton.

CONNECTICUT

ANCEFSKY, RAYMOND LEO, missing; father, Anthony Ancefsky, 171 Beechwood Avenue, Bridgeport.

House naval subcommittee, had dictated the government's decision to continue to do business with Brewster in view of its "poor production, weak management, labor troubles and high costs."

Obsolete Before Use

He acknowledged, under questioning, that delivery of planes was so far behind schedule that some when turned over to the navy had become obsolete for combat duty and could be used only for training, but expressed hope that Brewster would be turning out 150 Corsair fighters a month by the end of the year.

Rep. Maas of Minnesota, the committee's ranking Republican member, angrily assailing "waste of manpower" at the Brewster plants, declared that there had been "scandalous loafing on the job, men shooting craps openly, and sleeping in unfinished planes."

From Artemus L. Gates, assistant Secretary of Navy for air, came an acknowledgement that he had seen such reports from naval inspectors from "time to time, but we were looking for results, rather than the causes."

Forrestal remarked that the company's accounting and material control systems were in such bad shape that there was "perhaps some justification" for inability to keep the working force employed.

"Where were your inspectors?" demanded Maas. "It ought to have been a matter of concern, with the manpower shortage what it is today. You ought to have taken steps."

Press Forrestal for Reasons

Again and again, Maas and Reps. Drewry (D., Va.), Hebert (D., La.), Harris (D., Va.) and Grant (R., Ind.) pressed the Undersecretary for an explanation as to why the Navy had not taken more vigorous action.

Repeatedly, Forrestal explained that the Navy had once taken over the plant, twice watched it change management "with improvement in recent months in production," and that the Navy's hands were tied because it would take much more time to get production from another or new company equal to the amount of which Brewster is capable.

In discussing the company's labor contract" which prevents discharge or disciplining of any employe without the prior consent of the union, controls the company's draft deferment sched[illegible] and prevents transfer of an employe from one kind of work to another without his approval, and prevents changes in overtime schedules without advance notice to the union.

Probers Charge Plane Workers Slept, Played Dice on the Job

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—(AP) A dismal record of production failures at the Brewster aeronautical corporation—one blamed jointly on labor and management—was unfolded by Navy officials today before a House committee sharply critical because the situation was not corrected long ago.

Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, frankly conceding that the company's past record has been "a continuing headache," said that hope for accelerated future production rested on Henry J. Kaiser, the shipbuilder who recently became Brewster's president.

Only the "crying need" for more and more planes, Forrestal told a

Shipping Valued At $500,000,000 Is Salvaged By Navy

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New York, Oct. 13 (AP)—Capt. B. E. Manseau, navy supervisor of salvage, reported today the navy had recovered $500,000,000 worth of ships and cargoes in the last year at a cost of only $4,000,000—less than one per cent.

He made the report before the New York Advertising Club, and said the figures did not include raising the former French liner Normandie in New York harbor.

Captain Manseau said the navy had undertaken salvage operations on 180 sunken or crippled vessels, and that all the work had been done through a private company—the Merrit, Chapman and Scott Corporation. He said the corporation, which employed most of the experienced salvage experts in peacetime, carried on salvage operations for the navy in all major combat zones.

Robert Lowell Gets Year In Pen On Draft Charge

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New York, Oct. 13 (AP)—Robert Traill Spence Lowell, Jr., 26, cousin of the late A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, and of Poet Amy Lowell, today was sentenced to a year and a day in Federal prison for failure to appear for army induction.

Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum imposed the sentence, telling Lowell, "you are one of a distinguished family and this will mar your family traditions."

The jurist stated, however, that if Lowell reconsidered his refusal to comply with the Selective Service Act the sentence might be reduced. Assistant United States Attorney K. Bertram Friedman asked for a three-year prison sentence, asserting Lowell had been given every opportunity to comply with the law but steadfastly refused.

A. F. of L. Moves To Admit Lewis But Sets Terms

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Says Jurisdictional Fights Must Be Settled First, in a Hint on District 50

BOSTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The American Federation of Labor overwhelmingly voted a gesture of welcome today to John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers, but made it clear that settlement of jurisdictional conflicts must precede readmission of his union.

The convention authorized the executive council to negotiate the return of the miners after federation leaders made impassioned pleas to delegates to place no obstacles in the path of labor unity.

Matthew Woll, chairman of the resolutions committee, assured the delegates that: "This formula is designed to protect the interest of every affiliated organization. This council is not going to bargain away the jurisdictional rights of any organization merely to admit the United Mine Workers."

The convention's action was a rejection of Mr. Lewis's terms that the federation take the U. M. W. "as is" and leave any jurisdictional questions until "after the fact of reaffiliation." The principal issue was the U. M. W.'s catch-all District 50, which has enrolled workers claimed by many A. F. of L. craft unions.

The resolutions committee report said: "While your committee experienced like difficulties encountered by the executive council in finding it impossible to recommend acceptance of the tender of reaffiliation under conditions proposed or submitted by the United Mine Workers of America . . . nevertheless we are of the opinion that the progress thus far made presents the possibility and opportunity for the early reaffiliation of the U. M. W. and under terms and conditions compatible with our laws and requirements and in keeping with the spirit of equity and fairness to all concerned."

The committee report directed unions which have jurisdictional grievancies to file their complaints within thirty days. The council then could negotiate with Mr. Lewis with a view to early reaffiliation "on a basis in keeping with the traditions, conditions and requirements of the federation."

The committee's report touched off a series of denunciations of Mr. Lewis at the morning session, but the big guns of the federation unlimbered immediately after the luncheon recess to beat down an amendment offered by George Q. Lynch, of the Patternmakers, to require convention approval before a charter could be issued to the U. M. W. The amendment received scanty support and the original report was adopted with barely noticeable dissent.

Daniel S. Tobin, president of the teamsters, disclaimed political considerations, and pleaded for adoption of the report in the interest of labor unity. He said he was not ashamed of any assistance he may have given the Roosevelt administration, but in a booming, emotional voice declared: "If this Administration attempted to raid the labor movement, I would meet it with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other and my last intrenchment would be my grave."

The president of the teamsters added that if labor could be united "there would be no danger to the labor movement. But there is danger, because I see no hope of unity with the C. I. O. . . . I want the United Mine Workers back, but I want them back in such a way that greater confusion will not obtain upon their return."

He said the federation could have had the C. I. O. unions back several years ago on the terms laid down by Mr. Lewis for the U. M. W. now, but the A. F. of L. executive council thought that would be unfair to other A. F. of L. unions.

William Green, A. F. of L. president, concluding the debate, said he had always asked former A. F. of L. unions to "return to the house of labor, and they are coming back. With your permission I'll stand at the door of the house of labor and welcome them back."

Why Mrs. Roosevelt Skipped New Guinea

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—(AP) General MacArthur told Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt that she would be "more of a bother than a pleasure" if she included New Guinea on her itinerary of her South Pacific trip, the First Lady said today.

"I was very sorry I couldn't go to New Guinea but it was the time of the Lae campaign and General MacArthur said I probably would be more of a bother than a pleasure," she explained at a press conference.

Mrs. Roosevelt and former Ambassador William C. Bullitt, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, spoke earlier at a luncheon of the Democratic Women's Council of Philadelphia.

Fulbright Withholds Senate Move Comment

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Fort Smith, Ark., Oct. 13 (AP)—Representative Fulbright (D., Ark.), author of the "lasting peace" joint resolution recently adopted by the House, withheld comment today on a compromise post-war foreign policy declaration approved by the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee.

Fulbright stated he preferred to study the text of the proposal and the fact that it was merely a Senate resolution not requiring action by both Houses before he says anything about it.

"I don't know what effect this will have on passage of the measure but I do think it would have been much stronger had the whole of Congress expressed itself," he added.

Fulbright said he was on leave to attend to a suit he has pending in Federal Court here and would return to Washington in a few days.

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ADD LONDON - CHURCHILL XXX FOUND

AS FOR THE COURSE OF THE WAR, CHURCHILL TOLD THE BRITISH THEY WOULD BE "ABSOLUTE FOOLS" TO COUNT ON AN "ALTOGETHER UNEXPECTED COLLAPSE" OF THE ENEMY.

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"THE WORST FIGHTING OF THE WAR SO FAR AS THE BRITISH PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED LIES AHEAD," HE SAID, ADDING THAT FOR THIS REASON THE CURRENT COAL DEBATE WOULD NOT ATTEMPT ANY "FAR-REACHING CHANGES OF A CONTROVERSIAL NATURE."

MINIMIZING THE DANGER OF A COLLAPSE IN COAL PRODUCTION, HE SAID NOTHING IN THE SITUATION JUSTIFIES "A VIOLENT OVERTURN OF OUR PRESENT SYSTEM."

AS TO THE FUTURE, CHURCHILL SAID:

"WE CAN ALL LIE AWAKE THINKING OF NIGHTMARES WE ARE GOING TO SUFFER AFTER THE WAR IS OVER.

"EVERYONE HAS HIS PERPLEXITIES AND ANXIETIES ABOUT THAT TIME. BUT I FOR ONE, BEING AN OPTIMIST, DO NOT THINK THAT PEACE IS GOING TO BE AS BAD AS WAR, AND I HOPE WE SHALL NOT TRY TO MAKE IT AS BAD."

THE HOUSE, WHICH HAS BEEN SHARING THESE ANXIETIES, LAUGHED.

LONDON, OCT 13-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, WAR MINISTER IN BENITO MUSSOLINI'S GERMAN-SPONSORED "FASCIST REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT," HAD ARRIVED AT ADOLF HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS FOR STAFF CONFERENCES.

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LONDON, OCT. 13-(AP)-SOVIET FORCES, AFTER THREE DAYS' BITTER FIGHTING, HAVE SMASHED ACROSS THE MOLOCHNA RIVER IN THE SOUTHERN UKRAINE AND ADVANCED TO THE CENTER OF MELITOPOL WHERE FIGHTING NOW IS IN PROGRESS, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

TO THE NORTH SOVIET TROOPS IN FOUR DAYS OF FIERCE ATTACKING BATTERED IN THE GERMAN LINES BEFORE ZAPOROZHE AND SLASHED TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THAT DNIEPER RIVER CITY, SAID THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

THE TWO BATTLEFIELDS, 67 MILES APART, VIRTUALLY ELIMINATED ONE OF THE TWO RAILROADS LEADING FROM THE CRIMEA AS A NAZI ESCAPE ROUTE. THE SECOND, TURNING TO THE WEST, WAS STILL UNTOUCHED.

IN WHITE RUSSIA SOVIET TROOPS HAULED GUNS AND TROOPS THROUGH STICKY AUTUMN MUD TO FORCE THE SOZH RIVER BEFORE GOMEL, ADVANCING TO "THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY" OF THE TOWN.

GERMAN DEFENSES WERE ALSO CRACKED AT THE THREE BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE MIDDLE DNIEPER AND NEAR KIEV AS THE SOVIETS MADE GAINS OF FOUR MILES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. #

BY EDWARD D.BALL

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LONDON, OCT 13-(AP)-MOVING IN SPEEDILY UNDER A PRE-ARRANGED PLAN, BRITISH LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES WERE BELIEVED TAKING OVER NEWLY-ACQUIRED ANTI-SUBMARINE BASES IN THE AZORES TODAY FROM WHICH CONTINUOUS AIR AND SURFACE PROTECTION CAN BE AFFORDED TO ALLIED SHIPPING IN THE CENTRAL ATLANTIC.

LISBON DISPATCHES REACHING LONDON BY WAY OF MADRID SAID BRITISH FORCES BEGAN DISEMBARKING AS PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THE GRANT OF FACILITIES IN THE PORTUGUESE-OWNED ISLANDS FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

THE INITIAL BRITISH FORCES WERE UNDERSTOOD TO INCLUDE RAF PERSONNEL, ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND OTHER DEFENSE UNITS, ENGINEERS AND TECHNICAL TROOPS.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION THAT THESE FORCES WERE PUT ASHORE WAS LACKING IN LONDON, BUT OBVIOUSLY NO TIME WAS LOST AFTER THE ANNOUNCE-

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MENT OF THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE AGREEMENT. OCT 14 1943

WITH BASES IN THE AZORES ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF NORTH ATLANTIC SHIPPING LANES, ALLIED CONVOYS NOW HAVE GAINED THE SAME PROTECTION PROVIDED ON THE NORTHERN FLANK BY ICELAND AND, BECAUSE OF THEIR STRATEGIC POSITION, THE ISLANDS ARE LIKELY TO ASSUME AN EVEN MORE IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC.

BESIDES SECURING THE SOUTHERN FLANK, THE AZORES GIVE THE ALLIES FIRST CLASS FACILITIES FOR BOTH AIR AND SURFACE ESCORT FORCES MIDWAY ALONG THE ROUTE FROM BRITAIN TO THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER, MEANWHILE, APPRENTLY REFLECTED GENERAL OPINION HERE, HAILING PORTUGAL'S ACTION IN GRANTING BRITAIN THE AZORES BASES AS ANOTHER PROOF OF GERMANY'S WANING MILITARY STRENGTH. OCT 14 1943

THERE WAS GROWING HOPE, TOO, THAT EIRE, TURKEY AND OTHER NEUTRAL NATIONS MIGHT FOLLOW PORTUGAL'S EXAMPLE AND EXTEND MILITARY FACILITIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS. BRITAIN AND TURKEY ARE PARTIES TO A TREATY SIMILAR TO THE 570-YEAR-OLD PORTUGUESE-BRITISH AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH YESTERDAY'S ACTION TAKEN.

DISCUSSING THE DEVELOPMENTS, WHICH STRENGTHENS THE ALLIES' CONTROL OVER VITAL SEA ROUTES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID:

"THIS IS AN ACT AGAINST GERMANY WHICH ONCE WOULD HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED BY SWIFT AND TERRIBLE REPRISALS. PORTUGAL STILL MAY NOT ESCAPE UNSCATHED. BUT THE DAY WHEN HITLER MERELY HAD TO THREATEN AND PEOPLE BOWED TO HIS WILL HAS PASSED."

THE DAILY HERALD SAID:

"THE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES NO LONGER ARE TERRORIZED AS THEY WERE BY THE DREAD OF AN INVINCIBLE GERMAN ARMY READY AT ANY MOMENT

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TO CRUSH THEM."

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRESS SAID EDITORIALLY:

"THERE ARE OTHER NEUTRAL COUNTRIES WITH PLENTY OF HELP TO OFFER US AND POWERFUL MEANS OF CUTTING SHORT GERMANY'S CAREER IN WAR. PORTUGAL SETS THEM AN EXAMPLE. THE TIME HAS COME FOR THEM TO CAST OFF THEIR FOUR YEARS OF FEAR AND ACT AGAIN AS HONOR DICTATES."

THE GERMAN RADIO, MEANWHILE, ATTEMPTED TO MINIMIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF PORTUGAL'S ACTION, SAYING IT WAS BELIEVED IN BERLIN THAT THE GENERAL COURSE OF PORTUGUESE FOREIGN POLICY WOULD NOT BE AFFECTED BY THE AGREEMENT AND INTIMATING IT HAD BEEN MADE UNDER PRESSURE.

PORTUGUESE PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR HAS REPEATEDLY STRESSED HIS DETERMINATION TO KEEP PORTUGAL OUT OF THE WAR AND "THERE IS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE HE WILL FOLLOW THIS COURSE IN THE FUTURE," A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID.

"HE SIGNED THE AZORES AGREEMENT AS A 'LESSER EVIL' IN VIEW OF THE INEVITABLE ALTERNATIVE," ADDED THE BROADCAST. "IT WAS AN OPEN SECRET THAT PORTUGAL HAD FOOD RESERVES ONLY FOR A FEW MONTHS AND THAT SHE DEPENDED UPON FOOD IMPORTS ON HER OWN COLONIES OR FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES. BRITISH AUTHORITIES CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE REFUSED TO ISSUE FOOD NAVICERTS FOR FOOD SHIPMENTS TO PORTUGAL IF SALAZAR HAD REFUSED TO SIGN THE AZORES AGREEMENT."

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DISPATCHES FROM LISBON SAID BRITISH WARSHIPS ALREADY HAD STEAMED INTO HARBORS IN THE AZORES AND LANDED TROOPS TO DEFEND PORTS AND AIRFIELDS. BRITISH PLANES WERE REPORTED LANDING FROM AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

THE LISBON CORRESPONDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID IN A

DISPATCH THAT IT WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT GERMANY WOULD NOT RECALL HER DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES FROM PORTUGAL AND WOULD CONTINUE TO BUY PORTUGUESE TIN ORE TUNGSTEN AND SARDINES. GERMANY CONSULAR OFFICES IN THE AZORES, HOWEVER, WILL BE CLOSED AND ALL PERSONNEL WITHDRAWN IMMEDIATELY.

IN MADRID GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO, EMPHASIZING SPAIN'S NEUTRAL POSITION, SAID: "IN THIS SUPREME HOUR OF UNIVERSAL ANGUISH SPAIN MAY CONSIDER HERSELF AMONG ALL THE NATIONS OF EUROPE AS THE SUPREME REFUGE OF CIVILIZATION."

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BY PUGH MOORE

LONDON, OCT.13-(AP)-PERHAPS THE ONLY MAN EVER TO SIT AROUND IN A FLYING FORTRESS WITH A LIVE INCENDIARY BOMB IN HIS LAP IS SGT.UGO (CORRECT) LANCIA OF PATERSON, N.J.

IT HAPPENED OVER GERMANY RECENTLY WHEN RADIOMAN LANCIA NOTICED THAT SEVERAL BOMBS DID NOT FALL FREE FROM THE FORTRESS "GREMLINS' DELIGHT" AND WENT BACK TO LOOSE THEM BY HAND. BEFORE HE COULD DO THAT THE BOMB BAY DOORS CLOSED LEAVING THE HAPLESS SERGEANT STANDING ON THE CATWALK WITH A LIVE BOMB IN HIS ARMS.

THE PROPELLOR CONTROLLING THE SAFETY FUSE HAD UNTHREADED MORE THAN HALFWAY SO HE "BENT THE BLADES SO THEY COULDN'T UNSCREW ANY FURTHER AND PACKED A BLANKET AROUND THE END AS A FURTHER PRECAUTION," LANCIA RELATED TODAY. "THEN I STARTED BACK TO GET THE ARMORER AND FIND OUT WHAT THE HELL TO DO."

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ENEMY PLANES WERE SWARMING ABOUT AND THUS FAR NOBODY HAD TIME TO NOTICE LANCIA'S PLIGHT. BEFORE FINDING THE ARMORER HE PASSED OUT FOR LACK OF OXYGEN. BUT LUCKILY THE ARMORER, WAIST GUNNER SGT. JOHN TEDESCO OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., SAW HIM, BROUGHT HIM AROUND AND, AN EIGHTH ARMY AIR FORCE STATEMENT SAID, THEN "RUSHED BACK TO HIS GUN TO BEAT OFF ANOTHER ENEMY FIGHTER."

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REVIVED, LANCIA RETURNED TO THE CATWALK AND SAT THERE WITH THE BOMB IN HIS LAP UNTIL AFTER THE ATTACKING AIRCRAFT WERE DRIVEN OFF. THEN THE BOMB BAY DOOR OPENED AGAIN AND LANCIA GOT RID OF THE REMAINING MISSILES, INCLUDING THE ONE HE WAS NURSING.

LANCIA SAID HE WAS "SCARED BOWLEGGED."

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE 2ND LT.WILLIAM A.CAHOW OF FRESNO, CALIF., PILOT, 2ND LT.JOHN C.LEVERETTE OF TALLAHASSEE, FLA., BOMBARDIER, 2ND. LT. PAUL F.DUBOIS OF RAHWAY, N.J., NAVIGATOR, 2ND LT.STANLEY G.PARSONS OF SALINAS, CALIF., CO-PILOT, SGT.WOODROW B.PITTS OF HOUSTON, TEX., TOP TURRET GUNNER, SGT.WILLIAM G.KETTNER, JR., OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., BALL TURRET GUNNER, SGT. RAY M.BECHTEL OF COVINA, CALIF., TAIL GUNNER, SGT.HUBERT L.GREEN OF MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., WAIST GUNNER.

LANCIA IS THE SON OF JOSEPH LANCIA OF 866 EAST 24TH ST., PATERSON, N.J.

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B650PEW

london,oct.13 (ap)--the belgian news agency said tonight these stickers now are found on the walls in the louvaine district of belgium:

"patriots pick out your rexist, there will not be enough ~~bullets~~ for everybody."

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rexist are belgian fascists who have been playing ball with the germans.

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ap10015am743p

LONDON, OCT. 13--(AP)--AN OFFICIAL OF THE POLISH UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT WHO LEFT THAT COUNTRY SEVERAL MONTHS AGO TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE GERMANS ARE ATTEMPTING TO BREAK DOWN THE MORALS OF POLISH YOUTH BY THE WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE, FILMS AND REVUES AND THE OPENING UP OF GAMBLING HOUSES AND TAVERNS.

TO COUNTER THE GERMAN METHODS, HE SAID, THE POLES HAVE ORGANIZED SECRET SCHOOLS THAT PROVED TO HAVE HIGH ACADEMIC STANDARDS. HE ADDED THAT THIS WAS A DANGEROUS UNDERTAKING FOR THE TEACHERS AND MANY HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES.

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THE OFFICIAL IDENTIFIED HIMSELF ONLY AS "MR. X" TO PROTECT HIS FAMILY REMAINING IN OCCUPIED POLAND.

BERNARD DRZEWIESKI, FORMER VICE CHAIRMAN OF A POLISH NATIONAL TEACHERS ORGANIZATION, TOLD THE CONFERENCE THAT POLES WHO HAVE ESCAPED TO LONDON HAVE ACCEPTED DIRECTIVES FROM THE UNDERGROUND EDUCATION MOVEMENT THAT THE POST WAR EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR POLAND BE MODELLED ON ANGLO-SAXON CURTURAL LINES AND MUST BE DEMOCRATIC.

LAP/L75-76/203 s/846p/THO/425p

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london,oct.13 (ap)--spitfires destroyed an enemy plane off the southeast coast of england and damaged several locomotives in northern france today an air ministry communique announced. no british planes were lost in the action the communique said.

ap1205pm404p

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ADD STOCKHOLM (COLBURN) XXX BORDER

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE PAPER STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN SAID THAT "DESPITE ALL RUMORS, VATICAN AND GERMAN AUTHORITIES SAY NO CLASHES HAVE OCCURRED. GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE EXTREMELY CURIOUS TO KNOW WHAT GOES ON BEHIND THE VATICAN GATES. THEY EXPRESSED GREAT SURPRISE WHEN TOLD THE POPE HAD NO PANZER TROOPS OR AIRCRAFT."

THE GERMAN MINISTER TO THE VATICAN WS UNDERSTOOD, THE SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN SAID, TO HAVE TOLD THE POPE THAT ROME WOULD SOON BE A BATTLE CENTER AND GERMANY COULD NOT GUARANTEE THE SAFETY OF THE HOLY SEE. HE WAS SAID TO HAVE OFFERED TO PROVIDE THE HOLY FATHER WITH A HAVEN IN LITTLE LIECHTENSTEIN BETWEEN GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

WHILE VATICAN CITY IS AN ALMOST SELF-SUFFICIENT STATE, IT IS DEPENDENT ON ITALY FOR WATER, GAS AND ELECTRICITY. THERE ARE NORMALLY ABOUT 1,100 INHABITANTS, INCLUDING FOREIGN DIPLOMATS.

MT1014AEW

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stockholm, ~~xxx~~ thursday, oct.14 (ap)--five high-ranking norwegians ~~xxx~~ german including thomas agnaes, ~~x~~ civil engineer of norway's state railways, have been executed as hostages in connection with the sabotage of a train carrying nazi troops oct.7 josef terboven, german administrator for norway, said today.

A DISPATCH FROM NORWAY SAID TODAY.

JOSEF~~TH~~EN GERMAN ADMINISTRATOR JOSEF TERBOVEN WAS ~~THEZGOEMEN~~ QUOTED AS SAYING: "IT

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terboven said "it is impossible to find the ~~PARAMM~~ guilty persons. these hostages' attitude showed they belonged to circles morally and politically responsible for making such action possible."

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rac0230am1125p

oct.13

stockholm, ~~thursday,oct.13~~ (ap)--german police in greece are registering jews and fears were expressed in athens that deportation of jews to german labor camps was likely budapest dispatches reported today.

jews in greece were not molested under the italian administration but now are expected to meet the same fate of jews in denmark and northern italy where hitler ordered their roundup in what has been described in some german sources as a general european purge of all jews.

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ap1234oam1145p

ADD ITALIAN H.Q. ITALY (LUCE) XXX LINES

ADOPTING A FORMULA ALREADY EMPLOYED BY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, BADOGLIO LIMITED THE LIFE OF HIS GOVERNMENT WITH THIS PROMISE: "AS SOON AS THE WAR IS ENDED AND PEACE IS WON, AS IT MOST CERTAINLY WILL BE, THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WILL CONSIDER ITS MISSION ACCOMPLISHED AND WILL BE THOROUGHLY CONTENT WITH HAVING FREED THE COUNTRY FROM GERMAN OCCUPATION X X X. ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE END OF HOSTILITIES X X X. THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT HAS THE CLEARLY DEFINED TASK OF LEADING THE COUNTRY UNTIL THE PEACE HAS BEEN WON. WITH THAT ITS MANDATE WILL CEASE."

EJ030PEW

ADD U.S. 5TH ARMY, ITALY (MORIN) XX ROAD

THE AUTUMN RAINS ARE BEGINNING NOW. BUT DON'T TAKE SHELTER UNDER THE ROOF OF THAT LITTLE SHED. IT'S PROBABLY BOOBY-TRAPPED.

HERE'S A BEAUTIFUL READYMADE FOXHOLE, DEEP AND DRY AND EVEN UNDERCUT TO AFFORD PROTECTION AGAINST AIRBURSTS. JUMP IN THERE AND YOU'LL NEVER CLIMB OUT AGAIN.

SIMILAR PSYCHOLOGY HAS BEEN APPLIED ON A LARGER SCALE IN NAPLES. THERE ARE FEW LARGE BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR ARMY ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, AND ALMOST NO HOTELS OR BARRACKS ARE LEFT UNDAMAGED. BUT CURIOUSLY ENOUGH SOME ARE ABSOLUTELY INTACT--JUST THE PLACE TO MOVE IN AND START WORK WITH A MINIMUM OF DELAY.

VIRTUALLY EVERY ONE OF THESE FOUND HAS BEEN TRAPPED OR LEFT WITH FUSED MINES IN THE CELLAR.

IT'S NOT SO FAR TO BERLIN NOW. BUT THE GERMANS HAVE TAKEN ALL THE PLEASURE OUT OF WALKING.

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M423AEW

BY HAL BOYLE

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ITALY, OCT. 13-(AP)-U.S. INVADER PLANES TODAY SMASHED TWO GERMAN GROUND TROOP FORMATIONS IN ASSEMBLY AREAS NORTH OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER.

IN THEIR FIRST ATTACKS FROM FIELDS CLOSE TO THE FIFTH ARMY BATTLE FRONT, THE FIGHTER-BOMBERS SHOT UP NAZI HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AND SCORED FROM FIVE TO SEVEN DIRECT BOMB HITS ON A KEY ROAD JUNCTION NEEDED BY THE GERMANS TO MOVE SUPPLIES UP TO THE BATTLE ZONE.

OTHER ALLIED AIRCRAFT, RETURNING TO ACTION AFTER DAYS OF INACTIVITY CAUSED BY THE WEATHER, SUBJECTED ENEMY STRONGHOLDS BEHIND THE VOLTURNO LINE TO HEAVY POUNDING WITH RESULTS WHICH ONE GROUND OBSERVER CALLED "MARVELOUS."

"WE CAUGHT ONE COLUMN OF 15 TO 20 VEHICLES AS THEY WERE STARTING

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30.24 - 9281

TO MOVE TOWARD VOLTURNO," SAID LT. ROBERT COOK, 1904 NOSTRAND AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y. "IT WASN'T MOVING AFTER WE LEFT."

EJ1113PEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

OCT 14 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 13-(AP)-MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO HINTED TODAY THAT ITALIAN TROOPS MIGHT BE PLACED IN THE FIELD WITH ALLIES ARMIES, AND THE ALLIES WERE OPENLY HOPEFUL THAT THE DECLARATION OF WAR WOULD STIFFEN ITALIAN RESISTANCE IN NAZI-OCCUPIED AREAS.

BADOGLIO DECLARED IN A PRESS STATEMENT THAT ITALY COULD BE FREED NOW FROM THE GERMANS ONLY "BY A UNITED MILITARY EFFORT IN WHICH WE SHALL WORK IN THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE MANNER WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES.

HE ASSERTED THAT ITALIANS MUST FIGHT AGAINST GERMANS IN THE BALKANS, YUGOSLAVIA, AND ALBANIA "TO THE LAST MAN."

WHETHER ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON HER ONETIME ALLY WOULD RESULT IN THE RELEASE OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ITALIAN PRISONERS IN ALLIED HANDS WAS NOT CLEAR IMMEDIATELY.

MANY OF THESE PRISONERS LONG HAVE BEEN ONLY IN NOMINAL CUSTODY, AND ENJOYED VIRTUALLY AS MUCH FREEDOM AS THE ALLIES' OWN SOLDIERS.

BADOGLIO'S ANNOUNCEMENT FAILED TO MENTION SPECIFICALLY WHETHER HIS GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATES MAINTAINING CONTROL OVER THE ITALIAN FLEET, THE BULK OF WHICH IS SAFELY IN ALLIED HANDS, OR OVER SUCH UNITS OF HIS ARMY AS MIGHT STILL BEAR ARMS AND BE IN A POSITION TO RENDER ANY KIND OF MILITARY SERVICE.

BEYOND A DOUBT, THE UNHAPPY ITALIAN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN MUCH MORE OF A HANDICAP THAN A HELP SO FAR SINCE BADOGLIO AGREED TO THE SURRENDER ANNOUNCED ON SEPT. 8.

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THE MOVE INTO WAR CAME AT A TIME WHEN SCARCELY MORE THAN ONE-FIFTH OF METROPOLITAN ITALY'S SOIL WAS UNDER ALLIED CONTROL, BUT IT MAY GO FAR TOWARD STEELING ITALIAN RESISTANCE TO THE NAZIS IN THEIR HOMELAND.

WITH TODAY'S ACTION, ITALY COMPLETED TRANSITION NEVER EQUALLED IN MODERN WARFARE. LESS THAN THREE MONTHS AGO, BENITO MUSSOLINI WAS IN THE SADDLE AS BLATANT AS EVER, EVEN THOUGH CONSIDERABLY SUBORDINATED AS A TEAMM.. OF HITLER.

THEN IN QUICK, ABRUPT STROKES, THE INEVITABLY OOCCURRED, AND THE FASCIST REGIME CRUMBLED. MUSSOLINI WAS DEPOSED, THE ALLIES SWEPT OVER SICILY AND SOUTHERN ITALY, THE BADOGLIO REGIME SURRENDERED, AND WITH THE SURRENDER THE ITALIAN FLEET STEAMED OUT OF ITS HIDING PLACES AND FLED TO ALLIED PORTS.

MT1251PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT. 13-(AP)-NEW INDIVIDUAL VICTORIES BY AMERICAN PILOTS AND GUNNERS SHOOTING DOWN PLANES OF THE NAZI AIR FORCE WERE LISTED TODAY BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS:

STAFF SGT. A. E. JENSEN, BELLFLOWER, CALIF.; 2ND LT. ROBERT W. MUIR, CLARENDON HILLS, ILL. (HIS FOURTH); 2ND LT. J. D. STOUTENBOROUGH, 4211 ELWOOD COURT, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., AND 2ND LT. ROBERT B. WILLIAMS, JR., HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF. ALL BAGGED MESSERSCHMITT 109S.

FD850AEW

ALGIERS, OCT. 13-(AP)-THE NEWS OF THE ITALIAN DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND THE RECOGNITION OF ITALY AS A CO-BELLIGERENT BY THE ALLIES, ALTHOUGH NOT UNEXPECTED, EVOKED SOME EXPRESSIONS OF SURPRISE FROM FRENCHMEN TODAY, TOGETHER WITH PREDICTIONS THAT IT WOULD BE WELCOMED BY THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND.

OFFICIALLY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WAS SILENT. INFORMATION COMMISSIONER HENRI BONNET DECLINED TO COMMENT.

UNOFFICIALLY, A BELIEF WAS EXPRESSED THAT THE ALLIES' ACCEPTANCE OF THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT AS A CO-BELLIGERENT WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON FRENCH UNDERGROUND GROUPS ESPECIALLY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, WHERE THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION FOLLOWING "THE STAB IN THE BACK" WAS MOST KEENLY FELT.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE EXPEDIENCY OF THE ACTION, ONE SAID FRENCHMEN COULD NOT HELP COMPARING IT WITH THE RECOGNITION BY THE ALLIES OF THE LATE ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN.

(DON HOLLENBACK, NBC REPORTER IN ALGIERS, SAID THE COMMITTEE WAS NOT CONSULTED DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS LEADING TO THE ITALIAN DECLARATION "ON THE REASONABLE GROUND THAT THE FRENCH WOULD OBJECT AND HAVE TO BE OVERRULED.")

EJ1035PEW

ADD NEW DELHI xxx ANNOUNCED

RETURNING PILOTS SAID RESULTS OF HE RAID WERE "EXCE LENT," WITH A GREAT PART OF THE YARD'S TRACKAGE AND ROLLING STOCK ESTROYED. LARGE FIRES WERE STARTE IN WAREHOUSES AND OTH R BUILDINGS.

APPARENTLY AIMING AT THE COMPLETE DEMO ALIZATION F THE ENEMY'S TRANSP RTATION SYSTEM IN SOUTHERN BURMM, AMERICAN HEAVY BOOBERS WENT AFTER THE SAGAING LW ARDS S MONDAY, SCOR NG NUMEROUS HITS IN THE TARGET AREA, AND STARTING LARGE FIRES. MEDIUM BOMBERS STRUCK THE YARDS AT NYAUNGBINWUN, NEAR MANDALAY ON THE SAME DAY. OTHERS BLASTED THE MANDALAY WATERFRONT, WITH DIRECT HITS ON THE DOCKS AND SMALL BOATS IN THE RIVER.

30.24-9283

CHUNGKING, (OCT 13-(AP)-PORTUGAL'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE ROLE OF A BENEVOLENT NON-BELLIGERENT BY GRANTING THE BRITISH FACILITIES IN THE AZORES WAS GIVEN UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL TODAY BY CHINA'S VICE-MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DR. K.C. WU, WHO DECLARED THAT "ANYTHING THAT HELPS THE ALLIES WIN THE WAR IS WELCOME HERE." OCT 14 1943

DR. WU DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE POSSIBLE ORIENTAL REPERCUSSIONS OF PORTUGAL'S MOVE. THE JAPANESE HAVE LEFT THE PORTUGUESE COLONY OF MACAO ON THE SOUTH CHINA COAST VIRTUALLY UNTOUCHED, ALTHOUGH THEY OCCUPY PORTUGUESE TIMOR.

ASKED WHETHER A RECENT STATEMENT BY DR. SUN FO, CABINET MINISTER AND SON OF THE LATE SUN YAT SEN, ENTITLED "THE MIKADO MUST GO," REPRESENTED THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE AS TO THE SORT OF PEACE TO BE IMPOSED ON JAPAN, DR. WU REPLIED:

"THE CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS TO BE IMPOSED ON DEFEATED JAPAN CAN ONLY BE MADE KNOWN AFTER CONSULTATION WITH OUR ALLIES. NO DOUBT THESE IDEAS REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE."

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M746AEW

ADD ALLIED H.Q. S.W. PACIFIC XXX ISLAND

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ANOTHER IN THE ALMOST DAILY SERIES OF TORPEDO AND DIVEBOMBER ATTACKS ON KAHILI, THE MAIN ENEMY AIR-BROME ON BOUGAINVILLE. THE FIRES SET OBSCURED THE RUNWAY.

FIFTEEN OF 23 INTERCEPTING ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN AGAINST THE LOSS OF ONLY TWO OF THE RAIDERS. IN BOUGAINVILLE STRAIT, BETWEEN BOUGAINVILLE AND VELLA LAVELLA, AN AMERICAN PATROL TOOK ON 10 ENEMY FIGHTERS AND SHOT DOWN SIX, WHILE LOSING ONE.

YA7AOPCW NM

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BY ROBERT EUNSON

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE STRONGHOLD OF RABAUL ON NEW BRITAIN WAS ROCKED BACK ON ITS HEELS TODAY BY A STAGGERING PUNCH FROM HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS IN THE HEAVIEST AIR ASSAULT IN THE HISTORY OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

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(GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID THE RAID ON THE HUGE ENEMY BASE "BROKE ITS BACK.")

THE CONFUSION ATTENDANT IN TRYING TO INTERROGATE MORE THAN 1,000 PILOTS AND CREW MEMBERS MADE IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN DETAILED INFORMATION IMMEDIATELY, BUT IT IS KNOWN THAT A FOUR-ENGINE LIBERATOR BOMBER PILOTED BY COL.ARTHUR H.ROGERS OF 6 BYRD BLVD., GREENVILLE, S.C., HIT TWO JAPANESE WARSHIPS FOR SURE AND MAYBE FOUR.

CAPT.GEORGE P.DUNMORE OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., BOMBARDIER IN ROGERS' CREW, WAS PROMISED LEAVE IF HE HIT FOUR SHIPS. HE WILL START FOR SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, TOMORROW ON ORDERS FROM ROGERS, HIMSELF.

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MEMBERS OF "JOLLY" ROGERS' UNITS CALLED TODAY'S EXHIBITION OF BOMBING "DUNSMORE'S GLORY RUN," BECAUSE THE BOMBA

DIER ALREADY IS LEADING THE LEAGUE OUT HERE WITH SIX DEFINITE JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK. WHETHER HE GOT TWO OR FOUR MORE SHIPS TODAY, HIS EIGHT-MILE RUN OVER THE TARGET BY FOUR DESTROYERS AND ONE DESTROYER TENDER MAKES HIM STILL THE CHAMP.

AN ENEMY CARGO SHIP WAS SUNK BY A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY CAPT. GEORGE E.ELLIOTT OF 24 NORTH 22ND ST., RICHMOND, IND.

"WE FOUND OUR TARGET AND WENT IN FOR A GRAVY RUN," SAID LT. THEODORE J.NELSON, 3658 EAST 55TH ST., CLEVELAND, O.

IN ADDITION TO SHIPS SUNK IN THE HARBOR, HEAVY DAMAGE WAS DONE

INSTALLATIONS AND PARKED AIRCRAFT NEAR THE HARBOR.

REPORTS FROM CREW MEMBERS INDICATED JAPANESE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEAVY.

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ONE EAGER SQUADRON OF ENEMY ZEROS FOLLOWED THE LIBERATORS FAR OUT TO SEA AND STRAFED ONE OF THE BOMBERS, FORCING IT DOWN.

THE PLANNING OF THE GREAT RAID STARTED LAST MAY. PLANS WERE CHANGED EIGHT TIMES BEFORE A FINAL DECISION ON TACTICS WERE REACHED.

OTHER MEMBERS OF COL.ROGERS' CREW WHO FOUGHT OFF 57 PLANES FROM A SQUADRON OF ZEROS AND SHOT DOWN THREE INCLUDED:

CAPT.PHILIP CONTI, FORMER STAR FOOTBALL PLAYER FROM DARTMOUTH, 2 BOLSTER ST., BARRE, VT., NAVIGATOR; TECH.SGTS.JOHN R.SEPER, 628 MICHIGAN AVE., EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL., ENGINEER, AND DENNY P.SCHAFER, 420 WEST NORTH AVE., OLNEY, ILL., RADIO OPERATOR; STAFF SGTS.JAMES J.RILEY, BLUFF CITY, TENN., ASSISTANT ENGINEER; EARL M.HODGES, 1206 18TH ST., GREENSBORO, N.C., GUNNER; BENNY W.STEPHENS, LAYSEL, WEST VA., (UNFIND LAYSEL IN POSTAL GUIDE), TAIL GUNNER, AND EUGENE T.HARRIS, 24 WESTSIDE AVE., HAGERSTOWN, MD., PHOTOGRAPHER.

THE FIRST HEAVY BOMBER OVER THE TARGET WAS PILOTED BY CAPT.ELLIS L.BROWN OF BUNCAN, OKLA., AND SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON A TRANSPORT.

MEMBERS OF CAPT.BROWN'S CREW INCLUDED LT.CAL D.LONG, MIDDLETOWN, O., BOMBARDIER; LT.GEORGE G.FACTEAU, PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., NAVIGATOR; TECH.SGTS.WILLIAM S.DUELL, LORTON, VA., AND ALBERT L.FELTS, SUMMERVILLE, PA.; STAFF SGTS.LOREN F.MISS, GRANADA, MINN., GEORGE H.OVERHULSE, NAPOLEON, O., AND DANIEL LEFEMINE, MILFORD, CONN.

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MEMBERS OF CAPT.ELLIOTT'S CREW, IN ADDITION TO NELSON, INCLUDED LT.RALPH R.CALKINS, GARRISON, N.D., BOMBARDIER; TECH.SGT. PHILLIP H.RYDEEN, 3336 47TH AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., ENGINEER; STAFF SGTS.RAYMOND M.IRVING, 511 WEST 11TH ST., CHARLOTTE, N.C., AND JOHN D.KISSACK, 950 WOODYCREST AVE., BRONX, N.Y., GUNNERS, AND TECH.SGT.FRANCOIS H.VAN HORN, 409 8TH ST., WEST DES MOINES, IA., RADIOMAN.

THE CREW FLYING ON ROGERS' WING, AND WHICH SLAMMED BOMBS IN A PATTERN WITH DUNMORE, WAS HEADED BY PILOT LT.CHARLES R.SHOWALTER, 80 EAST SINCLAIR ST., WABWASH, IND. OTHERS WERE 2ND LT. FREDERICK S.FRANKLIN, JR., CHATHAM, N.H., CO-PILOT; 2ND LT.JAMES T.WOODWALL, JR., SOUTH JACKSONVILLE, FLA., BOMBARDIER; TECH SGTS.ALBERT B.FUHRE, BRAINERD, MINN., ENGINEER, AND CALVIN C.DAVIS, 3705 PITKEN AVE., FLINT, MICH., RADIO OPERATOR; STAFF SGTS.ALLEN J.MURRAY, 4836 ROOSEVELT BLVD., PHILADELPHIA, ASSISTANT ENGINEER; BRUNO M.CELLI, 565 WEST 181ST ST., NEW YORK, ASSISTANT RADIO OPERATOR; NICOL S.ZIZZA, 108 HAMILTON ST., READING, PA., GUNNER; EARL K.BRANDEBERRY, FORT SMITH, ARK., TAIL GUNNER.

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CAPT.ALLAN HAEMER OF DARIEN, CONN., WAS SO ANXIOUS TO TAKE PART IN THE RAID HE WENT IN LT.SHOWALTER'S PLANE AS A GUNNER AND TOOK ORDERS FROM ENLISTED MEN IN THE PLANE'S CREW.

HG/FR942PCW

BY WILLIAM F. BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.13-(AP)-(DELAYED)-IN THE HEAVIEST AIR BLOW YET STRUCK IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, THE ALLIED

30.24 - 9285

AIRFORCE ALMOST ENTIRELY AMERICAN--ASSAULTED THE ENEMY AIR BASE STRONG-
HOLD OF RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN ~~TODAY~~ tuesday. OCT 14 1943

IN THE WORDS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR, THE RAIDERS "BROKE ITS BACK."

THOSE WORDS APPEARED IN A STATEMENT THE GENERAL ISSUED FROM THE AIRFORCE "WAR ROOM," WHERE HE SAT WITH LT.GEN.GEORGE C. KENNEY AND MAJOR GEN.ENNIS C.WHITEHEAD.

THERE THE REPORTS ROLLED IN FROM LIBERATORS CONSTITUTING A FORCE OVER TWICE AS LARGE AS ANY PREVIOUS HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF RABAUL.

REPORTS ALSO CAME FROM STRAFING MITCHELLS WHICH BLASTED RABAUL'S AIRDROMES. THEY CAME ALSO FROM PIROUETTING AND DEADLY P-38'S WHICH FOR THE FIRST TIME FURNISHED FIGHTER COVER FOR THE ASSAULT ON THIS NEW BRITAIN STRONGHOLD.

AS IN SMASHING BLOWS AT WEWAK, NEW GUINEA, IN AUGUST, SURPRISE WAS THE ELEMENT STRESSED AND SURPRISE WAS THE DECISIVE FACTOR. BUT WHERE IT TOOK RAIDS ON FOUR SEPARATE DAYS TO SHATTER JAPANESE AIR STRENGTH IN THAT AREA, THIS SINGLE MID-DAY ASSAULT LASTING MORE THAN TWO HOURS ACHIEVED WHAT MACARTHUR TERMED "A CRUSHING AND DECISIVE DEFEAT." OCT 14 1943

HERE FROM THE RESULTS OF STUDYING PHOTOGRAPHS AND FROM PAINS-TAKING INTERROGATION OF MORE THAN 1,000 MEN WHO MANNED OUR FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS ARE THE HIGH SPOTS OF THE DAMAGE DONE TO RABAUL:

ENEMY AIRCRAFT--100 DESTROYED, 51 SEVERELY DAMAGED ON THE GROUND, PRIMARILY BY MITCHELLS IN STRAFING.

TWENTY-SIX FIGHTERS DOWNED OF 40 WHICH WERE ALL THE JAPS COULD PUT IN THE AIR.

THE NET RESULT WAS 177 AIRCRAFT PUT OUT OF ACTION, ESTIMATED TO BE 60 PERCENT OF RABAUL'S AIR STRENGTH.

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OTHER RESULTS:

ENEMY SHIPPING--THREE DESTROYERS AND FOUR MERCHANTMEN TOTALLING 17,600 TONS, SUNK OR DESTROYED, AS WELL AS 43 SEAGOING CRAFT OF 100 TO 500 TONS AND SEVENTY SMALLER HARBOR CRAFT.

SEVERE DAMAGE INFLICTED BY 1,000 POUND BOMBS ON A SUBMARINE AND ITS 5,000-TON TENDER, A 6,800-TON DESTROYER TENDER AND A 7,000-TON MERCHANTMAN.

ENEMY INSTALLATIONS--WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES SMASHED, AND FIRES STARTED ALONG THE FRINGES OF SIMPSON HARBOR.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS SILENCED AT THREE AIRDROMES, VUNA-KANAU, RAPOPO AND TOBARE.

WEIGHT OF THE ATTACK--IN TONNAGE 350, MORE THAN SIX TIMES ANY PREVIOUS TONNAGE DROPPED ON RABAUL; 250,000 ROUNDS OF CANNON AND MACHINEGUN AMMUNITION EXPENDED.

COST TO US--FIVE PLANES LOST OUT OF HUNDREDS EMPLOYED AND OTHERS DAMAGED.

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(EDITORS: IN FIRST GRAF MAKE READ AT END XXX NEW BRITAIN TUESDAY--INSTEAD OF TODAY (WEDNESDAY).

XA620PCW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ORDER OF THE DAY FOR THE ATTACK ON RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, WAS BRIEF AND TO THE POINT.

THIS ORDER TO THE FIFTH AIRFORCE TO EXECUTE THE LARGEST SINGLE AIR OPERATION EVER CARRIED OUT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC CONDENSEND ENTIRE PAGES AND MONTHS OF PLANNING INTO ONE SENTENCE.

"WITH ALL AVAILABLE PLANES, ATTACK AND DESTROY SHIPPING IN SIMPSON

HARBOR (RABAUL) ON 12 OCTOBER 1943."

THE ORDER WAS CARRIED OUT AND EXTENDED. IN ADDITION TO BLASTING THOUSANDS OF TONS OF SHIPPING, INCLUDING THE DESTRUCTION OF THREE DESTROYERS, THE RAIDERS DESTROYED OR RENDERED USELESS 177 PLANES.

FR841PCW NM ASKT

MONTEVIDEO, OCT 13-(AP)-TWO MONTEVIDEO NEWSPAPERS, LA MANANA AND EL PAIS, TODAY QUOTED PRIVATE TELEPHONE REPORTS FROM BUENOS AIRES AS SAYING THAT THREE MEMBERS OF THE ARGENTINE CABINET RESIGNED YESTERDAY.

THEY WERE SAID TO BE JORGE SANTA MARINA, MINISTER OF FINANCE; BRIG.GEN.ELBIO ANAYA, MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION; AND VICE ADMIRAL ISMAEL GALINDEZ, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

THERE HAD BEEN MANY RUMORS OF AN IMPENDING CABINET SHAKEUP IN THE PAST 10 DAYS.

MT905AEW

ADD BUENOS AIRES XXX YESTERDAY

THE MINISTERS WERE JORGE SANTA MARINA, MINISTER OF FINANCE; BRIG.GEN.ELBIO ANAYA, MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION; AND VICE ADMIRAL ISMAEL GALINDEZ, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT WHATEVER THE REASONS WERE FOR EACH RESIGNATION THEY DID NOT AFFECT THE UNITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(IN MONTEVIDEO THE NEWSPAPER EL DIARIO QUOTED PRIVATE REPORTS FROM BUENOS AIRES AS SAYING THAT THE ENTIRE CABINET OF PRESIDENT RAMIREZ HAD RESIGNED.

(THE RESIGNATIONS OF THE THREE MINISTERS APPARENTLY CONFRONTED THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT WITH ITS MOST SERIOUS CRISIS SINCE IT ASSUMED THE TASK OF RULING ARGENTINE AFTER THE JUNE 4 REVOLUTION.)

EJ913PEW

THE THREE MINISTERS GENERALLY WERE REGARDED AS BELONGING TO THE MODERATE WING OF THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT AND WITH FAVORING A RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

THE COMMUNIQUE STATED THAT "TO WHATEVER REASON" THE RESIGNATIONS "MAY BE ATTRIBUTED, THESE ACTS WILL NOT AFFECT THE UNITY OF THE GOVERNMENT. ON THE CONTRARY, THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE POLITICAL ORIENTATION OF THE COUNTRY AS FIRMLY SUSTAINED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATION AND REITERATED ON MANY OCCASIONS."

ARGENTINE IS THE ONLY SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRY MAINTAINING RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AND THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY HAS BEEN THE UPPERMOST ISSUE SINCE THE RECENT RESIGNATION OF FOREIGN MINISTER REAR ADMIRAL SEGUNDO R.STORNI. IT HAS BEEN THE CAUSE OF REPEATED SECRET CABINET MEETINGS AND HAS EVEN BROKEN INTO OPEN DEBATE IN THE PRESS WITH THE DEMOCRATIC DAILIES, WHICH HITHERTO HAD BEEN FORBIDDEN TO COMMENT ON THE FOREIGN POLICY, VIGOROUSLY URGING A BREAK WITH GERMANY.

(ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN REPEATED INDICATIONS THAT ARGENTINA WAS ON THE VERGE OF A BREAK WITH THE AXIS, THE DECISION HAS BEEN IMPEDED BY THE LAST DITCH STAND OF REACTIONARY ELEMENTS IN THE CABINET WHOSE POSITION IS VEHEMENTLY SUPPORTED BY THE PRO-AXIS PRESS.

(THE NEWSPAPER EL DIARIO SAID THAT THE ARRIVAL IN BUENOS AIRES TODAY OF NORMAN ARMOUR, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, WHO HAS BEEN IN WASHINGTON, MIGHT INTRODUCE ANOTHER FACTOR INTO THE SITUATION WHICH YESTERDAY WAS THOUGHT TO BE NEARING A PRO-DEMOCRATIC TWIST. TODAY, THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT POSSIBLY WAS CLEARING THE DECKS FOR STILL MORE NATIONALISTIC MOVES.)

THE NATIONALIST PRESS WAS INTENSIFYING ITS EFFORTS TO PREVENT A

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BREAK WITH THE AXIS. POSTERS SIGNED BY THE NATIONALIST ALLIANCE WERE PASTED ON THE WALLS OF MANY BUILDINGS LAST NIGHT WARNING THAT ARGENTINA'S "NEUTRALITY IS IN DANGER."

A POSTER OF THE NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION ALIANZA LIBERADORA NACIONALISTA SAID THE BREAKING OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS WOULD MEAN "SACRIFICE TO THE WAR OF THE MERCHANT FLEET AND THE LOSS OF THOUSANDS OF ARGENTINE LIVES TO ASSURE FOREIGN CONTROL OF THE SEAS X X X" AND PREDICTED NATIONAL HUMILIATION IF ARGENTINA ABANDONED HER NEUTRALITY.

POLICE USING TEAR GAS BROKE UP A NATIONALIST DEMONSTRATION IN THE CALLE FLORIDA, BUENOS AIRES' MAIN STREET, A BLOCK FROM THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY.

THE DEMONSTRATORS, WHO JAMMED THE THOROUGHFARE, SHOUTED "NEUTRALITY!" AND DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS, ONE OF WHICH DECLARED THAT "NEUTRALITY IS IN DANGER BECAUSE POWERFUL ENEMIES OF THE COUNTRY ARE CONSPIRING TO CRUSH IT--RUPTURE IS TREASON."

MORE THAN A SCORE OF PERSONS WERE ARRESTED.

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EJ1115PEW

OTTAWA, OCT. 13-(AP)--THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE NAMES OF 221 CANADIANS AMONG THE CIVILIANS BEING REPATRIATED FROM JAPANESE-CONTROLLED TERRITORY UNDER THE EXCHANGE TAKING PLACE THIS WEEK AT MORMUGAO, PORTUGUESE INDIA. THEY ARE EXPECTED TO REACH NEW YORK IN DECEMBER ABOARD THE SWEDISH LINER GRIPSHOLM. #

OCT 14 1943

30.24-9287

NEW YORK, OCT. 13--(AP)---A DNB DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN RADIO TONIGHT SAID FOUR EMPLOYEES OF THE HORST WESSEL WELFARE OFFICE IN BERLIN HAD BEEN EXECUTED FOR WRITING A POLITICAL POEM DESIGNED TO "SPREAD HATRED AND DISCORD AND SHAKE BELIEF IN THE FINAL VICTORY" OF THE REICH.

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THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE U.S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, NAMED THREE MEN AND A WOMAN AS THE VICTIMS. IT DID NOT QUOTE THE POEM.

OWI 49 JRT 1030PEW

new york, oct. 13-(ap)-a tokyo radio speaker said today that the emperor of japan was also "the emperor of the world" and that the "foundation of international peace must be based upon the imperial house of japan."

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the speaker, tadahiko imaizumi, said the claim was based upon the principle of "eight corners under one roof" which authorized the japanese emperors to extend the rule of "peace and happiness" to the

entire world.

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the war fought by japanese forces is based upon the spirit of crushing evils and aiding justice and is not like "the so-called animal-like war of x x x eat the enemy or be eaten by the enemy."

the broadcast was ~~xxxxxxx~~ reported to the office of war information. #

NEW YORK, OCT 13-(AP)-THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL DIET WILL FORMALLY OPEN ITS 83RD SESSION OCT.25, A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID TODAY.

OCT 14 1943

M724AEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DECLARED TODAY THAT JAPANESE NAVAL AIRCRAFT "BLAZED A NEW TRAIL ACROSS THE INDIAN OCEAN TO DUMP TONS OF EXPLOSIVES" ON MADRAS, ON THE EAST COAST OF INDIA.

"IN THE FIRST RAID ON THIS IMPORTANT BRITISH BASE," THE BROADCAST SAID, "JAPANESE PLANES POUNDED HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AND LEFT HUGE FIRES BURNING FROM DESTROYED MILITARY WAREHOUSES."

THE JAPANESE ASSERTED THAT THE RAIDERS ALSO HAD SET AFIRE A LARGE TRANSPORT IN THE HARBOR "BEFORE RETURNING TO THEIR BASE WITHOUT A SINGLE LOSS."

OTHER JAPANESE NAVAL AIR FORMATIONS, TOKYO DECLARED, BOMBED CEYLON OFF THE EAST COAST OF INDIA AND GOT AWAY WITHOUT LOSS DESPITE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

THERE WERE NO IMMEDIATE REPORTS FROM ANY ALLIED SOURCE CONCERNING RAIDS ON EITHER MADRAS OR CEYLON.

A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE FROM NEW DELHI YESTERDAY, HOWEVER, SAID THAT AN ENEMY RECONNAISSANCE PLANE HAD APPROACHED MADRAS THE PREVIOUS NIGHT AND DROPPED A FEW BOMBS WITHOUT CAUSING ANY DAMAGE TO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. THE BULLETIN ALSO REPORTED A LONG ENEMY PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN OFF THE EAST COAST OF CEYLON THE SAME NIGHT WITHOUT LOOSING ANY BOMBS.

UNDATED PHILLIPINES

OCT 14 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO TODAY (THUR) BROADCAST AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE "MILITARY ADMINISTRATION OVER THE PHILLIPINES HAS BEEN TERMINATED AS OF TODAY" AND THE ISLANDS NOW HAD THEIR "INDEPENDENCE."

"THE BIRTH OF THE GLORIOUS NEW PHILLIPINES IS NOW A CONSUMMATED FACT," SAID THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTING AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM LT. GEN. SHIGENORI KURODA, JAPANESE ARMY COMMANDER ON THE ISLANDS.

THE GENERAL WAS QUOTED AS ~~ARMING~~ TELLING FILIPINOS "I CAN WELL IMAGINE YOUR PROFOUND JOY AT OBTAINING INDEPENDENCE" AND ADVISING THEM THAT "THE HAPPY EVENT" WAS DUE LARGELY TO THEIR "WHOLE-HEARTED COOPERATION." JAPANESE TROOPS REMAIN IN ~~FM~~ FULL CONTROL OF THE ISLANDS.

OCT 14 1943

30.24 - 9289

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT JAPAN "HAS ALREADY CONSOLIDATED HER FRONT INTO A POSITION UNPENETRABLE AND INVINCIBLE." A SHORT WHILE BEFORE THE JAPANESE BROADCAST, GEN. MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THAT THE ALLIES HAD WON A COMPLETE VICTORY IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS AND WERE CONTINUING TO THRASH THE JAPANESE IN OTHER PORTIONS OF THE PACIFIC FRONT.

THE U.S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE MEANWHILE REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED MANILA ~~TOKYO~~ RADIO HAD OUTLINED PLANS FOR AN ELABORATE "INDEPENDENCE" CELEBRATION ON THE PHILLIPINES TO MARK THE INAUGURATION OF JOE P. LAUREL AS PUPPET PRESIDENT OF THE "REPUBLIC."

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30.24 - 9291

60 Fortresses Lost Over Germany, Battle Costs Nazis 104 Fighters; Allies Cross Volturno at 4 Points

104 NAZI FIGHTERS DOWNED IN DAY BY AMERICAN PLANES

STURDEVANT

Ball Bearing Factory Destroyed by Large Force of U. S. Bombers.

OCT 15 1943

FIERCE BATTLES IN AIR

Nazis Fight Sternly to Stem Allied Attack Deep in Germany.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15—(AP) U. S. Flying Fortresses reached deep into Germany yesterday to smash the important ball bearing plant at Schweinfurt and lost a record number of 60 bombers while knocking down 91 fighters in what was probably the fiercest single air battle ever fought.

Escorting Thunderbolts — P-47 fighters—accounted for another 13 aircraft, boosting the total of enemy losses to 104. Two of the American fighters were missing, boosting the raiders' total losses to 62.

Large Formations in Raid

The size of the attacking groups was not announced but U. S. Army headquarters referred to them as "large formations."

It was the second smash in two months at the industrial city in south-central Germany.

The heaviest previous American loss was 59 bombers on the Regensburg-Schweinfurt shuttle raid to Africa Aug. 17.

The R.A.F. peak loss was 58 bombers in the Aug. 23 attack on Berlin. The German air force's worst day was Sept. 15, 1940, when 185 Nazi planes went down in the battle of Britain.

The American loss represented 600 American fliers killed or missing and perhaps $20,000,000 worth of precision bombing and fighting machinery.

Nazi Factory Destroyed

But preliminary reports indicated that the plant, whose products form key parts of the German war machine, was knocked out of production.

"There ought to be ball bearings rolling all over Germany tonight," said one crewman who watched hundreds of bombs pour into the target despite the desperate efforts of German fighter planes to break up the attack.

Sgt. William R. Mortimer of Rimersburg, Pa., a ball-turret gunner, who fought his way home, said "there was a better concentration on this raid than at Marienburg in East Prussia and I saw both."

Meet Fierce Opposition

While crewmen were unanimous in reporting that it was a fine job of bombing they were equally agreed that the opposition was among the toughest they have encountered.

The Germans were using two-engined fighters this time on his formation declared Sgt. D. O. Ellis of New Castle, Ind., a Fortress gunner.

About the time the news of the new attack on the German industrial center was released, the U. S. Eighth Air force announced that both the huge Focke-Wulf assembly plant at Marienburg in East Prussia, and the component factory at Anklam, in eastern Germany, had been knocked out of production by American precision blows Oct. 9.

The plant at Marienburg alone accounted for almost half the assembly of Focke-Wulfs and the Anklam establishment was an important manufacturer of vital parts for German fighters.

The second Schweinfurt operation was the sixth major U. S. Army Air force raid from British bases this month.

The big roller bearing factory supplying the prime essentials of almost every type of equipment necessary for modern warfare occupies 72 closely packed acres on the river Main at Schweinfurt, and was the target of a big American attack on Sept. 17.

500 Miles From Britain

Schweinfurt, close to 500 miles from Britain and 65 miles due east of Frankfurt, was raided last time by a group of American heavy bombers which returned to British bases while another force went on to bomb Regensburg in southeastern Germany and then hopped to bases in Africa on the first American shuttle raid.

The Schweinfurt raid, coming after a three-day lull, was the first major American operation since the big force attacked the ancient German city of Muenster on Oct. 10, and was the fourth raid in the last seven days. However, with six raids already made by the first half of the month, it appeared probable that the previous high of 10 operations in one month may be exceeded.

The German overseas radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information, said considerable damage was done to Schweinfurt's residential section during the raid.

Even before today's attack United States bombers had dropped more than 4,400 tons of bombs on German targets so far this month and destroyed 450 German fighters—a record achievement for the Eighth Air force.

Today's raid broke a lull in Britain-based operations by both the Americans and the R.A.F. British heavy bombers have not been out since the night of Oct. 8 when they struck heavily at Hannover and Bremen.

Reports just released on a study of reconnaissance photographs of the damage to Hanover, which the R. A. F. has blasted three times since Sept. 22, showed scarcely a building undamaged in the city's central area between the main railway station and Machsee Lake to the southwest.

The lake itself had been roofed over and camouflaged by the Germans in an attempt to throw raiders off the target, the Air Ministry news service said.

Photographs also showed hits on manufacturing plants and more than one and a half square miles of "almost complete devastation" in the business and administrative section of the city.

"Destruction of the head offices of many industrial concerns must inevitably cause great confusion and delay to output," the Air Ministry commented.

U. S. BOMBERS RAID CENTRAL GERMANY

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London, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Heavy bombers of the Eighth United States Air Force, supported by Thunderbolts, attacked targets in central Germany today. It was the first American daylight raid since last Sunday's attack on Munster and Coesfeld.

The targets were not specified in the first announcement, but "central Germany" suggested the possibility of a fairly deep penetration.

The attack marked the resumption of major operations which, in addition to last Sunday's raids, included a record, long-distance flight last Saturday to eastern Germany, Poland and East Prussia.

British "nuisance raiders" were over western Germany last night, the Berlin radio announced meanwhile, but without disclosing specific targets.

PHOTOS SHOW DAMAGE IN NAZI PLANE PLANTS

LONDON, Oct. 14.—(AP) Aerial photographs tonight showed the terrific havoc wrought on the giant Focke Wulf airplane plant at Marienburg in East Prussia and on the Focke Wulf parts plant at Anklam by the U. S. Flying Fortress raid on Oct. 9.

At Marienburg: A dozen major and 17 minor buildings demolished, gutted or severely damaged.

At Anklam: Three sections of key machine and assembly shops, stores and office buildings destroyed and other buildings heavily damaged.

STREAM BRIDGED BY ENGINEER UNITS UNDER HEAVY FIRE

KENNEDY

Armored Forces Pour Into Newly - Won Sector North of River.

COUNTERATTACK BROKEN

Allied Air Force Prevents German Tanks from Entering Battle.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 14—(AP) The Germans' first natural defense line before Rome—the steep-banked Volturno river—has been smashed by the Fifth army at several points near Capua in a furious night assault in which Allied engineers bridged the stream under withering German fire, Allied headquarters announced today.

American and British infantry and armored forces, including tanks, stormed across the river in darkness early yesterday after having repelled a futile Nazi assault on Capua, and today were fighting fiercely to expand their bridgeheads against desperate enemy resistance.

So murderous was the aerial cover given Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's attacking troops that German infantry was pinned down to its defensive positions north of the Volturno and not a single Nazi tank was able to join the battle.

Bridgeheads Firmly Held

There was no exact information how far Allied vanguards had penetrated beyond the river, but an official announcement that bridgeheads had been firmly established indicated that Gen. Clark's troops had pushed northward far enough to ensure them against German counterattacks.

Throughout today a stream of Allied tanks, artillery, supplies and men rumbled over the makshift bridges, braving heavy Nazi fire, to support the advance units that were fanning out along the Volturno's northern shore.

Weltering under the sledgehammer blows of Gen. Clark's fighters, the Germans were falling back toward the Gargliano river and the Aurunci and Ausoni mountains. There they undoubtedly will make another stand to delay the invaders again and permit the Germans to hold on to Rome as long as possible.

(A Berlin broadcast said seaborne British troops, following typical Allied leapfrog tactics, hal landed at the mouth of the Volturno where it flows into the Mediterranean and threatened to flank the entire German defense system along the stream.

Nazis Offer Stiff Defense

The fierceness with which the Germans are defending Rome indicates their appreciation of the value of the possession of the Eternal city for its political and religious effect. Its eventual loss by them may have all the greater repercussions because of their determined fight for it.

Gen. Clark took advantage of subsiding foods and drying ground to hurl his forces into the attack on the Volturno behind a terrific artillery barrage that tore Nazi defenses to shreds. Hundreds of medium and fighter-bombers thundered immediately overhead to daze and demoralize the Germans, who had taken advantage of protracted rainy period to build formidable defenses.

The first waves of Allied combat troops swam and crossed the water barrier in assault boats and amphibious trucks in the face of a tempest of steel from Nazi machineguns,, mortars, rifles and artillery. Once across they were quickly reinforced by American tanks, which charged over bridges thrown together by the engineers. Reports from the front today said the tanks were threatening to isolate German forces on either side of the main bridgehead.

Bring Up Fresh Troops

The Nazis, apparently anticipating the attack, had rushed fresh units south from Rome in recent days to try to hold their line. They now have seven divisions strung across the Italian front, and they are showing signs of extreme fatigue from constant Allied pressure.

Just before Gen. Clark's forces sprang forward yesterday morning, the Germans launched a sharp attack in the Capua area. Some detachments managed to cross the river and gain a brief foothold at the edges of the town, but they were annihilated.

The Germans even threw their carefully-hoarded fighter plane strength into the struggle, but a flight of 16 Messerschmitts was beaten off by Spitfires, which shot down two and damaged many more. All through yesterday and last night the battle raged, and it was obvious the Germans meant to fight for every foot of ground.

The length of the line from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic was flaming with battle. Allied troops after a heavy fight northwest of Benevento captured the town of Guardia, four miles north of the Calore river and only nine miles east of the upper Vulturno.

Farther to the northeast the British and Canadians of the British Eighth army pushed seven miles to occupy Gildone, which is only six miles from Campobasso, an important inland road junction.

Tirana Raided

In the most dramatic blow of the day's widespread air offensive, American medium bombers protected by Lightning fighters raided German-held Tirana, the capital of Albania, for the first time. They reported heavy destruction to a Nazi airbase there. Other bombers and fighters made smashing attacks on railway lines, communications and troops. They were unchallenged.

American invader fighter-bombers were credited with breaking up at least one German counter-attack by their fierce onslaught against a tank concentration at Pontelatone and with many hits on roads and bridges at Amorisi, in the corner between the Volturno and Calore rivers. American, British and Australian fighters destroyed two locomotives and 51 coaches north of

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Pescara on the Adriatic.

Have Natural Defense Lines

As they withdraw stubbornly from the Volturno toward Rome the Germans will have the advantage of numerous natural defense lines.

North of the Ausoni mountains on the coastal plain are the Pontine marshes, the onetime badlands which the Fascists converted into a rich agricultural area. Even this flat terrain, however, offers natural defenses, for it is criss-crossed by drainage canals.

In the central sector the Germans have ridge after ridge of mountains in their favor and along the Adriatic they will have the Sangro river and the Maeilla mountains to fall back on.

With all these advantages, plus their iron will to hold up the Fifth and Eighth armies as long as their strength will permit, it is unlikely that Rome will be taken for some weeks.

The Germans have numerous disadvantages, however. One of them is Allied air supremacy and the consequent disruption of their communications by bombing. This necessarily limits the size of the army they can maintain at the front. It is unlikely that many of their troops in northern Italy will be moved to the present front, though most of the Nazi troops in the line are wearied by weeks of hard fighting.

The present German line across Italy is at the narrowest point of the entire peninsula. From the Gulf of Gaeta on the Mediterranean to the Termoli area on the Adriatic is a bare 80 airline miles. The line itself, which twists in and out of the mountains, extends over almost twice that distance, though, and is a long one to try to hold with seven divisions.

Fierce Battle Raging as Clark's Men Widen Bridgeheads.

GERMAN ARMOR PINNED DOWN

Montgomery's Flanking Drive Gains Ground—Airmen Hammer Enemy.

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Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—American and British troops, swarming across the steep-banked Volturno River in a resumption of their drive on Rome, have cracked German defenses in a furious night attack and established several strong bridgeheads on the north side of that greatest obstacle in their path, Allied headquarters announced today.

The troops of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army unleashed the mighty new offensive Tuesday night. They had the support of a thundering artillery barrage which tore German defenses to shreds and the aid of powerful air armadas which swept the area unchallenged and pinned to earth the tanks and guns which the enemy attempted to hurl forward in counter-attack.

[Several warships are standing off the Volturno River hurling shells into German positions, the German radio said today, adding that large forces of seaborne British troops had landed on the German side at the mouth of the Volturno and were threatening to flank the entire German defense system.]

Held motionless by several days of rains which had swelled the 100 to 200 yard-wide Volturno to a torrent and bogged down his vehicles, Gen. Clark took advantage of subsiding floods and drying ground to send his warriors into battle with the words "hit them hard" after the Germans had attempted to throw the projected offensive off balance by a desperate attack of their own agaist Capua on the south side of the river. The Allied troops did hit them hard.

Plunging across the stream in the face of a lashing hurricane of steel from German machine guns, mortars, rifles and concentrations of artillery, Gen. Clark's troops swam and crossed the barrier in assault boats and amphibious trucks, and speedily established their bridgeheads.

They were quickly reinforced by American tanks which rolled across bridges hastily constructed by combat engineers under fire. Reports from the front today said Allied armor was fanning out in all directions and threatening to isolate German forces on either side.

All through the night and all day yesterday the battle of the bridgeheads raged, with the Germans rushing reinforcements from the home area in an effort to beat back the attack. When Gen. Clark's bridgeheads were finally established the Germans were unable to employ a single tank against them.

Nazis Unable to Stem Drive.

The swift movements of Allied tanks and guns prevented the Germans from sealing off the danger point and permitted the formation of a steel wedge which threatened to trap large numbers of Nazi forces still holding the Volturno line near the river's mouth and in the corner to the east at the confluence of the Volturno and Calore.

The Germans threw their carefully hoarded fighter plane strength into the fray. One formation of sixteen Messerschmitts was beaten off by Spitfires which shoot down two and damaged many more.

Swarms of day and night bombers from Allied airdromes supported the great drive, hitting at communications, highways, bridges and troop concentrations and enemy airfields.

Flanking Drive Gains.

Simultaneously, the Allied forces to the northeast put new impetus into their wheeling attack threatening the German flank. They rushed forward in a hard battle and captured Guardia, fourteen miles northwest of Benevento and six miles northwest of Ponte. Guardia is only nine miles east of the Volturno and about four miles north of the Calore.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army, still further to the northeast, pushed ahead for a gain of seven miles from Riccia, near the center of the line, and occupied the town of Gildone.

This march brought the Eighth Army within six miles of the important mountain road center of Campobasso and opened a threat to the even more important communications point of Vinchiaturo, six miles southwest of Campobasso.

Seven German divisions were strung across Italy to withstand the onslaught. But the German divisions now in line were showing signs of extreme fatigue.

They seemed confronted, therefore, with the alternative of either attempting to bring south some of the divisions north of Rome, or of relinquishing the Italian capital.

Albanian Capital Bombed.

Meanwhile emphasizing with dramatic force the value of new air bases gained in Italy, Mitchell bombers with Lightning escort, extended the Allied aerial sway across the Adriatic to Albania where they bombed the Albanian capital of Tirana for the first time. The raid apparently caught the Germans by surprise for photographs showed heavy damage had been done to aircraft parked on the airfield. Workshops, material dumps, barracks and other buildings were left flaming.

Marauders pounded the town of Alife, fifteen miles northeast of Capua. R. A. F. Wellingtons bombed rail lines in a defile south of Orbetello, seventy miles northwest of Rome, and jammed enemy transport. The planes shot up Heinkel 115s and other craft at the seaplane base at Orbetello, which is on the coast opposite Corsica. Fighters and R. A. F. Baltimores plastered road junctions at Sessa and Arunca, on the main highway northwest of Capua.

Five Trains Wrecked.

Invaders were credited with breaking up at least one German counter-attack by air onslaught against a tank concentration at Pontelatone and with hits on roads and bridges at Amorosi, between the Volturno and the Calore rivers.

In perfect teamwork R. A. F. and Australian Kittybombers and American Warhawks smashed up rail lines north of Pescara on the Adriatic, destroying two locomotives and fifty-one coaches and damaging others. In all five trains were attacked.

In all this activity, the Allies lost one plane, headquarters announced.

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roic Deeds At River Bank When Fifth Army Cracked Nazi Line

By RELMAN MORIN,
[Associated Press Correspondent]

At the Volturno River in Italy, Oct. 13 (Delayed)—The United States Fifth Army crossed the Volturno river today.

United States and British troops, surging forward behind a terrific artillery barrage, pierced the German defenses along the river and within the first six hours had penetrated well inside the main enemy positions.

The Allies struck just before dawn under a tornado of shellfire from scores of heavy guns, which had opened up at 9 P. M.

It was a brilliant, moonlight night, with a cold north wind howling.

Looked Like A Chain

The twisting Volturno river looked like a chain of silver horseshoes as one United States unit came down the slopes of the mountains on our side of the valley. The men picked their way through the woods until they came to flat ground. There they halted.

By that time the barrage had shifted to targets several thousand yards beyond the river line. The Allied forces slowly moved toward the bank.

The air quivered with the sound of explosions, both from behind when the guns were fired and ahead when a shell burst. You could see red and yellow lights winking all over the plain. They seemed no bigger than match flares. But each one was a heavy shell addressed to some specific object—a road junction, a haystack, which might not be a haystack at all but a camouflaged strong point made of reinforced concrete, a machine-gun post or an advanced command post.

Annihilation Shelling

It was more than a mere covering fire designed to keep the Germans stationed on the opposite river bank down in their foxholes. It was an annihilation bombardment created to smash gaping holes in the enemy's depth defenses for five or more miles beyond the river. And it covered the floor of the valley like a blanket.

Meanwhile, other guns began dropping smoke shells onto the river line. There was even a greater spurt of flame from these than from the high-explosive shells when they landed. Lazy plumes of smoke, dead white in the yellow light of the moon, rose slowly above each spot where they landed.

The smoke gradually thickened and became a solid white sheet between us and the Germans.

Troops Begin Emerging

Behind that smoke screen troops began emerging from cover at the base of the slope and moving out across the flat ground toward the river.

During the long moments waiting for the protective screen to form the soldiers sat or lay on the ground. When they spoke it was to curse the cold and wind. Someone whispered that the river would be "a hell of a sight colder than this."

There was one wistful little joke.

A soldier whispered something to the man next to him and the reply was: "Aw, I was just thinking how much my kid would enjoy this. The noisier it is around the house the better he likes it."

All around us equipment was moving forward.

It had been massed among the trees and behind roadbends at the nearest possible points since midnight. The infantry alone might be able to overrun the German river defenses and reach the opposite bank, but it couldn't stay there long without heavier weapons for support.

Allied commanders had had to figure out how to get the heavy material close enough to the river to push it across quickly without allowing the Germans to spot it.

They accomplished it. But had it not been for that shrewd planning and execution the bridgehead probably wouldn't have lasted until dawn.

An equally difficult role was assigned the engineers. Their job was to span the river with bridges so that armament too heavy to be ferried across could reach the other side in time to support the infantry.

Engineers Under Fire

You can't have too much praise for the men who performed this near miracle. They were under fire constantly not only from the German artillery but from machine-gun nests that were by-passed or escaped notice by the first waves of infantry. They didn't even have the satisfaction of shooting back. They just stayed there and took it, but the bridges were built.

Tense with cold and excitement, I watched the doughboys scamper across the flat, taking cover from point to point then rising and running ahead a few more yards until finally they disappeared inside the drifting pall of white smoke.

Patrol Located Fords

Each little group knew exactly where it was supposed to cross the river. Patrols had located fords or shallow points all along this section of the river, and each platoon commander had his spot graven into his memory so well that he could find it with his eyes shut.

We heard quick bursts of German machine guns and rifles.

Maybe the doughboys yelled when they hit the other side of the bank. We couldn't hear them for the roar of the artillery.

We lay there waiting and straining our eyes to see through the smoke screen. It wasn't long afterward that a runner came back and said the crossing had been effected and the troops were moving forward.

Advance to Road Center Reported

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The German-controlled Vichy radio said today that Allied forces in Italy had reached Vinchiaturo, key road center ten miles north of Santa Croce, capture of which was announced yesterday by Allied headquarters.

The capture of Vinchiaturo would increase the flanking threat now facing the Germans along the Volturno River.

Yanks Cuss The Cold, Others Joke As They Wait To Cross Volturno

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Eyewitness Describes He-

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RUSSIANS TAKE DNIEPER CITY OF ZAPOROZHE

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30.24-9293

Imperil Nazis in Crimea and Whole of River Defense Line.

STALIN HAILS NEW TRIUMPH

Meanwhile Reds Battle Inside Melitopol and Press Kiev and Gomel.

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London, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The Russians have captured the Dnieper River Bend city of Zaporozhe, five miles from famous Dnieper Dam, in an advance that imperiled both the German occupation of the Crimea and the Nazi Dnieper River defense line, Moscow announced tonight.

The announcement came in a broadcast order of the day by Premier Joseph Stalin, who said that the southwestern army of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky "broke the desperate enemy resistance and today captured by storm the big regional and industrial center of the Ukraine, the town of Zaporozhe." The broadcast was recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

Stalin called the town "a most important transport junction of rail and waterways and one of the decisive German strongpoints on the lower reaches of the Dnieper River."

Fresh divisions of German troops were being rushed to Kiev by the German High Command in an effort to fend off the Russian drive against the city long enough to evacuate Nazi troops and equipment, a Reuters dispatch from Moscow said today.

The dispatch asserted that fighting about the Ukrainian capital is the bloodiest since the battles for Orel and Belgorod last summer.

A four-day battle to the north of Melitopol was said to have brought Soviet advance columns to within five miles of Zaporozhe, on the southern end of the Dnieper River bend. This advance also threatens Dnepropetrovsk, Dnieper River power city, further north.

In the battle of Kiev Moscow said the Russians were fighting less than two miles from Kiev proper. Parts of the city were reported in flames, a possible hint that the enemy already had began its destruction preparatory to retreat.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE NAZI STRONGHOLD ON DNIEPER RIVER

O'QUINN

Fall of Zaporozhe Opens Way for Drive Into the Crimea.

MELITOPOL CUT OFF

Red Tanks Break Through Enemy Positions North of Kiev.

OCT 15 1943

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—(AP) The Red army captured the Dnieper river bend stronghold of Zaporozhe yesterday, sealed off Melitopol for early conquest and cut its railway link with the Crimea, and in a new break-through north of Kiev smashed three German divisions, Moscow announced early today.

The fall of the east bank industrial citadel of Zaporozhe opened the way for a Soviet landslide southward into the Crimea where 100,000 German troops risk encirclement. Front dispatches said Soviet units already were pursuing German remnants from the broken Zaporozhe-Melitopol line.

10,000 Germans Slain

Nearly 10,000 Germans were slain as the Russians overwhelmed Zaporozhe's desperate Nazi garrison, and fought their way toward early triumphs at Kiev on the middle Dnieper, and Gomel in White Russia.

The Germans, still throwing their precious reserves into the inferno raging on both sides of Kiev, lost 3,000 men in one area there, 3,000 at Zaporozhe, 1,500 at Gomel and 2,000 at Melitopol, on the basis of preliminary data, said Moscow's midnight communique supplement. Sixty-one German tanks and 105 enemy guns were destroyed.

"In the area north of Kiev," it added, "our tanks broke through German positions and smashed three enemy divisions."

Huge quantities of equipment were declared to have been abandoned by the Germans around Zaporozhe and inside that city which is near the site of the giant Dnieper dam.

Melitopol Isolated

Sixty-five miles to the south Russian troops had isolated German troops clinging to the roofs and entrenched in cellars inside Melitopol after cutting them off from the Crimea by snapping the main railway into the peninsula at two points, the Soviet daily communique disclosed.

Fighting their way over heaps of German dead, the Russians also were closing in on Kiev on the west bank of the middle Dnieper from their bridgeheads established north and south of the capital, said the bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor. Front dispatches said the Russians were smashing ahead in a furicus effort to take Kiev before German dynamite squads had completed the wrecking of the city, already in flames.

Gomel, in lower White Russia, also appeared to be on the verge of falling to the Russians, who had crossed the Sozh river above and below the city and now were attacking its gates. Gomel also was reported being put to the torch by German incendiarists.

Marshal Premier Joseph Stalin announced the capture of Zaporozhe in an order of the day, hailing it as one of the enemy's "decisive strongpoints" on the lower Dnieper.

Knocking out the upper anchor of German's 90-mile defense line running southward through Melitopol to the Sea of Azov, the Russians now were in a position to swing southward and free the Crimea, cutting off the huge German forces manning the peninsula, whose only land link with the mainland now is a single track railway running northwestward through Perekop to Kherson near the mouth of the winding Dnieper.

No Natural Defenses

The broken German armies that had manned the Zaporozhe-Melitopol line also were threatened with annihilation in trying to flee across the mudflats between the lower Dnieper and the Sea of Azov just above the Crimea. There are no natural defenses left to them until they reach the safety of the western bank of the Dnieper.

Gen. Rodion Malinovsky's army took Zaporozhe, a city of nearly 200,000 five miles southeast of the site at Kichkas of the $110,000,000 hydroelectric works and dam which the Russians destroyed in August, 1941, during their historic 'scorched earth" retreat. The dam, completed in 1932, took five years to build. Russian engineers wrecked it in an hour.

The victory could prove to be a decisive blow at the entire German line from the Crimea northwestward to White Russia, especially in view of steady Russian progress elsewhere along that front.

Victory Guns Roar

Its significance was noted by Stalin who ordered Moscow's 224 victory cannon to fire 24 salvoes, one of the heaviest salutes yet given a Russian triumph.

The nearest Russian troops attacking from the mainland toward the Crimea were those under Col. Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin whose army wiped out or captured 41,000 Germans in the Taganrog trap sprung early last month.

These troops already were reported pursuing scattered German forces west and southwest of Melitopol while the main units cleaned up the German suicide rearguards fighting from house to house inside Melitopol which is 70 miles above the Crimea.

A Tass dispatch broadcast by Moscow also said that a steady stream of Russian troops were reaching the western tip of the Taman peninsula of the Caucasus across the two-mile-wide Kerch strait from the Crimea. These troops undoubtedly were going to make an amphibious attack from the east on the Crimea while the forces under Malinovsky and Tolbukhin struck from the north.

Nazis Cling to Crimea

Dispatches from Moscow by Associated Press correspondent Henry C. Caesidy said there was no indication that the German 17th army was withdrawing from the imperilled Crimea. He said the Germans apparently intended to try to hold the peninsula, supplying troops by sea and air and clinging to such formidable positions as the Perekop isthmus in the northwest and Sevastopol in the southwest.

He pointed out, however, that there were no natural defenses barring the way of the Soviets now that they have cracked the Zaporozhe-Melitopol line, and said the isolation of the Crimea garrison would be one of the hardest blows suffered by Germany since the Stalingrad disaster, when Field Marshal Gen. Friedrich von Paulus' army was wiped out.

Inside Melitopol.

Moscow, Oct. 14 A. P.).—The Red Army, now inside or on the threshold of four of Russia's large cities—Kiev, Gomel, Zaporozhe and Melitopol—appeared on the way today to winning some of its greatest victories.

Surging across the mud flats of the lower Dnieper River, the Soviets fought their way into Melitopol, a city of 76,000 inhabitants, after breaking the German hold on the Molochna River line.

CASSIDY

On the middle Dnieper River Red Army forces within two miles of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev hastened their efforts to take the city before the Nazis could complete demolitions. Capture of Kiev would be a prize of the first order for the Red Army. At the time of its capture by the Germans in September, 1941, its population numbered 850,000.

Gomel, at the northern end of the active front, became a battleground as Soviet forces which crossed the Sozh River came to that White Russian center.

The Red Army of the south appeared battling for a substantial prize—the bottling up in the Crimea of the German Seventeenth Army. Front line dispatches said no withdrawal appeared underway. They added that the Germans' main railway communication with the Crimea was already cut at Melitopol, leaving the Germans only the single-track line, recently completed farther west to Kherson, to effect their evacuation.

ROMMEL GIVEN TOP COMMAND IN YUGOSLAVIA

KING

Shift Regarded Sign Hitler Recognizes Partisans As Major Foe

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 14—Adolf Hitler, whose armies have been pounded increasingly hard in Yugoslavia, has placed his ace soldier, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, in general command of operations against the Yugoslav patriots, the Berlin radio said tonight.

The announcement followed receipt of a Swiss report through Stockholm that Marshal Rommel had been placed in full charge of all Nazi-occupied Italy, with Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring recalled from his command of southern Italy after a quarrel with Rommel.

Would Quiet Unrest

Announcement of assumption of the Yugoslav command by Rommel was made in a German home-service broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information. Circumstances indicated it was made to quiet unrest in Germany regarding developments in the Balkans.

The Germans thus made it clear that they regard the Yugloslav patriots as a full-fledged battle foe and that they no longer are trying to dismiss them as mere "bandit bands."

There was no indication that Rommel was being withdrawn from his Italian command to take over the Balkans personally, but rather it appeared he would act in a supervisory capacity with Field Marshal Baron Maximilian von Weichs, recently named Balkan commander in chief.

New Headquarters Set Up

The Yugoslav Government in Cairo disclosed today that a new general headquarters under Von Weichs had been established for the Balkans in Belgrade. A large staff was said to be operating there.

All these developments made it clear that the Germans, already locked in land battles in Russia and Italy and engaged in a great air war in the west and at home, now had turned full attention and their best efforts to the Balkan situation.

Balkan tension rose to a new pitch for the Germans as Axis commentators expressed increasing fears that the Allies were ready to strike a new blow in the Mediterranean area, to be timed with a general offensive in Italy.

Slavs "Armed To The Teeth"

The German radio war reporter, Lutz Koch, said today the Yugoslav patriots were "armed to the teeth," and that they had important aircraft units.

In one of the Germans' frankest admissions that fighting is heavy in Yugoslavia, Koch declared that for two weeks now operations have been carried out against the Partisans and that "the severity of the fighting can be gauged from the number of dead."

"The fighting is not over yet," he observed.

Even as he spoke, this German reporter said, "battles are still going on in northeastern Italy, Istria and farther to the east." He said that Fiume was twice attacked by guerilla forces coming from Bakar, who "even penetrated Susak."

City Lies Near Susak

Susak lies alongside Fiume on the coast at the head of the Istrian peninsula. The Yugoslavs in their daily communique today said that the Germans had stormed patriot positions near Susak "and by great superiority of numbers succeeded in advancing" on the Croatian coastal plain.

A People's Liberation Army broadcast tonight blamed the Yugoslav inability to hold the Germans around Susak on lack of anti-tank weapons.

The broadcast credited the Sixth Eastern Bosnia brigade under Gen. Milos Dekic with beating off German counter-attacks on Tuzla in engagements in which 600 Germans were killed and 200 captured.

Gen. Peter Dapcevic followed up the capture of Berane with the seizure of Matesevo, a near-by highway junction, and other Partisan forces reported the capture of a forty-car German military train near Sibenik.

Italian Soldiers Freed

In the fighting around Knin, the guerrillas freed eighty Italian soldiers, saving them from being taken to Germany as laborers.

The broadcast said new Italian divisions commanded by Italian officers but directed by Drug Tito's Liberation army headquarters, were being formed.

ROMMEL IN ROW WITH KESSELRING

Stockholm, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The Berne newspaper La Suisse said today that Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring has been recalled as commander of German forces in southern Italy after a dispute with Marshal Erwin Rommel, commander in northern Italy.

Kesselring was transferred to an unannounced post and another commander, who was not named, has been sent to southern Italy

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where he will be under Rommel's orders, the newspaper added.

La Suisse added that the Kesselring-Rommel dispute dated back to Rommel's earlier victorious push toward Egypt. Although then outranked by Kesselring, Rommel refused to take orders from Kesselring or Italian generals. Rommel's feats won him promotion to Field Marshal's rank, equal with Kesselring.

Kesselring's Recall From Italy Reported

Rommel Said to Have Won Command After Another Clash With Former Chief

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (AP).—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring was reported today to have been recalled as commander of German troops in southern Italy after another clash with Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, commander in northern Italy, who was said to have assumed charge of German defenses throughout the country.

Kesselring was transferred to an unannounced post and a German general named Stamel was placed in command of German defenses in the Rome area under Rommel's orders, said the report in a dispatch from the Geneva newspaper "La Suisse."

A Berlin announcement today said Benito Mussolini had received Marshal Rommel at Mussolini's "government seat" on Tuesday, which may have been in connection with the affair.

The exact background of the new dispute between Kesselring and Rommel over the best means of halting steady Allied gains in Italy was not determined, the Swiss dispatch said, but their rivalry dates back to the African campaign, in which Rommel twice defeated but never conquered British desert armies.

Kesselring, as commander of German forces in the entire Mediterranean basin, was Rommel's superior officer when the "Desert Fox" first went to Africa as only a general. But Rommel refused to recognize his authority, it was said, and piled up impressive victories which took him to Alamein, Egypt, and won him the baton of a field marshal equal in rank to Kesselring.

In September, 1942, after vain efforts to break the British line hastily thrown up before Alexandria, Rommel was reported to have obtained Berlin's permission—against the wishes of Kesselring—to return to Germany, which he did in the role of a conqueror.

He left General George von Stumme in charge, and that commander was killed by the British on the first day of their epic offensive launched from Alamein last October. Kesselring demanded Rommel's immediate return to Africa, and, "La Suisse" said, Rommel never forgave Kesselring.

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Yugoslavs Beat Back Strong Nazi Forces Trying to Storm Tuzla

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 14. — Strong German forces attempting to storm the town of Tuzla, industrial center dominating the plain leading to Belgrade, have been beaten back and are retreating westward toward Doboj, a communique of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army, broadcast by the free Yugoslav radio, said today.

This stinging repulse of Nazi forces which for the last several days have been battling for this strategic strong point, followed by a few hours the announcement by Drug Tito's headquarters that the entire Italian Venezia division, until recently fighting with the Germans, had come over to the Patriot cause.

At the same time, however, Tito declared the Chetnik forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovich, King Peter's field commander and war minister, were arrayed with the Germans against the Partisan forces of liberation.

Today's communique said bitter but inconclusive fighting between Partisan columns and German forces was raging around the cities of Ogulin, Karlovac and Zagreb in Croatia; Sibanik, Zara and Imotski in Dalmatia and along main railway arteries in Slovenia and on the Istrian Peninsula.

"Units of the 1st Croat Corps operating along the railway from Ogulin to Zagreb have killed 300 Germans and Ustashi troops and have taken 355 prisoners," the war bulletin said. "The main fighting is taking place near Duga Resa, an industrial town near Karlovac."

Partisan bands, operating between German-held Zara and Split on the Dalmatian coast, ambushed a German freight train and captured stocks of war material, the communique added, and in Montenegro, just north of the Albanian frontier, other Patriot forces seized an important road junction at Martise.

In the Fiume sector the Germans, reinforced with tank brigades, stormed Patriot positions near Susak, the communique said, "and by great superiority (of numbers) succeeded in advancing toward Crkvenice and Bakar" on the Croatian coastal plain.

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NAZIS SAY LISBON BROKE NEUTRALITY

London, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—In the strongest German comment to date on the Portuguese cession of Azores anti-submarine bases to Great Britain, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, declared today: "The theft of the Azores is the surrender of Portugal's neutrality and renounciation of its sovereignty in an essential part of its territory."

Declaring that Portugal had acted under "the extortionist pressure of Churchill and Roosevelt," the newspaper nevertheless added that this "does not change the undeniable fact that Portugal's attitude bears every mark of a flagrant breach of neutrality." The newspaper was quoted by the Berlin radio in a broadcast picked up here.

Italy's Future Penalty For Misdeeds May Depend on War Aid

Unofficial Allied Quarters Show No Disposition To Forget Easily

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Italy's former misdeeds remained strongly alive today despite the Badoglio government's declaration of war against Germany, and most unofficial quarters appeared to have adopted an attitude of wait-and-see.

The Daily Mail summed it up thus: "Actions will count * * *. The terms to defeated Italy can only be adjusted in the light of the assistance which she gives us. To put it another way—Italy will be punished for her misdeeds, but she may obtain remission for good conduct."

No official comment has been forthcoming so far from the exiled governments of France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania—Italy's four chief victims—but men of those nationalities have emphasized that they and their compatriots will not forget easily.

Cool to Italian Aid.

"We certainly are not yet ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with them as Allies," one Greek declared.

A high Yugoslav said he welcomed "anything that will shorten the war" but added that "if it means a move whereby any new Italian regime will be given concessions at the expense of the Yugoslav nation, battling now for life, we will be disappointed."

The provisional committee of directors of the Italian Socialist party in London was frankly antagonistic.

The committee labeled the Badoglio government "an imposition" and asked that President Roosevelt's pledge that the Italians would be allowed to choose their own government after the war be put into effect immediately.

In a statement, the committee declared that no one could expect the Italian people "to fight for the reinstatement in power of those who have been mainly responsible for the loss of their liberties and the ruin of their country."

Opposed by French Elements.

From Algiers came a dispatch saying some Frenchmen predicted the Italian declaration and the Allies' acceptance of the Badoglio government as a co-belligerent would not be welcomed by the French underground, particularly by those groups in Southern France where the Italian occupation was most keenly felt.

One Frenchman, the Algiers dispatch said, declared the Allied acceptance of the Italians as co-belligerents might spread a feeling of suspicion regarding the ultimate objectives of the United Nations in Europe.

Some French were represented as feeling that the Italians were being treated too kindly and saying—without too much foundation—that North Africa might be drained of food and resources to help the Italians.

Berlin, in its first broadcast comment, attempted to minimize the move. "The situation will not be altered at all," it said, since "elements in the service of the Allies have been fighting against German troops in Italy for weeks."

Dr. Frick Takes Over Prague "Protector" Job

London, Oct. 14 (AP)—Dr. Wilhelm Frick, who was succeeded by the Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, as German Minister of Interior, arrived in Prague today to take over his new post as "protector" of the Bohemia-Moravia area in old Czecho-Slovaki, the Berlin radio announced.

"The flag of a Reich's protector is once more flying side by side with the standard of State President Dr. Emil Hacha over the Castle of Prague," said the Transocean propaganda agency.

Frick is the fourth Nazi official to be sent into the Czecho-Slovakian protectorate where Reinhard Heydrich's assassination last year ended his rule as "the hangman." The others, in addition to Heydrich, were Baron Konstantin von Neurath and Colonel General of Police Kurt Daluege.

Vatican Radio Makes Urgent Test Broadcast

London, *Friday*, Oct. 15 (AP)—In what was interpreted here as an effort to find out if it still had contact with the outside world, the Vatican radio last night made an unusual appeal to its listeners to report on the efficiency of a "test broadcast."

The announcer explained that results of the tests would be "a matter of extreme urgency." An *Osservatore Romano* article entirely unrelated to the war then was read.

London sources said they believed it was for the purpose of checking whether the voice of the Vatican, which is under German guard, could be heard around the globe. The test came over well and was recorded easily here.

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POPE RECEIVES AMERICAN

LONDON, Oct. 14 — (AP) The Vatican radio said today that Pope Pius XII received in private audience the United States charge d'affaires, Harold H. Tittmann, Jr. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

TURKEY RECALLS ENVOY

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—(AP) The Budapest radio, quoting a dispatch from Bucharest, said today the Turkish ambassador to Rumania had been recalled and left for Ankara. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

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Shake-Up in Bulgaria

Berlin Reports Foreign Minister Kirov Has Resigned

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Berlin radio said today that Bulgarian Foreign Minister Saya Kirov, appointed only a month ago, following the death of King Boris III, has resigned "for health reasons." It said that he would be succeeded by Bulgarian press chief Shishmanov, a former Bulgarian consul at Paris.

London, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The German news agency DNB in a Berlin broadcast today said Benito Mussolini had received Marshal Erwin Rommel, German commander in northern Italy, at Mussolini's government seat on Tuesday.

Germany Builds Giant Glider

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—German military magazines are displaying for the first time, the Berlin radio said today, pictures of a giant new Nazi glider known as the DO-242 and capable of carrying troops in numbers "unimaginable to the layman."

No Word on New Landings.

London, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Official Allied quarters withheld comment today on an Ankara radio report that Allied forces had occupied some of the Cyclades Islands off the east coast of Greece.

Italian-Swiss Border Opened

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—The German-controlled Paris radio said today that the Italian-Swiss frontier, which was closed following Benito Mussolini's downfall and the subsequent Italian capitulation, has been reopened.

Russians Harvest 'Corn Fritz'

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Russians have a new name for the German soldier—"Corn Fritz," a front correspondent for "Pravda," Communist party organ, disclosed. He said the name resulted because so many disorganized Germans had been found hiding in the cornfields near Melitopol.

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Jap-Puppet Filipino Pact Reported Signed

London, *Friday*, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that Japan and the puppet Philippine republic government had signed an alliance pact providing that the occupied islands, which Tokyo yesterday declared "independent," will support Japan in the present war.

New Dutch Minister To Canada Named

London, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Netherlands Government announced today the appointment of Jan Willem Marius Snouck Hurgronje as Minister to Canada.

The 47-year-old diplomat who succeeds the late F. E. H. Groenman, has been Minister to Mexico for the past three years. His wife, the former Eleanor Wharton Barker, is an American.

Wider Refugee Work Planned

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees disclosed today that its executive committee has proposed an extension of activities to assist all Europeans forced from their country of residence "because of danger to their lives and liberties on account of race, religion or political beliefs." Heretofore, the committee's activities have been restricted to refugees from Germany, Austria and Sudeten areas.

Nazis Report Death Of Bishop in R. A. F. Raid

London, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—A Berlin broadcast of a German war reporter's dispatch from southern Italy said Mgr. Secondo Bologna, the Bishop of Campobasso, was killed today when British bombers raided the town, causing heavy damage.

Astor Again Named Mayor Of Plymouth

London, Oct. 14 (AP) — Viscount Astor, husband of Lady Nancy Astor, American-born member of Parliament, has been named Lord Mayor of Plymouth for the fifth consecutive year.

Lord Astor, owner of the influential London *Sunday Observer*, has long been prominent in public life and was Parliamentary secre-

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tary to Prime Minister David Lloyd George in 1918. Later he was attached to the Ministries of Food and Health. His brother, Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor, is chairman of the London *Times*.

Italian War Prisoners Still Held In Britain

London, Oct. 14 (AP)—Italian prisoners of war in Britain are still prisoners and although the problem is under consideration their release presumably will be governed by factors other than the Italian war declaration on Germany.

Some half a million Italians are estimated to be in Allied hands.

A precedent for retaining prisoners of war after an armistice was set by the Germans, who kept approximately a million and a half Frenchmen in Germany, sending home only those badly wounded and those exchanged for skilled civilian workers.

Legion Of Merit Granted For Mechanical Devices

London, Oct. 14 (AP)—For mechanical improvements which they contributed to the United States Army, Warrant Officer Franklin R. Mohler, Westminster, Md., and Master Sergeant John W. Hickman, Mount Holly, N. J., have been awarded the Legion of Merit.

Mohler, former operator of an automobile repair shop, helped develop a waterproofing method for vehicles assigned to amphibious forces.

Hickman, former automobile mechanic in Baltimore, designed special mudguards for the use of command-reconnaisance cars to prevent mud and water being splashed into the gasoline tank by way of the fill cap.

Admiral Wilson Draws London Embassy Post

London, Oct. 14 (AP)—Rear Admiral George Barry Wilson, of Norfolk, Va., has been appointed naval attache to John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, the navy announced today.

Wilson will continue as chief of staff to Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States naval forces in European waters. In the embassy post he succeeds Capt. Paul H. Bastedo, whose next assignment was not disclosed.

GERMAN LOSS OF PRESTIGE IS ADMITTED

COLUMBIA

Himmler's Weekly Says Retreats In Russia 'Trouble Many Of Us'

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[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 14—An authoritative German periodical, Heinrich Himmler's weekly *Das Schwarze Korps*, openly acknowledged today that the Nazi retreat in Russia had resulted in "a tremendous loss of political prestige for Germany"—"a loss which now troubles many of us."

This organ of Himmler, Gestapo chief and Minister of the Interior, also stated that Germany had suffered a serious economic loss in being forced out of the fertile grainlands of Russia's Ukraine.

Although these frank admissions were coupled with an assertion that the loss of prestige had been compensated for by a trategic gain in the retreat, it was noted that they came at a time when Berlin's propagandists were struggling with the problem of explaining two other important setbacks: The opening by Portugal of Azores bases to the British and Italy's becoming a cobelligerent of the Allies.

Fears Shortage Of Bread

Das Schwarze Korps warned Germans that if they are unable to intensify agricultural production sufficiently in 1944 to make up for the loss of the Ukraine bread basket, the effects will be felt fully after next year's harvest.

The loss of prestige resulting from the retreat in Russia, the magazine contended, is balanced by an increased war power derived by the Nazis.

"But even these fruits ripen slowly," it was observed. "The loss of prestige which now troubles many of us soon will be forgotten when strategic advantages which have been won through a shortening of the front appear. Then an advance in prestige will again occur."

Russian Spirit Appraised

Das Schwarze Korps openly acknowledged what other Nazi commentators have also said—that the military problem in Russia cannot be decided by the mere conquering of territory. This observation is made, it was noted here, as the Nazis are giving up territory in large chunks.

"When we stand at the Dnieper," said the magazine, "or at the Don or Volga—yes, even when standing at the Urals—behind us lies the Soviet Union.

"Russia cannot be weakened by loss of territory. Likewise it cannot become stronger by conquering territory. This much we have learned by the war on the Eastern front."

Portugal And Neutrality

The new political setbacks are the latest in a series which have plagued the Nazis for the last two months. Sweden was the first of the neutrals to demonstrate it could act independently without fear of reprisals from the German army. In August Sweden discontinued the traffic in Nazi troops and war materials over Swedish railways to Norway and Finland.

The Berlin newspaper *Boersen Zeitung*, reputed to have close connections with the German Foreign Office, said today that "no matter how great the British pressure on Lisbon may have been, Germany cannot overlook the flagrant breach of neutrality by Portugal."

Picture Of Eastern Front

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, also of Berlin, expressed a similar view on Portugal and said of Italy that Marshal Badoglio was "a traitor to the Italian people" who had "usurped the people's name in the war declaration."

A revealing picture of the pressure the Red army is exerting on the retreating Germans was given today in the first dispatch from the Nazi front line to reach here since the German withdrawal "according to plan" started.

Balkans Await Conference

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (AP).—Countries of southeastern Europe are anxiously waiting to see if the coming three-power conference at Moscow will decide the post-war fate of the Balkans, according to dispatches from Budapest published here today. The dispatches said the convening of the Hungarian parliament, scheduled for the last two weeks in October, has been postponed for a month, pending developments at the Moscow conference.

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Some German Women Kindly To War Prisoners

Stockholm, Oct. 14 (AP)—If nothing else, war prisoners used as laborers outside Nazi prison camps appear to be regarded in a kindly way by some German women—and at least one German newspaper does not like it.

Complaining that women were associating with the prisoners in "frightful" violation of the rules, the newspaper *Danziger Vorposten* said in an issue received here today:

"It is bad enough if a German woman waves at a war prisoner, but worse if she throws kisses."

Stock Phrases Of War Banned In Dane Press

Stockholm, Oct. 14 (AP)—Such phrases as "according to plan" and "Berlin is informed" havs been banned from Danish press headlines on Berlin dispatches because the Danes find them highly amusing, sources in Denmark said today.

German censorship of the Danish press issued the new ban.

"According to plan" has been a favorite explanation of withdrawals.

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YACHT FOR HORTHY

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14—(AP) Admiral Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary, got a birthday present from his boss, Adolf Hitler, today—about four months late.

The gift was a Danube yacht, a Budapest dispatch said, and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, admiral inspector of the Nazi navy, came around personally to present it.

Horthy's birthday fell June 18. The dispatch explained that the German shipyard which made the yacht could not complete it in time. It was too busy.

Russia's Acceptance Of Italy Clears Way For 3-Power Talk

CASSIDY

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Removes One Of Main Sources Of Irritation—Nelson Is Guest At Supper With Soviet Officials

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 14—Russia's acceptance of Marshal Badoglio's Italian Government appeared tonight on the eve of the Three-Power conference in Moscow to have removed one of the main sources of irritation between the Soviet Union and the United States and Great Britain.

The three nations' joint declaration accepting Italy as a cobelligerent, recognizing the Royal Italian Government and accepting its cooperation against Germany, was published prominently in the official press. Detailed Soviet comment was not forthcoming immediately, but the statement was taken generally as a welcome clarification of atmosphere.

Russians Dislike Badoglio

The Russian press previously had not concealed its dislike for such figures as Admiral Darlan and Marshal Badoglio, and frequently has criticized the Allied military government of occupied territories and the policy of maintaining former opponents in power in occupied territories.

Soviet insistence on the application of the principles of democracy in territories previously occupied by the enemy was satisfied by the provision of the joint declaration that the Italian Government would submit to the will of the people after the war.

Thus agreement appeared to have been reached between the Russians and other United Nations which are faced with the problem of maintaining order and marshaling all possible forces in recaptured regions.

Buffet Supper For Nelson

An impressive turnout of Soviet dignitaries, headed by Anastas Mikoyan, member of the Politburo and Commissar of Foreign Trade, in charge of Red army supplies, attended a buffet supper tonight in Spaso House, residence of the United States Embassy, to honor Donald M. Nelson.

Former Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff, Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and four Red army generals connected with supply and foreign liaison departments and other officials of the Foreign and Foreign Trade commissariats were present.

After hot dogs and caviar sandwiches as *hors d'oeuvres*, they helped themselves to a supper featured by baked beans and spaghetti.

U. S. Charge Is Host

United States Charge d'Affaires Maxwell Hamilton acted as host and the party was attended by members of the diplomatic corps and American correspondents.

The large Soviet attendance in honor of Nelson, War Production Board chief who is visiting Russia, was taken as another sign of good will on the eve of the three-power conference.

Marshal Badoglio's declaration of war on Germany was given equal prominence with the three-power statement in today's newspapers.

Opens Way For Political Union

Soviet participation in the declaration gave evidence of a desire for political as well as the military cooperation which the official Communist party newspaper *Pravda* yesterday described as the first problem before the three-power conference of foreign secretaries.

What effect the declaration would have on the status of more than 100,000 Italian prisoners held in Russian camps was not immediately learned. They have never been organized as the Germans have in a Free German National Committee and a union of officers.

The Soviet press again fell silent on the forthcoming conference after yesterday's editorial in *Pravda* set forth the Soviet position that boundaries and the status of the Baltic states would not be proper subject for discussion. *Pravda* said that "the second front" and complete defeat of Hitlerism were what Russia intended to talk about.

W. Averell Harriman is expected to arrive here soon to take over the post as United States Ambassador.

Moscow Winter Concert Season To Open Today

Moscow, Oct. 14 (AP)—Moscow's winter concert season will open tomorrow with the State Symphonic Orchestra's presentation of Dmitri Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony at the Moscow Conservatory.

A feature of the season will be the premiere early next month of Shostakovich's Eighth Symphony, the second major work completed by the Russian composer during the war.

DAMAGED U. S. BOMBER LANDS IN SWITZERLAND

BERN, Oct. 14 — (AP) A Basel dispatch to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung said an American Flying Fortress made a belly landing near Basel today, apparently as it was returning from an attack on a German city.

Two of the crew parachuted from the plane while still over German territory and eight others, three of them wounded, came down with the plane, the dispatch said.

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Oct. 14 (AP)—A Chiasso dispatch to the Bern newspaper Der Bund tonight quoted "some Italian circles" as saying a declaration of war against Japan by Premier Badoglio's Government could be expected soon.

One foundation for that belief was the fact that the Italian fleet could be used in Pacific and other Far East waters, the dispatch said.

BRUTTO

Cruiser Reported at Gibraltar.

Madrid, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—A dispatch from La Linea said today the United States cruiser Philadelphia entered drydock at Gibraltar for repair of damage received in Italian coastal fighting.

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Gen. Eisenhower 53 Years Old Today

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—It was war as usual today for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on his fifty-third birthday. Members of his personal staff gave the Allied commander in chief a surprise supper at an advanced command post, but otherwise the general spent the day conferring with military chieftains on the progress of the Italian campaign.

Nazis Call Planes Home

NORTH AFRICA

Escaped Pole Says Fighters Were Sent From Foggia to Germany

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 14 (AP).—German fighter planes which once operated from a chain of thirteen airfields in the Foggia area of Italy were sent

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back to Germany to help defend the Reich against Allied heavy bombers, a Polish mechanic who was impressed into the German air force said today.

The twenty-two-year-old mechanic escaped from the squadron when it was moving from the main Foggia field to Germany and hid with Italians who gave him civilian clothes. He and another Polish fugitive who had been hiding in Italy since early in the war managed to reach the British lines.

FRENCH PRESS IN AFRICA UNFRIENDLY TO ITALIANS

ALGIERS, Oct. 14 — (AP) The French North African press generally has developed an unfriendly tone toward Italy in her new role of co-belligerent.

Today's editorials, in substance, took the attitude that regardless of the status the other Allies may accord Italy, Frenchmen cannot forget "the stab in the back" of June, 1940, when Mussolini's government declared war on France as she reeled under German blows.

GREEKS ACCEPT ENTRY OF ITALY INTO WAR

CAIRO, Oct. 14 — (AP) Greek Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos, after day-long conferences on Italy's entrance into the war on the Allied side, said in a statement tonight that Greece would accept Italian co-belligerency without criticism.

Greeks, he said, would continue in the fight for common victory, but he made clear that his government would reject any Italian influence on political administrative questions in the homeland.

He preceded his statement by saying that Italy, in its present state, had no "real capacity for war."

Allies Bomb Isle Near Crete

CAIRO, Oct. 14 (AP).—Middle East raiders swung their Aegean offensive to Gavdos (Gozzo), a small island twenty-two miles south of Crete, where they bombed barracks at Ambelo, the British announced today.

Italian Helps Germans Occupy Aegean Island

Kilis, Turkey, Oct. 14 (AP)—A refugee arriving here from the Ægean island of Cos said today that an Italian officer made German reoccupation of the island possible.

The Fascist officer escaped to Rhodes after the British occupied Cos and gave the Germans details of the British approach and landing signals for aircraft, he said.

The Germans thus were able to land a considerable force at the main airport during the night, quickly conquering the dumbfounded airport personnel, he said.

Grow More Food, Linlithgow Tells Starving Indians

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New Delhi, India, Oct. 14 (AP)—Lord Linlithgow, in his last public utterance as Viceroy of India, told an audience of more than seventy princes today that the Allies had made magnificent progress in every theater of war, but "much still lies before us."

The Viceroy is being replaced by Field Marshal Viscount Wavell.

Linlithgow urged Indian states to grow more food to avoid famine such as is now gripping part of India.

"The need is great—we must leave nothing undone," he said. "We must not merely banish the threat of famine but accumulate those reserves of food that are so important a gurarantee for the future."

Mormugoa, Portuguese India, Oct. 14 (AP)—The port officer was informed today in a wireless from the Teia Maru that the Japanese ship bringing American repatriates from the Far East would arrive at Mormugao October 15 at 1 A. M., and that the Gripsholm, bringing Japanese from America, would arrive the following day.

The Teia Maru will proceed immediately to dock but the passengers are likely to remain aboard until the Gripsholm arrives as there is no shelter for them in this port except abroad.

5 JAP FORCES PUSH ON CHINA FARTHER

Chiang Reports Two New Columns In Drive Up Burma Road

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[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 14—Reinforced Japanese units—five columns in all—pushed north along the Burma road at its entrance into southwestern China today, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters admitted, as Chinese forces fought desperately to hold the five-pronged enemy drive in check.

After announcing yesterday that the Japanese had sent three columns into the advance, the Chinese high command said tonight that two more columns had entered the fighting in the vicinity of the Shuanhungchiao river and Lungma.

Continue Push North

Japanese troops, based on Changachieh, continued their northward push toward Kantingchieh, the Chinese said, reaching Tatangtse where "brisk" interceptive fighting is going on.

Most of the fighting appeared to be in the general region of the west bank of the upper Salween river, the crossing of which was a possible Japanese objective. Today's communique, however, made no mention of the river which flows south from Tibet to the Bay of Bengal at Moulmein.

The communique reported only barassing action against an enemy column which was said yesterday to be pushing south on Mingkwang, while a third column moving north from Tengchung was reported stopped in its tracks.

Counter-Fire Silences Guns

Of the two new drives, the communique said the Japanese had won a position on the west shore of the Shuanhungchiao river from which it shelled the Chinese positions on the opposite shore. Chinese counter-fire, however, silenced the Japanese guns and "caused heavy damage to the enemy."

A fifth push near Lungma was being held.

Of all these operations in southwestern Yunnan province, the high command said the "severe" fighting had resulted in heavy casualties to both sides.

Renew East China Fight

Operations on the East China front in the Siaofeng sector, meanwhile, sprang to life again yesterday with "extremely heavy" fighting in the suburbs of that city southeast of the former capital at Nanking. "Both sides are suffering very heavy casualties," the communique continued, "and fighting is still going on."

The high command said its troops recaptured Potien Tuesday, but Japanese reinforcements, with the support of "many bombers," forced the Chinese back to the south, where they "are now engaged in a brave, bloody fight against the enemy."

BURMA ROAD BATTLE

Chungking, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Fighting between Chinese and Japanese forces in the Yunnan province area of southwestern China increased in intensity today, the Chinese High Command announced, with the Japanese throwing additional forces into the struggle to aid the advance of their three-pronged drive northward along the Burma Road.

In addition to the three columns which the Chinese said yesterday they had intercepted, the high command asserted that two more Japanese columns have been launched northward against Chinese forces who gave ground at certain points.

Dralle Reaches Chungking

CHUNGKING, Oct., 14 (AP).—Anthony J. F. Dralle, former managing editor of "The Hornell (N. Y.) Evening Tribune," who was taken ill in India, arrived in Chungking today, where he will be a member of the faculty of China's first graduate school of journalism.

Gen. Kenney Hails Onslaught as Turning Point in War.

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FIVE ALLIED PLANES MISSING

177 Enemy Aircraft Destroyed or Severely Damaged—3 Destroyers and Other Vessels Sunk.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur on Tuesday threw every bomber and fighter plane he could risk in a gigantic smash at Japan's key sea-air bastion of Rabaul on New Britain, and the resulting devastation prompted the conservative General to say, "I think we have broken its back."

Carried out by the biggest aerial armada ever massed in this area, the attack "marks the turning point in the war in the South Pacific," declared the air force commander, Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney.

Its far-reaching results—they may speed the unhinging of the whole perimeter of defenses anchored to Rabaul—were (1) the destruction or severe damage of 177 enemy planes, an estimated 60 per cent of the air force on Rabaul's airdromes; (2) the sinking of at least 17,600 tons of shipping, including three destroyers and three merchant ships, as well as forty-three small sea-going cargo vessels and seventy harbor craft; (3) the severe damaging of a submarine, its 5,000-ton tender, a 6,800-ton destroyer tender and a 7,000-ton cargo ship, and (4) the wrecking and firing of wharves and waterfront installations at Simpson Harbor, one of the finese in the world.

Flanks Attacked in Detail.

These accomplishments cost the Allies five planes out of the participating hundreds, the bulk of which were American.

Escorted over Rabaul for the first time in the war by fighters, the Liberators and Mitchells struck by daylight at a base so bristling with defenses that attacks had hitherto been made under cover of darkness. But that was before Gen. MacArthur acquired forward air bases on islands north of New Guinea.

The Japanese were so completely surprised at Rabaul that they got only forty fighters in the air, of which twenty-six were shot down. Low-flying Mitchells raked 151 grounded bombers and fighters while the fighter-protected Liberators went after shipping.

MacArthur Thanks God.

Gen. MacArthur revealed his plan to attack Rabaul on Sunday, when he strode into the Air Force Battle Operation Room in New Guinea and in a calm voice made the disclosure that had the explosive qualities of a bomb.

"I have concentrated all available planes to smash Rabaul," he declared. "If God stays with me, I may get some remarkable results."

Today the General walked back in to the same operation room and issued this statement:

"It was a crushing and effective defeat for the enemy at a most vital point. Once more, surprise was predominant. Rabaul has been the focus and very hub of the enemy's main advance air effort. I think we have broken its back. Almighty God blessed our arms."

Meanwhile today it was revealed that the Central Solomons campaign has ended. The Allied communique announced the crushing of all organized resistance on Vella Lavella, where the Japanese fell prey to a pincers movement of Americans and New Zealanders. Two hundred Japanese were slain in the final operation.

SOLOMON AIRPORT BOMBED BY YANKS

American Planes Down 12 Zeros in Battles Over Kahili.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, Oct. 15—(AP) In a new raid on Kahili, Japan's chief airdrome on the last important enemy Solomons holding of Bougainville, American planes have downed 12 Zeros in sky battles.

This announcement in today's communique added to the latest bag of enemy planes there. Yesterday's communique had reported the downing of 21 Japanese aircraft in the Bougainville sector.

In the new raid, more than 100 American bombers and fighters attacked Kahili, which is near Buin on south Bougainville.

Mitchell medium bombers swept above Bougainville and in attacks on shipping are believed to have sunk two enemy cargo vessels.

The Japanese airforce made raids on Allied New Guinea positions at Morobe and Finschhafen.

The raids were characterized as harmless.

The Kahili airdrome is the biggest air base barring the northward progress of the Allies up the Solomons toward Rabaul, the enemy's New Britain fortress which on Tuesday was hit by a 350-ton bombing attack.

The raid on Kahili reported in today's communique occurred on Monday just prior to the assault on Rabaul.

The raid was executed in daylight by Liberator heavy bombers, Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless divebombers. Fire visible for 30 miles were started in the supply areas.

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GEN. KENNEY'S DICE PROMISED VICTORY

He Rolled an 11 and Knew Fate of Rabaul Was Spelled

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Oct. 12 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney rolled his famous good-luck dice today before his Fifth Air Force struck a sledgehammer blow at Japan's key base of Rabaul, New Britain. After he did that, he felt better.

General Kenney has carried the tiny dice ever since a priest in Paris gave them to him in 1917, blessed them and told him that they would always bring him luck provided he did not use them to make money.

General Kenney always has carried the dice in his watch pocket except once, and that time his plane crashed, almost killing him. He has called on the dice to roll a lucky number a few times, but seldom has shown them to any one.

After the armada of planes was in the air the officer who boasts he has the best air force in the world took out his dice, rattled them and rolled, while others in the room held their breath.

The dice bounced over the desk top and stopped. He had shot an eleven.

Col. Kearby Downs 6 Planes

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Oct. 13 (Delayed) (AP).—Colonel Neele Kearby got six—not five—Japanese planes in the Oct. 11 engagement over Wewak, New Guinea, in which four Thunderbolts outfought thirty-six enemy fighters, rechecking of combat photographs showed today. Colonel Kearby now has a total of nine planes to his credit.

Australia Has Received $581,000,000 Lend-lease

Canberra, Australia, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Australia received from

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the United States goods and services valued at approximately $581,000,000 under lend-lease from its inception until last June 30, R. V. Keane, trade and customs minister, told the Senate today.

Australian expenditures under reciprocal lend-lease last year totaled $210,000,000 and during the current year will be about $325,000,000 he said.

Lend-lease to Australia was divided as follows:

War materials, 52.4 per cent; petroleum products, 20.8; transportation equipment, 9.2; machinery and tools, 7.7; metals, 7.4; textiles, 4.7 and miscellaneous items, 7.8.

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Latest Spitfire Planes Are Being Sent to Pacific, Evatt Says

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 14.—British Spitfire fighter planes of the latest type have been ordered to Australia as further proof of Britain's determination to bring about the downfall of Japan at the earliest possible moment, Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt told Parliament today.

Reviewing his recent mission to the United States and Britain and his consultation with Prime Minister Churchill, Dr. Evatt quoted Mr. Churchill as saying:

"It is only a small installment of what ultimately will be forthcoming from Britain for the purpose of crushing Japan."

The Spitfires will be manned by British personnel.

Dr. Evatt said President Roosevelt's decision to assign more American combat aircraft for use of the Royal Australian Air Force already was being implemented in relation to 1943 deliveries.

More than 15,000 flyers of the RAAF are engaged on battlefronts other than the Southwest Pacific, Commonwealth Air Minister A. S. Drakeford informed the House of Representatives.

Since Japan entered the war, the RAAF in the Southwest Pacific has flown more than 325,000,000 miles in operational flights, he said.

Police Rout Demonstrators With Tear Gas as Press Urges Break With Axis

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 14 (AP).—The government of President Pedro Pablo Ramirez struggled with a Cabinet crisis tonight amid indications it was having difficulty in determining a definite foreign policy. The problem seemed to be whether to change Argentine foreign policy to active support of the United Nations or continue to be the sole South American republic maintaining relations with the Axis.

The crisis was precipitated by the resignations of three Ministers understood to favor a break with the Axis.

The government failed to fill the vacancies immediately. Its trouble in making up its mind on a definite stand in the international sphere was emphasized further by the fact that it had filled its Foreign Ministry only temporarily. Brigadier General Albert Gilbert was named Acting Minister on Oct. 9 after Segundo Storni resigned over the United States' sharp rejection of his plea for lease-lend aid.

The ministers who resigned were Jorge Santamarina, Minister of Finance; Brigadier General Elbio Anaya, Minister of Justice and Public Education, and Vice-Admiral Ismael Galindez, Minister of Public Works.

Demonstrations accompanied the resignations, crowds jamming the Calle Florida, one of Buenos Aires's main thoroughfares, and shouting "neutrality" before they were dispersed with tear gas, travelers reaching here from Buenos Aires disclosed.

Although the government had clamped on a strict political censorship, one view was that the vacancies would be filled with men of ultra-rightist tendencies. This was hinted by a communique announcing the resignations, which said they were originated "by the purpose to contribute to the maintenance of political orientation firmly sustained by the President of the Republic."

On the other hand, the pro-democratic press, particularly the influential "La Nacion" and "La Prensa," has taken the bit in its teeth the last few days to insist on rupture of relations with the Axis and to advocate a speedy return to constitutional normalcy.

Street Clashes Mark Argentine Cabinet Crisis

Russia Picks Her First Minister To Colombia

Bogota, Colombia, Oct. 14 (AP)—Soviet Russia has designated as her first Minister to Colombia Samuel Kareshenko, a diplomat now attached to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, a Foreign Office quarter said tonight. Alfredo Michelsen is the Colombian Minister to Moscow.

Takes Canal Zone Command

Balboa, Canal Zone, Oct. 14 (AP). Rear Admiral Harold C. Train assumed command of the Fifteenth Naval District (the Canal Zone) today, succeeding Rear Admiral Clifford von Hook, whose reassignment has not yet been announced. Admiral Train formerly was director of naval intelligence.

Canada's Lone Hospital Ship Returns Safely

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 14 (AP)—The Lady Nelson, Canada's only hospital ship, arrived today from oversea to discharge wounded Canadian or American battle veterans.

The former flagship of the Canadian National Steamship Line has completed her fourth Atlantic round trip as a hospital vessel.

The Lady Nelson has had many war adventures and in the spring of 1942 was torpedoed at her pier at Castries, St. Lucia, British West Indies. She was raised, reconditioned and converted to a hospital ship at Mobile, Ala.

WOUNDED VETERANS ARRIVE FROM BRITAIN

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 14 — (AP) Wounded United States soldiers from the early campaigning in Libya and North Africa and a large group of Canadians invalided home from Britain for various reasons arrived here aboard the Canadian hospital ship Lady Nelson today.

All had come from base hospitals in readiness for wounded from the Italian area fighting.

The Americans, some borne on stretchers and others able to walk, were moved tonight to a U. S. Army medical corps train which will carry them to clearing stations in the United States.

Women volunteers of the Red Cross and Canadian Legion passed out cigarettes, chocolate bars and fruit.

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Philippines 'Freed' By Japan, Laurel

Becomes President

Puppet Regime Set Up Under Thumb of Army; Military Rule 'Dissolved'

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Japan proclaimed the "independence" of the Philippines today in a series of propaganda broadcasts, and announced the inauguration of Jose P. Laurel as first President of a puppet "republican government" set up under the thumb of Japanese armed forces.

The Office of War Information quoted the Tokio radio as saying Laurel took the oath of office in Manila at 9:40 a.m. (8:40 p.m., Eastern war time Wednesday) and 10 minutes later issued "the declaration of independence of the Philippine Republic."

Laurel, according to the Tokio broadcast, hailed Japan as "the great power of East Asia," who was granting the Filipinos their freedom "as an example of justice in the history of mankind."

"The empire of Japan, which in this great war has the mission to liberate the oppressed races," Laurel's proclamation said, "has banished Occidental domination from the Philippines and has collaborated with all the means at her disposal in the formation of the independent Philippine nation. We have now attained the glory of seeing the honor of the national race restored.

All Resources Pledged.

"Before the world we are now a free and independent people. Henceforth we shall not belong to any foreign power. All rights and interests of the nation will be reintegrated and guarded. For national defense and in order to maintain our independence, we pledge all our resources for the defense of the fatherland."

Laurel said one of his objectives would be to "constitute the nation as an integral state of the East Asia co-prosperity sphere and in this way contribute to the creation of a new order in the world."

Prior to his inauguration, Tokio said, Gen. Shigenori Kuroda, Japanese commander in the Philippines, issued an order officially "dissolving" the military administration—but there was no intimation that Japan had any intention of relaxing her military control over the islands.

In his decree Gen. Kuroda told the Filipinos that their future is "brilliant and promising, but that radiance must not dazzle your eyes to overlook the many hardships that lie before you."

As a preliminary to the declaration of "independence," Japan announced last week that Shozo Murata, adviser to the military administration, had been named "Special Ambassador" to the Philippines.

Burma Previously "Freed."

The Filipinois are the second people to be accorded their "freedom" by Tokio while still remaining to all intents and purposes completely dominated by Japan. Burma previously was similarly "freed."

The obvious propaganda purposes behind the Japanese move in the Philippines were indicated by a Tokio broadcast, reported by the OWI, which said Japan's "altruistic and generous act" should prove a "great stimulus for India's struggle." Tokio's propagandists have promised independence to India.

Laurel, a former minister of the interior in the Philippines, has been acting as a puppet administrator under the Japanese since they took over the islands. He was wounded by an assassin's shot on the Manila golf course last May.

Manuel Quezon, the constitutional President of the Philippine Commonwealth, is now in the United States.

Two U. S. Destroyers Sunk

U. S. S. Buck Goes Down Off Salerno—Bristol Also Is Lost in Mediterranean.

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Washington, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The loss of two American destroyers in the Mediterranean was reported today by the Navy in a communique which told also of an unsuccessful Japanese bombing raid on Attu Island, in the Aleutian chain. The destroyers, the Buck and Bristol, both sank as a result of underwater explosions, the Navy said.

The Buck, a 1,500-ton ship, went down off Salerno on October 9, and the Bristol, a 1,700-ton vessel, was sunk yesterday. The Navy said that casualty details had not been received and that next of kin of all casualties would be notified immediately upon receipt of information.

The bombing raid on Attu, taken from the Japanese late n May, was the first carried out since American occupation of that little island at the tip of the Aleutians. Ten Japanese bombers flew over Massacre Bay at a great height, the Navy reported, their bombs being dropped without causing damage.

American fighting pilots flew up to intercept the bombers and they were driven off. No planes were shot down in the engagement.

A Retaliation Raid.

The Japanese bombers presumably came from the enemy base on Paramushiru, at the northern end of the Kurile island chain, of which Japan is a part. It was assumed that the unsuccessful bombing assault was an attempt to halt American attacks on the Paramushiru base, largest Japanese installation in the North Pacific, which has been hit on various occasions by American bombers flying over the 630-nautical-mile route from Attu.

The loss of the two destroyers, each of which carried approximately 250 officers and men, brought to 122 the number of naval craft lost since the war started. The Buck was placed in service in May, 1940, and the Bristol in October, 1941.

The commanding officer of the Buck, Lieut.-Commander Millard J. Klein, of Long Beach, Cal., is listed as missing in action. No casualty report has been received, the Navy said, on Commander John A. Glick, Richmond, N. H., skipper of the Bristol.

Built at the yards of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, at Kearny, N. J., the Bristol was delivered to the Navy on October 21, 1941. The launching took place at Kearny on July 24, 1941.

NYE HITS BRITISH ON POLITICAL ISSUE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—(AP) Senator Nye (R-N.D.) accused the British today of trying to "nose into American politics," stirring up brief flurry in which Senator Pepper (D-Fla.) said the midwesterner was trying to throw "a gaff in the side of our ally."

Senators Pepper, Hatch (D-N.M.) and Barkley (D-Ky.), the majority leader, all challenged Senator Nye after he quoted a report that Prime Minister Churchill remarked on his last visit here that it would be "a tragic catastrophe" if President Roosevelt failed to be reelected to a fourth term.

Senator Nye gave as his source Drew Pearson, radio commentator and columnist. Senator Barkley told him that he did not believe Mr. Churchill "ever made such a statement." Senator Barkley added that he has seen the British leader "every time he has been in Washington and I have never heard that he expressed any opinion on the Presidential election."

Senator Hatch quoted from Samuel Grafton, another columnist, that a "wide search" appears to be underway "to find an anti-English issue."

Senator Nye also read from a news dispatch relating to Mr. Churchill's reference in the House of Commons yesterday to some countries "which I would not venture to name, where soldiers are fighting abroad and politicians are fighting at home with equal vigor and ferocity."

Next the senator mentioned a cartoon in The London Daily Mail which he said portrayed five U. S. Senators, who recently returned from a war inspection tour, in the role of monkeys with covered eyes who "saw no good" and were "up to no good."

"I am not alone among those in the Senate who are thoroughly resentful of these British insults against our honorable colleagues," Senator Nye declared.

Senator Pepper said Senator Nye's remarks were "intended as a gaff in the side of our ally, a blow at the President, and a further revelation of the anti-British policy which the able senator from North Dakota has consistently maintained."

STIMSON TALKS OF ITALY'S ACTION

Washington, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Acceptance of Italy as a co-

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belligerent probably will have an important bearing on the war against Germany, Secretary of War Stimson said today, but it is too early to assess the value of Italian participation.

At a news conference, Mr. Stimson noted that the bulk of the Italian Navy already had joined the Allied forces in the Mediterranean, but offered no suggestion of its potential usefulness as a combat force. The bulk of the Italian Army, he continued, is in German-occupied territory, and a great many units have been disarmed. Some are prisoners of the Germans, but at least a few are fighting the Germans.

Italian civilians in the part of Italy still held by the Nazi forces, Mr. Stimson said, already are cooperating with the Allies in many ways. Their sabotage and partisan warfare have been very annoying to the Germans, he added.

The Italian King and his Premier, Marshal Badoglio, have appealed to the Italian people to redouble their efforts to expel German troops from Italian soil, Mr. Stimson said. "It is reasonable to expect that important aid will thus be rendered to our cause," he concluded.

Taylor Sees Roosevelt, Declares Pope Is Safe

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's envoy to the Vatican, said today he had no fears for the safety of the Pope.

Asked, after a conference with the Chief Executive, whether he had any such fears, Taylor replied:

"No. I want to believe that. I can't imagine even a German interfering with the Pope."

Taylor declined to disclose the purpose of his appointment with Mr. Roosevelt.

Finland Agrees To Hike War Debt Payments To U. S.

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—Finland agreed today to increase its war debt payments to this country by more than $42,000 a year for 20 years in order to overtake a two-year lapse caused by the Russo-Finnish war.

An agreement announced jointly by Finnish Minister Hjalmar J. Procope and Under Secretary of the Treasury Daniel W. Bell said the payments would be made semi-annually, June 15 and December 15.

Those are the dates for Finland's regular debt payments, resumed last June with a check for $168,945.56. First payment under today's agreement, however, will not fall due until June, 1945.

The postponement, authorized by Congress in June, 1941, involved an aggregate sum of $845,287.24.

Finland, only country still making war-debt payments, still owes the United States about $9,000,000.

SENATE POST-WAR PLAN SUPPORTED

Washington, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—A majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee swung its support today behind a resolution pledging American participation in post-war collaboration to maintain peace. Indications were that the measure would be sent to the Senate floor without substantial changes.

An Associated Press poll disclosed that seven Democrats and five Republicans—a majority of the twenty-three committee members—find the resolution acceptable in its present form.

Three members oppose any action now, seven others are not yet ready to commit themselves, and one, Senator Glass (D.-Va.) was not reached.

The resolution, approved 7 to 1 by a sub-committee headed by Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the full committee, will be laid before the latter group next Tuesday.

U. S. War Cost In August Cut

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Government paid out $7,212,000,000 in September to promote the war, but that was $317,000,000, or four per cent. less than expenditures during August, the War Producton Board announced today.

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SUPER-BOMBER IN PRODUCTION

Washington Reports Some Of New, Larger Planes Delivered To Army

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 14 — A new American super-bomber hauling more explosives and having vastly greater range than any existing warplane now is in actual production.

An unspecified number of the new air giants has been delivered to the army within the last several weeks and in increased rate of output is scheduled for this month.

Dwarfing the Consolidated Liberator and Boeing Flying Fortress, the new dreadnaught of the sky is reckoned capable of bringing the innermost production centers of Hitler's European fortress and the Japanese empire within the sights of United States bombardiers.

Identified By "Yank"

The plane has been identified as the B-29 by the army weekly, *Yank*, which called it a "Super-Fortress."

From previous guarded reports which have cleared military censorship, it appeared that officials do not expect to see the new airplane in combat before 1944. This presumably is because of the time required to attain full-scale production, train crews and eliminate any "bugs" which may show up in the early models.

A prediction that the new heavyweight puncher will be "the determining factor in crushing Germany" came last summer from Eddie Rickenbacker, World War ace. In June he told the Tenth United States Army Air Force in New Delhi, India, that the new bomber would join the Liberators and Fortresses in 1944.

Double Load And Power

He also told the American pilots and crewmen that the super-bomber would have double the load and fighting power of the planes they were flying and was especially designed for bombing Europe.

"No nation could survive the pounding a fleet of these planes can deliver and they will be out in mass-production next year," Rickenbacker said.

Any statistical comparison of the new plane with the Flying Fortresses is unobtainable at this stage, but Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces, some months ago gave a tipoff to the difference in his remark that Liberators and Fortresses are "the last of the small bombers."

To Continue Present Types

Introduction of the new bomber into the nation's aerial arsenal will not mean the tapering off of production schedules of present-day bombers, it was made clear recently by Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board. Reporting in May that heavy bomber output next April would be eight times greater than in April, 1942, Wilson added.

"This does not include the scheduled output of the new super-bombers."

Production of Liberators and Fortresses reached a record high in August, the WPB revealed more recently, with a gain of eleven per cent. over July. Over-all aircraft output in August was 7,612 military planes.

It was recently disclosed, also that the Flying Fortress was undergoing changes to increase its bomb load to ten tons, making it the heaviest in the world—until, presumably, the super fortress gets into the fighting.

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NEW DEATH PENALTY

Washington, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Legislation stiffening the penalties for wartime sabotage was approved today by a House judiciary sub-committee.

The death penalty, an indefinite prison sentence or a fine of $1,000,000 would be applicable upon the conviction of any one holding a Government contract or sub-contract and intentionally producing or selling defective property to be used for the manufacture of war material.

WALLACE BACKS RESEARCH AGENCY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — (AP) Vice President Wallace urged today establishment of a great government scientific research agency to maintain "a constant flow of new ideas and industries" into the post-war economy and promote full employment and full use of productive resources.

Unless the government engages in research, he told a Senate Military sub-committee, free enterprise in an age of helicopters, television, light metals, plastics and new foods may be "shackled and restrained" by concentration in a few corporations of control over new inventions.

"The application of modern science," he said, "should not be the exclusive domain of great corporations and cartels who can, if they desire, restrict and suppress new inventions and scientific information to suit their own interests instead of the public interest.

"Small business cannot support the large and costly laboratories which are necessary for modern industrial research. To fill this need government must make available these facilities."

The committee is considering a bill by Senator Kilgore (D.-W. Va.) for a government office of scientific and technical mobilization. Senator Kilgore proposes that the agency have wide powers to finance and encourage scientific developments as well as engaging in research itself. In addition, the agency would have authority in time of war to mobilize scientific and technical manpower and take over rights to patents necessary for prosecution of the war.

Dependent Pay Increase Gains Favor in House

Debate Opens, With $1 a Day for Soldiers' Children Backed as the Minimum

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—In liberal mood, the House began debate on service men's dependency benefits today amid indications it will insist on a minimum of $1 a day for the upkeep of minor children of enlisted fighting men.

With a vote tentatively planned for Monday, the opening discussion was devoted to pleas for increases over the scale of benefits recommended by the House Military Affairs Committee—$50 monthly for a wife, $75 for a wife and one child, $95 for a wife and two children, and $15 for each additional child.

Most members appear to like the Senate-approved schedule—$50 for a wife, $80 for a wife and one child, and $20 for each additional child—but there is increasing support for a Congress of Industrial Organizations proposal to boost the payments further.

Representative George C. Sadowski, Democrat, of Michigan, is ready to offer an amendment embodying the C. I. O. demands for $55 for a wife, $90 for a wife and one child, and $30 for each additional child. He predicts it will be accepted.

Present law gives $50 to the wife, $62 to a wife and one child, and $10 for each additional child. Of this, $22 comes from the husband, the rest from the government. The service man's contribution would remain at $22 under all the various plans.

Chairman Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, and several of his fellow Military Affairs Committee members supported the committee's military dependency recommendations as having been based on careful consideration of living costs.

Compared with payments by other nations, he said, the committee scale is liberal and framed with a consideration of the cost involved. Representative May estimated the committee bill would add approximately $650,000,000 annually to the present $1,100,000,000 cost of the allotment and allowance act.

Continuance of dependency payments for a readjustment period after the war was urged by Representative William J. Miller, Republican, of Connecticut, a World War veteran, who indicated he would offer an amendment to that effect.

"When we are giving away money all over the world," remarked Representative Frank Carlson, Republican, of Kansas, "and when we propose to feed the people of the various nations . . . it seems to me we can afford to be more liberal with the wives and children of men who are called into military service."

Representative Sadowski argued that a $15 monthly allowance for all children beyond two would allow only 25 cents a day for food and 25 cents daily for clothing and other incidental expenses.

"If any mother can feed a child on a basis of an 8-cent meal in any city, town or village in the whole United States of America, I would like to hear about it," he said.

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U. S.-Jap Unit Forms Infantry Battalion

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—The unit of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry fighting in Italy was identified today by Secretary of War Stimson as the One Hundredth Infantry Battalion.

In his weekly war review, Stimson said that Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army, had made an "interesting report" on the unit. Most of the battalion comes from Hawaii. Stimson said "their behavior under fire and their combat discipline have received the praise of General Clark."

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Beecher Named Deputy Public Relations Chief

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—Commander W. G. Beecher, Jr., was designated deputy director of navy public relations today succeeding Capt. Robert W. Berry, detached, to take command of a new navy vessel.

Berry, of Honolulu, has been assigned to the office of public relations since March, 1940.

Beecher, of Catonsville, Md., has been executive assistant to the director of public relations since August, 1942.

Senate Approves Leary For Vice-Admiral

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Senate today approved the temporary rank of vice-admiral for Herbert F. Leary, during his assignment as commander of the Eastern sea frontier beginning November 1, and at the same time approved the retirement of Adolphus Andrews, present Eastern sea frontier commander, with the retired rank of vice-admiral.

Truman Says Army Sold Standard Tools as Junk

Military Inquiry Is Begun in Detroit Transaction

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Truman committee reported today a preliminary investigation had disclosed that cutting tools sold by the Army Air Forces in Detroit at "junk prices" actually were "standard tools which could have been used for other war purposes."

In a formal announcement, Senator Harry S. Truman, Democrat, of Missouri, chairman of the Sen-

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ate war investigators, said his committee was assured "that the Army Air Forces will take all necessary administrative action to deal with the personnel involved in the event that it appears that they were guilty of misconduct." An Army investigation is under way.

Senator Truman said that several weeks ago Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, had received complaints that cutting tools purchased by the government at a cost of more than $1,000,000, "were sold for a small fraction of their cost on the theory that they were surplus special tools for which there was no use."

'I designated Senator Ferguson as a subcommittee of one to investigate the sale of these tools," Senator Truman said. "His investigation to date indicates that most of the tools were in fact standard tools which could have been used for other war purposes and which the purchasers are using for other war purposes."

linquent cases were pending, about half of which had been reported to United States attorneys.

Selective service said manpower demands and fairness to men in the armed forces make it impossible to put up even with carelessness any longer.

When classifying delinquents into 1-A, local boards are to disregard their order numbers or occupational or dependency status. However, the man so classified may request a personal appearance before his local board or reopening of the case, or he may appeal.

But if he is found to have become a delinquent knowingly, he loses appeal rights and his claims to deferment on occupational or other grounds will be ignored.

Should Consult Board

Between now and the November 1 deadline, it is suggested, any man who knows he is delinquent or who thinks he may be should consult his local board by letter if he cannot appear in person. If he does not know the address of his local board, he should go to a board where he is living.

Selective service said it will make public the names of delinquent registrants once a month.

Delinquent registrants between 38 and 45 will be classified into 1-A, but will not be ordered to report for induction unless the services want them.

Draft-Age Men Are Warned To Keep Records Straight

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Selective Service To Put All Suspected Delinquents Into 1-A Classification After November 1

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 14—Draft-age men who haven't kept up with their selective service obligations—including the one who forgot to notify his local board of a change of address—are to be tossed into Class 1-A November 1 and ordered to report for induction.

Selective service, announcing this today, said delinquents who do not respond to such orders will be reported for prosecution which could lead to a sentence of five years in prison, $10,000 fine or both.

Most men become delinquent for failure to do one of the following:

Register, return a completed questionnaire within ten days, fill questionnaires truthfully, keep the local board advised of an address where mail will always reach the registrant, report a change of status which would affect classification, report for physical examination, or report for induction.

95,000 Cases Pending

By September 1 about 95,000 delinquent cases were pending, about half of which had been reported to United States attorneys.

Selective service said manpower demands and fairness to men in the armed forces make it impossible to put up even with carelessness any longer.

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Old Law Blocks Promotion Of Five Top-Flight Generals

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By the Associated Press.

An old law once intended to prevent too-rapid rise of youngsters to high Army position is blocking the promotion of five top-flight young generals.

The five hold the temporary rank of lieutenant general and are entitled to act as such, but their permanent rank is that of lieutenant colonel. They are:

Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the 5th Army in Italy.

Ira C. Eaker, commander of the 8th Air Force based in Britain.

George C. Kenney, chief of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Air Forces in the New Guinea-Solomons area.

Walter B. Smith, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's chief of staff.

Thomas T. Handy, chief of operations for the War Department.

President Roosevelt recently nominated them to be brigadier generals in the Regular Army, asking that necessary legislation be enacted to remove a 28 years of service requirement.

None of the five has 28 years of continuous commissioned service.

The Senate passed a bill removing the service requirement and stipulating that brigadier generals of the line shall be appointed from among officers permanently commissioned in the Regular Army and ranking not below a lieutenant colonel "and who have demonstrated by actual and extended service" that they are qualified to be chief of any Army branch.

The House Military Affairs Committee has sidetracked the legislation, at least temporarily, and some of its members predicted today it will never see the light of day. Meanwhile, the nominations of the five generals are being held up.

House committee members said privately the legislation might be used to play favoritism in the War Department by permitting promotions of younger officers ahead of veterans who have done less spectacular but equally important work.

30 MORE NAVY CASUALTIES

Five Dead, 1 Wounded, 24 Missing on Latest List

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Navy announced thirty casualties today, including five dead, one wounded and twenty-four missing.

This brings to 30,557 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 11,848 dead, 5,388 wounded, 9,129 missing and 4,192 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today included the following:

New York

STRAZZERE, INNOCENZO E., missing; father, Vincenzo Strazzere, Rochester.

New Jersey

DAWSON, PHILIP J., missing; wife, Mrs. Veronica Dawson, Paterson.

MAAS URGES NAVY TO OUST ORGANIZER

Washington, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Representative Maas (R.-Minn.) told a House Naval Committee today that the Navy should cancel its contract with the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation and get rid of Thomas de Lorenzo, president of the local United Automobile Workers Union. He made his suggestion after questioning Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary, concerning the Navy's authority to run the plant, despite union contracts, and the authority of Mr. de Lorenzo.

"Is De Lorenzo on the pay roll of the Brewster corporation?" Mr. Maas asked.

"No," replied Mr. Bard.

"Well, he should be," Mr. Maas answered. "He's running the plant."

After being informed by Mr. Bard that the Navy had attempted to increase production at the company's plants in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania by changing managements, Mr. Maas commented: "This De Lorenzo must be a pretty smart cooky. Have you ever thought of changing him?"

Mr. Bard, terming De Lorenzo "the absolute dictator of his union," who enjoys an autonomous contract which places him beyond orders of the C. I. O., with which his union is affiliated, said that the Navy "has thought about" changing him, but that the matter has been turned over to the United States Conciliation Service and the Department of Labor.

ALASKAN OILFIELD MEETS WAR NEEDS

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NEW YORK, Oct. 14—(AP) Large quantities of crude oil for the Alaskan war front have been made available by the development of new wells near Fort Norman, Canadian Northwest Territory, R. W. Gallagher, president of Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) disclosed today.

The wells, located only 100 miles from the Artic circle, were drilled by Imperial Oil, Ltd., Standard's Canadian affiliate, at the request of the U. S. Army. The Norman field, Mr. Gallagher said, is the only proved source of crude oil in quantity near Alaska.

Expansion of production at Norman is a part of the big so-called Canol project being carried on in support of the Alaskan war theater. It includes construction of roads, air bases, a pipe line to Whitehorse, near the Alaskan boundary and a refinery at Whitehorse. Mr. Gallagher said Imperial Oil has no part in any of these activities, its sole assignment being the development of oil production. The refinery will be operated by Standard Oil Co. of California which has no corporate ties with Standard of New Jersey or Imperial.

Mr. Gallagher's statement added: "The U. S. government is underwriting direct expense incurred by Imperial in developing the project, but this money is to be repaid to the government through a reduction to 50 cents a barrel of the price of crude it buys. This reduction will begin after the government has purchased 1,500,000 barrels of oil at the regular price of $1.25 a barrel and will continue until the government has been reimbursed for all outlays of Imperial."

The statement said that drilling operations of the last year have disclosed that the Norman field, discovered by Imperial geologists in 1919, "is larger than originally believed, and is comparable in size to a major U. S. field, although not exceptional."

A. F. of L. Bars Dealings With Russian Unions

Boston Convention Closes With a Strong Attack on American Communists

BOSTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—The American Federation of Labor terminated its convention today with an attack on American Communists and an emphatic reaffirmation of its refusal to collaborate with Soviet trade unions on wartime problems.

The delegates re-elected President William Green, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany and all thirteen vice-presidents; assailed labor conscription and government by "directives" and sharply condemned the wage-control authority vested in Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

A proposed constitutional amendment permitting the federation to examine the membership records of affiliated unions was blocked temporarily. New Orleans was chosen for the 1944 convention.

A committee report adopted by the convention, said:

"The fundamental differences between the federation and the government-controlled Russian unions are so glaring that no liaison between the two is now remotely possible."

Asserting that no aspect of international labor relations had been "more wilfully misinterpreted," the report added that "American Communists, who had been most vocal in the campaign to induce the federation to join the Anglo-Soviet committee, did not enter the campaign with clean hands.

"The Federation does not question the motives of the Russian government in pursuing a course deemed necessary for its national interests and security. But we do question and vigorously oppose the right of its partisans abroad to espouse Russian policies to the detriment of the interests of their own country."

In his acceptance speech, Mr Green forecast a fateful year and said the Federation would continue to urge that its "wayward brothers" return.

"We only ask," he said, "that they come back as they left us with no additions and complications." He added that the rights of present A. F. of L. affiliates "must and will be protected."

The A. F. of L.'s gesture of welcome to the United Mine Workers put the question of the miners' reaffiliation up to their president, John L. Lewis.

The A. F. of L. convention attached a condition to its authorization of a charter for the U. M. W.—jurisdictional issues must be negotiated first—but there was no mistaking the Federation's willingness to readmit the Lewis union, not only with bona fide mine workers, but possibly even with other workers, provided they are not in the crafts claimed by A. F. of L. unions.

It was made clear, too, that to come back Mr. Lewis would have to recede from his position that the A. F. of L. take the U. M. W. "as is" and talk about jurisdictions after reaffiliation.

Matthew Woll, resolutions committee chairman, gave this assurance in pleading for adoption of a report giving the executive council authority to deal finally with Mr. Lewis.

ENSIGN AWARDED MEDAL FOR FIGHTING SHIP FIRE

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—(AP) On the eve of his 25th birthday, Ensign Donald V. Mulcahy of Brockton, has been awarded the Navy and Marine corps medal by the President for extraordinary heroism in battling a fire aboard an anchored merchant vessel.

First Naval district headquarters announced the award today. The citation described the incident as follows:

"For heroic conduct when a gasoline explosion and raging fire occurred aboard a merchant vessel. Courageously boarding the abandoned and flaming vessel, Ensign Mulcahy skillfully assisted in fighting the fire and in casting off the mooring lines so that the ship could be towed to a place of safety, thereby preventing damage to shore establishments and to other ships in the harbor.

"His initiative and fearless devotion to duty contributed materially to saving a valuable vessel from total destruction and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

BRITISH PLANE CRASHES

NEW GLOUCESTER, Me., Oct. 14.—(AP) A British plane crashed here today and was badly damaged but the pilot escaped without injury, officials at the Brunswick naval air station reported.

The craft was on a routine training flight.

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Two Navy Heroes Honored

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP).—Two naval heroes of this war were honored today as the destroyer escorts Day and Rudderow were launched at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The vessels, of a class especially designed for anti-submarine patrol, were named for Lieutenant Commander Thomas Wright Rudderow, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., formerly captain of the Port of Philadelphia, and Chief Water Tender Francis Daniel Day, of Millburn, N. J. Commander Rudderow was lost last year when the armed patrol yacht Cythera, which he commanded, was sunk by enemy action in the Atlantic. Mr. Day was killed at Pearl Harbor.

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Gen. Jackson Dies Following Plane Accident

Hurt While Commanding 84th Infantry Division on Maneuvers in South

THIRD ARMY MANEUVER HEADQUARTERS IN LOUISIANA, Oct. 14 (AP).—Major General Stonewall Jackson died at 9:30 p. m. yesterday in the Camp Polk Station Hospital of injuries received in a plane crash in maneuver area on Oct. 4. He was fifty-two years old.

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ECUADOR ISLAND BASES USED TO DEFEND PANAMA

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14—(AP) Ecuador is proud of her contribution to the United Nations' war effort, the most important part of which was letting the Allies use air and naval bases in the Galapagos islands, Eduardo Salazar, counselor to the Ecuadorean embassy in Washington, said today.

"These islands, 180 miles west of Ecuadorean coast, are only 320 miles southwest of Panama," he told newsmen. "Had they fallen into the hands of your enemies, they would have been an ideal spot from which to bomb the Panama canal."

He said Ecuador additionally is supplying large amounts of oil.

Salazar, who is also minister to Mexico and the Central American countries, is en route to Central America.

Standley for Post-War Unity

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 14 (AP).—If the United States thinks in terms of profit alone and ignores the rest of the world after peace comes "we will again find ourselves in a most difficult position," declares Admiral William H. Standley, who recently resigned as Ambassador to Soviet Russia. The retired chief of naval operations returned briefly to his La Mesa home after eighteen months in Moscow. He said in an interview he believed the post-war readjustment would take "the same unity of purpose as has been required of the Allies in this war. It will also require an unselfish attitude."

Invasion Threat Revealed

Until Midway Only a Few Patrol Boats Guarded Northwest Coast

SEATTLE, Oct. 14 (AP).—Military authorities have permitted publication of a long-withheld report on the fears of a Japanese invasion of the Pacific Northwest immediately after Pearl Harbor, when "there was very little here in the way of naval ships and aircraft to oppose such an invasion attempt."

"The Seattle Post-Intelligencer," in publishing the story last night, said that its use at the time might have precipitated a panic among the civilian population, as well as giving valuable military information to the enemy.

"The truth is that until the battle of Midway there was nothing between the people of the North Pacific Coast and the Japanese but a thin line of offshore patrol boats and Army forces," said the paper.

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BLANK

ASSAULT AGAINST THIS IMPORTANT ANCHOR BASE OF THE GERMAN NORTH RUSSIAN DEFENSE SYSTEM.

MK415AEW

ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN (O'QUINN) xxx OUT

WHETHER THE RED ARMY WOULD IMMEDIATELY ASSAULT THE CRIMEAN FORTRESS OR DRIVE ON PAST IT TO THE MOUTH OF THE DNIEPER REMAINED TO BE SEEN, HE SAID. SOVIET TACTICS GENERALLY ADOPTED DURING THE 1943 OFFENSIVE WOULD INDICATE THE LATTER COURSE, AND A WESTWARD PUSH ALSO WOULD CUT THE GERMAN-BUILT PEREKOP-KHERSON RAILWAY, THE LAST CRIMEAN LINE LEFT TO THE ENEMY.

THE DAILY COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GERMANS WERE SUFFERING "ENORMOUS LOSSES IN MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT" IN THA FIGHT RAGING INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF MELITOPOL.

"THE RAILWAY CONNECTING MELITOPOL WITH THE CRIMEA HAS BEEN CUT BY OUR TROOPS IN TWO PLACES," IT ADDED. "MELITOPOL HAS BEEN ISOLATED FROM THE CRIMEA."

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ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN xxx RETREAT

THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE DETAILED ADVANCES SOUTH OF KIEV ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DNIEPER THAT REACHED FIVE MILES FURTHER INLAND IN THE FACE OF BITTER GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS. HERE MORE THAN 2,000 NAZIS WERE REPORTED SLAIN.

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A FRONT LINE DISPATCH TO THE MOSCOW GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA SAID:

"WE CAN SEE THE STEEPLES OF KIEV PECHERA LAVRA (BIGGEST AND OLDEST OF RUSSIAN MONASTERIES) AND THE BIG BUILDING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLES' COMMISSARS OF THE UKRAINE."

RAIN AND MUD FAILED TO HALT THE RED ARMY COLUMNS POUNDING THE DEFENSES OF GOMEL IN WHITE RUSSIA. THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY HAD HAULED THEIR BIG GUNS THROUGH ALMOST IMPASSABLE ROADS TO THE "IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF GOMEL" AND SHATTERED GERMAN LINES OUTSIDE THE CITY. SOVIET SPEARHEADS FORCED THE SOZH RIVER NEAR WHERE IT FLOWS THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE CITY AND TODAY WERE SAID TO BE MOUNTING A FINAL

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THE RUSSIANS NOW HAVE A NEW NAME FOR THE GERMAN SOLDIERS--"CORN FRITZ," A PRAVDA FRONT CORRESPONDENT DISCLOSED. HE SAID THAT NAME RESULTED BECAUSE SO MANY DISORGANIZED GERMANS HAD BEEN FOUND HIDING IN THE CORNFIELDS NEAR MELITOPOL.

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THE GERMANS HAD USED MELITOPOL AS HEADQUARTERS FOR ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA, PRAVDA SAID, STORING MUCH PILLAGED GRAIN THERE. THEY TRIED TO EVACUATE EVERYTHING OF VALUE AT THE APPROACH OF THE RED ARMY, AND THE "CIVILIAN EXODUS REACHED PANIC PROPORTIONS," HE SAID.

A CAPTURED NAZI COMMISSAR GENERAL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING 8,000 RUSSIAN BOYS AND GIRLS HAD BEEN SENT FORCIBLY FROM THE CITY TO WORK IN GERMANY.

ALTHOUGH ZAPOROZHE, FORMERLY ALEXANDROVSK, IS ON THE EAST BANK OF THE DNIEPER THE RUSSIANS ARE NOT CONFRONTED WITH HIGH WEST BANK BLUFFS AS THEY WERE AT KIEV AND OTHER POINTS FARTHER NORTH. SOME UNITS ARE EXPECTED TO CROSS THE RIVER NEAR ZAPOROZHE FOR A PINCERS MOVEMENT ON DNEPROPETROVSK TO THE NORTH, BUT OTHER UNITS CAN SWING SOUTHWESTWARD ALONG THE WINDING RIVER TO ISOLATE THE CRIMEA.

THE SOVIET NE[illegible]ER RED STAR SAID THE GERMANS STILL WERE TRYING TO RECAPTURE THE [illegible] BANK DNIEPER BRIDGEHEADS ESTABLISHED BY THE RUSSIANS NEAR KIEV, PEREYSASLAV AND KREMENCHUG, BUT SAID THEIR EFFORTS WERE DOOMED TO FAILURE BY THE INCREASING FLOW OF RED ARMY SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS ACROSS THE RIVER.

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ONE GERMAN DIVISION SHIFTED TO THE KIEV FRONT WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DIVERTED FROM LENINGRAD, AND SOME CAPTURED GERMAN PRISONERS

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WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THEY HAD JUST REACHED THE FRONT FROM FRANCE.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED THEIR ASSAULT POSITIONS NORTH AND SOUTH OF KIEV. RED STAR SAID SEVERAL GERMAN REGIMENTS HAD BEEN CUT DOWN TO BATTALION SIZE IN FRUTLESS EFFORTS TO STEM THE RED ARMY IN THE GRINDING FIGHT BEYOND THE WEST BANK.

"WE ARE HURRYING UP," SOVIET CORRESPONDENT ILYA EHRENBURG WROTE FROM THE DNIEPER FRONT. "WE WANT TO BE IN KIEV BEFORE THE TORCHES OF INCENDIARY SQUADS HAVE TIME TO SET FIRE TO THE CITY."

BUT KIEV, RUSSIA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY AND ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE LAND, ALREADY HAS BEEN REPORTED BURNED AND DEVASTATED TO A GREAT EXTENT.

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GERMAN WRECKERS ALSO WERE REPORTED BUSY IN GOMEL, WHERE THE RED ARMY HAS STORMED INTO THE SUBURBS AND THREATENS TO TURN THE FLANK OF THE 200-MILE GERMAN DEFENSE LINE RUNNING ACROSS WHITE RUSSIA TO VITEBSK IN THE NORTH.

FRONT DISPATCHES SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS CROSSED THE SOZH RIVER BY NIGHT ON RAFTS MADE OF LOGS FROM NEARBY FORESTS TO LAUNCH THEIR PINCERS ASSAULT ON GOMEL. ONE ENTIRE REGIMENT CROSSED AND HELD OFF GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS TO FACILITATE THE ARRIVAL OF ARTILLERY AND HEAVIER EQUIPMENT, AND SOVIET ENGINEERS WERE SAID TO BE ALREADY PREPARING PERMANENT BRIDGES ACROSS THE SOZH AS SOVIET INFANTRYMEN CARRIED THE FIGHT WEST OF THE RIVER.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR TROOPS KNOCKED OUT 96 GERMAN TANKS AND SHOT DOWN 97 PLANES ON ALL FRONTS DURING WEDNESDAY.

SB722PEW

ADD LONDON - BALKANS (KING) xxx FORMED

AN AXIS COMMENTATOR, JEAN PAQUIS, SAID IN A BROADCAST OVER THE PARIS RADIO WHICH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RECORDED THAT "IT SEEMS OTHER FIREWORKS WILL START IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA." PAQUIS POINTED TO THE ALLIES' FIRST RAID ON THE TIRANA AIRFIELD IN ALBANIA OCT. 13, AND A REPORT THAT A LARGE ALLIED CONVOY HAD LEFT GIBRALTAR AS "POINTERS THAT NEW DEVELOPMENTS ARE IMMINENT."

POLITICAL REPERCUSSIONS IN TWO OF GERMANY'S BALKAN SATELLITES--BULGARIA AND RUMANIA--WERE REPORTED. A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM CAIRO SAID THE BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HAD RESIGNED, AND THAT TWO VETERAN RUMANIAN STATESMEN--JULIU MANIU, NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY LEADER, AND DINU BRATIANU, LIBERAL PARTY LEADER--HAD ADDRESSED A PROTEST TO MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, RUMANIAN STATE LEADER, AGAINST THE RECOGNITION OF MUSSOLINI' NEW PUPPET REGIME.

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SB732PEW

LONDON, OCT.14-(AP)-A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED TONIGHT BY PREMIER STALIN TO THE ARMY OF GEN.RODION Y.MALINOVSKY AND RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR FROM A MOSCOW BROADCAST:

OUR TROOPS OF THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, CONTINUING THEIR SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS, BROKE THE DESPERATE ENEMY RESISTANCE AND TODAY CAPTURED BY STORM THE BIG REGIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF THE UKRAINE, THE TOWN OF ZAPOROZHE, A MOST IMPORTANT TRANSPORTATION JUNCTION OF RAIL AND WATERWAYS AND ONE OF THE DECISIVE GERMAN STRONGPOINTS ON THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVER DNIEPER.

IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE TOWN OF ZAPOROZHE THE FOLLOWING TROOPS DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES:

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THOSE COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.CHAIKOV; MAJ.GEN.DANILOV; MAJ.GEN. LILUSHENKO; MAJ.GEN.KUPRIANOV; MAJ.GEN.SIMYONOV; TANK UNITS

EAQUIS

UNDER LT.GEN.OF TANK TROOPS PUSKIN AND LT.GEN.LUKKIANOV AND AIRMEN UNDER LT.GEN.OF AVIATION SUBETS AND LT.GEN.OF AVIATION TOLKII.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE VICTORY ACHIEVED THE UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN FIGHTING FOR AND THE CAPTURE OF ZAPOROZHE WILL BE GIVEN THE NAME OF THE ZAPOROZHE UNITS.

TODAY AT 11:30 P.M., MOSCOW TIME, THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, WILL IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND, SALUTE OUR GALLANT TROOPS WHICH LIBERATED THE TOWN OF ZAPOROZHE WITH 20 ARTILLERY SALVOES FROM 224 GUNS.

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FOR THE EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL OF THE TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH TOOK PART IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF ZAPOROZHE.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND.

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS.

SIGNED SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF

MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION STALIN.

B516PEW

LONDON, OCT. 14-(AP)-NONE OF THE BRITISH MIDGET SUBMARINES WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK ON THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP TIRPITZ IN NORWAY'S ALTEN FJORD ON SEPT. 22 "HAS ACTUALLY RETURNED TO ENGLAND FROM THIS OPERATION," THE BERLIN RADIO DECLARED TODAY.

OCT 15 1943

A BRITISH ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THE ATTACK LAST MONDAY SAID THAT THREE OF THE SUBMARINES WERE MISSING BUT FAILED TO DISCLOSE HOW MANY HAD PARTICIPATED.

THE GERMAN BROADCAST ADDED THAT BRITISH AGENTS WITH LARGE SUMS OF MONEY HAD BEEN LANDED IN NORWAY TO ASSIST THE OPERATION AND HAD

30.24-9303

MADE UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO DISCOVER THE FATE OF THE MIDGET SUBMARINES AND THEIR CREWS.

OCT 15 1943

JR750AEW

LONDON, OCT.14-(AP)-BRITISH SUBMARINES AND TORPEDO PLANES ATTACKED A GERMAN CONVOY OFF NORTHERN NORWAY YESTERDAY BUT FAILED TO INFLICT ANY DAMAGE, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE REPORT OF ANY SUCH ENGAGEMENT FROM BRITISH SOURCES.

XM8AEW

LONDON, OCT.14-(AP)-WHEN THERE AREN'T BARRAGE BALLOONS HANDY WITH THEIR CABLES TO ENTANGLE ENEMY PLANES, THE BRITISH, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, HAVE BEEN USING A MILITARY VERSION OF THE "INDIAN ROPE TRICK," SHOOTING WIRES INTO THE AIR WHERE THEY ARE SUPPORTED FOR A TIME BY PARACHUTES.

IN 37 TIMES WHEN THE DEVICE WAS USED ON LAND, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THREE ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED, FOUR WERE PROBABLY DAMAGED AND AT LEAST SEVEN WERE DIVERTED FROM THE TARGET.

AT SEA, AT LEAST 35 SHIPS WERE SAVED FROM DAMAGE THIS WAY AND NINE ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED.

OCT 15 1943

XM9AEW

LONDON, OCT.14-(AP)-AMERICAN AIRMEN OPERATING FROM BRITISH BASES ARE ENCOUNTERING INCREASING NUMBERS OF SLOWER TWIN-ENGINED GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES, SAYS MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM E.KEPNER, "BECAUSE THE HUN HAS BEEN TURNING TO AERIAL ROCKETS FOR DEFENSE AGAINST OUR ATTACKS AND THE ROCKET APPARATUS IS SIMPLY TOO MUCH FOR SINGLE-ENGINED FIGHTERS."

THE TROUBLE WITH ROCKET STRATEGY, THE COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER COMMAND ASSERTED TODAY IN A "STARS AND STRIPES" INTERVIEW IS THAT TO BE EFFECTIVE THE GERMAN PLANES MUST BE WELL WITHIN RANGE OF AMERICAN GUNS.

SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS MEANWHILE REPORTED A GERMAN CLAIM THAT A NEW NAZI FIGHTER PLANE WAS EQUIPPED TO FIRE PROJECTILES CAPABLE OF BLOWING A FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER TO BITS WITH A SINGLE SHOT.

XM1023AEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG OCT 15 1943

LONDON, OCT.14-(AP)-KEEPING THE FRAMEWORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ALIVE, THE BRITISH EMPIRE HAS PAID ITS MEMBER DUES UP TO DATE AND 14 OTHER NATIONS HAVE BROUGHT THEIR INSTALLMENTS UP THROUGH 1942 TO THE CREDIT SIDE OF THE LEDGER, IT WAS LEARNED IN LONDON TODAY.

SIX COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE ARE INCLUDED IN THE 1943 PAID-UP MEMBERS, BUT THE AMOUNTS THEY PAID HAS NOT YET BEEN PUBLISHED IN GENEVA. CANADA IS CURRENTLY PAYING HER INSTALLMENT.

THE LEAGUE'S FISCAL YEAR IS FROM JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER AND OTHER MEMBERS STILL MAY WRITE THEIR CHECKS FOR THE ORGANIZATION'S APPROXIMATELY $2,000,000 BUDGET.

THE MONEY FINANCES THE LEAGUE STUDIES ON WORLD HEALTH, TECHNICAL ADVANCES, OPIUM CONTROL, LABOR, INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND REFUGEE WORK.

MUCH OF THE BUDGET GOES TO POST-WAR CONDITION STUDIES, NOW PROMINENT IN THE CURRICULA OF PRINCETON, MONTREAL, GENEVA AND LONDON UNIVERSITIES.

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THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE, BUT EACH IN 1942 CONTRIBUTED APPROXIMATELY $215,570 TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE IN GENEVA. BRAZIL ALSO CONTRIBUTED ABOUT $8,000 TO THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE LEAGUE.

THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1942 DUES PAID $511,115, INDIA $227,180, CANADA $165,652, AUSTRALIA $108,857, SOUTH AFRICA $75,726 AND NEW

ZEALAND $37,863.

FOUR STATES OFFERED TOKEN PAYMENTS: NORWAY $9,465, AND POLAND, BELGIUM AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA $4,732 EACH.

THE NETHERLANDS ALSO PAID $28,397 IN ARREARS, CZECHOSLOVAKIA $4,732, CHILE $20,361, EGYPT $28,406, FRANCE $189,317 AND EIRE $47,329.

ARGENTINA PAID ANOTHER $86,884 ON THE 1942 BUDGET AND SWEDEN $35,422.

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WM113PEW

BY RICHARD R.KASISCHKE

AT A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, OCT. 14-(AP)-SHELLS FROM A GERMAN FIGHTER SET THE REAR END OF THE FORTRESS "LIBERTY BELLE" AFIRE ON THE SCHWEINFURT RAID TODAY, BUT TAIL-GUNNER SGT. LOUIS G.LONSWAY OF 323 NORTHWEST 26TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., BEAT IT OUT WITH HIS BARE HANDS AND THEN WENT BACK TO THE HOT GUN POSITION, WARDING OFF SWARMS OF NAZIS ON THE RETURN TRIP.

THE SHIP TOOK A TERRIFIC KNOCKING AROUND BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT, MACHINE-GUN AND CANNON FIRE AND LOOKED LIKE A SIEVE WHEN IT REACHED BASE WITH ONE ENGINE GONE UNDER THE EXPERT HANDS OF THE PILOT, LT. ROBERT O.SMITH OF FRANKLIN, NEB.

LONSWAY BURNED HIS HANDS, BUT NOT SERIOUSLY.

THE NAVIGATOR OF THE "LIBERTY BELLE", LT.NATHAN UNGER OF 1105 ELDER AVE., BRONX, N.Y., CHANGED THE FAMILIAR PRACTICE OF THE NAVIGATOR OF KISSING THE GROUND ON THE SAFE RETURN FROM A MISSION--HE KISSED THE PILOT.

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THE CREWMEN, VETERANS OF MANY MISSIONS, AGREED THAT THE RAID WAS ONE OF THE TOUGHEST--IF NOT THE TOUGHEST--EVER EXPERIENCED.

THIS WAS PARTICULARLY TRUE OF FOUR MEN MAKING THEIR FINAL OPERATIONAL FLIGHT OVER ENEMY TERRITORY WHO COMPLETED THE TOUR SUCCESSFULLY IN THE FORTRESS "YANKEE EAGLE."

SAID PILOT WILMER (LARRY) HAWKINS OF ABILENE, TEX., "IT WASMY TOUGHEST AND THE FIRST TIME I HAVE EVER SEEN 16 FIGHTERS COMING AT US AND ALL FIRING. THE FIGHTERS REALLY DROVE AT US."

THREE OTHER HAPPY AIRMEN WERE LT. WILLIAM C.FOZLMER, NAVIGATOR, OF 1907 DALE ROAD, CINCINNATI, OHIO; SGT. GARLAND MORGAN OF BEAVER DAM, WIS., TOP TURRET GUNNER; AND SGT. ROBERT FERNSTADT OF MUNROW, WIS., BALL TURRET GUNNER.

OCT 15 1943

TA63PEW

SGT. WALT PETERS, STAFF WRITER FOR THE ARMY MAGAZINE "YANK" AND FORMER EDITOR OF THE "PEOPLE'S PRESS" OF TOLEDO, O., FLEW AS OBSERVER GUNNER IN THE FORTRESS "YANK," NAMED FOR THE MAGAZINE.

IT WAS PETERS' FIRST OPERATIONAL FLIGHT AND HE SAW FLYING FORTRESS GUNNERS KNOCK DOWN THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS AND ALSO WATCHED TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS COLLIDE. THE "YANK" WAS PILOTED BY CAPT. IVON KLOKE OF MONTEREY, CALIF.

THREE OF "YANK'S" GUNNERS CLAIMING KILLS WERE SGT. WILLIAM SWEENEY OF SYRACUSE, N.Y.; SGT. ROY H.BLANSIT OF HAMILTON, TEX.; AND SGT. EDWARD E.CAVANAUGH OF SHAMOKIN, PA.

"THERE WAS AN EVEN BETTER BOMB CONCENTRATION ON THIS RAID THAN AT MARIENBURG AND I SAW BOTH," SAID SGT. WILLIAM R. MORTIMER, 24, OF RIMERSBURG, PA., BALL TURRET GUNNER.

"WE REALLY SMACKED THAT TARGET," HE ADDED. "IT WAS JUST A MASS OF SMOKE AND FLAME."

OCT 15 1943

30.24 -9305

SGT. HARRY EDGINS OF ROME, GA., GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "LADY LIZ," SAID "I'VE SEEN LOTS OF FIRES IN GERMANY ON MY MISSIONS BUT I'VE NEVER SEEN A FIRE AS BEAUTIFUL AS THAT ONE AT SCHWEINFURT."

"JUST LIKE MUENSTER ONLY TWO HOURS MORE," COMMENTED LT. WARREN CERRONE OF NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., PILOT OF THE "LADY LIZ."

LT. CLARENCE MCILVEEN OF 3604 MORRISON ST., PORTLAND, ORE., PILOT OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES" PUT IT THIS WAY:

"WE HAD LOTS OF FIGHTER ESCORT IN GERMANY--MESSERSCHMITTS, FOCKE WULFS, DORNIERS AND JU-88S."

OCT 15 1943

SGT. JOHN K.BEARD OF FORT BLACKMORE, VA., RADIO GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "HARD LUCK," CLAIMED THE DESTRUCTION OF A ROCKET-GUNNED ME-210 WHICH HE NAILED AT ABOUT 500 YARDS. BEARD SAID HE SAW THE GERMAN PILOT BAIL OUT.

"WE RAN INTO EVERYTHING AND SAW FIGHTERS ALL OVER THE PLACE," SAID SGT. T.A. BUTTS OF ROCKWOOD, MICH., A BALL-TURRET GUNNER.

SGT. WILLIAM ARMES, 25, OF 3724 S.E. FRANKLIN ST., PORTLAND ORE., BALL TURRET GUNNER OF THE "LULA BELLE" SAID THE "FIGHTERS WERE DAMNED PERSISTENT."

"WE BUMPED INTO MOST OF THE FIGHTERS OVER THE TARGET," ADDED SGT. R.R. JOHNSON, 20, OF BOGOTA, N.J., RADIO OPERATOR ON THE FORTRESS "SLEEP TIME GAL."

LT.ROBERT W.SAUNDERS, 22, OF MOORCROFT, WYO., NAVIGATOR OF THE "ROYAL FLUSH" SAID THAT "WHEN WE GOT THROUGH THE TARGET WAS BLANKETED WITH SMOKE AND FLAMES. OUR BOMBING WAS GOOD BUT WE RAN INTO PLENTY OF FIGHTERS ON THE WAY BACK."

LT. SANDELL S.WARREN, 25, OF GENSON, MISS., CO-PILOT OF THE "HARDLUCK", SAID HE COULD NOT SEE THE TARGET FOR THE SMOKE "WHICH ROSE TO ABOUT 5,000 FEET."

MAJ. T.R.DILTZ, 23, OF SAGINAW, TEX., FLYING ON THE FORTRESS "IRACLE PRIDE" COMMENTED:

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"WHEN WE REACHED THE TARGET THE SMOKE WAS BOILING UP AS FAR AS I COULD SEE. THERE WERE FIRES ALL OVER THE TARGET AREA. I'VE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT."

LT. PERRY D.ROW, 25, OF 216 SOUTH TOPEKA AVE., WICHITA, KAS., PILOT OF THE "PHILLIS MARIE" SAID HE SAW "A ROCKET JUST OVER OUR RIGHT WING BETWEEN THE INBOARD ENGINE AND THE COCKPIT. WE COULD SEE IT COMING FROM A LONG WAY OFF. WHEN IT WENT BY IT WAS JUST A BIG RED BRICK."

SGT. DONALD E.WHITE, 22, OF NORTH BENNINGTON, VT., TOP-TURRET GUNNER OF THE "LONESOME POLECAST," WHO IS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT-110, REPORTED "IT WAS THE BEST PATTERN OF CONCENTRATED BOMBING I'VE SEEN."

SGT. ORVILLE SULKERSON, 22, OF OWENSBORO, KY., TAIL-GUNNER OF THE "BULL TEEL," SAID THAT WHILE THEY ENCOUNTERED SWARMS OF NAZI FIGHTERS MOST OF THOSE HE SAW "WERE BREAKING OFF THEIR ATTACKS AT ABOUT 800 YARDS."

OCT 15 1943

TA1119PEW

AT A U.S. FIGHTER STATION IN ENGLAND, FRIDAY, OCT. 15-(AP)- THREE OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S 11 OFFICIAL FIGHTER ACES ADDED TO THEIR SCORES OF DOWNED NAZI FIGHTERS WHILE ESCORTING FLYING FORTRESSES THROUGH THE HEAVILY DEFENDED EUROPEAN COASTAL ZONE AND WELL

ON THEIR WAY TO SCHWEINFURT YESTERDAY.

ALTOGETHER THE THUNDERBOLTS SHOT DOWN 13 GERMAN PLANES AND PROBABLY DESTROYED AND DAMAGED A NUMBER OF OTHERS FOR A LOSS OF TWO OF THEIR OWN SHIPS.

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CAPT. WALTER BECKHAM OF 107 TENTH ST., DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA., WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN TWO AND CAPT. GERALD JOHNSON OF OWEN, KY., BAGGED ONE TO BRING THEM INTO A THREE-WAY TIE FOR HIGH SCORE OF EIGHT EACH WITH MAJ. EUGENE ROBERTS OF SPOKANE, WASH.

LT. FRANK E.MCCAULEY OF HICKSVILLE, OHIO, KNOCKED DOWN ONE TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO SIX. HIS VICTIM WS A MESSERSCHMITT-110 WHICH HE BLASTED OUT OF THE FIGHTER-FILLED SKY JUST AS A NAZI INTERCEPTOR ATTEMPTED TO SWOOP IN AND MAKE A PASS AT A BOMBER.

OTHERS WHO DESTROYED ONE ENEMY EACH WERE MAJ. BEN RIMERMAN OF 136 NORTH 33RD ST., OMAHA, NEB.; MAJ. WILLIAM B.BAILEY OF 900 E AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y.; CAPT. ORVILLE A.KINCAID OF OPPORTUNITY, WASH.; LT. WILLIAM J.MCGUIRE OF ROXBURY, MASS.; LT. WILLIAM STREIT OF POCAHONTAS, IOWA; LT. WILLBURG H.JUNTILLA OF 2206 MIDDLE ST., CALUMET, MICH.; LT. ROBERT A.NEWMAN OF GOOSE CREEK, TEX.; CAPT. DEWEY F.NEWHART OF ST. JOSEPH, MO.; LT. NORMAN F.BROOKS OF 3109 SIXTEENTH ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ.

TA1205AEW

LONDONDERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND, OCT. 14-(AP)-A MILITARY FUNERAL WAS HELD TODAY FOR EDWARD T. MERIMEE, 18, SEAMAN SECOND CLASS OF OWENSBORO, KY., WHO WAS KILLED IN A TRUCK ACCIDENT NEAR HERE TUESDAY. HE WAS BURIED IN THE BROOKWOOD AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERY NEAR LONDONDERRY.

JR1018AEW

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ADD STOCKHOLM XXX CONFERENCE

MEANWHILE, THE DISPATCHES SAID, REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN BUDAPEST FROM ANKARA ASSERTING THAT ALLIED DIPLOMATS THERE ARE EXERTING NEW PRESSURE TO OBTAIN PERMISSION FOR ALLIED ARMIES TO MARCH THROUGH TURKEY AGAINST NAZI SATELLITES IN THE BALKANS. THE ANKARA REPORTS SAID THE ALLIES PLANNED A TWIN INVASION THROUGH TURKEY AND ACROSS THE ADRIATIC SEA.

XM836AEW

ADD STOCKHOLM - KESSELRING (SHANKE) XXX KESSELRING

ROMMEL WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CONVINCED THAT A GERMAN VICTORY IN EGYPT WAS INEVITABLE, BUT THIS OF COURSE WAS BEFORE THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA AT HIS REAR.

SOME OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES AROUND THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF ROME WERE BELIEVED TRACEABLE TO THE PERSISTING KESSELRING-ROMMEL RIVALRY.

AFTER ITALY'S CAPITULATION ROMMEL ON SEPT.11 CONCLUDED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE ITALIAN COMMANDER IN MILAN AND OCCUPIED THE CITY WITH HIS GERMAN TROOPS.

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KESSELRING, NOT TO BE OUTDONE, LATER TOOK OVER ROME AFTER FIRST HAVING REACHED AN AGREEMENT WITH ITALIAN AUTHORITIES WHEREBY GERMAN TROOPS WOULD REMAIN OUTSIDE THE CITY AND ALLOW ITALIAN FORCES TO KEEP ORDER INSIDE THE CAPITAL.

XM840PEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT 14-(AP)-A REVEALING PICTURE OF THE TERRIFIC PRESSURE THE RED ARMY IS EXERTING ON THE RETREATING GERMANS WAS GIVEN TODAY IN THE FIRST DISPATCH FROM THE NAZI FRONT LINE TO REACH HERE SINCE THE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL "ACCORDING TO PLAN" STARTED.

A WAR REPORTER WROTE:

"SILENTLY RAIN-SOAKED GRENADIERS MARCH THROUGH THE NIGHT. NOT

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30.24-9307

ONE SPEAKS A WORD. THEY ARE TOO TIRED FOR THAT. THEY ARE DRAGGING THEIR MACHINEGUNS AND MORTARS AND CARRYING THEIR HEAVY MUNITION BOXES AND EQUIPMENT.

"THUS IT HAS BEEN FOR MANY DAYS--BY DAY BATTLES WITH THE ENEMY, BY NIGHT NOISELESS RETREAT X X X X NOW THE BATTALION HAS REACHED THE NEW POSITION.

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"THE EXHAUSTED GRENADIERS SINK TO THE EARTH. SLEEP NOT TO BE THOUGHT OF. EVERY MINUTE IS PRECIOUS. THE ATTACKERS, PRESSING BEHIND US, ARE CLOSE AT OUR HEELS AND WON'T ALLOW US ANY REST."

AFTER DESCRIBING HOW THE WEARY GERMANS DUG IN AT A NEW LINE THE DISPATCH CONTINUED:

"WITH THE FIRST LIGHT OF MORNING, THE ENEMY FLOOD POURS DOWN AGAIN FROM THE HIGHTS WITH TENFOLD SUPERIORITY AGAINST THE OVER-TIRED GRENADIERS, WHO HAVEN'T SLEPT FOR DAYS AND WHO EACH NIGHT HAVE BEEN DRAGGING THEIR HEAVY WEAPONS THROUGH THE MUD TO THE REAR."

A DESCRIPTION OF A DAY-LONG BATTLE FOLLOWED IN WHICH THE REPORTER SAID "HARDLY HAD ONE HORRIBLE THREAT BEEN STOPPED WHEN ANOTHER, EVEN GREATER, AROSE IN OUR REAR."

IN CONCLUSION THE WAR REPORTER'S DISPATCH SAID:

"HOW LONG WILL IT LAST? WILL THE SOVIETS CONTINUALLY ATTACK? CERTAINLY, THERE IS A CONSTANT SHIFTING (OF POSITION) NOW HERE, NOW THERE--CONFUSING, NERVE WRACKING. IF OUR LEADERSHIP LOSES NERVE HERE, THEN ALL IS LOST."

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SB818PEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT.14-(AP)-THE WALLS SURROUNDING THE VATICAN ARE DOTTED WITH PLACARDS PROCLAIMING THE HOLY SEE'S NEUTRALITY, A BERLIN DISPATCH TO SVENSKA DAGBLADET SAIDTODAY. THE PLACARDS ARE SIGNED BY THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN ROME.

X1024AEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 14-(AP)-THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED TODAY THAT BENITO MUSSOLINI HAD DECREED THE DEATH PENALTY FOR ALL ITALIANS WHO:

HELP WAR PRISONERS ESCAPE, AID THE ALLIES BY USING RADIOS TO TRANSMIT INFORMATION, REFUSE GERMAN OR FASCIST LABOR SERVICE, TELL OTHERS TO REFUSE TO WORK, OR PLUNDER BOMBED HOMES.

JR742AEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT.14-(AP)-AS NAZI OFFICIALS FUMBLED FOR COMMENT TODAY ON TWO SETBACKS--PORTUGAL'S ACTION IN GRANTING AZORES BASES TO BRITAIN AND ITALY'S WAR DECLARATION--HEINRICH HIMMLER'S NEWSPAPER ADMITTED THAT "A TREMENDOUS LOSS OF POLITICAL PRESTIGE" HAD RESULTED FROM THE RUSSIAN REVERSES.

THE DAS SCHWARZE KORPS ARTICLE PROMISED, HOWEVER, THAT ALL THIS WOULD BE FORGOTTEN SHORTLY WHEN "STRATEGICAL ADVANTAGES" GAINED THROUGH GERMANY'S SHORTENED LINES BECOME APPARENT.

IT WENT ON TO WARN THE GERMANS THAT INTENSIFIED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WOULD BE NECESSARY TO OFFSET EFFECTS OF THE LOSS OF THE UKRAINE.

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XM1110AEW

STOCKHOLM,OCT.14 (AP)--TIME BOMBS PLACED BY DANISH SABOTEURS DESTROYED THE BIGGEST HOTEL AT AALBORG WHERE MANY GERMAN OFFICERS WERE STAYING A SWEDISH NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM COPENHAGEN SAID TONIGHT. THE REPORT SAID 11 PERSONS WERE INJURED.

APL1645AM633P

stockholm, oct. 14-(ap)-the swedish news agency reported from oslo in norway today that the residence of reichs commissar josef terboven, which was formerly the palace of crown prince olav , had been damaged by fire.

the cause was undertermined but terboven took precautions against xxxx saboteurs.

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apl colburns 01635 ro 453p

ADD SWISS-ITALIAN-FRONTIER (BRUTTO) SAID

AT THE SAME TIME, THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR AT ANKARA, TURKEY, WAS SAID TO BE NEGOTIATING FOR THE ELIMINATION OF ITALY'S STATE OF WAR WITH CHINA AND SEVERAL SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS.

WHILE MEETINGS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN HITLER AND MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, DEFENSE MINISTER IN MUSSOLINI'S NEW PUPPET REGIME; AND FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL AND MUSSOLINI, TO DISCUSS EFFECTS OF THE BADOGLIO DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY, IT WAS SAID THAT THE NAZI MILITARY COMMAND IN ITALY HAD OFFERED ITALIANS A CHOICE OF:

1. ENROLLING IN THE FIGHTING FORCES, PRESUMABLY NAZI.
2. GOING TO WORK IN NAZI AUXILIARY SERVICES.

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A NAZI ANNOUNCEMENT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "ALL ITALIANS IN GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION AND SINCERELY LOVING THEIR FATHERLAND AND FAMILIES MUST UNITE THEMSELVES WITH GERMAN TROOPS NOW GIVING BLOOD IN THE DEFENSE OF THE SACRED SOIL OF THE ITALIAN FATHERLAND."

MONTHLY PAY OFFERED WAS SAID TO RANGE FROM 975 TO 1,275 LIRE FOR SOLDIERS, TO 5,500 LIRE FOR MARRIED CAPTAINS, WITH ROOM AND BOARD THROWN IN, PLUS AN ALLOWANCE OF 180 LIRE FOR EACH MINOR DEPENDENT AND MONTHLY INSURANCE OF 375 LIRE FOR OFFICERS. (THE LIRE IS WORTH ONE CENT AT CURRENT RATES IN THE ALLIED-OCCUPIED ZONE.)

A NOTICE SEEKING AUXILIARY WORKERS STRESSED THE ARMY'S NEED FOR CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS, ELECTRICIANS, COOKS AND TAILORS, IT WAS SAID.

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THE MILAN NEWSPAPER CORRIERE DELLA SERA SAID IN AN ISSUE RECEIVED HERE TONIGHT THAT THE GRAZIANI-HITLER CONFERENCE ALSO WAS CONCERNED WITH THE REORGANIZATION OF ITALIAN ARMED FORCES WHICH HAD FOUGHT ALONGSIDE THE NAZIS UNTIL THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT SURRENDERED ITALY TO THE ALLIES.

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THAT MUSSOLINI HAD RECEIVED ROMMEL OCT. 12 AT THE SECRET SEAT OF HIS GOVERNMENT TO DISCUSS "MILITARY PROBLEMS." THE TURIN NEWSPAPER LA STAMPA SAID BADOLGLIO'S WAR DECLARATION AGAINST GERMANY WAS "A DECLARATION OF CIVIL WAR."

SB1055PEW

LISBON, OCT. 14-(AP)-THE PORTUGESE WAR MINISTRY ISSUED ITS FIRST COMMUNIQUE TODAY ON THE LARGE-SCALE MANEUVERS NOW BEING HELD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, DISCLOSING THAT A FULL ARMY CORPS OF THREE DIVISIONS WAS INVOLVED.

THE COMMUNIQUE PRAISED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPERATIONS THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY STAGE, SAYING THE RAILROAD SERVICES HAD FUNCTIONED PERFECTLY, BUT ATTACKED "THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MOBILIZATION OF PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES

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30.24 - 9309

WHO FAILED TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR JOB PROPERLY." THE MOBILIZATION OF PRIVATE VEHICLESHAD BEEN DECREED TO AID IN THE TRANSPORT OF ~~EN~~ TROOPS.

THE WAR MINISTRY ALSO INDICATED THAT GENERAL COUCEIRO DE ALBUQUERQUE, DIRECTOR OF HIGHER MILITARY STUDIES, WAS COMMANDING THE ARMY CORPS IN THE MANEUVERS.

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LN/LUPIS1010/1125

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, OCT.14-(AP)-CAPT.ELIOT BOCCHINO OF THE U.S.ARMY, WHO COMES FROM JAMESTOWN, N.Y., PRIZES A SOUVENIR THAT PREMIER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO GAVE HIM DURING YESTERDAY'S PRESS CONFERENCE AT WHICH THE MARSHAL ANNOUNCED ITALY'S WAR DECLARATION.

IT IS THE LIQUOR GLASS BADOGLIO USED FOR AN INTER-ALLIED TOAST.

"IT MEANS A LOT TO ME," SAID BOCCHINO. "YOU SEE, MARSHAL BADOGLIO COMES FROM PIEDMONT--AND THAT'S WHERE MY FAMILY ONCE LIVED, TOO."

PS402AEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, OCT 14-(AP)-NOW THAT ITALY IS AT WAR WITH GERMANY, ALL THE ITALIAN LAND, NAVAL AND AIR FORCES ARE HOPING FOR A CRACK AT THEIR FORMER ALLIES, PREMIER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO DECLARES.

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THE 72-YEAR-OLD MARSHAL, HIS FACE BEAMING AFTER READING A PREPARED STATEMENT ANNOUNCING HIS GOVERNMENT HAD JOINED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY, SAID ALL ITALIAN MILITARY FORCES HAD BEEN PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF GENERAL EISENHOWER.

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"MY TROOPS ARE ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR MOUNTAIN WARFARE AND THERE ARE A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF THEM," HE ADDED.

THE PREMIER EXPLAINED THAT "EVEN BEFORE MY GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION I ORDERED ITALIAN TROOPS TO FIGHT WITH THE ALLIES IN CORSICA AGAINST THE GERMANS AND OUR TROOPS ARE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS AND NORTHERN ITALY TOO.

"THE WILL TO FIGHT PREVAILS NOT ONLY IN THE HEADS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, BUT IN ALL MILITARY FORCES AND AMONG THE PEOPLE."

HE WAS ASKED WHAT HE THOUGHT MIGHT BE THE GERMAN REACTION TO THE WAR DECLARATION, PARTICULARLY WHETHER IT MIGHT HAVE ANY EFFECT WITHIN THE AREAS STILL UNCONQUERED.

"THEY CAN'T DO WORSE THAN WHAT THEY'VE DONE ALREADY IN ITALY," HE ASSERTED.

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ALL OF ITALY'S CHIEFS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS ABROAD EXCEPT THE AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN "HAVE AFFIRMED THEIR LOYALTY TO MY GOVERNMENT," BADOGLIO SAID.

IN REPLY TO A QUESTION AS TO WHAT JAPAN'S REACTION MIGHT BE, HE LIFTED HIS HANDS IN A NON-PLUSSED GESTURE AND SAID "IT'S DIFFICULT TO KNOW WHAT JAPANESE MINDS WILL DECIDE."

M609AEW

ADD ALLIED HQ ALGIERS (NORSTAD) XXX LINES

SOME PLANES WERE SENT TO THE MUNICH AREA AND OTHERS TO VIENNA, HE TOLD ALLIED AIR OFFICERS.

THE MECHANIC SAID THAT MORE THAN 60 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED BY THE ALLIED BOMBING OF FOGGIA. WHEN THE EIGHTH ARMY DREW NEAR THE GERMANS BURNED ALL DISABLED AIRCRAFT, THEN WITHDREW.

HE WAS CAPTURED WHEN THE GERMANS INVADED POLAND AND GIVEN THE

ALTERNATIVE OF JOINING THE GERMAN AIR FORCE OR GOING TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP. HE WAS SENT TO CAEN IN NORTHERN FRANCE, HE SAID, THEN SERVED AT VARIOUS STATIONS.

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XM814AEW

ADD ALLIED H-Q - ALGIERS (NORGAARD) xx ANNOUNCED

THE GERMANS THREW THEIR CAREFULLY HOARDED FIGHTER PLANE STRENGTH INTO THE FRAY. ONE FORMATION OF 16 MESSERSCHMITTS WAS BEATEN OFF BY SPITFIRES WHICH SHOT DOWN TWO AND DAMAGED MANY MORE.

SWARMS OF DAY AND NIGHT BOMBERS FROM ALLIED AIRDROMES SUPPORTED THE GREAT DRIVE, HITTING AT COMMUNICATIONS, HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND ENEMY AIRFIELDS.

COMBAT ENGINEERS WHO WENT INTO ACTION WITH THE ASSAULT FORCES, QUICKLY ESTABLISHED TEMPORARY BRIDGES UNDER FIRE AS SOON AS INFANTRY FOOTHOLDS HAD BEEN GAINED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE VOLTURNO, AND TANKS RUSHED ACROSS.

THESE BEGAN FANNING OUT TO BLAST THE GERMANS FROM THEIR POSITIONS WHERE THEY WERE STILL ABLE TO LASH THE CROSSINGS WITH A HURRICANE OF STEEL.

THE SWIFT MOVEMENTS OF TANKS AND GUNS PREVENTED THE GERMANS FROM SEALING OFF THE DANGER POINT AND PERMITTED THE FORMATION OF A STEEL WEDGE WHICH THREATENED TO TRAP LARGE NUMBERS OF THEIR FORCES STILL HOLDING THE VOLTURNO LINE NEAR THE RIVER'S MOUTH AND IN THE CORNER TO THE EAST AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE VOLTURNO AND CALORE.

ALL THROUGH YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT, THE BATTLE RAGED AND IT WAS THE BELIEF THAT THE GERMANS WOULD FIGHT DESPERATELY FOR EVERY FOOT OF GROUND.

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BUT THE GERMAN DIVISIONS NOW IN LINE WERE SHOWING SIGNS OF EXTREME FATIGUE AND THEIR MORALE WAS BOUND TO SUFFER, NOW THAT CLARK HAD SMASHED THE POSITIONS THEY PERHAPS HOPED TO MAKE INTO A STRONG WINTER DEFENSE LINE JUST AT THE TIME THE RUSSIANS WERE BREAKING DOWN OTHER WINTER DEFENSES IN THE EAST ALONG THE DNIEPER.

WITH ONLY SEVEN DIVISIONS ARRAYED AGAINST THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE GERMANS HAD TOO FEW TROOPS TO MAKE A REALLY FIRM STAND EVEN ALONG THE GAETA-PESCARA LINE TO THE NORTH WHERE ROUGH MOUNTAINS WOULD FAVOR A DEFENSE.

THEY SEEMED CONFRONTED, THEREFORE, WITH THE ALTERNATIVE OF EITHER ATTEMPTING TO BRING SOUTH SOME OF THE DIVISIONS NORTH OF ROME, OR OF RELINQUISHING THE ITALIAN CAPITAL AND ALL THE POLITICAL PRESTIGE THAT GOES WITH ITS RETENTION.

(A GERMAN BROADCAST ANNOUNCED THAT MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, GERMAN COMMANDER IN NORTHERN ITALY, HAD CONFERRED WITH BENITO MUSSOLINI ON MILITARY QUESTIONS. THE BERN NEWSPAPER LA SUISSE REPORTED THAT MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING, GERMAN COMMANDER IN SOUTHERN ITALY, HAD BEEN RECALLED AND ANOTHER COMMANDER UNDER THE ORDERS OF ROMMEL INSTALLED IN HIS PLACE.)

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SECOND LT. CHARLES P. LOWERY, BOMBARDIER, OF CONSTANTIA, N.Y., TELLING OF THE RAID ON ALIFE SAID "THE WHOLE TOWN MUST HAVE BEEN BLOWN UP" AND FIRST LT. CHARLES C. CROMIE OF 262 FRITTON ST., PHILADELPHIA, WHO HAD BEEN A BOMBARDIER ON 22 MISSIONS REPORTED "IT WAS THE BEST COVERAGE I HAVE EVER SEEN ON A TARGET. THERE WILL BE ONE LESS TOWN ON THE MAP."

MAJ. DONALD L. GILBERT OF REDWOOD CITY, CALIF., ADDED THAT IT WAS THE BEST BOMBING EVER DONE BY MARAUDERS ON A CONCENTRATED AREA.

JR1042AEW

ADD ALGIERS xxx BLOWS

RENE JANON, WRITING IN THE DERNIERES NOUVELLES, EXPRESSED THE FRENCH ATTITUDE IN THE FORM OF A FABLE:

"ONCE UPON A TIME A CERTAIN EXALTED MAN KEPT A STORE IN ROME UNDER THE SIGN 'GRAND FASCIST CUTLERY SHOP.'

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"IN A FIT OF SEMI-LUNACY, HE PLUNGED A DAGGER BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS OF ONE OF HIS NEIGHBORS. THE BLADE WENT IN SO DEEPLY THAT IT REMAINED INTHE BODY OF THE VICTIM WHO WAS GRAVELY THOUGH NOT MORTALLY WOUNDED.

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"SOME YEARS LATER, FOLLOWING A MEMORABLE FAILURE, OUR ROMAN CUTLERY DEALER, HOLDING HIS MANAGER ALONE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL HIS MISFORTUNES, THREW HIM OUT AND LEFT ROME FOR PALERMO WHERE HE OPENED A NEW SHOP BEARING THIS SIGN: 'GRAND ANTI-FASCIST CUTLERY SHOP. DAGGERS WITH INTERCHANGEABLE BLADES AND REVERSIBLE HANDLES OUR SPECIALTY.'

"HE WAS EVEN CLEVER ENOUGH TO GET THE BUSINESS OF THE BEST FRIENDS OF THE NEIGHBOR WHOM HE HAD ALL BUT ASSASSINATED AND WHO HAD SLOWLY CONVALESCED.

"THE WOUNDED MAN SAID: 'HE SEEMS TO HAVE FORGOTTEN WHAT HE DID TO ME. BUT HOW CAN I EXTEND MY HAND TO HIM? WHEN I TRY TO DO SO THE BLADE OF HIS DAGGER STILL IN MY BODY TEARS MY FLESH.'"

L'ECHO D'ALGER, IN A SCORNFUL EDITORIAL, QUOTED MACHIAVELLI AS SAYING:

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"THERE IS NO CASE IN HISTORY WHERE THE HOUSE OF SAVOY ENDED A WAR WITH AN ALLY AT WHOSE SIDE IT BEGAN IT, EXCEPT WHEN IT HAD TIME ENOUGH TO CHANGE CAMPS TWICE DURING THE SAME WAR."

XM302PEW
BY JOSEPH DYNAN

ALGIERS, OCT 14-(AP)-A YOUNG [illegible] BRIDAL COUPLE JUST ARRIVING IN NORTH AFRICA SAID TODAY THAT TH[illegible]EST HONEYMOON NEWLYWEDS IN FRANCE COULD IMAGINE WAS TO FLEE ACROSS THE FRONTIER TO FREEDOM.

THE TWO ARE COUNT CHARLES DE CLARE (A PSEUDONYM), 22, AND HIS 19-YEAR-OLD BRIDE, WHO WERE MARRIED JUNE 10 AT THE BRIDE'S HOME NEAR LIMOGES.

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THE YOUNG COUNT IS ENTERING A COURSE FOR FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS AND HIS WIFE IS JOINING THE FRENCH RED CROSS. BEFORE THE WAR THE COUNT WAS AN OFFICER OF A FRENCH MERCHANT SHIP.

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THE COUPLE SUCCEEDED IN CROSSING THE SPANISH BORDER JULY 13, BUT WERE QUICKLY ARRESTED BY SPANISH GUARDS. THE COUNT WAS DETAINED IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP UNTIL AUG. 25, AFTER WHICH THE YOUNG COUPLE REACHED ALGIERS VIA PORTUGAL. THE BRIDE, SLIGHTLY ILL, WAS KEPT IN AN AMERICAN-BRITISH HOSPITAL IN MADRID UNTIL HER HUSBAND WAS RELEASED THROUGH THE INTERVENTION OF SIR SAMUEL HOARE, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, WHOM THE COUNT DESCRIBED AS "AN ACQUAINTANCE."

THE COUNT SAID HE WAS A DISTANT RELATIVE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THROUGH HIS FATHER'S AMERICAN MOTHER, WHO WAS A FORBES OF BOSTON.

BECAUSE MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY ARE STILL IN FRANCE, HE ADOPTED THE NAME OF COUNT DE CLARE TO PROTECT THEM.

MORE THAN 100 FRENCHMEN DAILY CROSS THE SPANISH BORDER VIA THE VARIOUS UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS, THE COUNT SAID, ADDING THAT BETWEEN 10,000 AND 11,000 SUCH FUGITIVES ARE HELD WITHIN SPANISH CAMPS, WHERE THERE IS A CONTINUAL TURNOVER.

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AMERICANS, ENGLISHMEN AND FIGHTING FRENCH ON UNOFFICIAL VISITS TO MADRID ASSIST IN THE RELEASE AND TRANSPORTATION TO NORTH AFRICA OF MANY PERSONS CONFINED IN THESE CAMPS, HE CONTINUED. FORMERLY THE FUGITIVES WERE HELD EIGHT TO NINE MONTHS BUT RECENTLY THEY HAVE BEEN DETAINED ONLY A FEW WEEKS, THE COUNT RELATED.

DE CLARE SAID THE CAMP LACKED ADEQUATE SANITARY FACILITIES.

HIS WIFE SAID SHE "WAS VERY WELL TREATED."

THE COUNT SAID THAT THE TODT COMPANY, CONSTRUCTING GERMAN ANTI-INVASION DEFENSES, HAD INDUCED SOME FRENCHMEN TO SIGN UP AFTER PLEDGING THE MEN THEY WOULD REMAIN IN FRANCE TO WORK ON "THE ATLANTIC WALL." AFTER THEY HAD SIGNED, THE COUNT SAID, THE MEN WERE SENT TO GERMANY AND POLES AND CZECHS WERE IMPORTED TO BUILD THE WALL.

SB1147PEW

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ALGIERS, OCT. 14-(AP)-JUSTICE COMMISSIONER FRANCOIS DEMENTHON ~~XXERRXXXXXXXXXX~~ TODAY STERNLY WARNED VICHY POLICE GUILTY OF TORTURING LEADERS OF FRENCH RESISTANCE ~~XXX~~ THEY WILL BE PUNISHED UNDER THE PENAL CODE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AS SOON AS THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE ~~XARMISXXX~~ PERMITS.

IN A MESSAGE BROADCAST BY THE ALGIERS RADIO, THE COMMISSIONER SAID HE HAD RECEIVED REPORTS ON CASES OF 8 "MEN BEATEN TO DEATH OR KICKED AND BEATEN IN THE STOMACH FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE HOURS BY A TEAM OF POLICE INSPECTORS."

RECALLING THAT "SUCH ACTS WHERE PREMEDITATION IS CERTAIN CONSTITUTE ASSAULT AND MURDER PUNISHABLE UNDER THE PENAL CODE, DE MENTHON ASSERTED, "WE HAVE NAMES THEY WILL BE INVESTIGATED AND PUNISHED AS SOON AS THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE PERMITS."

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THE COMMISSIONER LIKEWISE WARNED AGAINST THEIR SEEKING "HYPOCRITICAL SHELTER" BEHIND VICHY REGULATIONS.

LN/DYNAMO 1125/745

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BY LYNN HEINZERLING

CAIRO, OCT. 14-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE ESTABLISHED NEW GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BALKANS IN BELGRADE WITH FIELD MARSHAL BARON MAXIMILIAN VON WEICHS AS SUPREME COMMANDER AND A LARGE STAFF OF GENERALS AND OTHER HIGH OFFICERS UNDER HIM, YPUQNNNS SAID TODAY.

THE OLD YUGOSLAV ARMY BARRACKS, NOT DESTROYED BY THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENTS OF BELGRADE IN 1941, ARE NOW PACKED WITH GERMAN TROOPS AND TWO NATIONAL PARKS, TOPTCHIDER AND KOCHUTNJAK, NEAR THE CAPITAL HAVE BEEN TURNED INTO MILITARY CAMPS.

GERMAN TROOPS ARE REPORTED FLOWING THROUGH BELGRADE UNINTERRUPTEDLY TO REINFORCE THE NAZI FORCES IN BULGARIA AND GREECE.

YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN HERE SAID THE GERMANS HAVE TURNED THE YUGOSLAVS OUT OF THE FINEST RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS IN BELGRADE, INCLUDING THE FRANKOPANOVA AND MILOCHA VELIKOG STREETS, TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE INFLUX OF STAFF OFFICERS.

WITH THE ARRIVAL OF VON WEICHS, IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THAT GENERAL BADER, NAZI COMMANDER IN YUGOSLAVIA, WOULD BE RELIEVED OF HIS POST.

FORMERLY, IT WAS SAID, THE GERMAN COMMAND IN THE BALKANS WAS DIVIDED AMONG BELGRADE, SOFIA AND ZAGREB.

A YUGOSLAV SPOKESMAN, MEANWHILE, SAID THERE WOULD BE NO OFFICIAL

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COMMENT ON THE ITALIAN ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR ON THE ALLIED SIDE, BUT YUGOSLAVS PRIVATELY EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE ACTION WOULD CREATE CONFUSION IN BALKAN LOYALTIES AND HOPED FOR A CLEAR STATEMENT OF ITALY'S EXACT POSITION AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS.

XM1220PEW

MORMUGAO (CORRECT)--FIRST ADD EXCHANGE XXX EXCEPT ABOARD.

(1 A.M. FRIDAY MORMUGAO TIME IS 4 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, THURSDAY, SO THAT THE TEIA MARU PRESUMABLY HAS ARRIVED AT PORT ON THE INDIAN COAST SOUTH OF BOMBAY.

(THE JAPANESE SHIP CARRIED 1,236 AMERICANS, 221 CANADIANS AND 40 LATIN AMERICANS WHO ARE BEING REPATRIATED. AN EQUVALENT NUMBER OF JAPANESE NATIONALS IS ABOARD THE GRIPSHOLM, WHICH SAILED FROM A UNITED STATES PORT SET. 2).

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SB1121PEW

CHUNGKING, OCT.14-(AP)-THE CHINESE PRESS EXPRESSED SATISFACTION TODAY OVER PORTUGAL'S GRANTING BRITAIN USE OF AZORES BASES AND ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY. THE NEWSPAPER TA KUNG PAO DESCRIBED THE PORTUGUESE ACTION AS A SERIOUS BLOW TO THE AXIS. THE CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER SOCIAL WELFARE CALLED IT ANOTHER MOVE IN THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF HITLER'S EUROPEAN FORTRESS.

XM1025AEW

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, OCT.13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY, ANNOUNCING THAT ALLIED FORCES ARE IN COMPLETE DOMINATION OF KOLOMBANGARA AND VELLA LAVELLA ISLANDS IN THE SOLOMONS, SAID TODAY THE JAPANESE ARE SHOWING AN INCREASING RELUCTANCE TO STAND AND FIGHT ALONG THEIR OUTER DEFENSE LINES.

THE COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC FORCES FORECAST NEW AND HEAVIER ALLIED BLOWS TOWARD THE NORTHWEST.

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FR418ACW

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, OCT.14-(AP)-THE THREE MAJOR ALLIED COMMANDS IN THE PACIFIC OBVIOUSLY WILL BE READY SOON TO BEGIN MAJOR OPERATIONS.

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SUCH OPERATIONS WOULD INCLUDE THE FORCES OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AND ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

RABAUL WOULD BE THE GOAL OF SUCH A PINCER DRIVE, BUT THIS MOVE POSSIBLY WOULD BE PRECEDED BY A COORDINATE ATTACK ON RABAUL'S LAST OUTER DEFENSE--THE JAPANESE POSITIONS ON NEW BRITAIN AND IN THE BOUGAINVILLE AREA OF THE SOLOMONS.

THE ALLIES WILL NEED THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PLANES YET EMPLOYED IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC IF THEY NEUTRALIZE THESE FIELDS.

FR411ACW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, FRIDAY, OCT.15-(AP)-THIRTEEN FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE ARMY'S FIFTH AIR FORCE HAVE QUALIFIED RECENTLY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE DOUBLE-PLAY CLUB FOR AIRMEN CREDITED OFFICIALLY WITH DOWNING TWO OR MORE ENEMY PLANES IN ONE DAY'S FIGHTING.

THEY INCLUDE MAJ.EDWARD CRAGG OF 58 VALLEYWOOD ROAD, COSCOB, CONN., A RANKING ACE IN THIS THEATER WITH EIGHT "KILLS"; SECOND LT. ROBERT T.ALDER, POSTOFFICE BOX 329, ELKHORN, WIS.; SECOND LT. DON C.HANOVER, JR., 817 NORTH MAIN ST., FOSTORIA, OHIO; FIRST LT.CAREY M.J.WOOLEY, JR., BOGUE CHITTO, MISS.; FIRST LT.JOHN S.LOISEL, 212 SOUTH MANITOL, WESTPOINT, NEB., AND MAJ.ALBERT W.SHINZ, 1631 WEST JEFFERSON ST., OTTOWA, ILL.

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CRAGG, A LIGHTNING PILOT, SCORED HIS DOUBLE PLAY SEPT.4, KNOCKING DOWN TWO OF 25 ZEROS ESCORTING ENEMY DIVE-BOMBERS BETWEEN NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN.

CANNON SHELLS FROM ALDER'S AIRACOBRA SHOT OFF THE RUDDER SECTION OF ONE JAPANESE BOMBER WHICH CRASHED OVER NEW GUINEA AUG. 15. THEN ALDER TACCKED THE LEADING ENEMY PLANE, FOLLOWING IT DOWNWARD UNTIL IT BURST INTO FLAMES AND DIVED INTO A MOUNTAINSIDE.

WHILE COVERING THE ALLIED ATTACK ON SALAMAUA, NEW GUINEA, SEPT.4, HANOVER HIT TWO ZEROS WITH HIS FIRST BURSTS. THE FIRST ENEMY PLANE DROPPED IN FLAMES. THE COCKPIT SECTION OF HANOVER'S SECOND VICTIM DISINTEGRATED UNDER THE IMPACT OF THE LIGHTNING'S FIRE.

AN AIRACOBRA PILOT, WOOLEY BAGGED TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS OVER NEW GUINEA AUG.15. HE SENE ONE CRASHING INTO THE MOUNTAINS BELOW AND SAW THE SECOND EXPLODE IN THE AIR.

LOISEL SCORED HIS DOUBLE WHILE HIS LIGHTNINGS WAS COVERING MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS IN A POUNDING OF WEWAK'S NETWORK OF AIRDROMES AUG.21.

PARTS OF LOISEL'S FIRST VICTIM WERE BLOWN FROM THE FUSELAGE BEFORE THE PLANE CRASHED. CATCHING ANOTHER ZERO IN A SLOW ROLL, LOISEL POURED 200 ROUNDS INTO IT FROM 50 YARDS.

PROVIDING A LOW COVER FOR THE MITCHELLS ATTACKING WEWAK AUG.21, SCHINZ'S LIGHTNING UNIT RAN INTO 40 ZEROS. SCHINZ KNOCKED DOWN ONE WITH A BURST AT CLOSE RANGE, THEN PICKED OFF ONE OF SEVEN JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKING A MITCHELL.

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FR1123PCW

BY FRED HAMPSON

U.S. HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, OCT.14-(AP)-MORE THAN 130 UNITED STATES ARMY AND MARINE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HAVE SMASHED SAVAGELY AT KAHILI AIRDROME ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN A STEPPED-UP AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE LAST MAJOR JAPANESE AIR BASE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS.

FIFTEEN OF 23 ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN AND A 16TH ZERO WAS BAGGED ATTEMPTING TO TAKE OFF FROM NEAREY KARA FIELD, SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. TWO U.S. LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBERS WERE LOST.

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ARMY HEAVY BOMBERS AND MARINE DIVE AND TORPEDO BOMBERS PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK LAST SATURDAY. KAHILI FIELD GUN POSITIONS IN THE SURROUNDING HILLS, SUPPLY AREAS, F EL DMPS AND BUILDING INSTALLATIONS ALL WERE WELL POUNDED.

IN THE KAHILI RAID, BIG B-24 LIBERATORS PRECISION-BOMBED WITH EXCELLENT RESULTS AND WERE FOLLOWED BY DIVE AND GLIDE BOMBERS WHICH WENT IN LOW THROUGH AN 800-FOOT PALL OF SMOKE RISING FROM FIRES SET BY THE BOMBERS.

THE LIBERATORS DROPPED 700 BOMBS ON THE AIR STRIP AND SHORE INSTALLATIONS. THE ENEMY PUT UP A HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE AND THE LIBERATORS WERE ATTACKED DURING THEIR BOMBING RUNS BY MORE THAN 24 ZEROS.

ONE ZERO MADE AN ALMOST SUICIDAL RUN THROUGH THE ENTIRE FORMATION TO SHOOT DOWN ONE AMERICAN BOMBER. THE LIBERATOR CREW BAILED OUT AND AS THEY DESCENDED ANOTHER ZERO COMMENCED STRAFING THE PARACHUTISTS.

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A SECOND LIBERATOR WENT TO THE RESCUE, FLYING LOW TO COVER THE PARACHUTISTS AND WAS QUICKLY JUMPED BY SEVERAL ENEMY FIGHTERS.

BADLY SHOT UP, THE SECOND LIBERATOR NEVERTHELESS MANAGED TO REACH AN EMERGENCY FIELD IN AMERIAN-HELD TERRITORY WHERE IT CRASH LANDED. THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT WERE KILLED IN THE CRASH AND THE ENTIRE CREW WAS INJURED.

THE LIBERATORS SHOT DOWN TEN ATTACKING PLANES AND THE AMERICAN

30.24 -9315

U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-ARMY HEROES FROM NEW YORK STATE--126 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN--WERE GRANTED 205 AWARDS UP TO OCT 1 BY LIEUT. GEN. MILLARD F.HARMON, COMMANDING U. S. ARMY FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

MOST DECORATED NEW YORKER, WITH SIX AWARDS, IS STAFF SGT. WILLIAM E.REMBT, 22 COMMERCIAL AVE., GARDEN CITY, L.I., REMBT WAS ASSISTANT AERIAL ENGINEER WITH A BOMBER CREW OF THE 13TH AIRFORCE PRIOR TO HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES EARLY THIS YEAR.

STAFF SERGEANT REMBT WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR, THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER, AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS.

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HE RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR PARTICIPATING IN A SEARCH MISSION AT GIZO HARBOR IN WHICH MEMBERS OF HIS BOMBING CREW DESTROYED THREE ENEMY SEAPLANES, SILENCED THREE OUT OF FOUR ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, AND STARTED MANY FIRES.

THE REMAINING NEW YORKERS WERE DECORATED FOR OTHER BOMBING RAIDS AND FOR 500 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT HOURS DURING WHICH ENEMY FIRE WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED.

ONE OFFICER AND TWO ENLISTED MEN RECEIVED FIVE AWARDS EACH. THEY ARE CAPT. MARIO F.SESSO OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY; MASTER SGT. ROBERT B.SYLVVESTER OF BALDWIN, AND TECH SGT. FRANK H. APPLES OF 2407 146TH ST., WHITESTONE, L.I.

CAPT. SESSO, A PIONEER BOMBER PILOT OF THIS AREA, WAS GIVEN FOUR OF HIS FIVE AWARDS FOR PARTICIPATION IN 603 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS DURING WHICH ENEMY FIRE WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED--THE EQUIVALENT OF MORE THAN 25 DAYS--BEFORE HE LEFT THE SOUTH PACIFIC LAST MAY.

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THESE AWARDS WERE THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER, COVERING HIS ACTIVITIES FROM DEC. 21, 1941, TO MARCH 5, 1943.

IN ADDITION, HE HAS THE SILVER STAR FOR HIS GALLANTRY IN ACTION AS PILOT OF A BOMBER LAST OCT. 25 WHICH ENGAGED SEVEN ENEMY FIGHTERS, SHOOTING DOWN THREE, WHILE ON A RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT THAT DISCOVERED AN ENEMY TASKFORCE. THE INFORMATION SECURED LED TO THE SUCCESSFUL NAVAL AND AIRBATTLE OF SANTA CRUZ LAST OCT. 26.

MASTER SERGEANT SYLVESTER, A BOMBARDIER, WON THE SILVER STAR FOR SCORING A NUMBER OF DIRECT HITS ON A JAPANESE BATTLESHIP, SETTING IT AFIRE, LAST NOV. 13. HE ALSO HAS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS. HE RETURNED TO THE STATES IN APRIL.

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TECH. SGT. APPLES, AERIAL RADIO OPERATOR, WON THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS PRIOR TO LEAVING THE AREA LAST FEBRUARY.

TECH. SGT. JOHN J. MARTIN OF WALTON, WHO RETURNED TO THE STATES IN AUGUST, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS FOR 506 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS. HE ALSO HAS THE AIR MEDAL FOR PARTICIPATING IN A BOMBING RUN LAST NOV. 18 THAT SANK ONE TRANSPORT AND DAMAGED OTHERS.

SIXTEEN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, ALL MEMBERS OF THE 13TH ARMY AIRFORCE, RECEIVED THREE AWARDS-THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTERS.

THEY ARE 1ST.LT.ROY MORGAN OF JACKSON HEIGHTS, QUEENS; 2ND LT. JOEL M.KLEIMAN OF NEW YORK CITY, MASTER SGT. ANTHONY KUZDRALL OF PORT

RICHMOND; TECH. SGTS. RALPH HARTWIG OF EAST BETHANY; JOSEPH C. HAYES OF NEW YORK CITY, PETER G.HONCZARYK OF COHOES, ALBERT LUCIANA OF CANDOR AND RALPH M. PELKEY OF ROCHESTER; STAFF SGTS. ELI WELKIS AND JACK ZARESKY, BOTH OF NEW YORK CITY, AND SGT. MARTIN T.GRADY (MISSING) OF 529 WEST 51ST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

AIR MEDALS WITH TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS EACH WERE GIVEN TO 1ST.LT. HENRY E.MATSON OF 76 LAKE ST., PERRY, AND STAFF SGTS. JOSEPH W. HARNELL OF EAST HAMPTON AND BRUNO S.BUDASCEWSKI OF BUFFALO.

OTHERS RECEIVING THREE AWARDS WERE MAJ. RICHARD D. STEPP OF WOODSIDE, L.I., DFC WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER, AND AIR MEDAL, AND STAFF SGT. NELSON P.REED OF LACKAWANNA, DFC, AIR MEDAL AND PURPLE HEART.

TWENTY-EIGHT NEW YORKERS RECEIVED TWO AWARDS.

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THE DFC AND AIR MEDAL WENT TO CAPT. JOHN F. BRITTON OF PAWLING; 1ST. LT. ROBERT L. BRAUNS OF 35 KENSINGTON ROAD, GARDEN CITY, L.I.; 2ND LTS. LEONARD HERSH OF NEW ROCHELLE; RUSSELL H.KNOX OF UTICA; JOHN W.MEADE OF 42-69 HAMPTON ST., ELMHURST, L.I.; JOSEPH H.L. BLOCK OF 1185 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY; TECH. SGT. HARRY SCOTIDAS, 20-39 29TH ST., ASTORIA, L.I.; STAFF SGTS. THOMAS J. NEUBAUER OF NEW YORK CITY, AND WILLIAM J. CALDWELL OF YONKERS; CORPORALS CHARLES J. MILLER OF SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L.I., AND CHARLES W.WARD OF CARMEL; PFC. EDWARD A.CARROLL (MISSING) OF 638 EAST 40TH ST., BROOKLYN, AND PVT.ALDO P.RAMELLA OF NEW YORK CITY.

AIR MEDALS WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTERS WERE AWARDED TO MAJ. HENRY E. JONES JR., OF 323 MAIN ST., ONEIDA; 1ST.LT.THEODORE L. SKAWIENSKI OF BULLVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY; 2ND LTS. SEYMOUR MANN OF 1415 WILKENS AVE., BRONX, AND DONALD C.GRANT OF 7 LIVINGSTON PARK, ROCHESTER; STAFF SGT. BENJAMIN KUPIEC OF 12 7TH AVE., NORTH TONAWANDA; SGTS.

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FRANK J.KARKER OF MINOA, AND RAYMOND A. SMITH JR. OF GLEN COVE, L. I.; CORPS. JOSEPH J. LAMENDOLA OF WILLISTON PARK, L.I., HOWARD CANTOR OF BROOKLYN, AND GEORGE F. BRONSON-HOWARD OF 162-15 86TH ST., JAMAICA.

OTHERS RECEIVING TWO AWARDS EACH WERE 1ST LT. DANFORTH P. MILLER OF 27-17 216TH ST., BAYSIDE, DFC WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER; TECH. SGT. ALMON E.CAIRD OF DEER RIVER, SILVER STAR AND PURPLE HEART; STAFF SGT. FRANKLIN E.BEATTIE OF AU SABLE FORKS, SOLDIER'S MEDAL AND AIR MEDAL; STAFF SGT. JAMES T. SANFORD OF EAST QUOQUE, L.I., SILVER STAR AND DFC, AND SGT. EDWARD T.WHITE OF PALENVILLE, SILVER STAR AND AIR MEDAL.

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FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION, SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED TO:

STAFF SGT. DANIEL L. CROSS (MISSING) OF BOMBAY, WHO WAS IN A BOMBER THAT COLLIDED WITH A FLAMING ZERO, RESULTING IN BOTH PLANES FALLING INTO THE SEA.

STAFF SGT. VINCENT P. GRECO OF BROOKLYN, WHO KILLED SEVERAL JAPANESE AFTER BEING WOUNDED.

STAFF SGT. JULIAN W.SLUSAROZYK OF REMSEN, FOR KILLING EIGHT JAPANESE, SGT. LAVERN E.HOWARD OF WEST EDMONSTON, FOR KILLING EIGHT JAPANESE, INCLUDING A HIGH-RANKING OFFICER, WITH A HAND GRENADE. SGT. HOWARD S. REDFIELD (MISSING) OF 3069 HOBART ST., WOODSIDE, WHO RETURNED WITH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM ONE PATROL WITHIN ENEMY TERRITORY, THEN VOLUNTEERED THE NEXT DAY FOR A SIMILAR MISSION FROM WHICH HE DID NOT RETURN.

CORP. JACK W.NEWTON OF BUFFALO, MEMBER OF A BOMBER CREW THAT ENGAGED SEVEN ZEROS, DESTROYING THREE AND DAMAGING THE REMAINDER.

30-24-9317

CORP. THOMAS J. SWEREDOSKI OF LOWVILLE, FIRST SOLDIER TO REACH THE CREST OF A HILL IN AN ADVANCE, WHO THEN PROTECTED THE APPROACH OF HIS PLATOON WITH HARRASSING FIRE.

PFC. GUISEPPE DISABATO (POSTHUMOUS) OF 3762 63D ST., WOODSIDE, L.I., MORTALLY WOUNDED IN AN ATTACK ON A HILL AFTER SILENCING ENEMY OPPOSITION ON THE FLANK OF HIS COMPANY WITH A LIGHT MACHINEGUN.

PVT. DOMINICK G.GRIECO OF 233 NASSAU ST., BROOKLYN, WHO LAID TELEPHONE WIRE AND AIDED IN EVACUATION OF WOUNDED MEN WHILE UNDER HEAVY FIRE. #

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

OCT 15 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,OCT.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ORDER OF THE DAY TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY FIFTH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT UNITS FOR THE RAID ON THE MAMMOTH JAPANESE BASE AT RABAUL ON NEW BRITAIN TODAY CONDENSED ENTIRE PAGES AND MONTHS OF PLANNING INTO ONE SENTENCE.

"WITH ALL AVAILABLE PLANES ATTACK AND DESTROY SHIPPING IN SIMPSON HARBOR (RABAUL) ON 12 OCTOBER, 1943," SAID THE SENTENCE WHICH TOUCHED OFF THE LARGEST SINGLE AIR OPERATION EVER CARRIED OFF IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

AFTER A BREAKFAST OF FRIED EGGS, BREAD, JAM AND COFFEE, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO WERE TO MAKE THE RAID TROOPED THROUGH PRE-DAWN DARKNESS TO THE BRIEFING ROOM FOR THEIR FINAL INSTRUCTIONS.

THE FLIERS CARRIED FLEECE-LINED FLYING JACKETS, FOR THIS WAS TO BE A HIGH ALTITUDE JOB, WEB BELTS WITH CANTEENS, SHOULDER HOLSTERS CONTAINING .45 CALIBER AUTOMATICS, AND STEEL HELMETS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST ACK-ACK FRAGMENTS.

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LIKE KIDS IN A SCHOOLROOM, THEY SAT RANGED IN CIRCLES ON CHAIRS, BENCHES AND CANNED MILK CRATES. FOR THE NEXT HOUR THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, THE OPERATIONS OFFICER, CAPT.JOSH BARNES OF PARIS,KY., WHO IS LEADING THIS PARTICULAR FORMATION, AND LT.JOE R.PETRONIS OF 432 AUGUSTINE PLACE, PERTH AMBOY,N.J., BARNES' BOMBARDIER, LECTURED THE ASSEMBLH.

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"DRIVE IN; GET A GOOD RUN ON YOUR TARGET, THEN GET OUT AND HEAD FOR HOME," WAS BARNES' SUMMATION.

IT WAS A GRIM, IMPRESSIVE PERFORMANCE AND A NOTEWORTHY SIGHT TO WATCH THESE YOUNGSTERS LISTENING TO THE EXPLANATION OF DANGERS THEY WERE ABOUT TO FACE. THE OPERATIONS OFFICER CAUTIONED AGAINST TAKING ANY PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION ASIDE FROM OUR "DOG TAGS," AND WHEN HE EXPLAINED BY SAYING "THIS DEFINITELY IS A MISSION OVER ENEMY TERRITORY," THERE WAS A SPONTANEOUS OUTBURST OF LAUGHTER.

IT HAD BEEN QUITE A BUILD-UP, AND IT REMAINED DRAMATIC AS MAJOR DAN CROMER OF LAKELAND, FLA., DROVE BARNES AND MYSELF TO THE REVETMENT IN A JEEP. AS GROUND CREWS WISHED US GOOD LUCK, WE PILED ABOARD A LIBERATOR WHOSE NOSE WAS ADORNED WITH THE PAINTING OF A LUSCIOUS, UNDRESSED BLONDE LABELLED "KENTUCKY VIRGIN" WITH A SUBTITLE IN SMALLER PRINT "BUT NOT FOR LONG."

BUT FOR ALL THE DRAMA, WE DIDN'T REACH RABAUL. SIX OURS AFTER THE TAKE OFF BARNES EASED THE PLANE BACK ON THE STRIP, OUR LOAD OF 1,000 POUND BOMBS STILL INTACT. LESS THAN AN HOUR FROM THE TARGET THE SUPERCHARGER ON NUMBER ONE ENGINE CONKED OUT AND WE WERE UNABLE TO MAINTAIN ALTITUDE, WHICH EVEN THEN WAS 6,000 FEET BELOW THAT AT WHICH WE WERE SCHEDULED TO START THE BOMBING RUN.

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IT WAS NOBODY'S FAULT. THE ENGINE JUST STOPPED. YET YOU WOULD HAVE THOUGHT FROM THE LOOKS AND TALK OF EACH MAN ON THE PLANE THAT HE HAD CONTRIBUTED TO THE TROUBLE.

"DAMN IT, WE FOULED UP," SAID SGT.JOE FITZPATRICK OF LINCOLN, ILL., SQUATTING HALF FROZEN OVER HIS TWIN .50 CALIBER MACHINE-GUNS IN THE BELLY OF THE PLANE.

"FOULED UP - NO PICTURES," EXCLAIMED LANKY TECH.SGT.TOM W.NULTY OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., WHO HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO FIRE THE WAIST GUN AND ALSO TAKE PHOTOS.

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"FOULED UP, AND I WAS REALLY EAGER," SAID PETRONIS AS HE CRAWLED FROM THE BOMBARDIERS' COOP.

CAPT.BARNES DIDN'T EVEN SAY THAT MUCH. HE WAS TOO DISGUSTED.

FJ/FR/FJ331ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

AN ADVANCED OPERATIONAL BASE ON NEW GUINEA, OCT.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE LARGEST FORCE OF BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC CAUGHT THE "JAPANESE MALTA"--RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, SO COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE TODAY THAT THE LEAD PLANES WERE ALMOST OVER THE TARGET BEFORE THE ENEMY SOUNDED A RAID WARNING.

EVIDENTLY, THE JAPANESE HAD EXPECTED AN ATTACK ON VOLCANO-RINGED RABAUL FROM THE SEA. BUT THE FIRST MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS, FLYING DARINGLY LOW, APPROACHED FROM INLAND SO CLOSE TOGETHER THE JAPANESE HAD ONLY HALF-MINUTE BREATHING SPELLS BETWEEN EACH ATTACK.

IN THE PAST, ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES AT RABAUL HAVE BEEN SO STOUT THAT THE SEA-AIR FORTRESS ACQUIRED THE NAME OF THE "JAPANESE MALTA." TODAY WHAT FIRE THERE WAS IMPRESSED THE PILOTS AS WEAK AND INEFFECTIVE. MANY JAPANESE ABANDONED THEIR POSTS. OTHERS HAD THEIR GUNS SWUNG IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

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THE RESULT WAS THAT WHILE DESTROYING OR DAMAGING 177 PLANES AND THOUSANDS OF TONS OF SHIPPING THE LOSSES AMONG THE HUNDREDS OF RAIDERS AMOUNTED TO THREE LIBERATORS, A MITCHELL AND A BEAUFIGHTER. ALL OF THE MORE THAN 100 P-38 LIGHTNING FIGHTERS, MAKING THEIR DEBUT OVER RABAUL, GOT BACK SAFELY.

THESE LATE REPORTS ARE COMPILED AT THE BASE FROM WHICH THE LIGHTNINGS AND MITCHELLS OPERATED.

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"TACTICAL SURPRISE WAS CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RAID'S SUCCESS," SAID THE COMMANDER OF THESE TWO GROUPS, "THAT AND DAMN FINE EXECUTION BY THE PEOPLE WE SENT OUT."

THE MITCHELLS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED VIRTUALLY EVERY ONE OF THE ESTIMATED 60 AIRCRAFT PARKED ON THE VUNAKANAU AIRDROME AND 36 AT NEARBY RAPOPO. ONE FORMATION ARRIVING OVER RAPOPO FOUND ENEMY BOMBERS TAKING OFF IN THE RAIDERS' LINE OF APPROACH.

THE MITCHELLS USED PARACHUTE FRAGMENTATION BOMBS DEVELOPED BY LT. GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, THE AIRFORCE COMMANDER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

"WE CARRIED DOUBLE THE USUAL FRAGMENTATION LOAD," SAID CAPT. MICHAEL NOCHELLA, OF BETHLEHEM, PA., "AND USED NEW TACTICS OF SEVERAL SHIPS ABREAST TO KEEP DOWN THE ACK ACK BY BLASTING THE HELL OUT OF THEM AT ONCE."

"MANY MITCHELL FLIGHTS HIT VUNAKANAU AHEAD OF US BUT WE WERE THE FIRST TO BE ATTACKED BY ZEROS, INDICATING AGAIN THEIR LACK OF PREPARATION. THEY HIT US A MINUTE AFTER WE LEFT THE TARGET WHICH WAS BURNING FIERCELY. THEY ATTACKED US FOR FIVE MINUTES, THEN TRAILED US ABOUT 10 MINUTES ALL THE WAY TO WIDE BAY. THEY SEEMED TO BE TRYING TO GET IN POSITION BUT WE WERE TOO FAST FOR THEM AND, WITH

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HOCHELLA'S SQUADRON IS KNOWN AS THE "ROUCH RAIDERS." OTHER PILOTS IN HIS GROUP INCLUDED CAPT.LYLE ANACKER, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; AND 2ND LTS.LELAND WATERS, JR., RICHMOND, VA., AND JOSEPH GAUTREAU, SOMERVILL, MASS.

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SECOND LT.KIMMEL BEEDY, OF AUBURNE, ME., SAW THREE ZEROS ATTACK THE LAST FLIGHT OF MITCHELLS. ONE MITCHELL STARTED TO LOSE ALTITUDE BUT ITS GUNNER KEPT FIRING AND SHOT ONE ZERO DOWN IN FLAMES. THEN THE MITCHELL DISAPPEARED OVER A HILL, HEADING TOWARD THE SEA WITH ZEROS PURSUING. IT WAS LISTED AS LOST.

STAFF SGT.E.L.SMITH, OF ATLANTA, GA., GUNNER IN A MITCHELL WAS CREDITED WITH BAGGING A ZERO.

SECOND LT.SPENCER MOORE, OF SPENCER, W.VA., COULD SEE FIRES ON VUNAKANAU FROM 25 MILES AWAY. HE SAW THREE ESPECIALLY LARGE BLAZES, PROBABLY GASOLINE DUMPS.

MOORE'S RADIO OPERATOR, STAFF SGT.CHARLES H.MOORE (CORRECT), OF COLUMBIA, S.C., SAW A JAPANESE RUNNING ALONG A ROAD AND STRAFED HIM.

"I GOT HIM," THE OPERATOR SAID.

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FR1104APCW

BY REMBERT JAMES

A U.S. TORPEDO BOAT BASE, NEW GEORGIA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, OCT.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPTURE OF THE LARGEST GROUP OF JAPANESE NAVAL PERSONNEL EVER TAKEN OUT OF THE WATER AS PRISONERS IN THIS WAR WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS WHO SAID THE HARDEST PART OF THEIR JOB WAS IN KEEPING THE ENEMY FROM SWARMING INTO RESCUE BOATS FASTER THAN THEY COULD BE HANDLED.

"IF YOU THINK THE JAPANESE NEVER SURRENDER YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN THESE," SAID A PT SECTION LEADER WHO DIRECTED THE RESCUE, LT. (J.G.) R.E. KERSEY, 285 CLAREMONT AVE., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

SEVERAL SCORES OF JAPANESE WERE CAPTURED BY FOUR PT BOATS. THE JAPANESE WERE SURVIVORS OF THE VELLA GULF NAVAL BATTLE ON THE NIGHT OF OCT. 1[illegible] WHEN AMERICAN DESTROYERS SANK ONE ENEMY CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS.

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"IT WAS ABOUT 4:30 P.M. THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE AND WE WERE CRUISING VELLA GULF WHEN WE SAW THE MEN IN THE WATER," SAID LT. KERSEY. "WHEN WE GOT NEAR WE SAW THEY WERE JAPS. NONE HAD LIFE BELTS.

"THEY ALL WERE CLINGING TO BOAT OARS OR OTHER FLOATING DEBRIS. WHEN WE FIRST OFFERED TO PICK UP SOME A FEW STARTED SWIMMING AWAY, BUT AFTER THIS FIRST DISPLAY, THEY CAME BACK TO OUR BOATS.

"ONE OF THEM, APPARENTLY AN OFFICER, HAD GIVEN A SIGNAL AND THEY WERE WILLING TO BE RESCUED. THE EASE WE HAD IN PICKING THEM UP WAS SURPRISING."

KERSEY CONTINUED:

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"WE LET THEM COME ABOARD SINGLY. THE FIRST THING I DID WAS FRISK THEM. THE FIRST ONE I WENT UP TO FRISK WAS A FIERCE LOOKING FELLOW. AS I CAME UP HE THREW UP HIS HANDS AND I THOUGHT HE WAS A JUDO WRESTLER. WE HAD A WRESTLING MATCH ALL OVER THE FORECASTLE.

"HE REACHED INTO HIS POCKET AND I THOUGHT HE WAS BRING OUT A HAND GRENADE OR PISTOL AND GRABBED HIM. WHAT HE WAS REACHING FOR WAS HIS WALLET, STUFFED WITH MONEY, WHICH HE HANDED OVER TO ME.

"THEN HE PUT THE PALMS OF HIS HANDS TOGETHER AND STARTED PRAYING.

"I SOON CONVINCED HIM HE WAS NOT TO BE SHOT AND WE STRIPPED HIM NAKED AND HERDED HIM AND THOSE WHOM CAME UP ONTO THE FORE-CASTLE.

"WE HAD SO MANY CUSTOMERS IT WOULD HAVE TAKN THREE HOURS TO TIE THEM ALL UP AND SO WE JUST STRIPPED THEM AND KEPT TOMMY GUNS TRAINED ON THEM. WE FIGURED THAT NOBODY FEELS SO BRAVE WHEN HE'S NAKED AND THAT WAY THEY WOULDN'T BE LIKELY TO TRY TO RUSH AND OVERPOWER US. NONE TRIED IT."

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ONE BOAT COMMANDER, LT. (J.G.) R.D.SHEARER OF 1327 SHERWIN AVE., CHICAGO, A 1940 GRADUATE OF WABASH COLLEGE, SAID THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN IN T E WATER ABOUT 16 HOURS.

"NOT ONE HAD A LIFE JACKET AND THEY WERE ANXIOUS TO GET OUT OF THE WATER. WE HAD A NET OVERSIDE AND LET THEM ABOARD ONE AT A TIME BUT HAD A HELLUVA TIME KEEPING THEM FROM SWARMING UP THE NET.

"SOME OF OUR BOYS HAD TO HOLD THEIR HEADS DOWN AND MAKE THEM WAIT THEIR TURN." #

(THE FOLLOWING EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF TUESDAY'S BIG AIR RAID AGAINST RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, WAS DISPATCHED TO THE NEW YORK TIMES BY ITS STAFF CORRESPONDENT, FRANK L.KLUCKHOHN. ELEVEN NEWSMEN WENT ON THE MISSION AND KLUCKHOHN WAS AMONG THE SEVEN WHO GOT OVER THE TARGET. KLUCKHOHN'S DISPATCH WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY THE NEW YORK TIMES AFTER THE BOMBER IN WHICH AP'S WILLIAM F.BONI WAS A PASSENGER FAILED TO REACH THE TARGET BECAUSE OF ENGINE TROUBLE).

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BY FRANK L.KLUCKHOHN

ABOARD A BOMBER, OVER RABAUL, OCT.12-(DELAYED)--FAR BELOW US SHIPS ARE BURSTING INTO FLAMES OR LEAVING WHITE WAKES AS THEY CIRCLE FRANTICALLY. A PALL OF BLACK AND PINKISH GRAY SMOKE DIMS THE WIDE AREA OF AIRFIELDS AND INSTALLATIONS WHERE WAVES OF UNITED STATES MEDIUM BOMBERS STRAFED EARLIER.

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A BIG SALVO OF 1,000-POUND BOMBS HAS LIFTED A LARGE VESSEL FROM THE WATER, COVERING IT WITH SPRAY AND SMOKE. DOCKS ARE BEING BLASTED FROM EXISTENCE.

BLACK PUFFS OF ACK-ACK APPEAR FRUITLESSLY FAR OFF FROM US. YELLOW GUN FLASHES FROM A WARSHIP BREAK ALONG HER WHOLE LENGTH.

THIS IS THE GREATEST BLOW YET STRUCK ANYWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, WITH HUNDREDS OF PLANES, HEAVY BOMBERS, MEDIUM BOMBERS AND SWARMS OF FIGHTERS POUNDING THE HARBOR, AIRFIELDS AND GUN INSTALLATIONS AT THIS NORTH END OF NEW BRITAIN ISLAND, WHICH IS THE ANCHOR OF THE JAPANESE POSITION IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND SOUTH PACIFIC. GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAD SCRAPED TOGETHER AND HAD REPAIRED FOR THIS EFFORT EVERY LIBERATOR, FLYING FORTRESS, MITCHELL AND BOSTON HE COULD LAY HANDS ON FOR THIS POWERFUL ASSAULT. SOME RAF BEAUFORTS WERE EMPLOYED FOR SPECIAL ATTACK.

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BEFORE MANY SQUADRONS OF LIBERATORS ARRIVED OVER THE TARGET MEDIUMS, LARGE MITCHELLS, WITH A HEAVY FIGHTER ESCORT, HAD STRAFED AIRFIELDS AND GUN POSITIONS AT A PERILOUSLY LOW LEVEL. BRIGHTLY BURNING PLANES, PARTICULARLY AROUND THE EDGE OF ONE LEADING AIRFIELD WITHIN OUR VISION, BEAR WITNESS TO THE FACT THAT SCORES OF ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

NOW WE ARE DRILLING OVER OUT TARGET, THE HARBOR, IN BANKED ECHELON. THE AMERICAN EMBLEM IS GLEAMING ON THE WINGS AND THE JAPANESE BELOW ARE IN AN OBVIOUS FRENZY.

SEVERAL ENEMY DESTROYERS ARE RUNNING IN CIRCLES, WEAVING WHITE WAKES. SOME BIG TRANSPORTS ARE RUNNING IN ALL DIRECTIONS. ONE DOCK IS VANISHING AND A SHIP MOORED THERE IS LISTING.

OBVIOUSLY THIS IS NOT AS IMPORTANT AN AFFAIR AS PEARL HARBOR BY A LONG WAY BUT PROBABLY EVERY MAN HIDDEN BEHIND AN OXYGEN MASK IN

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THESE AMERICAN PLANES FILLING THE SKY FEELS A GLOW OF SATISFACTION ON SEEING THE JAPANESE ON THE RECEIVING END OF THIS GREAT SURPRISE ATTACK, KNOWING THE JAPANESE ARE DISMAYED AS FLOCK AFTER FLOCK OF HEAVY BOMBS STRINGS TO THE HARBOR.

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HEAVY GUNS ARE FOLLOWING US AS WE MAKE OUR RUN IN. SHELLS EXPLODE ABOVE AND BELOW US. NOW OUR BOMBS ARE AWAY AND WE WATCH THEM HIT BETWEEN TWO VESSELS, PROBABLY GETTING ONE.

THIS IS LIKE A COLORED MOTION PICTURE OF DESTRUCTION, BUT BECAUSE OUR EARPHONES ARE ON IT IS A SILENT ONE. FROM OUR PLANE WE CAN SEE FIVE GOOD-SIZED SHIPS CASTING UP BLACK SMOKE.. NOW FIVE STRINGS OF BOMBS ARE LANDING ON A SHIP THAT SEEMS TO PUFF FROM OUR VIEW.

THERE IS A STARTLING CONTRAST BETWEEN ITS GREEN-RIMMED HARBOR WITH ITS WOODED PENINSULA, LAZY WHITE CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON AND SEEMINGLY PEACEFUL TOWN OF RABAUL. BUT IT IS THE PRINCIPAL ENEMY GARRISON TOWN IN THIS WHOLE AREA AND THE DESTRUCTION HAD TO BE WROUGHT. FROM OUR HEIGHT IT SEEMS UNREAL.

NO ONE WOULD SUGGEST THAT THIS COMPARES WITH THE MASS AIR ATTACKS IN EUROPE BUT IT IS HIGHLY DRAMATIC AND--UNLIKE THE BIG ROME RAID, FOR INSTANCE, WHERE CULTURAL TREASURES HAD TO BE CONSIDERED--WE ARE TRYING TO ELIMINATE EVERY ENEMY THING WE CAN.

(EDS: MAKE BYLINE READ: BY FRANK L.KLUCKHOHN, NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT)

XM1130AEW

BY NORMAN BELL

OCT 15 1943

AN ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, OCT.13-(AP)-A NAVY PATROL BOMBER'S VETERAN CREW, ONCE CITED FOR RESCUING ARMY FLYERS UNDER JAPANESE GUNFIRE AT KISKA, WAS THANKFUL TO THE ARMY IN RETURN TODAY FOR AN EARLY RESCUE FROM A LONELY ISLAND.

"WE HAD ONLY TWO CANS OF PEANUTS FOR EMERGENCY RATIONS WHEN WE MADE THE ISLAND BEACH," SAID LT.J.B.JOLLY OF TURLOCK, CALIF., COMMANDER OF THE LOST NAVY CATALINA.

THIRTEEN MEN IN ALL--EIGHT CREW MEMBERS AND FIVE PASSENGERS--CRAWLED WET AND COLD AND WEARY FROM THEIR RUBBER RAFTS ONTO THE BEACH AFTER THE PLANE, FORCED DOWN BY MECHANICAL TROUBLE OCTOBER 8, DASHED AGAINST A ROCKY REEF.

A BOAT, NOTIFIED BY ARMY FLYERS, RESCUED THE MAROONED MEN FROM UNINHABITED AMILA ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL ALEUTIANS. THE 11 MEN ON THE BEACH WERE PICKED UP A FEW HOURS AFTER THE ARMY FLYERS SIGHTED THEM. THE OTHER TWO, WHO HAD STARTED ACROSS THE ISLAND IN SEARCH OF AID, WERE FOUND THE NEXT DAY.

THE PILOT OF THE ARMY PLANE WHICH SPOTTED THE MAROONED NAVY PARTY WAS 2ND LT.VICTOR J.BABKIEWICS, 99 CLIFTON ST., SPRINGFIELD, VT.

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TWO OF THE AVY AIRMEN ARE VETERANS OF THE FAMED CATALINA SQUADRON WHICH EARLY IN THE WAR FOUGHT THE JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES AND EAST INDIES AND FINALLY REACHED AUSTRALIA WITH ONLY ONE PLANE LEFT. THEY ARE CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATE DEMERY CASSITY (CORRECT), SALT LICK, KY., AND RADIOMAN ANTHONY M.MITCHELL, 221 EAST FIFTH AVE., OWENSBORO, KY.

OTHERS RESCUED INCLUDED:

LT. (JG) HAROLD C.BOUTTE, NEW ORLEANS; LT. (JG) DENVER G.SLIGER, AKRON, OHIO, FIRST PILOT; ENSIGN HORACE K.SOWLES, JR., 48 ALLERTON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.; MACHINIST JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, MORGANTOWN, WEST VA.; AND PILOT FIRST CLASS LOUIS PETERSON, NORGE, VA.

FR1253ACW NM

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ADD MONTEVIDEO xxx NORMALCY

ANOTHER ELEMENT IN THE CABINET PICTURE WAS THE RESIGNATION OF ERNESTO BOSCH, PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK, WHO RESIGNED IN SYMPATHY WITH SANTAMARINA. THE FINANCE MINISTER'S DISAPPEARANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT WAS SAID TO BE PROVOKING MISGIVINGS IN BANKING CIRCLES OF ARGENTINA.

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OTHER REPORTS WERE THAT THE RESIGNATIONS WERE THE RESULT OF LONG INTERNAL STRUGGLES WITHIN THE CABINET BETWEEN A MODERATE GROUP AND THE "COLONELS FACTION" WHICH ALTERNATELY HAVE BEEN REPORTED VICTORIOUS IN CONTROVERSIES OVER SOMEWHAT MINOR ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SO GREAT WAS THE GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE TO KEEP THE RESIGNATIONS SECRET YESTERDAY THAT SEVERAL REPORTERS WHO ASKED CONFIRMATION OF THE STORY PRINTED OUTSIDE ARGENTINA WERE ARRESTED AS DISSEMINATORS OF ALARMIST RUMORS AND RELEASED ONLY SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE NEWS WAS CONFIRMED OFFICIALLY.

REPORTS REACHING HERE SAID THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAD FORBIDDEN THE FURTHER PUBLICATION OF FOREIGN LANGUGAGE NEWSPAPERS AND THE REGULATION WAS INTERPRETED HERE AS INDICATING THE LIKELIHOOD OF STRICTER PRESS CONTROL.

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THE ORDER BANNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS CAME AFTER THE PRINTING OF STRONG EDITORIALS IN LA NACION AND LA PRENSA CRITICIZING THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT'S ADHERENCE TO THE ISOLATIONIST FOREIGN POLICY OF THE CASTILLO GOVERNMENT, WHICH WAS SUPPLANTED BY THE PRESENT REGIME BY THE JUNE 4 REVOLUTION. THUS FAR THE TWO STRONG PRO-DEMOCRATIC DAILIES HAVE INCURRED NO PENALTIES FOR THESE EDITORIALS.

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NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN YIDDISH, CZECH, POLISH, RUSSIAN, YUGOSLAV AND BULGARIAN, ALL OF WHICH WERE PRO-DEMOCRATIC, WERE AFFECTED BY THE BAN. SOME OTHER ANTI-DEMOCRATIC SLAV PAPERS WERE STILL APPEARING.

SB1124PEW

OCT 15 1943

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, OCT.14-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED DISPATCHES FROM BUENOS AIRES SAID TODAY THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE BANK, ERNESTO BOSCH, HAD RESIGNED IN SOLIDARITY WITH MINISTER OF FINANCE JORGE SANTAMARINA WHOSE DISAPPEARANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY WAS SAID TO BE PROVOKING MISGIVINGS IN BANKING CIRCLES IN ARGENTINA.

SANTAMARINA WHO WAS FORMERLY PRESIDENT OF THE BANCO DE LA NACION GENERALLY COMMANDED CONFIDENCE FOR HIS EXPERIENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, THESE ADVICES ADDED.

OTHER RELIABLE REPORTS FROM THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL SAID SEVERAL NEWSPAPERMEN WERE ARRESTED YESTERDAY MORNING FOR INQUIRING ABOUT THE RESIGNATION OF THREE CABINET MINISTERS. THEY WERE ACCUSED OF DISSEMINATING FALSE NEWS BUT WERE RELEASED WHEN THE RESIGNATIONS WERE OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED.

XM1222PEW

BUENOS AIRES, OCT 14-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF GEN. PEDRO RAMIREZ HAS ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATIONS OF THREE CABINET MEMBERS, ALL REGARDED AS FAVORING A BREAK WITH THE AXIS.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT SAID UNITY OF THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT BE AFFECTED BY THE RESIGNATIONS.

ARGENTINA STILL MAINTAINS RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, THE ONLY LATIN AMERICAN NATION TO DO SO. THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY HAS BEEN A BITTERLY DEBATED ISSUE IN SECRET CABINET MEETINGS AND IN

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THE PRESS. OCT 15 1943

DEMONSTRATORS SHOUTING "NEUTRALITY" JAMMED THE CALLE FLORIDA, ONE OF BUENOS AIRES' MAIN THOROUGHFARES, A BLOCK FROM THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY NORMAN ARMOUR, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, HAD R RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM A VISIT TO WASHINGTON. POLICE USED TEAR GAS TO HALT THE DEMONSTRATION AND ARRESTED MORE THAN A SCORE OF PERSONS.

THE DEMONSTRATORS DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS, ONE OF WHICH DECLARED THAT "NEUTRALITY IS IN DANGER BECAUSE POWERFUL ENEMIES OF THE COUNTRY ARE CONSPIRING TO CRUSH IT--RUPTURE IS TREASON."

CABINET MEMBERS WHO RESIGNED WERE JORGE SANTA MARINA, MINISTER OF FINANCE; BRIG. GEN. ELBIO ANAYA, MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND VICE ADMIRAL ISMAEL GALINDEZ, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS. THEIR WITHDRAWALS CONFRONTED THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT WITH PROBABLY ITS MOST SERIOUS CRISIS SINCE IT ASSUMED POWER THROUGH THE JUNE 4 REVOLUTION.

(A MONTEVIDEO DISPATCH SAID THE NEWSPAPER EL DIARIO QUOTED PRIVATE REPORTS FROM BUENOS AIRES AS SAYING THE FULL CABINET HAD QUIT.

(TWO OTHER MONTEVIDEO NEWSPAPERS, LA MANANA AND EL PAIS, HAD QUOTED PRIVATE TELEPHONE REPORTS FROM BUENOS AIRES AS SAYING THREE CABINET MEMBERS RESIGNED TWO DAYS AGO. EL DIARIO SAID THIS PROVKED A CRISIS WHICH LED TO THE OTHERS WALKING OUT.)

Z531AEW OCT 15 1943

BUENOS AIRES, OCT 14-(AP)-GEN.EDELMIRO FARRELL TODAY WAS SWORN IN AS VICE PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA SUCCEEDING SABA SUEYRO WHO DIED JULY 17. GENERAL FARRELL, WHO IS 56, RETAINS HIS POST AS WAR MINISTER.

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GEN.FARRELL PLEDGED HIMSELF TO DISCHARGE HONORABLY "THE MANDATE WHICH HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON ME." HE SAID HE WOULD DEVOTE ALL HIS ENERGIES TO "THE REESTABLISHMENT OF COMPLETE CONSTITUTIONAL RULE, SUPPORT REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS AND TO THE RESTORATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE HONORABILITY."

THE OATH-TAKING CEREMONY WAS HELD INSIDE GOVERNMENT HOUSE IN THE PRESENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS RATHER THAN UPON AN OUTSIDE BALCONY WITHIN VIEW OF THE PEOPLE AS HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY.

SB1126PEW

MEXICO CITY, OCT 14-(AP)-VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENTS IN THE MEXICAN ARMY WERE HALTED TODAY, ALTHOUGH CONSCRIPTON OF 10,000 YOUTHS OF 18 EVERY YEAR WILL CONTINUE.

NO REASON WAS ANNOUNCED FOR HALTING ENLISTMENTS. HOWEVER, THE PAY OF BOTH SOLDIERS AND FEDERAL EMPLOYES WAS INCREASED RECENTLY AND AT THAT TIME THE HIRING OF FURTHER FEDERAL WORKERS WAS BANNED AS AN ECONOMY MEASURE.

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SB1155PEW

MEXICO CITY, OCT.14-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER EXCELSIOR SAYS THAT MEXICO IS READY TO SEND AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO THE BATTLEFRONTS AND PREDICTED THAT TROOPS WOULD BE ON THEIR WAY WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

THE PLAN FOR MORE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR HAS BEEN ESPOUSED BY A "GROUP OF YOUNG GENERALS, GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS AND AVIATORS," EXCELSIOR STATED, ADDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT LOOKS FAVORABLY UPON THE IDEA.

XM757AEW OCT 15 1943

MEXICO CITY, OCT 14-(AP)-NEWSPAPER REPORTS TO THE CONTRARY, FOREIGN SECRETARY EZEQUIEL PADILLA SAID TONIGHT THE MEXICAN ARMY WAS NOT EQUIPPED AT PRESENT TO SEND TROOPS TO THE BATTLEFRONTS.

AN ARTICLE IN EXCELSIO HAD SAID THE COUNTRY WAS READY TO SEND OVER AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AND PREDICTED THAT TROOPS WOULD BE ENROUTE WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

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PADILLA SAID HE KNEW OF NO SUCH PLANS, AND DECLARED:

"IF THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF AND MEXICO HAS ALL THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT, I AM SURE, BECAUSE I KNOW THE MILITARY SPIRIT OF THE ARMY, THAT OUR COUNTRY WOULD COMPLY WITH ITS DUTY AS A BELLIGERENT."

MEXICO, LIKE EVERY OTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATION WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ARGENTINA, HAS DECLARED WAR ON THE AXIS.

SB1203AEW

MEXICO CITY, OCT 14-(AP)-CREATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN IMMIGRATION INSTITUTE FINANCED JOINTLY BY ALL AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS WAS PROPOSED TODAY BY THE PERUVIAN DELEGATION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN IMMIGRATION CONGRESS.

THE INSTITUTE PROBABLY WOULD ACT AS A PERMANENT BODY TO STUDY AND COORDINATE AMERICAN VIEWPOINTS ON IMMIGRATION MATTERS, PRIVATE CONVERSATION OF THE DELEGATES INDICATED. THE MEMBERS HAVE NOT YET VOTED ON THE RESOLUTION.

ANOTHER PERUVIAN RESOLUTION PROPOSED THAT UNIFORM NATURALIZATION LAWS BE ADOPTED BY ALL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

OCT 15 1943

SB1154PEW

OTTAWA, OCT 14-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS LATE TODAY RELEASED A CITATION COVERING AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL TO FLT.SGT.R.B.HICKS OF PIERREPONT MANOR, N.Y.

HICKS' CITATION SAID:

"FLT.SGT.HICKS IS AN AIR GUNNER OF FINE MERIT. HE HAS TAKEN PART IN A LARGE NUMBER OF SORTIES AND HIS SKILL AND COOLNESS IN THE FACE OF ENEMY FIRE HAVE BEEN AMPLY DEMONSTRATED ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS. HE HAS PROVED HIMSELF TO BE A MOST DEPENDABLE MEMBER OF AIRCRAFT CREW."

RN759PEW

OCT 15 1943

OTTAWA, OCT. 14(AP)-FLT. SGT. EDWARD MATHIS MILLS OF SANTA ANA, CALIF., IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE REPORTED IN A CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT. MILLS' WIFE LIVES AT 2107 NORTH ROSS AT., SANTA ANA.

SGT. RALPH MATTHEW COSTELLO OF GREEN BAY, WIS., IS LISTED AS OFFICIALLY PRESUMED DEAD. HE PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED MISSING. COSTELLO'S WIFE LIVES AT 228 SOUTH MAIN BLVD., GREEN BAY.

TA1036PEW

NEW YORK, OCT 14-(AP)-BBC SAID TONIGHT IN A GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT THE FINNISH DIET FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE PRESIDENT HAD TOLD THE DIET "WE MAY HAVE TO PART WAYS WITH GERMANY."

THE BRITISH BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE U.S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, QUOTED THE LEGISLATOR AS SAYING: "WE MUST NOW CLAIM FOR OURSELVES THE RIGHT TO SAFEGUARD THE SECURITY AND INTERESTS OF OUR COUNTRY AT ALL COSTS. IN THIS CONNECTION, WE SHALL EMPLOY SUCH MEANS AS WILL APPEAR TO US BEST. THIS MAY MEAN THAT WE MAY HAVE TO PART WAYS WITH GERMANY."

SB1151PEW

OCT 15 1943

3024 - 9325

NEW YORK, OCT.14-(AP)-- ZXEXGERMANZRADIO UNABLE TO LOCATE THE PERSONS WHO WRECKED A TR IN BEARING NAZI TROOPS ON OCT.7 IN NORWAY, THE GERMANS HAVE EXECUTED FIVE NORWEGIANS/WHOSE PAST "ATTITUDE" DID NOT MEET WITH THEIR APPROVAL, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

THE BROADCAST, THE OWI SAID, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE "DIRECT PERPETRATORS" OF THE SABOTAGE HAD NOT BEEN LOCATED, BUT SAID THOSE EXECUTED "WERE PERSONS WHO SHOWED QUITE CLEARLY IN THE PAST BY THEIR ATTITUDE THAT SUCH A DISGUSTING DEED COULD BE PERFORMED."

TWO GERMANS SOLDIERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED AND SEVERAL NORWEGIAN CIVILIANS INJURED WHEN THE TROOP TRAIN WAS DERAILED BY AN EXPLOSION BETWEEN OSLO AND CHRISTIANSUND.

OCT 15 1943

OWI-6--JA-- 645A

UNDATED FASCIST
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO TODAY QUOTED ROBERTO FARINACCI, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE FASCIST PARTY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE NAZI-INSPIRED PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF BENITO MUSSOLINI, AS FORECASTING THE POSSIBLE DISSOLUTION OF THE CARABINIERI (ITALIAN MILITARY POLICE).

OCT 15 1943

IN AN ARTICLE IN "REGIME FASCISTE," THE BROADCAST SAID, FARINACCI WROTE THAT HE FORMERLY HAD THE GREATEST CONFIDENCE IN THE IMPARTIALITY OF THE CARABINIERI BUT THAT SINCE LAST JULY 25, THE DAY MUSSOLINI WAS OUSTED FROM POWER, THIS CONFIDENCE HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY THE CARABINIERI THEMSELVES.

THE ARTICLE ADDED THAT THE CARABINIERI WOULD BE THOROUGHLY REORGANIZED AND THAT ALL ROYALIST MEMBERS WOULD BE DISMISSED AND TRANSFERRED TO LABOR SERVICE.

FARINACCI ALSO ADVOCATED CONFISCATION OF ALL PRIVATE RADIO SETS IN ITALY. "THIS DEMAND IS MOTIVATED BY THE ALLEGATION THAT NOTWITHSTANDING ALL WARNINGS, ITALIANS CONTINUED TO LISTEN IN TO BROADCASTS FROM LONDON, NEW YORK AND MOSCOW," THE BROADCAST SAID.

XM1235PEW

UNDATED VOLTURNO
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 15 1943

SEVERAL WARSHIPS ARE STANDING OFF THE VOLTURNO RIVER HURLING SHELLS INTO GERMAN POSITIONS, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY IN DESCRIBING VIOLENT ALLIED ATTACKS LAUNCHED ALONG A BROAD FRONT IN ITALY.

"IN CARRYING OUT THEIR LARGE SCALE ATTACK IN THE VOLTURNO SECTOR WITH THE SUPPORT OF THEIR WARSHIPS, THE BRITISH EMPLOYED A LARGE LANDING FORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUSHING EASTWARD IN THE VOLTURNO VALLEY AND ROLLING UP THE GERMAN LINES," THE BROADCAST SAID.

IT DECLARED THIS DETACHMENT HAD BEEN DRIVEN TOGETHER ON THE BEACH AND WAS NOW UNDER A WITHERING FIRE, AND THAT SEVERAL BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE RIVER HAD BEEN LIQUIDATED WITH ONE BRITISH REGIMENT WIPED OUT AND SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN BRACKETS IN SECOND LEAD (DAY) ITALIAN OR NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN, ALGIERS DATE, IF DESIRED.)

XM245PEW

3024 - 9325

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OCT 15 1943

OWI-6--JA-- 645A

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XM245PEW

BLANK

OCT 16 1943

30.24 - 9327

ALLIES PUSH AHEAD NORTH OF VOLTURNO; RUSSIANS CLEARING MELITOPOL OF FOE; 'FORTS' WIPED OUT SCHWEINFURT WORKS

OCT 16 1943

BIG LANDING FORCE MENACES FLANK OF NAZI DEFENSE LINE

KENNEDY

Enemy Position Along Volturno Becomes Desperate as Battle Progresses.

COUNTERATTACKS FAIL

American Tanks, Troops, Artillery Pour Across River to High Ground.

ALLIED PLANES RULE AIR

Rail Junction North of Rome Smashed by Flying Fortresses.

OCT 16 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 15. — (AP) Reeling from sledge-hammer frontal assaults by the American Fifth army and their western flank menaced by a powerful British landing force, Nazi defenders of the Volturno river line fell back toward Rome today in some of the fiercest fighting yet seen in the Mediterranean war.

"The enemy's position hourly is becoming more desperate and he will obviously be forced to pull out from the low area near the river," a military spokesman declared on the basis of news direct from the three-day-old battle.

Allies Pour Across River

Streams of Allied troops, tanks, artillery and anti-tank guns poured across the Volturno on scores of makeshift bridges as assault teams consolidated their hold on high ground overlooking the vital Capua bridgehead. Gains east of Capua averaged from two to five miles, an Allied announcement said.

The Germans yielded their positions only after bitter resistance, and time after time launched desperate tank-led counter-attacks in futile efforts to dislodge the Americans and British at key points. Allied tanks and tank destroyers joined the infantry in the furious drive across the still-flooded flatlands north of the Volturno and into the heights beyond, which rise to 4,000 feet.

(A German communique acknowledged that the Allies had "superior infantry and tank forces on both sides of Capua." A Berlin broadcast placed the attacking force at four infantry and one tank divisions.)

Troops Land From Sea

Terrific fighting also was reported raging along the coast near the mouth of the Volturno, where British infantry and tanks poured ashore early Wednesday from new, American-type, open-mouthed landing vessels and dug in along a canal under the protective fire of three destroyers.

This amphibious force was attempting to roll up the enemy's coastal anchor four miles north of the Volturno, where the Nazis had concentrated artillery on the dominating heights in apparent anticipation of such a maneuver.

"The enemy has learned to be uneasy about his flanks exposed to the sea," an Allied spokesman asserted. "Because with these new American landing craft it's so easy to put troops ashore swiftly."

(The Algiers French radio reported that the Germans had ordered the evacuation of Italy's entire western coast north of Ostia as a precaution against further Allied landings. Ostia is at the mouth of the Tiber river 10 miles from Rome.)

Patrols of Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's Eighth army stabbed forward steadily in the mountainous center of the fighting line that extends across Italy to a point just north of Termoli on the Adriatic. Gen. Montgomery's forces were not meeting heavy and sustained resistance at any point, but the Germans were fighting numerous, sharp delaying actions.

Yesterday the Eighth army captured the town of Casacalenda, five miles northwest of Bonefro and 20 miles southwest of Termoli. A spokesman said British and Canadian patrols were approaching the communications centers of Campobasso and Vinchiaturo. Other villages engulfed by this phase of the Allied drive were Monacilioni, Santa Elia and Toro. (The Berlin radio reported German forces had evacuated Campobasso.)

Fifth Army Advances

An official dispatch from Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army headquarters told of the continued and substantial success of his drive through the vaunted Volturno line. "The Fifth army continued its strong drive which is rolling the enemy slowly back," it said. "Numerous pockets of resistance are being wiped out."

Allied engineers, who were among the principal heroes of the initial assault early Wednesday continued to throw bridges "of every sort" across the river, dispatches said. The bridges, all built under direct German fire, averaged about 100 yards in length. Although the infantry was able to wade the Volturno at numerous points, it would have been impossible to move heavy equipment across without bridges.

Great Battle Rages

Some of the heaviest fighting took place around the town of Caiazzo, a mile north of the river where it makes a northern bend nine miles east of Capua. There German and Allied forces converged to join in a great battle which may decide whether the Nazis are to be routed from the entire Volturno area or whether they can hold on for a slow withdrawing movement.

Many men on both sides had been in action and under fire almost continuously since the start of the offensive nearly three days ago.

The surprising weakness of the enemy in the air was apparent throughout the battle area. Swarms of Allied craft ranging from heavy bombers to fighters were overhead all day, and only two were lost against four Nazi planes destroyed.

Flying Fortresses smashed the important rail junction of Terni, 50 miles north of Rome, leaving freight yards spouting flames and smoke. The destruction will seriously affect the enemy's ability to send troops or supplies from northern Italy to the present battle zone.

The Fortresses shot down two of 35 Nazi fighters that rose to attack and the remainder quickly turned away.

Rail Lines Bombed

Both Fortresses and Liberators attacked railways along the Adriatic, causing widespread damage, while Allied fighters and fighter-bombers pounded trains north of Pescara. American Mitchells escorted by Lightnings again blasted a Nazi airfield at Argos on the Grecian Pelopennesus. The Lightnings shot two Messerschmitts down in flames.

The Volturno line was dented, it was disclosed, by employing once more one of the most successful means developed by the Allies in this war — the amphibious operation.

Amphibious warfare has proved so effective that it has now become virtually a major arm at which the Allies have become adept and which the enemy so far has not successfully developed.

The amphibious warfare technique is the result of experience gained by the British Commandos and other combined operations organizations and of experiments carried on over a long period by the American Army, Navy and Marines.

Out of these experiments and experiences have come many new craft, especially built for this type of warfare and embodying many devices and methods which cannot yet be revealed.

The keynote of amphibious warfare is precise collaboration of land sea and air forces.

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ALLIES RUSH ASHORE BACK OF NAZI LINE

RONNEGAARD

Great Flanking Operation Is Carried Out as Clark's Men Sweep North.

MONTGOMERY PUSHES AHEAD

Berlin Admits Evacuation of Campobasso After Battle With Eighth Army.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Allied troops have landed on the west coast of Italy beyond the Volturno line in a flanking amphibious action, it was announced today.

The British troops made up the amphibious force. They went ashore in British Navy landing craft early Wednesday, a naval communique said.

Rolls Up Coastal Anchor.

Rolling up the enemy's coastal anchor, this amphibious force quickly dug in positions along a canal, while British naval guns belched steel into the strong German defensive positions behind the coastal railroad line on high ground four miles north of the river.

While the British destroyers, Laforey and Lookout, and the Netherlands gunboat Flores hurled tons of explosives into the hills, a terrific fight raged along the coast. The Germans obviously had been uneasy over the possibility of such a landing—the first amphibious operation undertaken by the Fifth Army since its original arrival on the Salerno beaches—and had concentrated huge artillery groups in the dominating heights and in the lower ground.

[The British troops which were landed at the north of the Volturno River's mouth "have linked up with the other Allied forces which crossed the river," the British radio said today, quoting reports just received. The broadcast was recorded at the CBS listening station.]

At almost all points north of the river, reports from Gen. Clark's headquarters said, the Germans were counter-attacking sharply and bitterly, time after time, employing tanks in desperate efforts to retard or dislodge the Allies at key points.

"The enemy's position hourly is becoming more desperate and he will obviously be forced to pull out from all the low area near the river," a military spokesman declared.

An official dispatch from Gen. Clark's headquarters at 10:25 A. M. today declared: "The Fifth Army continued a strong drive which is rolling the enemy slowly backward. Numerous pockets of resistance are being wiped out."

Eighth Army Advanced.

Gen. Montgomery's Eighth Army advanced on the inland sector of the trans-peninsular front and captured the town of Casacalenda, five miles northwest of Bonefro and on the north side of the Cigno River. Casacalenda is twenty miles southwest of Termoli and about an equal distance northwest of Campobasso.

But the spokesman said that Gen. Montgomery's patrols were stabbing deep beyond the announced front lines in the direction of the communications centers of Campobasso and Vinchiaturo in the Matest Mountains.

Nowhere was the Eighth Army meeting heavy sustained resistance although the Germans fought a brief, sharp battle before relinquishing the ground overlooking Casacalenda.

[The German radio said today that German forces in Italy had evacuated Campobasso on the main Termoli-Vinchiaturo highway after embittered street fighting in the outskirts and in the town itself. The broadcast said that four infantry and one tank divisions under Gen. Clark were attacking along the Volturno.]

Fifth Army Headquarters said both tanks and tank destroyers—big high velocity anti-tank guns on self-propelled mounts—were joining the infantry in the furious drive across the flatlands crisscrossed by small, still-flooded watercourses north of the Volturno and into the heights beyond which rise to 4,000 feet.

Engineers were throwing every sort of bridge across the Volturno for this flood of men and material, although the assault forces east of Capua were able to wade the stream almost at will.

Heavy fighting occurred around the town of Caizzo, one mile north of the river where it makes a northern bend nine miles east of Capua. But there, as well as nearer Capua, American troops had gained a toehold on the high ground and menaced the German left wing after gaining control of a road paralleling the river.

Headquarters announced that the Fifth Army had advanced from two to five miles from Volturno bridgeheads east of Capua.

Take More Towns.

The British six-mile breakthrough to Casacalenda also resulted in the capture of the towns of Santa Elia, twelve miles east of Campobasso and six miles southwest of Colletorto, Monacilioni, nine miles southwest of Colletorto, and Toro, five miles northeast of Gildone. Gildone is six miles southeast of Campobasso.

The German ability to rush reinforcements from north of Rome was curtailed, meanwhile, by Flying Fortresses which smashed the important rail junction of Terni, fifty miles north of Rome, in central Italy.

The freight yards at Terni, a junction of two electric rail lines and a steam line, were spouting flames and columns of smoke as the Fortresses completed their runs. The anti-aircraft fire was light but thirty-five Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs gave

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battle and two of these were shot down.

Liberators as well as Fortresses attacked Adriatic coastal railways leading to the Eighth Army's front, pounding the railway bridge at Giulianova, twenty miles north of Pescara, and the railway line at Fiano, Romano and Antrodoco.

Trains Are Hammered.

Warhawks and fighter-bombers also hammered trains north of Pescara, destroying three lines of trucks, and hit three locomotives and many rail cars near Roseto Delli Abruzzi where heavy German transport movements have been reported in recent days. Motor transport in the Chieti area, just south of Pescara, also was bombed and strafed.

On the Fifth Army front fighter-bombers attacked the village of Formicola, a few miles north of Pignataro.

Argos, on the Grecian Peloponnesus, felt the fury of the mountain aerial attack when American Mitchells escorted by Lightnings blasted the airfield again. Bombs pitted the runways and fell among twenty-seven parked planes. On the way home the Lightnings intercepted ten to fifteen Messerschmitts and shot down two of them in flames.

The surprising weakness of the enemy in the air was apparent over the entire battle area, and only two Allied planes were lost. They accounted for a total of four enemy planes.

NEW DNIEPER DAM WRECKED BY NAZIS AS THEY RETREAT

Battlefield Flooded in Attempt to Halt Russian Drive in Ukraine.

REDS NEAR PLAINS AREA

Capture of Melitopol Will Open Pathway for Crimea Attack.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16. — (AP) Russian soldiers blasted the hard-fighting Germans from the wrecked buildings of Melitopol yesterday in hand-to-hand fighting and charged seven miles down the railway from Zaporozhe in a major battle for a break-through at the northern door to the Crimea, Moscow announced early today.

More than 4,500 Germans were killed in the area comprising about a 56-mile front from south of Zaporozhe to Melitopol in the southern Ukraine, a bulletin said.

Germans Destroy Dam

Part of the battlefield was reported flooded by the Germans who announced they had destroyed the rebuilt Dnieper dam, a few miles from Zaporozhe, in an attempt to stall the attack. The Russians, however, made no mention of the dam.

Fighting for three days in the center of Melitopol, Soviet troops were forced to use their bayonets and hand grenades to pry the Germans from fortified buildings including a factory and a church.

More than 2,000 Germans were declared killed in the town as Soviet gunners first silenced the enemy firing positions and then moved methodically building by building, and street by street, for the tough cleanup.

The Moscow midnight communique supplement, recorded by the Soviet monitor, made no claim that the town had been captured but its fall appeared imminent as another column moved up on the town from the northeast.

Nazis Call Up Reinforcements

Fighting savagely for the town—beyond which lie the flat plains that lead to the Crimea—the Germans piled in reinforcements from other sectors and sent wave after wave of counter-attacks against the Russians.

"The Hitlerite counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy," the communique said.

Northward at Zaporozhe the last remnants of German troops were cleaned from the river's east bank and at least 1,500 were reported drowned in the Dnieper as they sought to escape.

Other Russian columns fighting their way southward along the railway that leads through Melitopol to the Crimea, captured six populated places and five railway towns, including Plavni, 17 miles southeast of Zaporozhe.

More than 1,000 Germans fell, 22 tanks were destroyed and 20 guns captured before the end of the day in that sector, the bulletin said.

Airdromes Bombed

Soviet airmen bombed German airdromes, damaging or destroying 23 Nazi planes on the ground while shooting down 19 in air combats.

Stubborn fighting also raged on the middle Dnieper where German counter-attacks withered before massed Russian guns at the bridgeheads on the west bank of the river north and south of Kiev. The Germans are being dislodged from one line after another, a Tass dispatch said.

In one sector 67 out of 100 attacking German tanks were knocked out and the Nazi infantry, deprived of its tank cover, fled in disorder. Many of them were wiped out as the Russians followed up and captured valuable positions, said the communique.

German attempts to bomb temporary bridges across which the Russians were pouring supplies were thwarted by Soviet fighting planes.

In the White Russia fighting the Germans launched several counter-attacks south of Gomel trying to force the Russians off the western bank of the Sozh river. After more than 800 Germans were killed the Germans withdrew and the Russians moved up to improve their positions, Moscow said.

Reds Tackle Fortified Area

The fighting in the southern Ukraine centered around the elaborate fortifications built by the Germans as their "winter line," Moscow dispatches said. The area is deep with large tank traps, trenches, pillboxes and concrete blockhouses through which the Red army is systematically advancing at the cost of admittedly large losses in men and material.

The prize for the breakthrough would be the low, flat reaches to the west where a quick advance might seal up the Nazi divisions holding the Crimea. With them were the Germans who retreated from the Caucasus when the Russians last week cleaned up the last German foothold on the Kuban river.

That the offensive would continue without a halt was indicated in the Moscow report that distribution of winter equipment to the Red army had already begun.

The Germans admitted Russian attacks were continuing with "unabated violence" in the southern Ukraine and conceded "they succeeded in gaining more ground."

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Berlin radio commentator, said the battle had been going on for almost three weeks. The Germans are dug in across the river from Zaporozhe and are counter-attacking at Melitopol where the Russians "made local dents."

The Dnieper dam was blown up and completely destroyed along with its water power station which was supplying industrial installations between the Dnieper and the Donetz with electric current, Col. Ernst von Hammer said in a Berlin broadcast. A railway bridge north of the dam was also destroyed.

One Russian crossing at Zaporozhe was reported by a Reuters dispatch from Moscow quoting the newspaper Pravda but was confirmed elsewhere.

Kiev Buildings Razed

Destruction of Kiev's buildings by German occupiers preparing to retreat was reported from Moscow and outer defenses of the great Ukrainian capital were said to be falling before the powerful Russian surge from north and south. Red army headquarters have already been established on the west bank of the river near the city.

German reports said the Russians were "time and again attacking with masses of infantry and tanks" but said they were thrown back by counter-attacks.

"In the whole Kiev sector the enemy's pressure remains as heavy as ever," Capt. Sertorius said. "Fresh fighting of the same intensity as the last two days is expected also in the future."

A new Russian offensive near Leningrad was reported by the Germans, who said the Russians attacked the German ring around the city with a division of troops but said the assault collapsed before reaching the main Nazi fighting lines. Another attack in force north of Lake Ilmen was repelled, the Germans said.

Moscow dispatches said that Russian tactics now call for successive blows at unexpected areas all along the long Russian front. The Soviet troops hit one spot hard and as the Germans rush reinforcements to plug the break-through the Red army falls upon the Germans at another point.

The Zaporozhe-Melitopol drive was described as one such blow which followed the strong attack on the middle Dnieper and the capture of Nevel far to the north in the Velikie Lukie area.

Nazis Tell of Releasing Flood.

London, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—The waters of the great Dnieper Dam—the largest in Europe—were sent rolling over the Russian countryside once more by German troops, the Berlin radio declared today. News that the $110,000,000 Dneprostroy had been blown up indicated that the Germans had succeeded in repairing it after the Russians had breached it themselves, when falling back from the Dnieper in 1941 in what was called the greatest piece of self-sabotage of all time.

Berlin today also acknowledged that the Germans had fled from Zaporozhe, their long-held key base and guardian fortress of the Crimea.

The gigantic Dnieper Dam is situated at the lower end of the Dnieper Rapids, five miles northwest of Zaporozhe and was considered one of the outstanding industrial achievements of the Soviet regime. Its waters generated power for the whole industrial area of the Ukraine. By blowing it up, the Germans evidently hoped to stall the Russian advance westward and to prevent the entrapment of their garrisons in the Crimea, believed to number more than 100,000 troops.

There was no confirmation of the dam's destruction from Moscow, and it was not known whether the Russians would be able to transport their armies across the newly flooded terrain to close the Crimean escape corridors.

Likened to Stalingrad.

But the Germans were not able to spoil the real Russian victory of the Zaporozhe bridgehead which Moscow pictured as the Germans' last hope of protecting the railway to the Crimea through Melitopol from the north and of checking the Russian offensive in the south. One London military expert wrote today that the victory may even be much greater than that at Stalingrad, pointing out that by crossing the Dnieper in force at Zaporozhe the Russians would be in a position to drive along the inner lines of the German forces south of the Dnieper and in the Crimea.

Other London commentators said that German forces in Russia had been divided, geographically by the Russian successes and by the necessity for sending topnotch fighters to the Italian front. The North Russian forces are now divided from those in the south by the great Pinsk Marshes bordering the Northern Ukraine and Southern White Russia, which will form an effective barrier until the arrival of extremely cold weather, they said. A more important view is taken here, however, of reports that Germany has been forced to split her reconstituted Sixth Army in order to send three divisions against the Fifth Army pushing up Italy.

Meanwhile Melitopol, about 120 miles south of Zaporozhe, has been isolated by the Russians and its fall was expected hourly, the Russian communique indicated.

Gomel, German defense base on the edge of lower White Russia, also faced imminent capture by the Russians.

The mounting toll of German dead was increased by nearly 10,000 in yesterday's major engagements, the communique said. It declared that the Nazis lost 3,000 men in the bristling battle of Zaporozhe and another 3,000 in the inferno surrounding Kiev. At least 2,000 Nazi corpses were counted in hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of Melitopol, while at the gates of Gomel 1,500 had fallen.

Moscow, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—The outer defenses of Kiev, beleaguered capital of the Ukraine, were falling today before the powerful Russian surge across the Dnieper River. The Russians have cut behind the Germans defending the city and the Red Army has established its headquarters on the west side of the Dnieper.

U. S. Air Chief Calls Fight Over Schweinfurt Major Engagement.

DROPPED 573 TONS OF BOMBS

Ball Bearing Plant Chief Target of Enemy Factories Listed for Destruction.

Washington, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Air Forces, reported officially today that sixty Flying Fortresses and 593 crew members were lost in yesterday's raid on Schweinfurt, but that at least half of the crew members are believed to be alive as prisoners of war on the basis of past experiences.

The American bombers, Gen. Arnold said, encountered the "most intense fighter opposition" so far met over Europe.

"That," he declared in a formal statement, "is the pay-off on the importance which the Nazis attached to his ball-bearing industry at Schweinfurt. The more important the target the more fiercely he fights to protect it."

The text of the War Department's release quoting Gen. Arnold says in part:

"Enormous damage to the huge ball bearing plants at Schweinfurt by B-17 Flying Fortresses of the United States Army Eighth Air Force, in an advanced type of daylight aerial battle yesterday, struck a heart-damaging blow to the entire German war production and machinery maintenance program.

"Gen. Arnold said the ball bearing plants at Schweinfurt had been a pre-eminent target on the carefully planned list of German undertakings marked for destruction by the A. A. F. because they had made at least half of the ball bearings manufactured in German-occupied Europe and 75 per cent of those manufactured in Germany itself—including vast amounts in military airplanes, submarines, tanks, torpedoes, trucks and other machines. He ranked the attack on the ball bearing plants in importance with the previous blasting of the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania by American bombers.

"The success of the Schweinfurt attack will have a definite effect on the German war economy within a reasonably short period of time—in some extremely important phases within a month—and will result in shortening the war, Gen. Arnold said.

"The Air Forces commander said:

"'This attack on Schweinfurt amputates a huge part of the Nazi's ability to keep moving machinery in operation, whether machine tools, airplane maintenance and construction, trucks, tanks, gun carriages, anti-aircraft, torpedoes, even submarines.

"'Wrecking the German ball bearing industry has a widespread destructive effect on the war effort of the western Axis because of the dependence of high speed moving parts on these

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bearings. You cannot time this effect definitely, but you can calculate that it will begin to be felt within a month and will grow progressively worse after that.

Dropped 573 Tons of Bombs.

"'Our bombers flew a 1,000-mile round trip to achieve this victory. Two huge waves of B-17s blasted the target in clear weather. We dropped 485 tons of high explosive bombs and eighty-eight tons of incendiary bombs on it. Reports say the results of the bombardment were excellent.

"'The bombers met the most intense fighter opposition that they have yet encountered. That is the pay-off on the importance which the Nazi attached to his ball-bearing industry at Schweinfurt. 'The more important the target, the more fiercely he fights to protect it.

"'Our first reports show that we destroyed eighty-six enemy fighters, probably destroyed twenty-five more and damaged twelve. In addition, the fighter escort for our bombers claimed destruction of thirteen enemy fighters, probable destruction of one more and damage to five others. Two of our fighter planes are missing.

Battle Between Air Armies.

"'Fighter cover for the Flying Fortresses was provided by P-47 Thunderbolts which escorted the bombers part of the way to their targets. Their range was reduced considerably because of doubtful weather for their return at their bases in England.

"'This attack on Schweinfurt was not merely a spectacular air raid. It was an engagement between large armies—a major campaign. In a period of a few hours, we invaded German-held Europe to a depth of 500 miles, sacked and crippled one of her most vital enterprises.

"'We did it in daylight and we did it with precision, aiming our explosives with the care and accuracy of a marksman firing a rifle at a bull's-eye.

"'We moved in on a city of 50,000 people and destroyed the part of it that contributes to the enemy's ability to wage war against us. When that part of it was a heap of twisted girders, smoking ruin, and pulverized machinery, we handed it back, completely useless, to the Germans. Ball bearings cannot now pour from this ruin, and no moving machinery will operate without ball bearings.

First War Priority.

"'This industry at Schweinfurt was the fountain-head of a first priority German war industry. Destruction of these factories is typical of what our bombers have been doing in destroying vital targets such as airplane factories, submarine pens, synthetic rubber plants, construction centers and other concentrated enemy war production installations.'

"The target at Schweinfurt, in northern Bavaria, comprised three large plants, two owned by the Vereinigte Kugellager Fabriken A. G. (V. K. F.) and one by Fischer A. G., often referred to as Kugel-Fischer.

"Military aircraft absorb a large part of ball bearings produced. It is estimated that the average use of bearings is 1,000 for each plane built for war purposes. A large four-engined bomber uses up to 3,400 ball bearings and smaller planes use 300 to 400.

"Much of the precision machinery essential to the manufacture of ball bearings was made for Germany in other countries before the war and consequently is virtually irreplaceable."

Eighth Is Advancing.

London, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—The Cairo radio said today that the British Eighth Army, continuing a steady advance on the central front in Italy, has pushed eight miles beyond the important highway center of Vinchiaturo.

Radio France at Algiers, quoting semi-official reports, said today that the key road center of Vinchiaturo on the central Italian front had been captured by Allied troops.

Vinchiaturo is approximately eight miles west of Gildone, capture of which was announced by Allied headquarters yesterday.

Strong Stand at Rome Seen

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (Delayed) (AP).—The German military authorities at Rome have ordered the population to establish stores of water and food, the Zurich correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" said today, in apparent preparation for a last-ditch defense of the city.

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ROOSEVELT CALLS BOMBER LOSS BIG

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Washington, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that while the loss of sixty heavy bombers in a raid on Schweinfurt, Germany, was very heavy, he saw little chance that losses over an extended period would exceed additions to the Air Force.

The Commander in Chief told reporters that he wasn't worried about it. We could not afford to lose sixty bombers every day, he said, and we are not doing so.

While nearly 100 enemy fighters were shot down, the President commented, they are not equivalent in man power of sixty bombers because they are smaller and cheaper to build and take less time.

On the credit side of the picture, Mr. Roosevelt said, a very large industrial plant or plants probably was put out of commission, thereby retarding the enemy's production of munitions.

Vital Nazi Plant Destroyed But Attack Has Heavy Cost

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STUR DEVANI

LONDON, Oct. 15.—(AP) The Nazis' 72-acre ball bearing plant at Schweinfurt was obliterated in yesterday's daylight Fortress raid, the American air command announced today, and the record loss of 60 bombers was declared officially to be not excessive for the results obtained.

Brig. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commander of the U. S. [illegible] bombardment division, said today that an estimated 50 per cent of Germany's ball bearings were produced in the Schweinfurt plant, and that therefore the American raiders had in effect smashed 50 per cent of the enemy's war production.

Roosevelt, Arnold Give Views

In Washington President Roosevelt and General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States air forces, expressed a similar view. The War department in a detailed statement on the raid described it as a "heart-damaging blow to the entire war production and machinery maintenance program," a blow that "will have a definite effect on the German war economy within a reasonably short period of time."

Gen. Arnold said this effect in some phases would be felt "within a month—and will result in shortening the war." He observed that "ball bearings cannot now pour from this ruin, and no moving machinery will operate without ball bearings."

With the 60 bombers were lost 593 crew members, Gen. Arnold's report said, but it was added that "at least half" of these "are believed to be alive as prisoners of war on the basis of past experiences."

The loss of bombers represented 15 per cent of the raiding force if it equalled the record number of 400 planes used against German targets twice last week. An average loss of five per cent is considered an "economical" rate of operation, which both the R.A.F. and the American Eighth air force have been maintaining or bettering.

Expected Heavy Losses

"We had expected our losses to be heavy, and they were," said Brig. Gen. Fred L. Anderson, Eighth Air force bomber wing commander, "but the damage done to the enemy was much greater

The weather over the target was excellent and the bombs were concentrated upon vital points in the area.

"The results of this attack eventually will be apparent in a shortage of German tanks, planes, guns and armored vehicles on the Russian, Mediterranean and western fronts and in a slowdown in submarine construction."

The rading crews were told before they took off that a successful completion of their mission might shorten the war by six months, another indication of the importance attached to the target by the American command.

Nazis Show Strong Defense

That the Germans placed a similarly high assessment on the Schweinfurt plant was seen in the strength of their defenses. The heavy bombers had to blast their way through what a U.S.A.A.F. authority described as "the stiffest and fiercest fighter opposition in the history of aerial warfare."

An authoritive U.S.A.A.F. source said that photographs taken over the target indicated "complete obliteration" of the closely-packed factory buildings situated on the banks of the Main river at Schweinfurt.

Gen. LeMay in an interview at bombardment headquarters asked: "What other method of warfare could be used to destroy that much war effort with a loss of 600 men?"

Similarly, Gen. Arnold in Washington stressed the effect of the raid and said it was a major operation against a "preeminent target."

"This attack on Schweinfurt was not merely a spectacular air raid," he said. "It was an engagement between large armies—a major campaign. In a period of a few hours, we invaded German-held Europe to a depth of 500 miles, sacked and crippled one of her most vital enterprises."

The Germans in their version of the raid acknowledged heavy damage at Schweinfurt, but they claimed a great air victory. After first broadcasting last night that they had shot down 70 of the attacking bombers, today they raised the total to 100, then 123 and finally to 139. They estimated that 300 bombers took part and said that therefore "approximately 50 per cent" of the raiders were shot down.

The Germans boasted of employing a new "smoke rocket" which they said spread a smoke screen and confused the bombers, but none of the returning crewmen reported having seen anything resembling such a weapon. The Germans said also that "Mosaic tactics" were used effectively, explaining that this "consisted in dissolving massed aerial battle into innumerable dogfights."

Several of the returning pilots reported meeting the slow, twin-engined rocket-carrying fighters which have been appearing lately, and they seemed to have been out in considerable numbers. The pilots' reports, however, chiefly concerned the flak of 20 millimeter cannon and machinegun fire, old standbys in the Nazi aerial arsenal.

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Sixty Big Bombers Missing While German Loss Is at Least 104 Planes.

JAMESON

ENEMY DEFENSE STRONG

Eighth Air Force Encountered Fierce Fighter Opposition in Skies Over Schweinfurt.

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London, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Photographers revealed today that the giant Nazi ballbearing factory at Schweinfurt was obliterated by the terrific American heavy bomber assault that cost the Eighth Air Force sixty bombers and precipitated perhaps the greatest battle in aerial warfare.

At least 104 German fighters were downed by the Fortress sharpshooters and their Thunderbolt escorts in the attack yesterday. Two United States fighters failed also to return from the two-hour battle that raged all the way from Europe's coast to the target and back again.

The reconnaissance photographs revealed that Schweinfurt's plants, where probably 50 per cent of the Nazi's war-vital roller bearings are produced, were wiped out by the precision-pattern crews who were told in advance that a successful blasting of the target might shorten the war by six months.

The fact that the Germans threw up everything in the book in defense of that vital industrial center indicated that they, too, considered the factories of the highest importance to the war effort.

Stiffest Opposition.

"Without the slightest hesitation, I would say our boys encountered the stiffest and fiercest opposition in the history of aerial warfare," and Eighth Air Force spokesman said.

"What we did to the Germans yesterday will be felt severely—and soon."

The Fortresses destroyed ninety-one enemy aircraft and possibly forty-two more. Thunderbolts escorting them part of the way on the 500-mile trip added another thirteen and three probables. Two United States fighters failed to return. The number of Fortresses that participated in the raid was described officially as "large."

Splatter Big Plants.

Despite the opposition, the American bombers splattered their bombs over all of the seventy-two acres of factory buildings housing one of Germany's most important centers for producing bearings—an essential for virtually every piece of mechanized war equipment.

The sixty heavy bombers announced officially as missing constituted the greatest loss ever inflicted upon the Allied Air Forces by the Nazis in a single raid.

It exceeded by one the fifty-nine lost by the Americans on August 17 in the two-pronged raid on Schweinfurt and Regensburg when formations hitting the latter target made their celebrated shuttle trip to Africa. The R. A. F. lost its greatest number, fifty-eight, in a night attack on Berlin August 23.

The minimum of 104 Nazi fighters knocked down yesterday fell far short of previous American achievements. The record of 307 destroyed on the Schweinfurt-Regensburg attack August 17 still stands.

The German overseas radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information, admitted that considerable damage was done to Schweinfurt's residential section yesterday.

Other German broadcasts, declaring that "flying commanders which set out early this morning are constantly finding more wreckage," said that 123 American aircraft were shot down. Fourteen German fighters were lost, it was said.

Five four-engined American bombers made forced landings near Munich, it was added in the broadcast, which declared great confusion was caused among the fortress formations by new smoke screen rockets of the German defense which caused some bombers to collide in the artificial fog.

The American flyers declared their bombs were concentrated on the target and described the raid as one of their best jobs yet. The flyers agreed that the opposition was probably the toughest they ever have encountered.

Sees Doom of Nazi Plants.

A United States Bombardment Headquarters in England, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—German war industry will be so smashed by spring as the result of the Allied aerial pounding that the Nazis won't be able to fight effectively any longer on land or sea or in the

air, Brig.-Gen. Curtis E. Le May, commander of the United States heavy bombardment division, declared today.

"The winter holds no hope for Germany," the 36-year-old veteran of a year of European air battles said in an interview. "By spring the Allies will have destroyed enough German war industry that they cannot fight effectively any more. The more Flying Fortresses we have here, the shorter the war is going to be."

He contended that yesterday's bombing of the Schweinfurt bearing plant, where an estimated 50 per cent of Germany's roller bearings were produced, virtually put out of commission 50 per cent of the enemy's war production.

United States bombing losses have been increasing in numbers recently, he continued, but the percentage, cons[illegible] forces employed, has almost constant at less [illegible] cent.

NAZIS WARN LISBON AZORES PACT CALLS FOR RETALIATION

Berlin Reserves Right to Act, but Declaration of War Seems Unlikely.

London, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Germany and Japan protested to Portugal today over the granting of bases in the Azores to the British, and the Nazis angrily served notice that they reserved the right to take retaliatory action. Germany left unstated, however, whether she would go so far as to declare war on Portugal.

In announcing the protest, the Berlin radio called Portugal's act a "severe violation of neutrality." Berlin then reiterated its contention that the Lisbon government had been forced into the concession uuder pressure—a theme the Germans have harped upon since the Anglo-Portuguese agreement was first announced.

What form Nazi retaliation would take remained to be seen, but it was considered doubtful that the Germans would plunge Portugal into war, because by so doing they would lose one of their most valuable listening posts and spy centers in Europe.

The Tokio radio quoted a Japanese spokesman as saying that Britain's acquisition of the Azores bases was "one more example of Anglo-American violation of international law as in the case of the seizure of Madagascar and of strong unjustified pressure exercised on a weaker Power."

BERLIN, TOKYO FILE PROTESTS WITH PORTUGAL

Neither, However, Gives Any Sign That Azores Lease Will Bring War

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 15—Germany and Japan lodged formal protests in Lisbon today over the granting of anti-submarine bases in the Azores to Britain, and although Germany hinted at reprisals, neither Berlin nor Tokyo showed any disposition to go to war with Portugal on the issue.

Both nations, according to Tokyo and Berlin broadcasts, charged Portugal with violating her neutrality. Protest notes were handed to the Portuguese Government in Lisbon.

Countermeasures Threatened

A Berlin broadcast said, after charging Portugal with violating her neutrality:

"From this, the Reich Government reserves for itself the right to take countermeasures in accordance with the changes of the situation in the Azores. That is, the Reich reserves the right in the future to define on its own discretion to what extent it recognizes Portugal's neutrality.... What consequences this may have for Portugal are obvious."

Despite the suggestion of retaliation, it seemed doubtful that Germany would declare war on Portugal because this would cost the Nazis a valuable listening post and [illegible] in Lisbon. The Germans [illegible] sought to excuse themselves from declaring war by stressing the theme in today's broadcasts that Portugal was forced to take the Azores action under pressure from Britain.

Tokyo Forgets Timor

A Domei broadcast from Tokyo quoted a Japanese spokesman as saying that the Azores case was "one more example of Anglo-American violation of international law, as in the case of seizure of Madagascar, and of strong and unjustified pressure exercised on a weaker power."

There was no mention of Portuguese Timor, occupied by the Japanese before the British moved into Madagascar. Portugal in recent weeks has been reported on the verge of declaring war on Japan over the occupation of Timor.

A spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office was quoted as saying that the Azores deal was a "tragedy of neutrality," without indicating from whose viewpoint it was tragic. The broadcast apparently tried to give the impression, however, that the Azores had been "occupied" against the wishes of Portugal.

The Azores have become "another link in a chain of brutal violations of neutral territories," the Tokyo spokesman said.

GREEK GUERRILLAS BEGIN DRIVE ON RAILROAD CENTER

LONDON, Oct. 15—(AP) Greek guerrillas were reported today to have repulsed a force of 4,000 Germans in central Greece and advanced toward the railroad town of Karditsa, 160 miles north of Athens, in a new offensive adding to the Germans' already grave Balkan problem.

The Germans were said to be pouring reinforcements into Belgrade in Yugoslavia to meet the menace of swift and sudden attack from irregulars in isolated battlegrounds through 800 miles of territory from the Istrian peninsula south to the Greek Peloponnesus. One Cairo dispatch said the Quisling police chief of Belgrade had been assassinated by patriots under the very noses of the Germans.

Athens Poised For Attack

German press and radio reports said Allied forces were poised for thrusts into Yugoslavia and Greece. They said the Allies had established a number of jumping off points on Aegean islands after the Italian capitulation and that Greece was a favorable target for Anglo-American amphibious warfare.

Greeks in London said German troops were moving back from the southern provinces in the Peloponnesus peninsula, taking hostages with them. The German commander in Thebes, north of Athens, was reported killed.

The province of Thessaly in central Greece saw fighting between German and Greek patriot forces in the Tempe valley and Nazi planes were machinegunning villages in the Volos and Larisa areas west of Karditsa.

Street Fighting Rages

In Yugoslavia, where Marshal Erwin Rommel was reported taking over the German command, street fighting was said to be enveloping Zenica, 140 miles west of Belgrade on the Bosnia river in what the Germans call the Bosnian Ruhr. Power stations and blast furnaces of the Krupp factories were reported destroyed when guerrillas smashed into the town four days ago.

In eastern Bosnia other Yugoslav forces occupied the lumber industry center of Zivnica near Tuzla.

Yugoslav informants here scoffed at reports that Josip (Tito) Broz, leader of the Partisans, and Gen. Draja Mihailovic, the government-in-exile's war minister, were near a union of their armies.

"The two forces are further apart than they ever have been," Yugoslav leaders said. Nevertheless Yugoslav officials in Cairo, where King Peter has gone to await an Allied offensive, branded as untrue a report that Gen. Mihailovic had said his forces had not fought and would not until the Allies landed divisions in Yugoslavia.

Both British and Germans were said to be rushing fresh reinforcements into the Dodecanese, Aegean island pathway into the Balkans.

The situation was still unclear since no official reports have been issued by the Allies but unconfirmed accounts from Turkey said the Germans had reoccupied the islands of Cos and Castelrosso after the British had seized them from the Italians. Leros and the Greek islands, Samos, to the north, were also reported held by the British but imperiled by the loss of the airfields on Cos and Castelrosso. The British have also been reported in the Cyclades islands in the Greek Archipelago.

TOLL OF GERMAN DEAD SET AT 4 MILLION MEN

LONDON, Oct. 15 — (AP) About 4,000,000 Germans have been killed in this war, or more than twice as many as were killed during World War One, Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, declared today.

Addressing an audience at Gosport, the British minister said that nine tenths of the Nazi losses had been suffered in Russia, and added that the vast war supplies which Hitler had accumulated were now expended to a great extent and the German position is "very serious."

He warned, however, that, while the Allies have entered the beginning of the end, the bloodiest fighting still lies ahead.

(Authoritative estimates on German dead in the last war place the total at 1,773,000 out of an army of 11,000,000.)

SERBS CAPTURE BALKAN TOWNS

Win Victories in Widely Separated Areas.

London, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Yugoslav patriots have answered Adolf Hitler's reported appointment of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel as commander of operations in Yugoslavia with two important victories in widely separated sections of the country, a communique of the National Army of Liberation announced today.

Partisan columns, driven out of the Croatian coastal strongholds of Crkvenica and Kraljevica by German tank formations on October 10, reformed and stormed the enemy's positions and finally expelled them from both towns in hand-to-hand fighting, the communique reported.

More than 150 miles to the east units of the First Bosnian Corps fighting under Gen. Drug Tito, Liberation leader, captured the town of Zivnica, near patriot-held Tuzla and center of the Bosnian timber industry, the broadcast said.

In Zenica, major industrial town in the heart of the Bosnian Ruhr, thirty-five miles northwest of Sarajevo, Partisan groups and German troops are still engaged in house-to-house fighting.

Further south units of the fourth Croat brigade were said to have derailed two German military trains at Visoko and Ilidze, near Sarajevo.

Rommel's appointment as chief of Nazi operations in Yugoslavia was announced by Radio Berlin last night. There was no indication that Rommel would personally take over the Balkan command. It was indicated he would probably act in a supervisory capacity, with Field Marshal Baron Maximilian von Weichs, recently named Balkan commander in chief, in active charge.

Allied military missions have failed to unify the Yugoslav Partisan forces fighting under Gen. Tito and guerrillas under Gen. Draja Mihailovic, the Yugoslav leaders here said today.

The two forces, opposed by German forces estimated at five divisions, "are further apart than they ever have been," these leaders added.

Gen. Mihailovic's men have not figured in recent reports from the Yugoslav fighting front where the principal German resistance apparently has been offered by Tito's red-starred Partisans.

Zog Silent on Italy's Action

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP).—King Zog, who was forced to flee from Albania in 1939 when Italy invaded his country, declined today to comment on the Allied acceptance of Italy as a co-belligerent, but expressed disappointment that Albania was "still left out" of the United Nations despite repeated requests for acceptance.

Nazis Report 13 Sinkings

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP).—A German broadcast today said eleven Allied merchantmen totaling 74,000 tons and two destroyers had been sunk by German submarines. The broadcast, which is without Allied confirmation, declared this brought the total of October sinkings to twenty-five merchantmen totaling 173,000 tons, five destroyers and one patrol boat.

STALIN, NELSON MEET

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16 — (AP) The Moscow radio announced today that Premier Joseph Stalin had received Donald M. Nelson, head of the U. S. War Production board, who is on a visit to Russia. The broadcast was recorded by the Soviet monitor.

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—It is expected here that the Moscow "big-three" conference will open within the next few days.

Previous forecasts have been that United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would open sessions with Soviet leaders by mid-October but transportation difficulties may delay the meetings a few days.

One of the main causes of irritation between the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain appeared to have been removed today with Moscow's acceptance of Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Italian Government.

Detailed Soviet comment was not immediately forthcoming.

London, Saturday, Oct. 16 (AP). German troops have occupied the Dodecanese island of Simi, just north of Rhodes, the German news agency DNB said today in a Berlin broadcast recorded by Reuters.

The broadcast said the island was "taken in battle from British troops," but did not give the date of the occupation.

ULSTER SEPARATE BASE

Returns to Its Original Status at Start of War

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Northern Ireland, formerly a part of the United States Army's western base section, has been designated as a separate base section with Brig. Gen. Leroy P. Collins, formerly of Schenectady, N. Y., as commanding general, it was announced today.

General Collins, who has been commanding general of the western base section, will be succeeded there by Col. Harry B. Vaughan Jr. of Norfolk, Va., former United States district engineer at Philadelphia.

"Northern Ireland now becomes a separate base section as it was when services of supply originally were established in the European theatre," the announcement said.

COAL OUTPUT CLIMBS

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16 — (AP) Britain's output of coal edged up in the four weeks ended Oct. 2 compared with the previous four weeks, but remained well under the

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1942 level.

The weekly average of saleable fuel was 3,819,000 tons compared to 3,767,000 for the period ended Sept. 4. The average for the same period of 1942 was 4,076,000.

TO ASK CHURCHILL ABOUT 5 SENATORS

London, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Capt. Peter D. MacDonald, Conservative member of Parliament, gave notice today that he would ask Prime Minister Churchill at the next session of Commons whether his attention had been called to the specific charges of unfair action and bad faith made against the British by five United States Senators and whether to avoid a diffusion of ill will he will place on record the British view of the facts.

Another Conservative, Capt. Alec S. Cunningham-Reid, said he would ask Foreign Secretary Eden what Government facilities were accorded the five Senators.

George Morgan Garro-Jones, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Production said in a speech at Liverpool today:

"When we reflect, as sometimes all of us must, that the blood of men of all nations and the silent tears of their bereaved are shed in the belief and consolation of a future better than the past, we must feel contempt for any, whether American Senators or British critics, who, by pettiness, falsehood or selfishness, sow new seeds and weeds of bitterness on earth."

He said also that the part of the United States in post-war cooperation was beclouded by the fact that "whatever arrangement the United States President may make would be subject to the same constitutional ambiguities that led to the repudiation of Wilson after the last peace conference."

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London, Saturday, Oct. 16 (AP)—Three enemy planes were destroyed over England last night, it was stated authoritatively early today.

BRITAIN BEGINS REVISION OF ARMS PRODUCTION

NORWOOD, England, Oct. 15 — (AP) The Ministry of Supply is switching its production emphasis from guns and ammunition to equipment "for large-scale amphibious operations."

Duncan Sandys, the ministry's joint parliamentary secretary, said in a speech here that 'the task of supplying the army with staple weapons is so far advanced that we now are able to give increasing attention to provision of specialized types of equipment to meet new strategical needs."

Listed as receiving emphasis now were:

"Invasion craft, bridging materials, cranes, locomotives, transport vehicles and numerous other types of equipment which are needed for the rapid movement of armies by sea, land and air and in particular for large-scale amphibious operations."

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Churchill And Amery Are Blamed By Indians

Birmingham, England, Oct. 15 (AP)—A banner bearing the words "Churchill and Amery are killing men, women and children in India" was unfolded today by a number of Indians, mostly Moslems, who attended a meeting at which L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, was discussing the seriousness of the famine in India.

Amery was interrupted several times and once when he asked who was denying freedom to India there was a loud shout of "You."

GDYNIA HARBOR WRECKED BY FORTS

Stockholm, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—The Gdynia harbor area and part of the naval dockyards in Poland were wrecked by the American multi-motored bomber raid last Saturday, Swedish sailors who watched the attack said today. Opposed by only two German fighter planes over the target area, American Fortresses and Liberators swept over the naval port in a twenty-minute attack.

"They were the most awful moments of my life," said Wilhelm Nordloef, a sailor, who had undergone Allied bombing raids in other German ports. "Every moment was like an hour."

Five of eight ships sunk in the harbor by the raid were German, eyewitnesses said. The fifteen or sixteen damaged ships included warships as well as freighters. Direct hits spread ruin through the dockyard and huge cranes used for loading and unloading ships were smashed into columns of twisted girders.

Others said the damage was so heavy that anthracite coal traffic will be stopped indefinitely.

Eyewitnesses said there were about thirty persons aboard the Red Cross ship Stuttgart when it was set afire in Gdynia harbor. The vessel was being prepared for an exchange of German and Allied war invalids. The German press reported the Stuttgart later was towed out to sea and sunk because the blaze was out of control.

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WITNESSES REPORT DAMAGE AT GDYNIA

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15 — (AP) Swedish sailors who watched American heavy bombers attack the Polish corridor port of Gdynia last Saturday said today that the harbor area and part of the naval dockyards were wrecked by the rain of explosives.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators swept over the port for 20 minutes and were opposed by only two German fighter planes, they said.

Eyewitnesses said five of the eight ships sunk in the harbor were German and that 15 or 16 damaged ships included warships as well as freighters.

(A London dispatch to the official Polish Telegraph agency quoted the Polish underground radio Swit as saying that the five German ships sunk at Gdynia included a 10,000-ton pocket battleship.

(The broadcast said the bombers wrecked Gdynia harbor and did considerable damage in the city itself, scoring direct hits on the Gestapo headquarters building and the railroad station. It added that after the raid the Germans isolated Gdynia and put a smoke screen over the city in order to hide the extent of the damage from American reconnaissance planes).

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SABOTEURS BATTLE NAZIS IN DENMARK

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15 — (AP) German troops and Danish saboteurs battle almost nightly along the railroads in northern Jutland province, advices from Denmark here said today.

The troops have been assigned to guard rail lines used to supply garrisons in Denmark and ship men and materials to ports for boats which carry them to Norway. Saboteurs have been blasting the tracks unceasingly.

Among the stories of mounting resistance in Denmark received here was the report that masked Danish patriots, arming themselves in the hope of an Allied invasion, raided a Copenhagen police station and looted the arsenal.

In Odense, a factory manufacturing electric motors and batteries for the Germans was damaged by a bomb blast for the second time in two weeks.

Danish patriots also blew up three electric power transformers in the south Jutland province of Denmark last night, leaving whole districts without electricity. Reports from Copenhagen indicated time bombs were used.

A big convalescence home at Hareshov, six miles northwest of Copenhagen, which the Germans intended to take over today was burned to the ground last night.

An explosion in Copenhagen's Tosca restaurant, frequented by German soldiers, heavily damaged the interior. A few persons were injured.

Italian Marshal Suicide After Warning Germans

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 15 (AP). The Swiss newspaper *Dovere* said today that Marshal Ugo Cavallero, former chief of Italian armed forced, killed himself after informing the Germans of the Italian capitulation, thereby forcing the Allies to change their invasion plans.

Cavallero's suicide had been reported previously by Stefani, German-controlled Italian news agency. *Dovere*, in an Italian border dispatch which quoted "a reliable Rome source," said the armistice singned on September 3 was not intended to be made public until September 20 to give General Sir Harold Alexander's British forces time to land at La Spezia on the northwest Italian coast and cut off Nazi forces in southern Italy.

Cavallero, although watched, learned of the armistice and found means of advising the German Embassy, the dispatch said. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, informed of Cavallero's action, was compelled to announce the armistice September 8, the dispatch continued.

Father of Seven Fights Nazis

Calls Children "7 Little Reasons Why I Am Over Here"

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 6 (Delayed) (AP).—The soldiers call Elmer Houpk "Pappy"—and with good reason. This thirty-two-year-old corporal from Van Wert, Iowa, has seven children back home, four boys and three girls, ranging in age from three to thirteen years.

"That's seven little reasons why I am over here," said Houpk, a slow-speaking soldier, who used to be a school teacher before he volunteered. "I didn't see why single men should go and fight for my kids if I wasn't willing to."

Hospital Ashore on D-Day

"Bedpan Commandos" in Italy Six Hours After Troops, for a Record

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 6 (Delayed) (AP).—Six hours after the first assault troops smashed into Italy, Lieutenant M. A. Bauer, of 104 Highland Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., and Lieutenant Jacob Saltzman, of 644 Ferry Street, New Haven, Conn., came ashore with the first hospital unit to land.

"It was the first time in history that an evacuation hospital landed on D-Day—the day of debarkation," said Saltzman. "We spent three days and two nights right there on the beach with German shells and bombs landing all around the area."

"Yes," said Bauer, "after that we started calling ourselves the bedpan commandos."

Bomber Raid Left Cagliari A City of Dead

Rats Prowl Streets of Port in Sardinia Where 10,000 of 80,000 Residents Died

By Wes Gallagher

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Oct. 13 (Delayed) (AP).—This seaport once had a population of 80,000. Today only rats prowl the deserted streets, piled with rubble that covers the bodies of an estimated 10,000 persons killed because the Germans and Italians ignored the might of Allied air power.

Cagliari was pattern-bombed on April 13 by Flying Fortresses and medium bombers. Today there is not a single resident, no water, gas, sewerage or lights. Sections of paved streets lie grotesquely perched against the sides of buildings where they were flung by explosives.

Italian soldiers listlessly guard the entrances of the city, preventing any one from entering for fear of plague.

In the harbor the sunken hulks of five big Axis merchant ships show above the water. A submarine and six smaller ships were destroyed in their berths by Allied bombers. Only in the port is there any activity. There an American naval party headed by Lieutenant Commander George Speer, of Clinton, Iowa, works to open the port to traffic.

Italian inhabitants who are living outside the city say that the American daylight bombers were so accurate that people gathered on the housetops to watch.

In nearly four years of war I have seen many bombed cities but none approached the devastation of this one. If the German people could see what is in store for them, through the scenes in Cagliari, they would have little will left to fight.

The big marine airport where we landed is dotted with wrecked planes. Some estimates place the bombing casualties in the city at 25,000.

An American naval party quartered outside the city includes Lieutenants Thomas Reynolds, of 156 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York, and Al. W. Stone, Elmhurst, N. Y., and Bernard Southwell, an enlisted man, of Somerville, Mass.

The American job has been complicated by the fact that the Italians, who sprinkled the waters of the bay with mines, have shown no inclination to take them up, saying the work is "too dangerous."

Why Russia's Summer Offensive Is At End

Madrid, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the Madrid newspaper *Arriba* today gave this tongue-in-cheek explanation of a recent statement by a German spokesman who said the Russian summer offensive was exhausted and over.

"The Russian summer offensive already is completely ended. But it is because the summer ended, not because the offensive ended."

Big New German Tank Is Called 'Growly Bear'

MADRID, Oct. 14 (Delayed) (AP).—A Spanish correspondent in Berlin reported today that Germany has a new attack tank called the "Growly Bear."

He said it carries heavier armor and bigger guns than any Soviet armored unit and, according to the Germans, is "capable of blocking the advance of ten Soviet tanks."

POLICE GUARD PARIS RADIO MAN

Madrid, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Spanish correspondents in Paris reported today that such hatred exists against Juan Herold Paquis Radio Paris broadcaster and ranking French Fascist, that he must work under police guard.

Even members of the French Popular Party, in which Paquis was said to have emerged as top figure, were searched for arms at a recent meeting at which Paquis spoke.

Everybody in Paris, said the Newspaper Madrid's correspondent, has agreed to "pay no attention to him because he is a traitor sold to Germany."

Vichy Orders Italians In France to Register

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—Press dispatches from France said today that French newspapers had published an order from Vichy directing that all Italians resident in France must report for registration with the authorities.

The order apparently was issued by the Vichy collaborationists as an answer to the Italian declaration of war on Germany.

Lisbon Prepares for Raids

LISBON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Government authorities have ordered the closing of several stores situated in a cliff nearly 100 feet high in the center of Lisbon. They will be used as shelters in the event of an air attack.

Isle North of Rhodes Occupied by Nazis

By the Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, Oct. 14 (Delayed).—The newspaper Cumhuriyet reported today in a dispatch from Izmir on the Turkish coast that German troops had occupied the Dodecanese island of Symi, just north of Rhodes.

The occupation was accomplished on October 12, the dispatch said, and British troops which had been holding the island retreated to Castelrosso, another of the Dodecanese group.

Cholera Epidemic in India

CALCUTTA, India, Oct. 15 (AP).—Cholera has broken out in many districts of Bengal in the wake of famine. In Calcutta alone ninety-seven cases were reported during the week ended last Saturday, compared with eighty-two the week before.

WACS REACH INDIA

New Delhi, Oct. 14 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Real honest-to-gosh Wacs—three of them—finally have arrived at "the end of the line" and are causing more excitement than the top-ranking generals who have been conferring with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Capt. Elizabeth Lutze, of Sheboygan, Wis., former aid to Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the Wacs, was the first Wac ever to set foot in the China-Burma-India theater. With her were two sergeants—Therese March of Chicago and Louise Hull of Smithport, Pa.

The three are the vanguard of a sizable contingent expected in the near future.

PROFITEERING CURBED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15. — (AP) In an effort to halt price increases, Lord Linlithgow, governor general of India, today setup an anti-hoarding and anti-profiteering ordinance for all of British India. The ordinance is effective immediately. In the past year prices have shot up an average of 200 to 300 per cent and in some instances as high as 500 and 700 per cent.

EXCHANGE SHIP LANDS

Mormugao, Portuguese India, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—The Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru carrying American, Canadian and and Latin American civilians from Japanese controlled territory arrived here tonight.

The ship first was sighted off Mormugao at 8:45 A. M. today (11:45 P. M., Eastern wartime, Thursday.)

The entire wharf int he harbor had been cleared of ships in expectation of the arrival of the Ttia Maru and the Swedish ship Gripsholm, bringing home Japanese nationals, which is expected here tomorrow.

Special contingents of Portuguese military and police were brought in for the occasion and a cordon placed around a fenced area on the waterfront through which no unauthorized persons were allowed to go. The Swedish Consul will take charge of the repatriates.

The Japanese first will unload a 500 ton cargo. Until this and re-loading of cargoes are completed, the repatriates will remain aboard.

Previously the port officer here had been informed by radio that the liner Gripsholm, bringing Japanese nationals from America, would arrive in this exchange port tomorrow.

EXCHANGE LINER REACHES PORT IN PORTUGUESE INDIA

P. GROVER

MORMUGAO, Portuguese India, Oct. 15.—(AP) The Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru brought 1,500 American, Canadian and Latin American civilians into this jungle-clad port today to be traded in barter system for Japanese nationals expected to arrive here tomorrow on the Swedish ship Gripsholm.

With few exceptions the Teia Maru's passengers appeared in excellent physical condition and reasonably well-clothed considering their 21-months internment in Japanese-controlled territory.

The gray steamer, marked with a half dozen white crosses on each side, steamed into the harbor exactly on schedule. The entire wharf in the harbor had been cleared of ships and special contingents of Portuguese military and police patrolled a fenced area on the waterfront through which no unauthorized persons were allowed to go.

The ship first anchored a mile from the docks in the open harbor before the pilot went aboard to bring her in.

The repatriates will remain on board until the Japanese unload a 500-ton cargo and reload. Then, after the essential formalities are carried out by the captain of the port, the Swedish consul will take charge of them.

The Teia Maru carried 1,236 Americans, 221 Canadians and 40 Latin Americans. Included were scores of children, women and men who had spent a large part of their lives in the Orient.

JAPANESE ADVANCE WEST OF SALWEEN

S. MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Oct. 15. — (AP) The Chinese High command said tonight that reinforced Japanese troops were driving forward west of the Salween river in Yunnan province, and that the fighting raged unabated on the east China front, where the Chinese recaptured the town of Potien.

A communique said that Japanese troops—evidently in small force—had attempted to land on the coast of Fukien, north of Foochow, but were driven back to the sea. The landing possibly was attempted for foraging purposes.

Chinese Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng estimated earlier that fewer than 10,000 Japanese troops were taking part in land operations in western Yunnan province. He said the operations were aimed at forcing the Chinese across the Salween as a safety measure against a possible Allied counter-blow to regain the strategic north Burma stronghold of Myitkyina. Re-possession of Myitkyina by the Allies is regarded generally as essential for the reopening of a land supply route to China.

Tonight's communique said the Yunnan fighting had grown more tense as the Japanese received further reinforcements.

One column occupied the town of Pienma. Another gained ground in a northward thrust along the west bank of the Salween. Severe fighting was said to be in progress in this sector.

The enemy was said to have suffered heavy losses in the fighting for Potien, which the Chinese had taken Tuesday, only to be forced back to the south by heavily reinforced Japanese forces.

COMMUNITY DEDICATED FOR WOUNDED CHINESE

CHUNGKING, Oct. 15. — (AP) President and Mrs. Chiang Kai-Shek today dedicated a model community for wounded Chinese soldiers.

About 1,700 fertile acres have been set aside for the community 40 miles north of Chungking which is intended, after five years, to become an entirely self-governing, self-supporting village for 1,000 soldiers and their families.

U. S. Bombers Attack Jap Ships Off China

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 15.—American medium bombers, sweeping out from bases in China, attacked the vital Japanese supply route along the Chinese coast Wednesday and sank a 250-foot enemy freighter, raked another of the same size and bombed gunboats and sampans, Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

The raiders—all Mitchells—returned safely, the announcement said.

210 JAPS DOWN SINCE SUNDAY

Eight Allied Planes Lost in Pacific Air Battles.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—American and Australian planes have run up a score of 210 to 8 against the Japanese since last Sunday over two enemy strongholds where the Japanese air power is reputed to be great—New Britain and Bougainville.

The bulk of this score, 177 to 5, was registered on Tuesday at Raboul, New Britain, by the largest force of bombers and fighters ever amassed for a single day's operations in the Southwest Pacific. But today's communique disclosed that for the second time in as many days, more than 100 bombers and fighters had swarmed over Bougainville in the Northern Solomons on Monday, the day before the Raboul blitz. While blowing up gun positions and spreading fires around the big Kahili airdrome and sinking two large enemy cargo ships in Buka Passage, these raiders shot down twelve out of twenty-five Japanese interceptors without the loss of a plane. On Sunday, twenty-one planes had been shot down in the same sector, and the Americans had lost three.

Bad weather hampered other aerial operations reported in today's communique. United States Navy Catalinas bombed a Japanese convoy of five ships south of New Ireland on Tuesday night but the weather prevented observation of the results. Other patrol craft attacked barges in the same area on Wednesday morning.

A Liberator damaged a medium freighter-transport in the Banda Sea and Australian-flown Hudsons damaged a 1,000-ton enemy vessel in the harbor of Koepang, Dutch Timor. Off the northeast coast of Timor, Australian-manned Catalinas set a small merchantman afire.

A few Japanese planes on Tuesday and Wednesday attacked Finschhafen and Morobe, New Guinea, but the communique said the raids were harmless.

GILBERT ISLES HIT BY NAVY BOMBERS

Liberators Carry Out Light Attack on Seaplane Base at Makin.

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 15.—(AP) American land-based Navy Liberator bombers made a "light bombing attack" on the Makin island Japanese seaplane base in the Gilberts Wednesday, Pacific fleet headquarters reported today.

The announcement said the bombing force suffered no loss. (Radio Tokyo disclosed the raid in a broadcast Thursday night saying six bombers carried out the attack.)

Makin is the northernmost of the Gilbert group. It last was bombed Sept. 18 both by land-based heavy bombers and carrier planes.

Makin is less than 800 miles northwest of Nanumea, the northernmost island in the Ellice group which United States Marines occupied Sept. 4. It is approximately 1,400 miles northeast of American-held Henderson field on Guadalcanal.

Aug. 17, 1942, Marines made a Commando-type attack on Makin which resulted in almost complete destruction of the island's defenses. Maj. (now Lt. Col.) James Roosevelt, son of the President, participated in that raid.

Planes, P-T Boats Hit Jap Bases On New Britain Near Huon Gulf

HAUGLAND

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Saturday, Oct. 16.—(AP) The Fifth airforce and swift P-T boats have struck blows at Japanese air bases and shipping on the opposite end of New Britain from Rabaul which only Tuesday was pulverized by a 350-ton bombing attack.

The sector of New Britain nearest to General MacArthur's potential invasion springboard on the Huon gulf of New Guinea felt the weight of air assaults announced in today's communique.

Cape Gloucester, the New Britain air base nearest New Guinea, was given a 42-ton pounding by heavy bombers. Its runways were torn up and fires were started among installations.

On the north side of the coast, about half way up to Rabaul, medium and heavy bombers hit the Cape Hoskins airdrome and destroyed a coastal vessel. Directly south across the island from Cape Hoskins, heavy bombers struck the Gasmata airdrome and nearby anti-aircraft positions.

Mitchell bombers flew low along the coast from Cape Gloucester to Sag Sag, strewing bullets in Japanese-occupied villages and destroying or damaging five barges.

The P-T boats sank an enemy coastal vessel, destroyed or damaged eight barges and strafed shore installations around Rooke island which is between the western tip of New Britain and New Guinea's Huon peninsula.

On New Guinea, in the Madang-Alexishafen area toward which Australian troops now are driving north and northwest in the Ramu valley, Mitchell medium bombers attacked at low level. Their more than 30 tons of bombs wiped out supply dumps and anti-aircraft positions and spread many fires as well as destroying two enemy fighters on the ground. There was no enemy interception.

In the Ramu valley, the Aussies pushed ahead in an area less than 20 miles from Bogadjim, the Japanese defense post for Madang.

More than 400 Japanese dead have been counted in the Ramu valley campaign, headquarters said. This drive began Sept. 18 from Kaiapit, a base 60 miles northwest of Lae which was seized on that date by airborne Australians.

Off New Ireland, a 4-500-ton enemy freighter was spotted and attacked from the air, today's communique said.

The Liberator attack on Cape Gloucester was made at noon Wednesday, the day after the heavy strike at Rabaul. Mitchells strafed the coast Thursday.

On Thursday, in the sector northwest of Australia, Mitchells and Hudsons raided three enemy bases on Timor-Hansisi, Dili and Lautem—and Beaufighters strafed and bombed the Tanimbar islands.

The Japanese airforce, which has been active on a limited scale, sent 12 planes against Buna and Oro bay, New Guinea, causing minor damage.

In its summary of enemy losses in the Ramu valley action, headquarters added that Allied ground losses for the same period were extremely light.

ARGENTINA LIFTS PRESS BAN AFTER F.D.R. PROTESTS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 15—(AP) A ban on Jewish-language newspapers in Argentina has been lifted, President Pedro Ramirez' press office announced tonight a few hours after President Roosevelt had sharply criticized it.

Mr. Roosevelt had declared in Washington that the ban, affecting all Jewish newspapers printed in Yiddish, was an act in character with "the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine."

Announcement of the ban's cancellation was made shortly after

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an official disclosure that Gen. Ramirez had named an author of books, anti-Semitic in tone, and two other men to fill cabinet posts vacated by advocates of a diplomatic break with the Axis.

Government officials declined to comment on Mr. Roosevelt's statement, saying they had not yet been formally told of it. The statement had not been published here up to this evening.

(A Montevideo dispatch said that the announcement of the cabinet appointments noted that the post of foreign minister, which has been vacant since Segundo Storni resigned after being refused Lend-Lease aid by the United States, had not yet been filled. This was taken to mean that foreign affairs had passed into the background, with the possibility of a rupture of Argentine-Axis relations farther away than ever).

The new cabinet members and their posts:

Gustavo Martinez Zuviria, an author and director of the national library, minister of justice and education; Cesare Ameghino, former Buenos Aires province finance minister, minister of finance; Naval Capt. Ricardo Vago, minister of public works.

A former university professor and a national deputy, the 70-year-old Zuviria is one of the nation's best known authors. (A Montevideo dispatch described him as the writer of a trilogy of violently anti-Semitic books).

Buenos Aires, Oct. 15 — The press office of Pres. nt Pedro Ramirez said tonight that a ban suspending the publication of Jewish language newspapers in Argentina had been canceled.

This news came four hours after it was learned that the ban had provoked a sharp criticism by President Roosevelt. The criticism by Mr. Roosevelt has not been published here.

Ramirez Fills Three Vacancies In Cabinet

Buenos Aires, Oct. 15 (AP)—President Pedro Ramirez has appointed two civilians and a navy officer to fill Cabinet vacancies caused by the resignations of three ministers favoring a break with the Axis.

A Montevideo cable today said Cesar Ameghino will be Minister of Finance; Gustavo Martinez Zuviria, Minister of Justice and Education, and a retired naval captain, Ricardo Vago, Minister of Public Works.

Argentine Crisis Continues.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Argentina, beset by new troubles arising from her foreign policy, remained outwardly calm today although there were some signs of nervousness in Buenos Aires, travelers who arrived from that city said.

President Pedro Ramirez was said to have encountered further difficulties in his attempts to replace four vacancies in his Cabinet. Several Army officers whose political leanings are considered by the Government to be uncertain were reported under house arrest.

[A Buenos Aires dispatch today said that President Pedro Ramirez has appointed two civilians and a Navy officer to fill Cabinet vacancies caused by the resignations of three Ministers favoring a break with the Axis.]

Resignations of the Ministers of Finance, Justice and Public Works, all regarded as favoring a break with the Axis, were accepted yesterday by Ramirez during the height of a newspaper campaign urging close Argentine co-operation with the other Americans and the termination of diplomatic relations with the Axis. The fourth vacancy, that of Foreign Min. , has existed since Segundo Storni resigned last month.

The swearing in of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell as Vice-President highlighted another of the mysteries of recent Argentine changes. The post had been vacant since the death last July of Saba Sueyro and the Government had announced its intention of leaving it vacant. The belief is that President Ramirez chose an army man to assure continuity of the military government in the event he should decide to step out for any reason.

Another development was the publishing today in two leading Argentine newspapers, La Nacion and La Prensa, of a manifesto signed by 150 prominent Argentines demanding that the nation not "discard her Constitution or disassociate herself from her sister American nations and those who, the world over, fight for democracy."

Canada Removes Ban On Some Organizations

Ottawa, Oct. 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced today amendment of the defense of Canada regulations to remove a wartime ban applied against several organizations. These were listed as Jehovah's Witnesses, Technocracy, Inc., the Ukrainian Labor-Farmer Temple Association, the Finnish Organization of Canada, the Finnish Society, and the Finnish Society of Toronto.

Property previously owned by all these organizations, which was seized some time ago by the Government, will be restored to them.

A number of organizations still remain banned, including the Communist Party of Canada.

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LOYAL TO BADOGLIO

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—(AP) All Italian envoys abroad except the ambassador to Berlin have declared their loyalty to the government of Premier Badoglio, said a London broadcast recorded tonight by CBS and quoting reports from Algiers.

To Recognize Philippines

New York, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Berlin radio tonight said Germany soon would recognize the new Philippine Government, installed after Japan granted the islands their "independence."

Filipino Regime 'Recognized'

The Tokio radio said yesterday that the puppet government in Manchukuo had officially recognized "the new Republic of the Philippines" which the Japanese announced Thursday had been established. The broadcast was recorded by The Associated Press.

It was the second time within recent weeks that this Government had reproved the only American nation still maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Secretary of State Hull recently sent a strongly worded message turning down an Argentine request for lend-lease assistance.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement follows:

"I have been informed that the Argentine Government has suspended the publication of Jewish newspapers, some of which have been in existence for many years. While this matter is of course one which concerns primarily the Argentine Government and people I cannot forbear to give expression to my own feeling of apprehension at the taking in this hemisphere of action obviously anti-Semitic in nature and of a character so closely identified with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine.

Cites Act of Lima Conference.

"I believe that this feeling is shared by the people of the United States and by the people of the other American republics. In this connection I recall that one of the resolutions adopted at the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima in 1938 set forth that 'any persecution on account of racial or religious motives which makes it impossible for a group of human beings to live decently, is contrary to the political and juridical systems of America.'"

Montevideo dispatches today said that the Argentine Government subsequently suspended various Slav language publications including anti-Axis newspapers published in Czech, Polish, Russian, Yugoslav and Bulgarian. Anti-democratic Slav papers were reported still appearing.

Roosevelt Rebukes Argentina

Says Ban on Jewish Papers Is in Line With Most Repugnant Features of Nazism.

Washington, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt sharply rebuked Argentina today for suspending publication of Jewish newspapers, terming this action in line with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine.

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PownallNamed As Staff Chief ToMountbatten

Gen. Wedemeyer, of U. S., MadeDeputy inSoutheast Asia Allied Command

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP). — Appointment of Lieutenant General (now acting General) Sir Henry Rodyds Pownall, of the British Army, to be chief of staff to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in the southeast Asia Allied Command, and of Major General Albert Coady Wedemeyer, of the United States Army, to be deputy chief of staff, was announced today by the War Department.

General Pownall, who was born in Japan, where his father was building railroads, has been since March commander in chief of the British forces in Persia and Irak. Before the fall of Singapore, he commanded British troops in delaying actions in the Malay Peninsula.

General Wedemeyer, a native of Omaha, Neb., has been on the general staff of the War Department since June, 1942. He has seen service in both the first World War and the present conflict. He went to Berlin in July, 1936, and attended the German War College until August, 1938.

QUEZON SAYS JAPAN DUPES PHILIPPINES

Asserts Aim of 'Independence' Is to Gain War Bases

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines said today the terms of the alliance between Japan and the Philippines, as announced by Tokyo, "clearly show that the real purpose behind the granting by Japan of a so-called Philippines independence" was to use the islands in prosecuting the war against the United States.

In a message broadcast to the Philippines, he also told his people, "We are bound to America by the ties of loyalty and gratitude," and that he would "return with General MacArthur."

"I hope and expect that the Filipino people * * * will fight on the side of the liberating forces," he said.

U. S.-Alaska Sealskin Sales Delayed by OPA

Washington, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—The fall auction of United States-Alaska sealskins at St. Louis, in which 18,000 skins will be sold, has been postponed from October 18 to November 1 because the Office of Price Administration is now reversing ceiling prices on furs, the Department of the interior said today.

Genuine United States-Alaska sealskins come only from the Pribiloff Islands, the department said, and from this source come 85 per cent of the world's fur seals.

Asks Exclusion Act Repeal

Rep. Daniel Reed Urges 'Atonement' for Shipping Supplies to Japan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Representative Daniel A. Reed, Republican, of New York, urges repeal of the Chinese exclusion act "to make some atonement for the ghastly sins committed by those who have been in charge of our foreign policies for the last ten or eleven years."

In remarks appearing today in The Congressional Record, the veteran Congressman declared "there are powerful and compelling reasons why we should remove the present ban against the Chinese which now exists in the immigration laws."

"I believe the Chinese are entitled to a quota. I recognize that there can be no atonement that will wash out the bloody and inhuman part which our shipment of war materials to Japan played in the slaughter of Chinese men, women and children."

LEND-LEASE PROBE ORDERED IN SENATE

Investigators Also to Check Spending of Other Federal Agencies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—(AP) A Congressional decision to investigate the Lend-Lease program was broadened almost immediately tonight to include a check into the spending of other Federal agencies abroad.

First, the Senate Appropriations committee voted to undertake jointly with the Truman War Investigating committee an inquiry into Lend-Lease, vast agency for aiding the Allies.

Chairman McKellar, (D-Tenn.) of the Appropriations committee said this investigation probably would begin by Nov. 1.

Probe is Broadened

He then met with a sub-committee to chart the course of the work and Senator Nye (R-N.D.), who reported on this meeting, said it had been decided to include also the foreign activities of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, the Reconstruction Finance corporation and the Export-Import bank.

"The primary purpose will be to give Congress and the people an overall picture of how American dollars are being spent abroad by all agencies," Senator Nye said. "We don't know enough about what this country is doing abroad and what it may have promised to do."

As for the original Lend-Lease investigation plan, committeemen had said it probably would cover complaints—such as were heard following the recent war front tour of five senators—that all was not well in the use of American supplies shipped to Britain and others.

Senator Nye predicted that the inquiries would be "more or less private hearings" so as not to "stir up international strife."

Before voting the foreign spending inquiry, the Senate Appropriations committee heard from Senator Mead (D-N.Y.), one of the senators who toured the war fronts.

Senator McKellar, asked about the scope of the investigation, said, "I think the country will be satisfied with it."

Several committeemen added they thought it would cover the extent of American Lend-Lease commitments abroad, complaints that American goods have been reshipped by Great Britain to other countries bearing British labels, the nature and extent of reciprocal aid or pledges of repayment from countries receiving Lend-Lease aid, and complaints of the globe circling senators that too much gasoline has been shipped abroad for civilian use.

To Revise Policies

Meanwhile, it was reported in executive offices that Great Britain and the United States are in the process of re-forming Lend-Lease

policies. Parallel statements from the two governments may be issued soon.

Two years ago when the British formally detailed their use of Lend-Lease, it was said, they needed dollar credits more than they do now and at that time it was agreed that the United States would pay cash for certain raw materials purchased from British interests.

Now, however, Britain has proposed to include these materials in reciprocal Lend-Lease, as Edward R. Stettinus, then Lend-Lease administrator, told Congress recently.

The same sources who told of a forthcoming statement of Anglo-American policy also said a gentlemen's agreement exists between the two countries not to try to take commercial advantage of war conditions at the other's expense; for example, not to try to capture the other's foreign markets.

Knox Reiterates Hope For Showdown Scrap

Washington, Oct. 15 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, today again expressed the navy's hopes for a showdown scrap with the Japanese fleet.

Asked at a press conference about Tokyo radio assertions that the Japanese would welcome such a battle, he replied:

"What! I wish they were ready. We've been hoping for it for a long time."

the process of revising more than 8,000 contracts involving several billions of dollars.

Unified Programs Needed.

"It is planned to set up within the Office of War Mobilization a unit to deal with war and post-war adjustment problems and to develop unified programs and policies to be pursued by the various agencies of Government concerned. The unit will study and consider the whole range of problems which will ultimately arise out of the termination of war contracts, including the problems of reconversion and disposition of plants and property no longer required for war use.

"The work has deliberately been placed within the Office of War Mobilization to insure that such reshaping of our war program as may be required will be carried through with a view to increasing the effectiveness of our war effort. While we must prepare for necessary post-war adjustments, this preparation must not interfere with the long and hard war programs which are still ahead of us."

Mr. Roosevelt said that these operations had no direct bearing on mobilization, remarking that we still are at work on the mobilization program. But he told questioners that he thought it was all right to say that a year and a half ago Secretary of State Hull, with the co-operation of

Post-war Agency Is Set Up

Roosevelt Discloses That Work Is Going Forward Under Byrnes's Aids.

Washington, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that problems of war and post-war adjustment are under consideration and that unified programs and policies for governmental agencies will be developed. A new unit dealing with the problem has been set up in the War Mobilization Office headed by James F. Byrnes.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement, given to his press-radio conference, follows:

"At my suggestion, Justice Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, yesterday met with heads of various agencies concerned with the problems of terminating or revising war contracts in light of the changing demands of our war strategy. The War and Navy departments are now in many national and governmental leaders, undertook to study various post-war problems. He said that labor, agriculture and business, and people of every political character were co-operating in this and that he envisaged the fullest co-operation between the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

POST-WAR AVIATION PROCEDURE LISTED

Washington, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—The Government outlined today the procedure it proposes to follow in awarding international air routes to American operators after the war, but shed no light on the role this country plans to play in world aviation of the future.

To "eliminate any possible confusion in the minds of the aviation industry and the public generally," the State Department and the Civil Aeronautics Board defined their separate tasks in the development of international air transportation services.

This is the procedure to be followed, the joint statement said:

Applications for certificates for new international air services will be filed with the CAB. The carrier then must show at a hearing, before the board that public convenience and necessity are at stake.

Questions of landing rights and other matters affecting foreign policy will be dealt with in consultation between the State Department and the CAB. The diplomatic service will deal with foreign governments for new or additional rights.

Foreign carriers seeking to operate into the United States must ask their governments to forward their applications through diplomatic channels, and the State Department will send all such applications to the CAB. After this, pending a decision of an application, technical and other details will be handled directly with the CAB.

Firm Stand on U. S. Policy Demanded by Senate Bloc

Internationalist Group Will Present Amendments to Committee Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—(AP) An eleven-member internationalist bloc challenged the Senate Foreign Relations committee today to strengthen a proposed declaration on post-war foreign policy or face a fight on the floor of the Senate.

Publicly spurning the plea of Chairman Connally (D., Tex.) that they accept a foreign relations sub-committee draft "as the best thing they can possibly get," the eleven decided to lay specific amendments before the full committee next Tuesday.

Issue Public Statement

Three of the group, Senators Ball (R., Minn.), Hatch (D., N. M.) and Pepper (D., Fla.) then joined in a public statement in which they said that if efforts to "strengthen and clarify the resolution in the full committee are unsuccessful, the group and other senators who have simflar views will seek to strengthen the resolution on the Senate floor."

As it now stands, the resolution would pledge the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, to "join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

Members of the bloc said that in a meeting tomorrow they hope to draft amendments which fix definitely the form of international cooperation to be advocated in the proposal as well as the degree of authority to be given to any international peace-preserving organization that might be formed.

Faces Obligation Now

In this connection, Senators Ball, Hatch and Pepper said members of the group are convinced that the Senate has an obligation "to state now, clearly and without ambiguity, the principles which it believes should prevail in the peace settlement and the extent to which it is willing to go in American commitments to maintain world peace and stop future attempts at aggression."

Besides these three senators, today's meeting was attended by Senators Burton (R., Ohio), Hill (D., Ala.), Andrews (D., Fla.), Guffey (D., Pa.), Mead (D., N. Y.), Maybank (D., S. C.), Bridges (R., N. H.), and Ferguson (R., Mich.). Ball said this did not represent the full strength of the movement.

Although Senator Hatch told the Senate the group believes the resolution can be made more specific without threatening the unity of action by the Senate, there seemed no doubt that submission of amendments such as the bloc proposes would be the signal for opening debate to all phases of the international situation.

Leaders also were determined not to make substantial changes in the sub-committee's draft for fear they might lose the support of many who will back only a general statement of policy. Loss of this support would endanger their chances of obtaining the two-thirds approval they seek.

On the other hand, the leaders remain confident that if they can prevent substantial changes in the resolution, the internationalist bloc will support it in the end, rather than have no statement of foreign policy at all.

Delegates of 43 Nations To Attend Relief Parley

Dean Acheson Expected to Head Americans at Atlantic City

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Representatives of forty-three nations will attend the United Nations relief committee meeting next month in Atlantic City.

One of the problems to be worked out when the committee meeting starts on Nov. 10, will be the distribution of relief to nations whose chiefs are now in exile, so that the aid would not become a political weapon. The conference is expected to last four or five weeks.

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations has an almost completed agendum, and observers here believe sound results will be forthcoming because of the importance of the delegates.

Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, is expected to head the United States delegation. The names of the others will be announced by each nation.

A director general and the central committee, which will include a member each from Great Britain, the United States, Russia and China, will be chosen on the opening day.

The delegates will meet in Washington Nov. 9 to sign the re-

25 More Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty-five casualties, including eleven dead, six wounded and eight missing.

This brings to 30,582 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 11,903 dead, 5,394 wounded, 9,093 missing and 4,192 prisoners.

The casualties announced today included (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK

Dead

SCIANAMEO, DONATO CHARLES; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carlo Scianameo, 23-07 Thirty-third Road, Astoria, Queens.

Wounded

SPRINGSTEEN, STEPHEN A., Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Stephen Springsteen, Broadway, Kings Park, L. I.

NEW JERSEY

Missing

SHARP, NORRIS CHARLES; father, Norris Franklin Sharp, Clementon Road, Chews Landing.

FLYING CROSS GIVEN TO 11 NEW YORK MEN

Other Honors Awarded Fliers in Northwest Africa

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to eleven New York members of the Army Air Forces in Northwest Africa, as follows:

New York

LUTTRELL, JAMES N., captain, Hastings-on-Hudson.
MAXWELL, LEE W., JR., captain, 455 E. 57th St., New York.
JAMS, JOHN H., JR., first lieutenant, 120 E. 75th St., New York, posthumously. (Reported killed in action on Jan. 12, 1943.)
LUPTON, ROBERT M. JR., first lieutenant Mattituck, L. I.
SALATA, DOMINIC, first lieutenant, 423 Tully St., Syracuse.
SYLVESTER, JOSEPH J., first lieutenant, 726 E. 161st St., Bronx.
MOSES, EDWIN J., second lieutenant, Corinth.
PRYOR, HOWARD M., second lieutenant, Troy.
WALSH, RICHARD J., staff sergeant, 500 W. 135th St., New York. (Reported missing in action since July 10, 1943.)
SHORTELL, JOHN J., technical sergeant, Olean.
COHEN, SCHILLER, sergeant, 1970 Walton Ave., New York.

New Jersey

CASEY, FRANCIS V., first lieutenant, Dover.

Awards of the Silver Star were as follows:

HILL, FRANK A., major, 183 Washington Ave., Hillsdale, N. J.
COGLAND, JOHN L., lieutenant colonel, Wethersfield, Conn.

Army Service Forces Undergo Reorganization

Shake-Up Is Termed 'Minor Transfer of Activities'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—The reported drastic reorganization of the Army Service Forces finally became effective today in what was officially described as "a minor transfer of activities" in various administrative changes at A. S. F. headquarters.

The principal change was one separating the educational and training functions of the special services division from its morale and entertainment activities, the former being shifted to the division of military training under Brigadier General W. L. Weibel.

Other changes:

Army specialized training (the college program) from the director of personnel to the director of military training.

Women's Army Corps shifted from the director of personnel, the W. A. C. director and her staff now reporting directly to the A. S. F. commanding general, the W. A. C. training division going to the director of military training, and W. A. C. housing, supply and mobilization activities going to the A. S. F. mobilization division.

Army Exchange Service, which operates the post exchanges, shifted from supply to personnel, since its work is considered more of a morale factor than a military supply problem.

The A. S. F. technical information division assigned to the control division.

No changes in personnel accompanied the various transfers, officers said.

The directive made no mention of reducing the number of Army Service Commands in the United States from nine to six, but officers declined to say whether this proposal had been rejected or was still under study.

Roosevelt Sets Up Board To Fix Prices for Ships

3 Judges Will Write Formula for Requisitioning

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—President Roosevelt established today a board that will determine for the War Shipping Administration the compensation standards for all vessels requisitioned, purchased, chartered or insured by the agency.

Virtually all vessels in the American merchant marine, including many fishing boats and other small craft, have been requisitioned or their title taken over by the W. S. A.

The board, which will work out the compensation formula, consists of judges of three United States Circuit Courts of Appeals: Learned Hand, of the 2d Circuit; John J. Parker, of the 4th, and Joseph C. Hutcheson jr., of the 5th. The board was created by a Presi-

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dential executive order.

A White House statement said that any litigation which might arise over compensation for the vessels taken over by the government would come before the Court of Claims in almost all cases rather than the Circuits in which the three judges serve. Their membership on the board will not disqualify them from their judicial tasks.

Synthetic Rubber Industry Faces Decline in Future

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—(AP) President Roosevelt virtually wrote off the wartime $750,000,000 synthetic rubber industry today as a peacetime competitor with natural rubber for making automobile tires. He said that when the war is over tremendous amounts of rubber will be coming from all over the world and it will be cheaper than synthetic.

Mr. Roosevelt mentioned this prospect at a press-radio conference at which he also announced that the Office of War Mobilization, headed by James F. Byrnes, is going to have a unit to study problems of reconversion and disposition of war plants and property.

Meets Agency Heads

He issued a statement saying that Mr. Byrnes met yesterday with heads of various agencies "concerned with the problems of terminating or revising war contracts in the light of the changing demands of our war strategy."

"The work has deliberately been placed within the Office of War Mobilization," the statement continued, "to ensure that such reshaping of our war program as may be required will be carried through with a view to increasing the effectiveness of our war effort. While we must prepare for necessary post-war edjustments, this preparation must not interfere with the long and hard war programs which are still ahead of us."

The President brought up the subject of rubber while relating that he gave a stag dinner last night for President Lescot of Haiti who is here on a visit. He said Haiti was making a substantial contribution to the war effort, and at the United States'suggestion had made large plantings of cryptostegia, a rubber-producing vine. About 10,000 tons of rubber, he added, are expected from that source this year.

Sees Post-War Problem

Mr. Roosevelt went on to say that these rubber plantings would give Haiti a post-war problem, and then made his remark about the prospect that after the war natural rubber would be cheaper than synthetic.

There probably will be political efforts, he added, to put a tariff on rubber and he hoped if he was out of the White House that somebody would veto any high tariff on rubber.

Later, the White House made public remarks by Mr. Roosevelt and President Lescot in toasting each other at last night's dinner. At one point Mr. Roosevelt was quoted as saying:

"I hope that when I am out of the White House—I might get beaten on it otherwise—that the Congress won't put the kind of tariff on rubber for American automobile tires just to keep some synthetic rubber plants going. That would mean that every man in the United States who owned a car would have to pay 50 per cent more for his rubber. I believe in cheap tires, and more of them; and the only way to get that is to use the tires that are made by nature, whether it be rubber, guayule, or cryptostegia."

Colonel Bradley Dewey, the rubber administrator, has expressed belief that synthetic rubber would compete, without tariffs or subsidies, with natural after the war. He also has said a substantial part of the synthetic industry can be used after the war, and that synthetic rubber is better than natural rubber for some purposes.

Another view expressed by Col. Dewey is that existence of the American synthetic rubber industry should stabilize prices for crude rubber and, by holding down the price, contribute to expanded use of rubber for flooring and in other fields where it was not of pre-war importance.

PRESIDENT OPPOSES BIG RUBBER TARIFF

Washington, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt advocated today that, in the post-war world, any effort to impose a high tariff on natural rubber be opposed in order to assure cheap and plentiful tires for American cars.

This view, he told a press-radio conference, had been expressed in exchanging toasts last night at a stag dinner given at the White House for President Lescot of Haiti.

Mr. Roosevelt said at the dinner that he hoped that "When I am out of the White House the Congress won't put the kind of tariff on rubber for American automobile tires just to keep some synthetic plants going." The President said that would mean that every man in the United States who owned a car would have to pay 50 per cent more for his rubber.

Mr. Roosevelt did not say at what time he hoped to be out of the White House, but he hoped somebody would veto any effort to put a high tariff on rubber.

The discussion of rubber entered the dinner for the visiting President because Haiti is growing relatively large amounts of a plant called cryptostegia, from which rubber is produced. This year, Mr. Roosevelt said, Haiti's output of rubber will be 10,000 tons and he called that a great contribution to the United Nations' war effort.

U. S. EXPORT OF COTTON TO BE PUSHED AFTER WAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—(AP) Members of a special cotton industry committee, concluding conferences on a post-war program for the staple, said today they were told by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones that provision must be made for the export of "several million" bales annually.

"Judge Jones considers it essential not only to the economy of the south but to the whole nation that the world markets for American cotton be restored after the war," commented Burris Jackson of Hillsboro, chairman of the Texas state-wide cotton committee and a member of the special industry group.

MACHINIST ARRESTED, POSED AS FBI AGENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. — (AP) Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today the arrest here of Albert W. Armstrong, 36, who he said was wanted in New Haven, Conn., for allegedly identifying himself as an FBI agent after a traffic accident and collecting $15 for damages from a truck driver.

Mr. Hoover said Armstrong also had identified himself as an FBI agent when he registered at a New York hotel after the accident.

Armstrong worked for several years as a machinist in the Navy yard here, Mr. Hoover said, and recently did similar work in the vicinity of Boston.

BROWDER ATTACKS U. S. PART IN WAR

Says Nation's Share In Future World Depends On Help In Victory

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 15—Earl Browder, American Communist leader, expressed dissatisfaction tonight with the United States' performance in the war and added that this the national convention of the future depended on its part in winning the victory.

Browder, in an address before the national convention of the Young Communist League, lauded the fighting qualities of the armed forces and the scope of war production, but insisted "we must still be profoundly dissatisfied" with this country's actions.

Default On "Second Front"

He criticized what he termed a default on the "second front," the "shameful spectacle" of some Senators in their attitude toward Allied countries; "dealings of supposed 'expedience' with Mikhailovich, Mannerheim, Franco, Peyrouton, Otto and their like," and "the freedom of profiteers to get rich quick out of our war efforts."

"The manner in which we fight this war through to victory will determine the shape of the post-war world and the position of our own country in it," Browder said. "It will determine the shape of the future. We have no future except as the result of victory, and our share in winning the victory will determine our share in the future of the world."

"Shameful Spectacle"

"At this moment," he added, "in the highest legislative body of our country, in the United States Senate, we are witnessing a shameful spectacle of a group of Senators, to the applause of all defeatists, dragging the war policy of our nation down to the level of a crude struggle for advantages over our allies, to push upon them even more of the military burdens of war, and to seize from them commercial advantages for our country in the post-war world."

COOPERATION ON SEA URGED

Land And Kaiser Recommend Collaboration Policy With Maritime Allies

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 15—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and war shipping administrator, and Henry J. Kaiser, industrialist and shipbuilder, joined tonight in urging the American merchant marine to adopt a post-war policy of collaboration with its maritime allies.

The two were principal speakers at the final session of the convention of the Propeller Club of the United States and the American Merchant Marine Conference.

"Collaboration," Land said, "won't be easy. It is one of those things which everyone favors in principle but few support in practice. In other words, everybody wants to cut the pie, but no one wants to take a small piece.

Bigger Pie Suggested

"The only alternative to taking smaller pieces than we would like to have is to increase the size of the pie. We have not scratched the surface of our foreign trade potential. I recommend that we bake a bigger pie. . . .

"We try to understand the necessities and special needs of our friends in other lands. We hope, and I think we have a right to expect, that they will do the same for us."

Four Get Prison Terms For Lend-Lease Fraud

Russia and Britain Protested Egg Powder Was Bad

ALBANY, Oct. 15 (UP).—The government struck its first big blow at war frauds today, and Hugh F. O'Donnell, Special Assistant Attorney General, indicated that new investigations which would uncover other frauds are under way.

Four officials of Samuel Dunkel & Co., New York, and Sondra Egg Products Corporation, of Walton, N. Y., an affiliate, were sentenced by Judge Stephen W. Brennan, in United States District Court, to prison terms ranging from a year and a day to four years. He also fined the individuals and the two concerns a total of $42,000.

A fifth official, Jacob Ferber, who pleaded guilty before the start of a two-month trial at which the four were convicted recently, received a six-month suspended sentence and was placed on probation for one year. He was the government's chief witness.

The indictments on which the men and the concerns were tried involved conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with dried egg powder for lend-lease shipment. The frauds were disclosed after Russia and Great Britain had protested that the egg powder they received was unsuitable.

Sentenced were Julius Cohen, twenty-nine years old, four years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine; Charles Cohen, fifty-three, Julius's father, three years and six months, $5,000; Sidney S. Atlas, forty-four, and Carl Ebbighausen, forty-four, one year and a day, $1,000 each. Samuel Dunkel & Co. was fined $20,000 and its offiliate $10,000.

Willkie Opposes Alliances Of Two Principal Allies

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15 — (AP) Wendell L. Willkie said tonight that the cause of world peace would not be advanced by "defensive and offensive alliances between any two of the principal Allies," and called for peace organization on a world basis.

His address, carried over a nationwide hookup of the National Broadcasting system, was his reply to a series of questions put to him by Missouri political groups.

"I can testify from personal observation," Willkie said, "that all the world turns to America for leadership. Therefore, tentatively, hopefully, I should like to see this country exercise its utmost qualities of leadership and moral force to bring Great Britain, Russia, China and the United States to a point of understanding where they will make a joint declaration of intention as a preliminary to forming a common council of the United Nations and other friendly nations, and eventually of all the nations. Out of the practice of cooperating and out of the substance of agreement will come our only chance to realize man's hope for peace."

Would Shun Power Politics

Willkie said the goal of world peace would be missed "if America tries to play a hand at the old game of power politics — a game which is played always at the price of permanent peace and a game at which we will find ourselves inept and frustrated."

When the war is over, he said, America, in its dealings both with friends and vanquished foes, "must encourage and seek to work exclusively with the forces that are neither Nazi-tainted nor Fascist-tainted."

Willkie said he would support for President a Republican candidate whose record "leaves no doubt that he is qualified for leadership," in the cause of advocating "real international participation."

Turning to the domestic front, he assailed "the palace guard," who he said, "use their multiple power of government to perpetuate the leader from whom their importance stems."

Time to Terminate Power

"Now even if I agreed with all the policies of an administration that has held such power for so long," he said, "I would think it vital to terminate that power."

He added: I furthermore believe that the ending of that power is necessary not only for the preservation and development of a free society, in the United States, but for the hope of a free society in the world."

But Willkie cautioned the Republican party that it "will not deserve leadership and cannot win if it merely attempts to coalesce under its banners the various negative groups within the country." He said that in formulating its policies the Republican party could not afford "to yield to the special pleas of self-interested economic pressure groups.

"It must find its strength," he said, "not, as does the present administration, in dividing and ruling

but in a national policy that unifies the peoples. It must seek to make America, after this war is over, a land of ever expanding opportunity — opportunity not just for a few top men to make their fortunes with the help of all other men, but opportunity for every man to work, to develop his abilities, and to receive the rewards of his effort, economic, social or political."

Five-Point Program

Willkie outlined the following five-point program of "measures for which the Republican party must stand in order to bring about expanding opportunity for every American:"

1. Elimination of "every wasteful, socially unnecessary expenditure of the people's money," and post-war modification of taves on income.

2. Enforcement of present laws and passage of new ones, if necessary, "to make our system completely competitive."

3. Adoption of a "wise labor policy," not "in the punitive spirit of the southern Democrats' Smith-Connelly act.", but recognizing that "men who work and do not own have no adequate economic and social protection except in their collective strength."

4. Adoption of a "far-seeing policy" on agriculture, "recognizing the necessity for soil conservation and the fact that the real hope of the farmer lies not in an economy of scarcity but in expanding markets."

5. Development of a "method of cooperative effort between industry and government" for the "more orderly, long-term adjustment" of fluctuation in durable goods expenditures.

ADVICE GIVEN REPUBLICANS

GOP Must Find Strength In Policy That Will Unify People, Leader Says

[By the Associated Press]

St. Louis, Oct. 15—Following is a partial text of Wendell L. Willkie's address here tonight:

For nearly twelve years now we have lived under the Presidency of one man and under the administration of one group. We are faced with the prospect of being asked to continue that man and that group in power for another four years.

Irrespective of the abilities or motives of the individuals involved, such continuance of power is hazardous to the perpetuation of free government. For 150 years the people have instinctively known this. And the people have been right.

For power so long held breeds within itself certain abuses which will ultimately destroy a democratic society. The individuals who hold it inevitably come sincerely to believe that they alone possess the requisite knowledge to govern the people. All other men because they cannot be possessed of certain detailed knowledge seem to them unqualified. . . .

White Paper Of Black Record

A few days ago, for example, the State Department published a White Paper of black record. It showed that our representatives abroad saw and told our Government of the growing menace of Japan and Germany, of the danger that one or both might strike the United States and involve us in war.

But this information was not imparted to our people, apparently on the assumption that diplomacy must be secret. Yet all the concealment and appeasement through fear of aggravation delayed the menace not one jot. The only result was that we, as a nation, remained unwarned and unprepared. Meanwhile, our Congress conducted munitions investigations while our President signed futile neutrality acts. . . .

People's Right To Decision

In the United States the people have the right to make the decision. As it stands, we were unprepared mentally and physically for Pearl Habor and now we are being left similarly unprepared for what will come after the war. And this is on the principle power always assumes: that it knows best what is good for the people and that when it needs the votes of the people it is justified in using pressures and propaganda to lead them to its ways of thinking.

The Administration plays the agencies of public information like an accordion—it saturates our newsreels, our radio programs, it manipulates the release of the news to suit its purposes and censors opinion in hundreds of subtle and little-known ways.

And those who gather round and constitute the palace guard, knowing that obscurity will be their lot when change comes, use the multiple powers of government to perpetuate the leader from whom their importance stems.

Dedicated To Their Removal

Now, even if I agreed with all the policies of an administration that has held such power for so long, I would think it vital to terminate that power. And, since I disagree with many of the policies, both domestic and foreign, of the Government that presently holds such power I am dedicated to the removal from office of the man and the group who exercise it.

Let me say first: Of one thing I am sure, the Republican party will not deserve leadership and cannot win if merely attempts to coalesce under its banners the various negative groups within the country. Nor can it afford in formulating its policies to yield to the special pleas of self-interested economic pressure groups.

It must find its strength not, as does the present Administration, in dividing and ruling, but in a national policy that unifies the people. It must seek to make America after this war is over, a land of ever expanding opportunity—opportunity not just for a few top men to make their fortunes with the help of all other men, but opportunity for every man to work, to develop his abilities, and to receive the rewards of his effort, economic, social or political. In other words, a society in which every man is guaranteed a job and the chance to get ahead.

What GOP Must Stand For

And now let me suggest in broad terms some of the measures for which the Republican party must stand in order to bring about expanding opportunity for every American.

First—While we are engaged in this war to which we have dedicated all our resources and our lives, we must insist that those in power eliminate every wasteful, socially unnecessary expenditure of the people's money so that the people themselves, when the war is won, may have in their hands the seed corn from which the crop of tomorrow can grow. And after the war is over, though taxes on inheritances must be maintained, taxes on income must be modified so that there is left the incentive to individuals whether it be men who labor or farm or are in business, to plant the crops of production and enterprise.

Second—We should demand the enforcement of present laws and, if necessary, the passage of additional laws to make our enterprise system completely competitive—and this irrespective of whose toes are tramped upon. Where enterprise, whether by necessity or by default, excludes competition, such enterprise must be regulated in the interest of the people.

For Wise Labor Policy

Third—The adoption of a wise labor policy is of the utmost importance. It must not be in the punitive spirit of the Southern Democrats' Smith-Connally Act. Nor do we want a policy like the present one that divides our country into warring factions of labor leaders and business executives, forcing each to jockey for power and struggle to convert political parties to its purposes. We must, of course, recognize the fact that men who work and do not own have no adequate economic and social protection except in their collective strength. And we must see to it that that strength is not taken away from them.

Fourth—Our agriculture policy should not be based upon the Administration's doctrine of scarcity during the years of the great depression nor upon its paternalistic, petty interferences, its manipulated and distorted markets in these war days of unlimited demand and higher prices. Ours must be a far-seeing policy recognizing the necessity for soil conservation and the fact that the real hope of the farmer lies not in an economy of scarcity but in expanding markets.

Fifth—We recognize that violent swings in the economic cycle with all of the attendant distresses and suffering are largely the result of the fluctuation in durable goods expenditures—as in the building and enlargement of industrial plants, railroads, utilities and public improvements. A method of cooperative effort between industry and Government must be found for the more orderly, long-term adjustment of these expenditures.

His Internationalism

You have heard men, who like to stencil other men into categories, call me an internationalist. And with the word they try to give the implication that I am thereby less an American. I do believe deeply in international cooperation, not because I love America less, but because I love her more—The America of well-being, of jobs, of opportunity, of ideals and of free men. . . .

I can testify from personal observation that all the world turns to America for leadership. Therefore, tentatively, hopefully, I should like to see this country exercise its utmost qualities of leadership and moral force to bring Great Britain, Russia, China and the United States to a point of understanding where they will make a joint declaration of intention as a preliminary to forming a common council of the United Nations and other friendly nations and eventually of all the nations.

Out of the practice of cooperation and out of the substance of agreement will come our own only chance to realize man's hope of peace.

These are my deep and strong beliefs. It's anyone's privilege to fit me into any category he wishes. That's relatively unimportant.

The Real Question

The question of real concern is: What will be the position of the Republican party as expressed both in its platform and in its leadership in 1944? . . .

The people of America have that example fully in mind. They are watching with an eye of close scrutiny the Republican party today. They are tired and disillusioned with their present leadership. They would like to turn to the Republican party.

But they are resolved that this country will cooperate and cooperate effectively with the other nations of the world that their sons may never again be needlessly slaughtered and that peace may be preserved for their own economic well-being and for the economic well-being of mankind.

They will never elect as President a candidate who hedges or qualifies or whose record is ambiguous or one concerning whose position they have the slightest doubt on this, the basic issue of our day.

But once the Republican party convinces the American people of its sincerity in advocating real international participation, I am confident that the people will recognize and support this party as the party of the future. . . .

VISITS TO ALLIES URGED BY WILLKIE

St. Louis, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Wendell L. Willkie, speaking from the experiences of his "one world" trip, said today that foreign visits by Cabinet members were among the best ways to develop relations on which to build foundations of peace.

Characterizing Secretary of State Hull's reported trip to Moscow as splendid, Mr. Willkie said such visits to the capitals of our Allies have been too long neglected.

A trip to China by Mr. Hull would be particularly important, he said, in recognizing the magnificent battle of the Chinese and in developing our relations with the Far East.

"We are going to be more interested in what happens in China and Russia than in all the rest of Europe," he predicted.

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee will speak here tonight.

QUEZON'S MESSAGE HAILS MACARTHUR

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15 — (AP) Gen. Douglas MacArthur was likened to a "towering wall between the Japanese and total victory" today by President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine islands.

The President's message was read here by Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Bataan-Corregidor veteran who is chief of staff of the Philippine army. The occasion was the presentation to the University of Tennessee of a bust of General MacArthur, contributed by funds raised by a Journal campaign.

Quezon was unable to attend the ceremonies. Present were Mrs. Quezon, their daughter, Miss Zeneida Quezon, and Lt. Antonio Madrigal, aide to the president, and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, widow of the brother of General MacArthur. The Filipinos came from Washington.

"It is his (MacArthur's) constant faith in an Almighty God so evident in his public statements and even in his military communiques that has given him and his men strength and power in their darkest moments of trial," Quezon's message said, adding that Gen. MacArthur would surely return with his fighting men to liberate the Philippines.

Trenton Flyer Dies in Crash

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Oct. 15 (AP).—A collision over the ocean between two Navy planes from the air station here yesterday resulted in the death of Aviation Radioman Third Class Robert Willey Staats, twenty years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Staats, of 72 Lafayette Avenue, Trenton, N. J., it was announced by the station's public-relations office. Two pilots and another radioman parachuted from the wrecked planes and were picked up in the ocean by a rescue craft shortly afterward.

Navy Corsair Pilots Bag 68 Jap Aircraft

Marine Squadron Ace, Back from Pacific, Lauds Chance Vought Plane.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 15. — (AP) Marine fighting squadron 124 —the first to fly Vought Corsair planes in the southwest Pacific—came home today with a record of 68 enemy aircraft destroyed and more than 20 probables. The squadron lost only three fliers.

With the group was one of the foremost Jap-killers of World War II—Lt. Kenneth Walsh, 28, Brooklyn, N. Y., who has 20 enemy planes to his credit with several more probables. Walsh is second only to Maj. Joe Foss, whose record of 26 makes him America's No. 1 air ace.

Walsh made his largest catch on his last combat mission when he took off with his flying companions from the Russell Islands to escort

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B-24s in a raid on Bougainville.

"We were attacked by a large number of Zeros in the vicinity of Bougainville, and a fierce fight developed," Walsh recalled today. "I managed to get two Zeros then. On my way back, over Vella Lavella, we were jumped by more Zeros, and I got a couple more."

Walsh gave full credit to the Corsair for the success of the squadron.

"We can out-run and out-dive any Zero," said Walsh. "Some of us came back with as many as 70 holes in our planes. Hit a Jap once or twice and his ship falls apart."

The second best record of the squadron was made by Capt. William E. Crowe, 25, Austin, Tex., and Lt. Howard J. Finn, 25, Belmond, Ia., the former with seven planes and the latter with five.

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ADD LONDON -AERIAL (JAMESON) XXX ENCOUNTERED

ROCKET-CARRYING GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE OBSERVED YESTERDAY BY SEVERAL FORTRESS MEN, ONE OF WHOM--LT.PERRY D.ROW, OF WICHITA, KAS.--SAID A PROJECTILE THAT WHIZZED OVER HIS WING FROM A LONG WAY OFF "LOOKED LIKE A BIG RED BRICK."

IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED THIS WEEK IN STARS AND STRIPES, MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM E.KEPNER, CHIEF OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER COMMAND, SAID THE GERMANS WERE USING A GREATER NUMBER OF TWIN-ENGINED CRAFT TO CARRY THEIR ROCKET APPARATUS.

"WE REALLY SMACKED THAT TARGET," SAID SGT.WILLIAM R.MORTIMER, OF RIMERSBURG, PA., A BALL TURRET GUNNER. "IT WAS JUST A MASS OF SMOKE AND FLAME."

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"I SAW AT LEAST 150 FIGHTERS OF ALL TYPES AND DESCRIPTIONS," DECLARED SGT.WILLIAM J.MC MAHON, PITTSBURGH, BALL TURRET GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "GREMLIN'S CASTLE."

"THE GERMANS WORKED US OVER FOR TWO HOURS," SAID CAPT.ORVILLE GLDHAM, SAN DIEGO, CAL., ADDING THAT "IT WAS THE FIRST TIME I DOUBTED I WOULD GET BACK."

"THOSE FIGHTERS WERE PERSISTENT AS HAMMERS OF HELL," SAID SGT. ALEC S.RULE, OF GLENWOOD SPRING, COLO. "I WAS BEATING MY KEY FROM THE TIME WE GOT TO THE TARGET UNTIL WE RETURNED HOME."

MAJ.GEORGE G.SHACKLEY, OF GREENWOOD LAKE, N.J., WHO LED ONE GROUP AS A CO-PILOT OF "TED'S FLYING CIRCUS" WITH CAPT.FRANK G.CHAPMAN, OF OLD ORCHARD, ME., AS PILOT, SAID THEY WERE JUMPED BY 50 FIGHTERS SHORTLY AFTER CROSSING THE COAST.

"THEY WERE COMING OUT OF THE SUN RIGHT THROUGH THE FORMATION, GOING LIKE HELL, BLAZING AWAY WITH EVERY GUN, BUT WE WERE ABLE TO BREAK UP THEIR ATTACK AND GO ON," HE SAID.

BZ<1AAEW

OCT 16 1943

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT 16-(AP)-A MOSCOW BROADCAST RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR SAID TODAY THAT THE SUPREME PRAESIDIUM OF THE SOVIET HAD AWARDED A MEDAL "FOR THE DEFENSE OF LENINGRAD" TO THE METROPOLITAN OF LENINGRAD, ALEXEI, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH.

THE LENINGRAD CLERGY HELPED STRENGTHEN THE CITY'S DEFENSES AND COLLECTED FUNDS TO FINANCE A RED ARMY TANK COLUMN.

ACCEPTING THE AWARD ALEXEI SAID "I ASSURE THE GOVERNMENT THAT HENCEFORTH THE MEMBERS OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH AND ALL BELIEVERS OF OUR HISTORIC TOWN WILL EXERT ALL OF THEIR STRENGTH TO CONTRIBUTE THEIR SHARE IN THE DEFENSE OF OUR COUNTRY."

Z1213AEW

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LONDON, OCT 15-(AP)-ALLIED MILITARY MISSIONS HAVE FAILED TO UNIFY THE YUGOSLAV PARTISAN FORCES FIGHTING UNDER JOSIP (TITO) BROZ AND GUERRILLAS UNDER GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE'S WAR MINISTER, YUGOSLAV LEADERS HERE SAID TODAY.

THE TWO FORCES, OPPOSED BY GERMAN FORCES ESTIMATED AT FIVE DIVISIONS,

"ARE FURTHER APART THAN THEY EVER HAVE BEEN," THESE LEADERS ADDED.

MIHAILOVIC'S MEN HAVE NOT FIGURES IN RECENT REPORTS FROM THE YUGOSLAV FIGHTING FRONT WHERE THE PRINCIPAL GERMAN RESISTANCE APPARENTLY HAS BEEN OFFERED BY "TITO'S" RED-STARRED PARTISANS.

SW1014AEW

LONDON, OCT 15-(AP)-THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REUTERS IN A CAIRO DISPATCH SAID TODAY THAT PAVLE DJORDJEVIC, WHOM IT IDENTIFIED AS THE QUISLING POLICE CHIEF OF BELGRADE, HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED.

DJORDJEVIC HAD BEEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA BY GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC'S ORGANIZATION REPRESENTING THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, THE AGENCY SAID.

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SW1053AEW

LONDON, OCT. 15-(AP)-COL.GUY FORSTER BELL OF PORTSMOUTH, WHO HAD A DRINK EVERY NIGHT IN THE SAME PUB, DIED IN MAY. HIS WILL, NOW PROBATED, INCLUDES A PROVISION FOR ONE DOUBLE WHISKEY FOR EVERYBODY IN THAT PUB AT 8:30 P.M. ON A CERTAIN DAY IN NOVEMBER. LAWYERS HAVE NOT YET ANNOUNCED THE DAY.

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-DASH-

LONDON, OCT. 15-(AP)-EXPANDING ON THE FAMILIAR MONKEY STATUETTE IN A JIBE AT THE FIVE BATTLEFRONT-VISITING U.S. SENATORS, THE DAILY MAIL PUBLISHED A CARTOON TODAY SHOWING FIVE FELT-HATTED, SPECTACLED AND SCOWLING SIMIAN FIGURES SQUATTING IN A ROW.

THE FIRST HAD HIS HANDS OVER HIS EYES AND WAS CAPTIONED: "I SAW NO GOOD."

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THE SECOND, WITH HIS HANDS OVER HIS EARS, BORE THE CAPTION: "I HEARD NO GOOD."

THE THIRD, WITH HANDS OVER MOUTH, WAS SAYING: "I SAID NO GOOD."

THE FOURTH, WHOSE ARMS WERE FOLDED. COMMENTED: "I WANT NO GOOD."

AND THE LAST, THUMBS IN EARS AND FINGERS WAGGLING, SAID: "I AM UP TO NO GOOD."

THE FACES OF ALL THE FIGURES WERE IDENTICAL AND BORE NO PARTICULAR RESEMBLANCE TO ANY OF THE FIVE WHOSE OFF-THE-RECORD REPORT WAS CRITICAL OF LEND-LEASE, PARTICULARLY AS IT AFFECTED BRITAIN, AND IMMEDIATE U.S. POST-WAR COMMITMENTS. HOWEVER, THE CARTOON APPEARED OVER EXCERPTS FROM COLUMNS OF VARIOUS AMERICAN WRITERS COMMENTING ON THE SENATORS' CRITICISMS.

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EJ427PEW.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT 16-(AP)-WENDELL L.WILLKIE'S SPEECH IN ST.LOUIS LAST NIGHT WAS GIVEN CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION IN LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS AND, WHILE NONE COMMENTED EDITORIALLY, THE TELEGRAPH IN ITS REPORT FROM ITS NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBED THE ADDRESS AS "HIS STRONGEST BID FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION."

THE MAJORITY OF THE PRESS FEATURED WILLKIE'S PEACE ORGANIZATION PLEA UNDER SUCH HEADINGS AS "WILLKIE WANTS WORLD PEACE COUNCIL," AND "WILLKIE CALLS FOR PEACE LEAGUE UNDER UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP."

XB122AEW

LONDON, OCT 15-(AP)-ELEVEN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ASSIGNED TO MEDIUM BOMBER UNITS WERE DECORATED TODAY BY BRIG.GEN.ROBERT C.CANDEE, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE SUPPORT COMMAND.

CAPT.R.P.SANFORD OF ALHAMBRA, CALIF., RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION, AND COL.LESTER MAITLAND, OF BOERNE, TEX., THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES WENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

COL.SAMUEL E.ANDERSON OF GREENSBORO, N.C.; COL.KARL R.STORRIE OF DENTON, TEX.; COLONEL GLENN C.NYE OF RALEIGH, N.C.; COL.HERBERT B.

THATCHER OF CHEVY CHASE, M.D.; CAPT.THOMAS I.BARGER OF VAN NUYS, CALIF.; 1ST. LT.GRANT A SEELEY OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; 2ND LT.JAMES DAVIS OF ELLIJAY, GA.; 1ST LT.BERNARD THOMPSON OF SHERIDAN, IND.; SGT.MANUEL J.DURAN OF SANTA FE, N.M.

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MQ619PEW

ADD BIRMINGHAM XXX YOU

AMERY SAID THAT WHILE THE BRITISH VIEWED THE FAMINE IN INDIA WITH THE UTMOST SYMPATHY IT WAS MOST DIFFICULT TO DECIDE HOW MUCH SHIPPING COULD BE SPARED FROM THE WAR "EVEN FOR SO SERIOUS A SITUATION," BUT HE OUTLINED WHAT WAS BEING DONE TO HELP AS FOLLOWS:

THE BENGAL MINISTRY IS DISTRIBUTING FOOD FROM 4,000 FREE KITCHENS; 1,300,000 PERSONS ARE RECEIVING FREE ISSUES OF FOOD; RELIEF CAMPS ARE BEING OPENED "TO DEAL WITH THE DESTITUTES WHO HAVE FLOCKED INTO CALCUTTA FROM THE FAMINE-STRICKEN DISTRICTS;" AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA WAS DELIVERING GRAIN TO BENGAL AT THE RATE OF 2,300 TONS A DAY.

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EJ1109PEW

PAIGNTON, ENGLAND, OCT 15-(AP)-FOURTEEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE CHARGED AT A COURT MARTIAL TODAY WITH MUTINY AT A UNITED STATES CAMP IN CORNWALL AS THE RESULT OF A CLASH SEPT. 26 IN WHICH TWO MILITARY POLICEMEN WERE SHOT AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

THE SOLDIERS BEGAN SHOOTING ABOUT 11 P.M., STARTLING A FEW PEDESTRIANS AND RESIDENTS AROUND THIS CORNISH TOWN'S USUALLY QUIET SQUARE AND KEPT UP UNTIL THE MILITARY POLICE ARRIVED TO STOP IT. NO CIVILIANS WERE HURT.

BULLET HOLES WERE FOUND IN THE WALLS AND WINDOWS OF HOUSES NEARBY THE NEXT MORNING.

MQ459PEW

AT A U.S. FIGHTER STATION IN ENGLAND, FRIDAY, OCT. 15-(AP)-THREE OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S 11 OFFICIAL FIGHTER ACES ADDED TO THEIR SCORES OF DOWNED NAZI FIGHTERS WHILE ESCORTING FLYING FORTRESSES THROUGH THE HEAVILY DEFENDED EUROPEAN COASTAL ZONE AND WELL ON THEIR WAY TO SCHWEINFURT YESTERDAY.

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ALTOGETHER THE THUNDERBOLTS SHOT DOWN 13 GERMAN PLANES AND PROBABLY DESTROYED AND DAMAGED A NUMBER OF OTHERS FOR A LOSS OF TWO OF THEIR OWN SHIPS.

CAPT. WALTER BECKHAM OF 107 TENTH ST., DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA., WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN TWO AND CAPT. GERALD JOHNSON OF OWEN, KY., BAGGED ONE TO BRING THEM INTO A THREE-WAY TIE FOR HIGH SCORE OF EIGHT EACH WITH MAJ. EUGENE ROBERTS OF SPOKANE, WASH.

LT. FRANK E.MCCAULEY OF HICKSVILLE, OHIO, KNOCKED DOWN ONE TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO SIX. HIS VICTIM WS A MESSERSCHMITT-110 WHICH HE BLASTED OUT OF THE FIGHTER-FILLED SKY JUST AS A NAZI INTERCEPTOR ATTEMPTED TO SWOOP IN AND MAKE A PASS AT A BOMBER.

OTHERS WHO DESTROYED ONE ENEMY EACH WERE MAJ. BEN RIMERMAN OF 136 NORTH 33RD ST., OMAHA, NEB.; MAJ. WILLIAM B.BAILEY OF 900 E AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y.; CAPT. ORVILLE A.KINCAID OF OPPORTUNITY, WASH.; LT. WILLIAM J.MCGUIRE OF ROXBURY, MASS.; LT. WILLIAM STREIT OF POCAHONTAS, IOWA; LT. WILLBURG H.JUNTILLA OF 2208 MIDDLE ST., CALUMET, MICH.; LT. ROBERT A.NEWMAN OF GOOSE CREEK, TEX.; CAPT. DEWEY F.NEWHART OF ST. JOSEPH, MO.; LT. NORMAN F.BROOKS OF 3109 SIXTEENTH ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ.

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TA1205AEW

AT A UNITED STATES ARMY AIR BASE IN ENGLAND, OCT 15-(AP)-ALTHOUGH ONE ENGINE WAS ABLAZE AND 20 NAZI FIGHTERS WERE ON THE TAIL OF THE FLYING FORTRESS, "EIGHTBALL," IT DROPPED ITS BOMBS ON EMDEN IN A RECENT RAID, SENT THREE GERMAN PLANES DOWN IN FLAMES AND LIMPED BACK TO BASE HERE WITH ALL ABOARD SAFE.

THE NO. 4 ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE BEFORE THE PLANE REACHED THE TARGET, FORCING IT OUT OF FORMATION. HOWEVER, IT STAYED CLOSE ENOUGH TO TAKE PART IN THE BOMBING BEFORE TURNING FOR HOME.

AT THE GERMAN COAST "IT LOOKED AS IF THE WHOLE LUFTWAFFE WAS WAITING FOR US," SAID 2ND LT. RICHARD H.PERRY OF DETROIT, THE CO-PILOT. "I STARTED CALLING THEM AND OUR BOYS WENT TO WORK AT THE GUNS." GUNNER-SERGEANTS CLAIMING KILLS WERE:

LLOYD J.WAMBLE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., TOP TURRET.

JAMES E.DOLAN, GWYNEDD, PA., TAIL.

JOSEPH G.POULIN, SKOWHEGAN, ME., BALLTURRET.

THE PILOT PUT THE FORTRESS INTO A DIVE, TAKING IT OUT OF ENEMY RANGE. THE FIRE WAS EXTINGUISHED AND THE PILOT, 1ST LT. WILLIAM CAPRAL, SANTA MONICA, CALIF., NURSED THE PLANE HOME. OTHERS ABOARD:

2ND LT. GORDON H.WHARTON, EL PASO, TEX., NAVIGATOR.

2ND LT. JOSEPH E.WILKENS, MOUNT VERNON, WASH., BOMBARDIER.

SGT. VERNON R.HOLMAN, EVANSVILLE, WYO.

SGT. WILLIAM H.LEONARD, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N.Y., WAISTGUNNER

SGT. NORMAN N.AUGER, SUNCOOK, N.H., WAISTGUNNER.

KA1211PEW

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GDYNIA X X X PLANES.)

ONE EYEWITNESS SAID THAT BEFORE THE RAID THERE WAS A 10,000-TON POCKET BATTLESHIP IN THE HARBOR, BUT THAT IT HAD DISAPPEARED AFTER THE ATTACK. SINCE THE BOMBING LASTED ONLY 20 MINUTES, IT WAS CONSIDERED UNLIKELY THAT THE WARSHIP WAS SUNK AND APPARENTLY IT HAD FLED SAFELY. THE EYEWITNESS WAS UNABLE TO SAY WHETHER THE SHIP HAD BEEN HIT.

BOTH THE ADMIRAL SCHEER AND THE LUETZOW HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE GDYNIA AREA. THE LATTER CAME DOWN THE BALTIC THREE WEEKS AGO FROM THE NORWEGIAN FJORD HIDEOUT OF THE TIRPITZ AND THE SCHARNHORST.

MEANWHILE A GERMAN OPPOSITION RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY A SWEDISH NEWSPAPER SAID TODAY THAT THE NEW GERMAN AIRCRAFT CARRIER GRAF ZEPPELIN WAS BEING USED AS AN ESCORT SHIP FOR CONVOYS BETWEEN GERMANY AND NORWAY.

THE CARRIER WAS LAST REPORTED ON TRIAL RUNS, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THAT SHE WAS NOT FULLY COMPLETED.

EJ1112PEW

BY HENRY G. GASSIDY

MOSCOW, OCT. 13-(AP)-~~XXX~~ A LITTLE 32-PAGE MAGAZINE WHICH HAS BEEN IN CIRCULATION LESS THAN FIVE MONTHS HAS BECOME ONE OF THE SOVIET UNION'S MOST POPULAR AND WIDELY QUOTED PUBLICATIONS.

IT IS "WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS", THE ONLY SOVIET PERIODICAL DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

30.24—9341

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IT WAS FOUNDED ON JUNE 1 AND SINCE THEN "WAR AND THE WORKING GLASS" HAS TAKEN UPON ITSELF TO INTERPRET SOVIET PUBLIC OPINION ON SUCH SUBJECTS AS THE ALLIED MILITARY/~~GOVERNMENT~~ GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY, THE POLISH QUESTION AND FOREIGN PRESS CRITICISM OF THE SOVIET UNION.

IT IS PRINTED BY TRUD, DAILY NEWSPAPER OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS. THE ORIGINAL ISSUE SAID THE MAGAZINE WAS DESIGNED TO "THROW LIGHT ON QUESTIONS OF FOREIGN POLICY OF THE U.S.S.R. AND OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND CURRENT EVENTS IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS."

IT SAID SCIENTISTS, AUTHORS, NEWSPAPERMEN, AND TRADE UNION LEADERS WOULD BE ITS CONTRIBUTORS. AMONG THE WRITERS HAS BEEN THE SOVIET FINNISH LEADER OTTO KUUSINEN AND THE BRITISH TADE UNIONIST WALTER CITRINE.

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ITS EDITOR IS ANDREI DANILOV, FORMER HEAD OF THE SUPERIOR SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE TRADE UNIONS WHICH TRAINS FACTORY LEADERS. ASSISTANT EDITOR IS VADIM KRUSHKOV, FORMER SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU.

SOME OF THE STAFF FORMERLY WORKED FOR THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SECTION OF THE

MAGAZINE "INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE" WHICH HAS CEASED PUBLICATION.

"WAR AND THE WORKING GLASS" URGES VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES BY PERSONS INTERESTED IN OR CONNECTED WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND MUST HAVE HAD A GRATIFYING RESPONSE BECAUSE EACH ISSUE CONTAINS ONE OR MORE REVELATIONS OF BEHIND-THE-SCENES DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY.

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ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT LABELLED AS OFFICIAL, IT CERTAINLY HAS GOOD CONTACTS AND CAN BE ACCEPTED AS AUTHORITATIVE.

AMONG ITS DISCLOSURES HAS BEEN A PROPOSAL THAT THE ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT SHOULD NOT MAKE PACTS WITH EXILED GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES WITHOUT PREVIOUS MUTUAL CONSULTATION AND THE OFFER BY BRITAIN AND AMERICA TO SEND AN AIR FORCE TO THE CAUCASUS.

EARLY ISSUES WERE HIGHLY CRITICAL OF THE ALLIES ON SUCH QUESTIONS AS AMG AND POLAND. LATEST NUMBERS HAVE SOFTENED THEIR TONE.

ONE OF THE TOP MAIN SLOGAN OF EDITORIALS HAS BEEN "OUT DOWN THE DURATION OF THE WAR."

EACH ISSUE IS SOUGHT EAGERLY BY RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN SEX READERS ALIKE. A LIMITED NUMBER IS PLACED ON SALE IN MOSCOW KIOSKS AND OTHER COPIES ARE SENT TO LIBRARIES AND ORGANIZATIONS. IT IS PRINTED ON FINE PAPER WITH AN ATTRACTIVE WHITE COVER AND BLACK AND RED TITLE.

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MOSCOW, OCT 15-(AP)-EDWARD C.CARTER, PRESIDENT OF RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF INC., DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD RECEIVED VIRTUALLY $9,267,276 WORTH OF AMERICAN-DONATED MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES AND SAID HE WAS HIGHLY PLEASED WITH THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN THE SOVIET UNION.

"THIS MAY SOUND LIKE A LOT," CARTER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, "BUT THOSE OF YOU WHO KNOW THIS VAST COUNTRY AND ITS MANY PEOPLES AND THE WAY THE NAZIS HAVE STRIPPED THE COUNTRYSIDE KNOW IT'S ONLY A DROP IN THE BUCKET."

HE SAID THAT 76 PER CENT OF THE RELIEF MATERIALS FROM THE UNITED STATES WERE MEDICAL OR SURGICAL, 17 PER CENT CLOTHING, BLANKETS AND SHEETING, SIX PER CENT SEEDS AND THE REST MISCELLANEOUS.

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Z1225AEW

LISBON, OCT 15-(AP)-THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT SAYING THAT THE GERMAN MINISTER HAD CALLED ON PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR AND "DELIVERED IN A FORMAL NOTE AN ENERGETIC PROTEST AGAINST THE FACT OF PORTUGAL HAVING GIVEN TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FACILITIES IN THE AZORES WHICH THE REICH GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS A GRAVE VIOLATION OF PORTUGUESE NEUTRALITY."

Z1218AEW

BY NOEL MONKS

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS

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DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ACROSS THE VOLTURNO, OCT 14-(DELAYED)-FIFTH ARMY BRIDGEHEADS HAVE BEEN WELL ESTABLISHED ALONG THE WHOLE NORTH BANK OF THE VOLTURNO AND THE GERMANS--OVERWHELMED BY THE STRENGTH OF OUR ATTACK--ARE FALLING BACK.

MUCH OF THE VOLTURNO VALLEY HAS NOW BEEN CLEARED OF THE ENEMY. IN THIS SECTOR ALONE MORE THAN 100 GERMANS, FINDING THEMSELVES OUT-FLANKED, SURRENDERED IN A BODY.

FIFTH ARMY TANKS AND ARTILLERY HAVE BEEN MOVING ACROSS THE RIVER SINCE LAST NIGHT AND HAVE KNOCKED OUT MANY GERMAN TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS.

THE BIG ATTACK ON THE VOLTURNO BEGAN AT 8:30 P.M. TUESDAY, WHEN HUNDREDS OF FIFTH ARMY ARTILLERY PIECES, INCLUDING THE NEW BRITISH 17-POUNDERS, SET UP A TERRIFIC BARRAGE.

UNDER COVER OF THIS BARRAGE BRITISH AND AMERICAN INFANTRY CROSSED THE RIVER IN ALL MANNER OF ASSAULT CRAFT FROM RAFTS AND RUBBER DINGHIES TO ASSAULT BOATS AND ORDNANCE ROWBOATS.

IN SOME SECTORS OUR TROOPS WADED ACROSS UP TO THEIR NECKS IN WATER, CARRYING THEIR ARMS AND AMMUNITION ABOVE THEIR HEADS.

THEY ENCOUNTERED HEAVY GERMAN MACHINEGUN FIRE BUT IN THE BRIGHT MOONLIGHT THEY SWARMED ACROSS THE CHILLY WATERS AND UP THE OPPOSITE BANK, OFTEN OVER-RUNNING ENEMY MACHINEGUN POSTS.

ALL DAY YESTERDAY ENEMY ARTILLERY PLASTERED THE WHOLE VALLEY,

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PARTICULARLY AT POINTS WHERE COURAGEOUS ENGINEERS WERE TRYING TO BUILD BRIDGES.

BZ517AEW

ADD ALLIED H-Q ALGIERS (NORGAARD) xxx PLANES

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE FIFTH ARMY HAD ADVANCED FROM TWO TO FIVE MILES FROM VOLTURNO BRIDGEHEADS EAST OF CAPUA. THE ENEMY WAS SAID TO BE RESISTING BITTERLY NEAR CAPUA AND ALSO NEAR CAIZZO, IN THE CORNER FORMED BY THE NORTHWARD SWEEP OF THE VOLTURNO.

VIOLENT GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS WITH TANKS WERE BEATEN OFF.

BRITISH TROOPS MADE UP THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE THAT LANDED ABOVE THE VOLTURNO. THEY WENT ASHORE IN BRITISH NAVY LANDING CRAFT IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF WEDNESDAY, A NAVAL COMMUNIQUE SAID.

A CONSTANT STREAM OF TROOPS, TANKS, GUNS AND SUPPLIES WAS POURING NORTHWARD INTO THE VOLTURNO BATTLE AREA AND ACROSS THE STREAM INTO THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEADS.

STEADY PROGRESS WAS ANNOUNCED ELSEWHERE IN THE EIGHTH ARMY ZONE IN ADDITION TO THE CAPTURE OF CASACALENDA.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE THAT THE BRITISH TROOPS WHICH SWEPT INTO CASACALENDA HAD ADVANCED SIX MILES TO TAKE THE TOWN.

IN ATTACKING THE ARGOS AIRFIELD, IN GREECE, (CORRECT) THE MEDIUM BOMBERS MAINTAINED THE AIR ASSAULTS INTO THE BALKANS WHICH HAVE INCREASED SINCE CAPTURED ITALIAN FIELDS HAVE BEEN PUT TO USE.

IN THE PESCARA AREA, WHERE LIBERATORS ATTACKED RAILWAYS ALONG THE ADRIATIC COAST BETWEEN PESCARA AND GIULIANOVA TO THE NORTH, FIGHTER-BOMBERS DESTROYED THREE ENEMY PLANES, AN AIR COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IN OTHER WIDELY-SCATTERED AIR ATTACKS, LIGHT BOMBERS ATTACKED RAIL JUNCTIONS AND HIGHWAYS NEAR FORMIA AND MOTOR AND RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS IN OTHER AREAS.

IN THE AIR BATTLE FOLLOWING THE TERNI RAID THE TWO VICTORIES WERE CREDITED TO STAFF SGT. THOMAS ALEXANDER ZELASKO, 4054 CAMPBELL AVE., DETROIT, MICH., A BALL TURRET GUNNER, AND STAFF SGT. ROBERT L.THOMPSON OF TRUE, W.VA., A TAIL GUNNER.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 15-(AP)-LARRY ALLEN, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS CAPTURED SEPT. 13, 1942, WHILE ACCOMPANYING BRITISH WARSHIPS IN A RAID ON TOBRUK, WAS AMONG ALLIED WAR PRISONERS THE ITALIANS PERMITTED TO FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

PERSONS WHO SAW ALLEN AS RECENTLY AS LAST SEPT. 25 SAID HE WAS THEN IN A PRISON CAMP AT SULMONA UNDER GERMAN GUARD AND THAT HE WAS SCHEDULED TO BE TAKEN INTO GERMANY THE FOLLOWING DAY. ALLEN PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN IN AN ITALIAN PRISON CAMP AT CHIETI WHERE HE PUT OUT A CAMP NEWSPAPER

SULMONA IS 75 MILES EAST OF ROME AND 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHIETI.

ANOTHER CAPTURED ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, GODFREY H.P. ANDERSON OF LONDON, WHO WAS MADE A WAR PRISONER BY THE ITALIANS TWO YEARS AGO, WAS LAST REPORTED IN A CAMP WHICH THE GERMANS SEIZED. HE ALSO HAD BEEN PASSING THE TIME BY PUBLISHING TYPEWRITTEN PRISON NEWSPAPERS WHICH WERE READ OUT EACH DAY TO ALL PRISONERS.

(ALLEN, 35 AND A NATIVE OF MOUNT SAVAGE, MD., WON THE 1941 PULITZER PRIZE FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, ONE OF HIS OUTSTANDING STORIES BEING HIS ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBING OF THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS.)

SW137PEW

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

ALGIERS, OCT. 15-(AP)-SIX FRENCH OFFICERS, FLYING A "STOLEN" MESSERSCHMITT, LANDED NEAR ALGIERS AND RELATED TODAY HOW THEY HAD FILCHED HIDDEN FUEL "LITER BY LITER" TO MAKE AN ESCAPE FLIGHT FROM A GERMAN FIELD TO BRITAIN.

THE GROUP ARRIVED FROM CROYDON FIELD BY WAY OF MOROCCO, ESCORTED BY BRITISH PLANES, AFTER THEIR STORY WAS VERIFIED BY A FRENCH COLONEL IN ENGLAND.

A LIEUTENANT PILOTED THE PLANE, WHICH THEY SPENT SEVERAL WEEKS REPAIRING OSTENSIBLY FOR THE NAZIS TO USE. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A CAPTAIN AND OTHER LIEUTENANTS.

THE PILOT SAID HE WAS SHOT DOWN IN JUNE, 1940, NORTH OF DUESSELDORF AND WAS TAKEN PRISONER AFTER PARACHUTING TO EARTH. AFTERWARD HE WAS PLACED WITH OTHER OFFICERS IN A PLANE REPAIR SHOP WHERE THE GERMANS FORCED THEM TO WORK ON MILITARY CRAFT.

LAST JULY 5 THE GERMANS GAVE THEM A MESSERSCHMITT TO REPAIR. THEY WORKED THE PLANE AND REWORKED IT. WHILE THEY WERE STALLING FOR TIME THEY PILFERED AS MUCH GASOLINE AS POSSIBLE.

"WE SAVED IT LITER BY LITER," THEY SAID. "IN TWO MONTHS WE HAD ENOUGH GASOLINE AND OIL."

AT 8 P.M. SEPT. 29 THEY TOOK OFF. TWO HOURS AND 15 MINUTES LATER THEY WERE WELCOMED BY A "TERRIBLE" FLAK BARRAGE NEAR CROYDON.

"DON'T SHOOT! WE ARE SIX FRENCH OFFICERS," THE CAPTAIN SHOUTED TO THE DEFENDERS OVER THE PLANE'S RADIO. THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE CEASED BUT ENGLISH SPITFIRES AROSE AND ENCIRCLED THE MESSERSCHMITT.

LACKING PAPERS AND SUBJECT TO EXTENSIVE EXAMINATION, THE GROUP FINALLY MET A FRENCH COLONEL WHO WAS A NATIVE OF THE SAME TOWN AS ONE OF THE FUGITIVES. HE VERIFIED THEIR STORY AND THE GROUP WAS SENT TO ALGIERS.

Z1203AEW

ALGIERS, OCT. 15-(AP)-AUTHORIZED BY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION TO TAKE STEPS TO INSURE SUFFICIENT FOOD SUPPLIES FOR ALGERIAN CITIES, GEN. GEORGES CATROUX TODAY NAMED A COMMISSION TO COOPERATE IN TRANSPORTATION THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE, OF WHICH HE IS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

THE COMMISSION IS EMPOWERED TO REQUISITION FRENCH ARMY VEHICLES TO CARRY FOODSTUFFS FROM FARMING AREAS TO THE CITIES.

THE ACTION FOLLOWED A REPORT BY CATROUX TO THE EFFECT THAT FOOD SHORTAGES EXISTING IN ORAN, ALGIERS AND CONSTANTINE DESPITE LARGE INLAND PRODUCTION WERE THE RESULT OF LACK OF TRANSPORT.

JR752AEW

MORMUGAO, PORTUGUESE INDIA--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD EXCHANGE SHIP (BY GROVER) X X X IN THE ORIENT.

FROM HER EARLY ANCHORAGE IN THE OPEN HARBOR, THE TEIA MARU WAS BROUGHT INTO DOCK BY AN ENGLISH PILOT. FOR HIM IT WAS A TICKLISH JOB, PILOTING AN ENEMY-OWNED STEAMER INTO A PORT WHERE ANCHORAGE WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR A SHIP OF SUCH SIZE. THE VESSEL CAME IN ON HIGH TIDE TO CLEAR THE SHALLOW FLOOR HARBOR ON THE WAY INTO A DREDGED OUT SECTION ALONG THE WHARF.

FROM FAR OUT THE PASSENGERS COULD BE SEEN LINING THE RAILS AND CROWDING EVERY PORTHOLE FOR THE FIRST GLIMPSE OF LAND. AS THE SHIP NEARED THE DOCK THE MASSED HUNDREDS OF REPATRIATES ON DECK SENT UP A DISORGANIZED SHOUT, BUT IT DIED DOWN WHEN IT FOUND NO RESPONSE FROM THE RESTRICTED DOCKSIDE.

ALTHOUGH ONLY A LIMITED FEW WITH IMPERATIVE BUSINESS WERE ALLOWED

30.24—9345

ASHORE, THE OTHERS HUGGED THE RAILS UNDER THE INCREASINGLY HOT SUN IN HOPES OF GETTING THEIR FEET ON FREE SOIL AGAIN EVEN IF ON A NEUTRAL COUNTRY NOT THEIR OWN.

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IT WILL REQUIRE APPROXIMATELY A WEEK TO EFFECT THE TRANSFER OF PASSENGERS AND CARGO.

NEWS CORRESPONDENTS ABOARD WAVED FISTFULLS OF COPY WHICH THEY HAD WRITTEN.

U.S. CONSULS A.R.PRESTON, RAY L.THURSTON AND JOSEPH J.WAGNER WENT ABOARD THE SHIP AS SHE PULLED ALONGSIDE THE WHARF AND FOUND MOST OF THE PASSENGERS IN GOOD CONDITION. THEY WERE THE ONLY ONES ALLOWED ON THE SHIP DURING THE EARLY HOURS. THEY SAID THAT ABOUT 16 PASSENGERS WERE IN THE HOSPITAL, PRINCIPALLY AGED PERSONS.

THEY BROUGHT HANDFULS OF COPY FROM THE CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED AND IT SHOWED SIGNS OF THE DIFFICULT TIME THEY HAD PREPARING IT.

SOME OF THE COPY WRITTEN BY RAYMOND P.CRONIN, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU AT MANILA, AND RUSSELL D.BRINES OF THE SAME BUREAU WAS ON FLY LEAVES EVIDENTLY SNATCHED FROM JAPANESE "EDUCATIONAL" PAMPHLETS.

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AS SOON AS THE SHIP DOCKED THE JAPANESE ESTABLISHED A PRESSROOM IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMERICAN CONSUL SO THE CORRESPONDENTS ABOARD COULD POUR OUT THE STORIES THEY HAVE BEEN STORING UP FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS.

WHEN THE GRIPSHOLM ARRIVES THE AMERICANS AND THE JAPANESE WILL BE MARCHED OFF THE SHIPS ALONG CORRIDORS MARKED OFF BY HASTILY ERECTED BAMBOO FENCES RUNNING ACROSS THE RAILROAD YARD FRONTING ON THE DOCKS. EACH PARTY WILL GO TO MEET CONSULAR OFFICIALS IN SEPARATE OFFICES.

THE AMERICANS HAVE SET UP HEADQUARTERS IN ONE END OF A PEANUT WAREHOUSE, WHILE THE JAPANESE HAVE A SPECIALLY ERECTED TIN SHED.

THE TEIA MARU CARRIED A FULL QUOTA OF LIFEBOATS AND RAFTS, BUT A RELATIVELY LIGHT CARGO OF RED CROSS SUPPLIES FOR THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

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THE GRIPSHOLM IS CARRYING 2,400 TONS OF RED CROSS SUPPLIES WHICH WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE TEIA MARU FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG AMERICANS, INCLUDING CAPTURED SOLDIERS, AT VARIOUS POINTS OF THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED ORIENT. THE BRITISH ARE LOADING AN ADDITIONAL CARGO OF RED CROSS SUPPLIES ABOARD THE TEIA MARU FOR THEIR OWN NATIONALS.

BESIDES THE AMERICANS, CANADIANS AND LATIN AMERICANS, THE TEIA MARU ALSO CARRIED A FEW PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH PRIESTS AND OTHER NEUTRALS WHO WERE NOT INTERNED, BUT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO FIND PASSAGE HOME.

A BABY WAS BORN ABOARD TO AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

THE GRIPSHOLM WAS SAID TO BE HEAVILY STOCKED, FROM DRINKS TO SILKS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AMERICANS WHO LONG HAD BEEN WITHOUT LUXURIES.

THE GOA GOVERNMENT PUT ON SPECIAL OPERATORS TO KEEP THE SINGLE HAND-OPERATED TELEGRAPH GOING CONTINUOUSLY. IT SOON WAS BURDENED BY PRESS AND OFFICIAL MESSAGES.

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TENTH U.S. AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, OCT. 15-(AP)-IN OCTOBER, 1941, LT.COL.CLYDE BOX OF NEVADA, TEX., RECEIVED A TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT STARTING WITH A ROUTINE FLYING FORTRESS FLIGHT TO THE PHILIPPINES. THE "TEMPORARY" ASSIGNMENT HAS JUST ENDED AND BOX, WHO HELPED ESTABLISH THE TENTH AIRFORCE AS A FORMIDABLE STRIKING FORCE IN BURMA, IS ON

THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES TO TEACH.

BOX., WHO WAS DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF UNTIL THREE MONTHS AGO WHEN HE BECAME COMMANDER OF A LIBERATOR SQUADRON, SAID HE WAS LEAVING "WITH ONE BIG REGRET. I DIDN'T GET ENOUGH CRACKS AT THE JAPS. I WAS KEPT AT THE DESK MOST OF THE TIME."

HE WAS AT CLARK FIELD WHEN THE JAPANESE CAME, KILLING 135 PERSONS AT THE AIRPORT. HE WAS A JUMP AHEAD OF THEM AT BATAAN AND MINDANAO, THEN HE FLEW TO AUSTRALIA WHERE HE REJOINED THE 19TH BOMB GROUP, AND LATER WENT TO RANGOON.

HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER WHO LIVE AT SAN DIEGO, CALIF., WON'T KNOW HE'S COMING HOME UNTIL THEY READ THIS.

MQ1042PEW

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CHUNGKING, OCT 15-(AP)-JAPANESE LAND OPERATIONS IN WESTERN YUNNAN PROVINCE ARE AIMED AT DRIVING CHINESE FORCES ACROSS THE SALWEEN RIVER AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST A POSSIBLE ALLIED COUNTER-ATTACK TO REGAIN THE IMPORTANT NORTH BURMA STRONGHOLD OF MYITKYINA, A CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

ALLIED RE-POSSESSION OF MYITKYINA GENERALLY IS REGARDED ESSENTIAL FOR THE REOPENING OF A LAND SUPPLY ROUTE TO CHINA.

THE SPOKESMAN, MAJ.GEN.C.C.TSENG, ESTIMATED FEWER THAN 10,000 JAPANESE TROOPS WERE ENGAGED IN THE OPERATIONS. HE WAS NON-COMMITTAL WHEN ASKED IF HE COULD SEE ANY DIRECT LINK BETWEEN THE PRESENT JAPANESE OPERATIONS AND ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S POSSIBLE PLANS.

(A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TODAY THAT BRITISH AND JAPANESE PATROLS HAVE CLASHED FOR THE SECOND TIME IN RECENT DAYS NEAR MAUNGDAW, ABOUT 100 MILES NORTHEAST OF AKYAB, BURMA. INCREASED BRITISH ACTIVITY ON THE BURMA FRONT SINCE THE END OF THE MONSOON SEASON WAS CLIMAXED A FEW DAYS AGO WITH THE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT OF A JAPANESE COLUMN T

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SURROUND A BRITISH PATROL PARTY. RAF BOMBERS CONTINUED ATTACKS ON JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE CHIN HILLS, THE AKYAB ISLAND AND IRRAWADDY RIVER AREAS.)

(MEDIUM AND HEAVY UNITED STATES BOMBERS BLASTED THREE IMPORTANT TARGETS IN BURMA OCT. 13, A TENTH AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED AT NEW DELHI. THEY SMASHED A FERRY CROSSING AT MYITNGE BETWEEN SAGAING AND MANDALAY ON THE IRRAWADDY RIVER, BLASTED TOUNGOO RAILWAY YARDS ON THE MAIN LINE FROM RANGOON TO MANDALAY AND HIT THE RAIL CENTER AND RIVER PORT OF PROME DUE WEST OF TOUNGOO.)

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:30 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 15).

SW1017AEW

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME OCT.16)

(ADVANCE)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SATURDAY, OCT.16-(AP)-MAJOR GEORGE S.WELCH, OF 906 BLASKSHIRE ROAD, WILMINGTON, DEL., THE RANKING ACE OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND ONE OF THE HEROES OF PEARL HARBOR, TODAY WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

HE WON IT FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT OVER NEW GUINEA AUG.20. WHILE FLYING A LIGHTNING ESCORTING BOMBERS, MAJOR WELCH DOWNED THREE ZEROS OF BETWEEN 15 AND 20 WHICH ATTACKED THE BOMBERS.

MAJOR WELCH HAS DOWNED 16 ZEROS AND PREVIOUSLY HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AND OAK LEAF CLUSTER. AT PEARL HARBOR, HE WAS ONE OF FEW AMERICAN PILOTS WHO GOT INTO THE AIR AND DOWNED ATTACKING JAPANESE.

HIS FATHER IS AN EXECUTIVE OF DU PONT AT WILMINGTON.

LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIR FORCES, ALSO AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE DFC TO CAPT.ERNEST

30.24——9347

A.HARRIS, 433 WEST NORTH STREET, MORRISTOWN, TENN.

CAPTAIN HARRIS WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR PARTICIPATING IN 50 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS FROM MAY 11 TO SEPT.11. HE IS AN ACE WITH NINE JAPANESE PLANES TO HIS CREDIT. PREVIOUSLY HE HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DFC AND TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME OCT.16--MOVED OCT.15)

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(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY STAFF SERGEANT SAMUEL E. STAVISKY, OF CHELSEA, MASS., AND WASHINGTON, D.C., A MARINE CORPS COMBA CORRESPONDENT AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC (DELAYED)--THEY DON'T COME TOUGHER THAN 23-YEAR-OLD PFC THOMAS "JINX" POWERS, OF (36 ALLEN STREET) WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

LOST FOR FOUR DAYS IN ENEMY-HELD JUNGLE ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, WOUNDED THREE TIMES AND ARMED ONLY WITH A PISTOL, TOMMY SHOT AND PROBABLY KILLED A JAP SENTRY, AND PLAYED HIDE AND SEEK WITH A JAP PATROL BEFORE FINDING HIS OUTFIT AGAIN. HE HAS BEEN AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART FOR BEING WOUNDED IN ACTION.

POWERS HAD BEEN LAST SEEN STAGGERING OFF TO GET AID FOR A MORE SERIOUSLY HURT COMRADE. THE COMRADE WAS LATER RESCUED, BUT TOMMY WAS GIVEN UP FOR DEAD, AFTER SEARCHING PARTIES FAILED TO FIND HIM.

POWERS LANDED WITH MARINE RAIDERS ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, WHEN THE AMERICAN FORCES INVADED THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS STRONGHOLD OF THE JAPS IN JULY.

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FOR TWO DAYS AFTER THE LANDING ON RICE ANCHORAGE, TOMMY'S OUTFIT FAILED TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY. THEN OUTSIDE A VILLAGE NEAR TRIRI, STRONG RESISTANCE STOPPED THE FORWARD ADVANCE. POWERS' PLATOON WAS SENT AROUND THE FLANK, IN A MOVE TO ENVELOPE THE ENEMY MACHINE GUNS.

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THE PLATOON LEADER, AND TOMMY, PLATOON RUNNER, WERE OUT FRONT WHEN A HIDDEN MACHINE GUN OPENED UP ON THEM. ONE BULLET TORE THE RIFLE FROM TOMMY'S HANDS, THREE OTHERS HIT HIS LEG. AT THE SAME TIME PRIVATE JOHN W. CONELY, 21, OF 7107 SEVENTH AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., WAS ALSO HIT SOME 10 YARDS AWAY.

POWERS CREPT OVER TO CONELY, AND THEY EXCHANGED MORPHINE SHOTS TO EASE THEIR PAIN. THEN POWERS DRAGGED CONLEY, WHO COULDNT MOVE BY HIMSELF, 10 YARDS OVER A RISE, AND OUT OF THE LINE OF FIRE OF THE MACHINE GUNS.

A FEW MINUTES LATER, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CLARENCE J.MOBELY, 19, OF MIAMI, FLA., SLIPPED UP. IT WAS DECIDED THAT MOBELY WOULD STAND BY CONLEY WHILE POWERS WENT BACK FOR HELP.

"THE TRAIL BACK TO THE BATTALION COMMAND POST WAS ONLY 100 YARDS AWAY, AND DESPITE THE WOUNDS I THOUGHT I COULD MAKE IT," SAID TOMMY LATER.

"I MUST HAVE BEEN DIZZY FROM THE LOSS OF BLOOD AND THE MORPHINE, BECAUSE WHEN DUSK CAME--I'D LEFT THE OTHERS AT ABOUT 3:30--I STILL HADN'T FOUND THE TRAIL.

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"WELL, I FIGURED THE BEST I COULD DO WAS TRY TO FIND THE SHORELINE. X X X"

HE SPENT THREE DAYS IN THE JUNGLE, KILLING A JAP SENTRY ON THE THIRD DAY.

THE SENTRY NEVER DID SEE POWERS, WHO FIRED AT HIM POINT BLANK AND DOVE INTO THE JUNGLE.

THE UNPLEASANT CHORUS OF BURSTING MORTAR SHELLS AWOKE TOMMY THE NEXT MORNING. HE DIDN'T KNOW IT THEN, BUT THEY WERE THE PREPARATORY BARRAGE FOR HIS OUTFIT'S ADVANCE ON THE POWERFUL JAP ENTRENCHMENTS AT ENOGAI.

HE HEARD HEAVY RIFLE AND MACHINE GUN FIRE SO REMAINED WHERE HE WAS UNTIL HE COULD DETERMINE ON WHICH SIDE OF THE LINES HE LAY.

WHEN THINGS QUIETED DOWN, HE HEARD THE MOVEMENT OF TWO MEN PUSHING THROUGH THE ADJACENT JUNGLE.

"I WAITED, PISTOL COCKED," SAID TOMMY. "THEY DIDN'T SEE ME, SO I LET THEM PASS. THEN I HEARD ONE OF THEM SPEAKING AND I RECOGNIZED THE VOICE OF MOBELY. I YELLED OUT 'DON'T SHOOT,'" I CRIED, 'I'M A MARINE.'"

POWERS, CONVALESCING IN A HOSPITAL HERE WILL BE OUT OF THE HOSPITAL WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

M503AEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOLLOWING UP TUESDAY'S ASSAULT ON RABAUL, LIBERATORS AND P-38S WENT BACK OVER NEW BRITAIN TODAY TO SMASH THE OTHER END OF ITS COAST ALL THE WAY FROM CAPE GLOUCESTER TO CAPE HOSKINS.

THE CREW OF "NOBODY'S BABY" TOOK ME ALONG ON THE MISSION DURING WHICH THE JAPANESE ADVANCE POST OF CAPE HOSKINS, ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN CAPE GLOUCESTER AND RABAUL ON THE NORTH COAST, WAS POUNDED TO RUBBLE.

I STOOD BESIDE THE BOMB BAY DOORS AND WATCHED THE PATTERN OF BOMBS BLOW UP THE ONLY BOAT IN THE HARBOR, DEMOLISH BUILDINGS AT THE HEAD OF THE AIRSTRIP AND TEAR UP THE FIELD SO BADLY IT WILL BE WEEKS BEFORE A PLANE CAN LAND THERE AGAIN.

IT HAD BEEN USED BY THE JAPANESE AS A FIGHTER STRIP, ALSO AS A FUELLING STOP FOR LONG RANGE BOMBERS BASED ON RABAUL.

THE HAVOC CREATED BY OUR 1,000-POUND BOMBS IS DIFFICULT TO REALIZE. THE SHIP AT ANCHOR AND THE BUILDINGS NEAR THE STRIP WERE CLEARLY VISIBLE AS WE CAME IN FOR THE RUN. THE NEXT INSTANT, THOSE BUILDINGS WERE NOTHING BUT DEBRIS FLYING IN A CLOUD OF DUST AND SMOKE.

AS THE FLIGHT CIRCLED THE TARGET TO MAKE CERTAIN NOTHING WAS LEFT, OIL COULD BE SEEN IN THE WATER AND THE SHIP WAS OUTLINED CLEARLY DISAPPEARING BELOW THE SURFACE.

AT AN EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING, THE PILOTS PICKED FOR THE SECOND DAY'S BIG POUNDING OF NEW BRITAIN GATHERED SLEEPY-EYED IN A HUT AT THIS NEW GUINEA POST FOR BRIEFING OF THE OPERATIONS.

MY PILOT WAS FIRST LT.HOWARD MEASSELS, 24, OF JACKSON, MISS., MAKING HIS SEVENTH MISSION IN AS MANY DAYS.

STAFF SGT.RUSSELL A.SCHURER, OF MERIDEN, CONN., FITTED ME WITH A GAS MASK. LT.MURRY PEARL, 21, THE NAVIGATOR, USED TO BE A BROOKLYN THEATER BOX OFFICE MAN.

AS WE WINGED OVER NEW BRITAIN THROUGH MIST AND RAIN, I VISITED BRIEFLY WITH THE NOSE GUNNER, STAFF SGT.ROBERT E.THOMAS OF LOS ANGELES.

WAIST GUNNERS WERE STAFF SERGEANTS ROBERT H.DAUGHERTY, OF GROVE CITY, PA., ROLAND L.AYOTEE. 44 FLORIDA AVE.. WOONSOCKET.

CITY, PA., ROLAND L.AYOTEE, 44 FLORIDA AVE., WOONSOCKET, R.I., AND THE TAIL GUNNER, STAFF SGT.JOHN E.HOLUBWSKY, OF CLERMONT, IA.

AFTER THE BOMBING, SLENDER, RED-HAIRED WADE A.WOODKIE, THE SECOND LIEUTENANT BOMBARDIER FROM LEMARS, IA., CAME UP THE

30.24——9349

FLIGHT DECK BEAMING.

"YOU SMACKED 'EM RIGHT ON THE NOSE THAT TIME," I SAID, TRYING TO BE CASUAL.

"YEAH," WOODKIE SAID. "TOO BAD WE DIDN'T DROP THAT OVER TOKYO."

SOME DAY THEY WILL.

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FR1006PCW

BY REMBERT JAMES

VILA AIRDROME, KOLOMBANGARA IN THE SOLOMONS,OCT.11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAD TO FIRE ONLY ONE SHOT IN TAKING POSSESSION OF ONE OF THE MOST HEAVILY FORTIFIED OUTPOSTS OF THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTH SEAS -- TOWERING, TWO-PEAKED, VOLCANIC KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND.

A SINGLE JAPANESE SOLDIER RESISTED. THEY KILLED.

A SECOND JAPANESE SURRENDERED BY JUMPING FROM BEHIND A BUSH AND THROWING HIS ARMS AROUND A STARTLED AMERICAN TROOPER WHO WAS TAKING A DRINK FROM A CANTEEN.

DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION WERE RELATED BY THE COMMANDER OF AN INFANTRY UNIT, LT.COL.JOSEPH F.RYNESKA, OF RALEIGH,N.C., AND CAPT.LOUIS AHLEN, OF PORTLAND,ORE. AHLEN TALKED WITH SOLDIERS WHO KILLED THE ONE JAPANESE AND CAPTURED THE OTHER. THOUSANDS OF OTHER JAPS HAD FLED, MANY DYING AS THEIR EVACUATION BARGES WERE SUNK.

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"OUR BOYS WERE PRETTY FAR UP THE TRAIL LOOKING OVER THE JAPANESE DIVOUAC AREA," SAID AHLEN. "ONE SOLDIER LAID HIS RIFLE ASIDE WHILE HE TOOK A DRINK. FROM SOMEWHERE BEHIND THE BUSHES, THIS ONE UNARMED JAPANESE JUMPED OUT AND THREW HIS ARMS AROUND THE SOLDIER'S WAIST.

ZIT STARTLED HIM, YOU CAN BET.

"WELL, THE JAP WANTED TO SURRENDER AND HAD PICKED OUT THE ONLY AMERICAN IN THE BUNCH WHO WASN'T CARRYING HIS RIFLE AT THE MOMENT. THEY TOOK HIM PRISONER AND BOY WAS THE JAP HAPPY."

THEY FOUND THE SECOND JAPANESE IN A FOXHOLE. SOMEBODY CALLED ON HIM TO SURRENDER.

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"AS IT HAPPENED," AHLEN RELATED, "THIS JAP SPOKE ENGLISH.

"HE SHOOK HIS HEAD AND SAID:

"'NO, NOT SURRENDER; NIPPONESE SOLDIER NOT AFRAID DIE.'

"OUR BOYS HAD THEIR RIFLES TURNED ON THE JAP," AHLEN CONTINUED.

"HE LOOKED PRETTY SAD, THEY SAID, AS HE REACHED BACK TO GET HIS RIFLE OR HAND GRENADE OR SOMETHING. THEY HAD TO SHOOT HIM."

FJ439ACW

ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, OCT.15-(AP)-SEVERAL OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE 11TH AIR FORCE, WOUNDED IN THE AIR ATTACK ON THE NORTHERN KURILE ISLANDS SEPTEMBER 11, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART, HEADQUARTERS OF LT. GEN.SIMON B.BUCKNER, JR., ANNOUNCED TODAY. THEY INCLUDED:

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SECOND LT.RAYMOND K.UNDERWOOD, CO-PILOT, 4494 WEST 147TH ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TECH. SGT.DWIGHT C.LAMBE, AERIAL ENGINEER, 332 LILLINGTON AVE., CHARLOTTE, N.C.

STAFF SGT.WILLIAM S.HARWOOD, ASSISTANT RADIO OPERATOR, 303 BRISTOL ST., SOUTHINGTON, CONN.

STAFF SGT. WALTER E.ROBB, JR., AERIAL GUNNER, 3028 NORTH 5TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SGT.CHARLES A.CUNEO, RADIO OPERATOR, 1269 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BRIGHTON, MASS.

SGT.ALFRED P.HANTSCH, JR., AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHER, 156 OSBORNE ST., DANBURY, CONN.

SGT.CHARLES L.HOPP, RADIO OPERATOR, 6135 NORTHWEST HIGHWAY, CHICAGO.

XAS08PCW NM

ADD BUENOS AIRES XXX BOOKS

SEVEN HOURS AFTER DISPATCHES ARRIVED TELLING OF MR.ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT, HOWEVER, IT WAS APPROVED FOR PUBLICATION.

MEANWHILE, BUENOS AIRES CLIMAXED A MONTHS-LONG PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN --TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ON THE IMPORTANCE OF AIR RAID DEFENSE--BY STAGING A REALISTIC AIR RAID DRILL TONIGHT TO PREPARE FOR WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS UNIDENTIFIED PERILS. POSTERS HAD WARNED THE PUBLIC TO "PREPARE IN TIME."

AMEGHINO, A 72-YEAR OLD LAWYER, HAD HELD SEVERAL POLITICAL POSTS, INCLUDING THOSE OF PROVINCIAL DEPUTY VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BUENOS AIRES LEGISLATURE, PROVINCIAL TAX COLLECTOR AND SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE. HE WAS MINISTER OF FINANCE IN THE PROVINCE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF MANUEL FRESCO, NATIONALIST LEADER.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CAPT.VAGO PLACES TWO NAVY MEN IN THE CABINET. THE OTHER IS REAR ADMIRAL BENITO SUEYRO, NAVY MINISTER. VAGO, NOW 57, RETIRED 10 YEARS AGO. HE HAD BEEN ARGENTINA'S NAVAL ATTACHE IN WASHINGTON FROM 1923 TO 1926 AFTER SERVING AS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE ARGENTINE NAVAL ACADEMY AND COMMANDING NAVAL UNITS.

RQ/EJ808PEW

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 15-(AP)-COMMENTING ON THE RESIGNATION OF THREE CABINET MEMBERS, THE PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPER EL PAMPERO DECLARED TODAY THAT REVOLUTION IN ARGENTINA IS JUST BEGINNING BUT ADDED THAT THE ENTIRE NATION IS BEHIND THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT.

EL PAMPERO'S STAND IS AT DIRECT VARIANCE WITH THAT OF TWO OTHER INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPERS, LA NACION AND LA PRENSA, WHICH HAVE STRONGLY CRITICIZED THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT'S ADHERENCE TO AN ISOLATIONIST FOREIGN POLICY.

RESIGNATIONS OF THE CABINET MEMBERS WERE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY AMID INDICATIONS THAT THERE MIGHT BE A CHANGE IN THIS POLICY.

(FROM MONTEVIDEO CAME UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAD FORBIDDEN THE FURTHER PUBLICATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, MOST OF WHICH WERE STRONGLY PRO-DEMOCRATIC. THE ORDER WAS INTERPRETED AS SIGNIFYING PROBABLE STRICTER PRESS CONTROL, INCLUDING TIGHTER REGULATION OF SUCH NEWSPAPERS AS LA NACION AND LA PRENSA.)

JR755AEW

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 14-(AP)-TWO CALIFORNIANS--PAULINE BETZ OF LOS ANGELES, AND DOROTHY BUDY OF SANTA MONICA--REACHED THE FINALS OF THE WOMEN'S SINGLES IN THE PAN-AMERICAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT TODAY.

MISS BETZ, U.S. CHAMPION, ELIMINATED HER OLD RIVAL, MARGARET OSBORNE OF SAN FRANCISCO, 4-6, 6-3, 6-0, WHILE MISS BUNDY GAINED A MEASURE OF REVENGE BY DEFEATING LOUISE BROUGH OF BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF. 6-3, 6-4. THE BEVERLY HILLU MISS BEAT MISS BUNDY IN THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS AT FOREST HILLS, N.Y., LAST MONTH.

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAM OF PANCHO SEGURA OF ECUADOR AND WILLIAM TALBERT OF INDIANAPOLIS WON ITS WAY INTO THE FINALS OF THE MEN'S DOUBLES ALONG WITH MEXICO'S VEGA BROTHERS, ARMANDO AND ROLANDO.

SEGURA AND TALBERT WON OVER JACK KNEMEYER, OF LOS ANGELES, AND DANIEL HERNANDEZ OF MEXICO CITY 6-2, 6-1, 6-1. THE VEGA BROTHERS OUTLASTED THE U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM OF BOB FALKENBURG, LOS ANGELES, AND JAMES BRINK PORTLAND, ORE., 1-6, 9-7, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.

IN THE SEMI-FINALS OF THE MEN'S SINGLES TOMORROW SEGURA PLAYS ARMANDO VEGA, NO. 1 MEXICAN PLAYER, WHILE TALBERT MEETS ROLANDO VEGA, RANKED NO. 4 IN MEXICO.

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TA1216AEW

MONTREAL, OCT. 15-(CP)-JUDGE ARMAND CLOUTIER HEARD THE STORY OF A PERSISTENT LOVER IN COURT HERE TODAY AND THEN REMANDED LORENZO BOUCHARD, 27, TO THÉ CELLS "TO COOL OFF." JUDGMENT WILL BE GIVEN OCT. 22.

JUDGE CLOUTIER WAS TOLD THAT BOUCHARD HAD FALLEN IN LOVE IN THE SUMMER. HE ASKED THE GIRL TO MARRY HIM BUT SHE GEFUSED. HE PLEADED HIS CASE IN HER HOME AND WAS FORCIBLY EJECTED.

HE CONTINUED HIS WOOING AND LAST NIGHT HE GOT A LADDER, CLIMBED TO THE ROOF OF A SHED AT THE REAR OF THE GIRL'S HOME AND TRIED TO STATE HIS CASE ONCE AGAIN. THIS TIME POLICE WERE CALLED.

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ASKED IF HE WOULD BEHAVE IN FUTURE, LORENZO REPLIED: "I'M STILL GOING TO MARRY THE GIRL."

THE JUDGE REPLIED: "OH. IN THAT CASE IN THE CELLS WITH YOU TO COOL OFF. NO BAIL. SENTENCE ON THE 22ND."

1226A..

WINDSOR, ONT., OCT 15-(AP)-TWO GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WHO ESCAPED WITH THREE OTHERS FROM A PRISON WORK CAMP NEAR PORT COLBORNE, ONT., LAST WEEK-END WERE RECAPTURED TONIGHT BY WINDSOR POLICE WHILE EATING IN A DOWNTOWN RESTAURANT.

PS116AEW

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OTTAWA, OCT 15-(AP)-INCOME TAXES HAVE COME AT LAST TO THE ESKIMOS, WHO ONCE INSISTED THEY DIDN'T WANT TO "BUY" ANY.

INSPECTOR D.J.MARTIN OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE SAID TODAY THAT GOOD FUR CATCHES AND ATTRACTIVE PRICES HAVE BROUGHT PROSPERITY TO THE HUNTERS OF THE LONE LANDS.

THIS PROSPERITY CAUSED THE ESKIMOS TO BE INTRODUCED TO TAXATION. WHEN THE MOUNTED POLICE BEGAN EXPLAINING THE TAXES TO THE ESKIMOS, HOWEVER, THEY WERE INFORMED POLITELY THAT THE NATIVES WEREN'T INTERESTED IN "BUYING" ANY.

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EVENTUAL UNDERSTANDING FOLLOWED PROFOUND EXPLANATIONS BUT THE LABOR STILL FALLS ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE MOUNTIE, WHO MUST COMPLETE THE ESKIMOS' INCOME TAX FORMS AND MAKE THE ASSESSMENTS.

SW1026AEW

OTTAWA, OCT. 15-(AP)-THE R.C.A.F. ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AWARDS OF DECORATIONS TO AIR FORCE MEMBERS OVERSEAS, INCLUDING THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO WARRANT OFFICER J.A. BROWN OF BUFFALO, N.Y.

BROWN'S CITATION SAID: "THIS WARRANT OFFICER HAS PARTICIPATED IN A LARGE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS. HIS EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY IN HIS DUTIES HAS ENSURED OUTSTANDING SUCCESS ON MANY MISSIONS. . ."

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RR1215AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 15-(AP)-AN ARMY NURSE WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM DUTY IN THE PACIFIC WAR ZONE RELATED TODAY THAT PHYSICIANS ABOARD A NAVAL HOSPITAL SHIP DISCOVERED THAT ORDINARY HOT WATER BOTTLES COULD BE USED TO EXERCISE THE LUNGS OF WOUNDED MEN JUST AS WELL AS MODERN HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.

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EXPLAINING THAT HOSPITALS HERE "HAD DEVELOPED A SERIES OF BOTTLES WHICH THE MEN WOULD BLOW IN TO PROVIDE EXERCISE FOR THEIR LUNGS," SECOND LIEUT. ELIZABETH WRIGHT OF PHILADELPHIA TOLD THE WOMEN'S DIVISION OF THE UNITED HOSPITAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

"WE DID NOT HAVE THESE BOTTLES BUT WE DISCOVERED THAT IF WE PASSED OUT HOT WATER BOTTLES AND HAD THE MEN BLOW THEM UP A FEW TIMES EVERY DAY, IT EXERCISED THEIR LUNGS JUST AS WELL."

SHE SAID THE DISCOVERY PROVED TO BE A MORALE BUILDER, TOO, BECAUSE THE MEN SEEMED TO ENJOY BLOWING UP THE BOTTLES.

LIEUT. WRIGHT SPENT 18 MONTHS IN THE PACIFIC AREA AND PART OF THE TIME WAS ASSIGNED ON "DETACHED SERVICE" TO A NAVY HOSPITAL SHIP TO HELP CARE FOR ARMY MEN WOUNDED IN THE SOLOMONS.

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KA224PEW

URBANA,ILL.,OCT.15-(AP)-TOM YARBROUGH, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE WAR SITUATION "IS SELDOM AS GOOD AS IT SEEMS TO THE PEOPLE AT HOME."

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION AND JOURNALISM CONFERENCE, YARBROUGH SAID, "THAT IS A PERFECTLY NATURAL CONSEQUENCE OF CENSORSHIP THAT MAKES A SECRET OF MANY OF OUR SHORT-COMINGS AND FAILURES IN ORDER TO COVER UP INFORMATION THAT OUR ENEMIES WOULD LIKE TO HAVE."

YARBROUGH, WHO ACCORDING TO HIS OWN TESTIMONY HAS "HAD RATHER GOOD LUCK IN FINDING CRYSTAL BALLS THAT WOULD TELL ME WHERE TO BE AND WHEN" TOLD THE AUDIENCE THAT "FOR UNRELIEVED TERROR THE WORST BOMB-ING OF LONDON WAS NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH "TWO NIGHTS HE REMEMBERED ON GUADALCANAL."

ON ONE OF THESE NIGHTS, HE RECOUNTED, HE WAS NEARLY HIT BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE.

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"I WAS LYING ON A BLANKET SPREAD OVER SOME SHARP STICKS. ONE OF THE SHELLS CAME TOO LOW AND WAS DETONATED BY A TALL TREE JUST ABOVE OUR HEADS. THE BLAST WAS SO CLOSE IT RIPPLED OUR CLOTHES. IT DIDN'T HURT ANYBODY BUT IT SCARED A LOT OF PEOPLE. XXX

"I HAVE BEEN BLOWN INTO AN AIR RAID SHELTER IN THE CENTER OF LONDON BY A BOMB THAT FELL SOMETHING LIKE FIFTY FEET AWAY; I HAVE FLOWN ABOUT 1,500 MILES IN A BOMBER SO BADLY BANGED UP IT WAS CALLED THE FLYING BIRD CAGE AND AT THE END OF THE TRIP JUST BARELY MISSED A MID-AIR COLLISION WITH ANOTHER PLANE XXX THOSE WERE ALL BAD MOMENTS, BUT NEVER SO TERRIFYING AS THOSE TWO BIG NIGHTS ON GUADALCANAL A YEAR AGO."

YARBROUGH ARRIVED IN HAWAII THE DAY THE JAPS ATTACKED AND LATER WITNESSED THE BATTLE OF THE BISMARCK SEA WHICH, HE SAID, "TURNED INTO AN OLD FASHIONED LYNCHING." JAPS MACHINE GUNNED PARACHUTING AMERICAN PILOTS, HE SAID, WHICH "TOUCHED OFF A FURY THAT CAUSED THE AMERICAN FLYERS TO GO DOWN LOW OVER THE WATER AND MACHINEGUN JAPS BY THE HUNDREDS XXX UNTIL A BIG SECTOR OF THE SEA RAN PINK WITH BLOOD."

FY949PCW

UNDATED MOSCOW CONFERENCE

OCT 16 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST THE FOLLOWING, WHICH IT DESCRIBED AS A DISPATCH FROM ANKARA BY PAUL SCHMITZ, CORRESPONDENT OF TRANSOCEAN, THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY:

"THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE, ACCORDING TO A GENERALLY WELL INFORMED TURKISH SOURCE, IS TO BEGIN OCT. 20 OR 21. BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY

30.24—9353

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EDEN AND UNITED STATES FOREIGN SECRETARY HULL ARE EXPECTED TO PASS THROUGH CAIRO ON THE WAY TO MOSCOW.

"EDEN ON HIS WAY BACK FROM MOSCOW TO LONDON, IS EXPECTED TO SPEND A SHORT TIME IN CAIRO FOR A TALK WITH THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT, SIR MILES LAMPSON."

WD345PEW

UNDATED BALKANS

OCT 16 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE HUNGARIAN RADIO FRANKLY STATED LAST (FRI) NIGHT THAT BERLIN WAS "OF THE OPINION THAT A COMPLETE CHANGE HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE GENERAL MILITARY SITUATION" WITH A STRONG ALLIED OFFENSIVE UNDER WAY ON THE VOLTURNO FRONT IN ITALY AND STILL HEAVIER RUSSIAN ATTACKS EXPECTED ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

THE BUDAPEST BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, SAID THAT THE GERMANS ADMITTED THAT A RUSSIAN BREAK-THROUGH COULD BE FORCED AT SEVERAL POINTS AND THAT "THE REGIONS AROUND MELITOPOL OBVIOUSLY ARE TO BE UNDERSTOOD IN CONNECTION WITH THIS STATEMENT."

THIS COOL DISCUSSION OF THE SERIOUS GERMAN MILITARY OUTLOOK BY THE AXIS SATELLITE RADIO CAME AS THE ANKARA RADIO, COMPARING THE POSITION OF HUNGARY AND RUMANIA WITH THAT OF FINLAND, SAID THAT HUNGARY, "WHICH SEES THE WAR SPREADING TOWARD ITS TERRITORIES FROM TWO DIRECTIONS, IS SEEKING A MEANS OF GETTING OUT OF THE WAR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

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THE TURKISH BROADCAST, REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, ADDED THAT "ANOTHER HEADACHE FOR HUNGARY IS THE SPREAD OF GUERRILLA OPERATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA" WITH REPORTS INDICATING "THAT THESE ARE NO LONGER CLASHES, BUT THAT THEY HAVE ASSUMED THE FORM OF REGULAR BATTLES."

THE TURKISH NEWSPAPER TANIN ALSO SAID, IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED TO THE OWI, THAT "OUR BALKANS FRIENDS SHOULD KNOW THAT THEIR CAUSE IS LOST" AND WARNED THEM TO EXPECT HEAVY SACRIFICES UNLESS THEY DROP THEIR NAZI TIES AT ONCE.

MEANWHILE, AXIS PUPPET PREMIER MILAN NEDIC IN OCCUPIED YUGOSLAVIA THREATENED FLOGGINGS FOR THOSE WHO SPREAD "FALSE RUMORS" AND ASKED THE YUGOSLAVS TO REPORT THEIR "GUILTY" NEIGHBORS, ACCORDING TO A DECREE PUBLISHED IN THE NAZI-CONTROLLED BELGRADE NEWSPAPER NOVO VREME WHICH WAS ALSO REPORTED TO THE OWI.

Z1211AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ELEVEN AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS ATTACKED THE JAPANESE-HELD PORT OF RANGOON IN BURMA YESTERDAY, THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TODAY, AND ONE OF THE RAIDERS WAS SHOT DOWN BY INTERCEPTING JAPANESE FIGHTERS.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, CLAIMED THAT FIVE OTHER LIBERATORS WERE DAMAGED AND ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF ONE JAPANESE PLANE.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE REPORTED RAID FROM ALLIED SOURCES.

JR753AEW

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ALLIES SURGE FORWARD IN ITALY; SIX IMPORTANT TOWNS CAPTURED; GERMANS IN MELITOPOL STIFFEN

OCT 17 1943

AMERICAN UNITS TAKE CAIAZZO IN BITTER FIGHT

NOTEWARK

British Capture Key Road Junction Commanding Route to Rome.

NAZIS ATTEMPT TO DISENGAGE

Allies' Continuous Onslaught Frustrates German Effort to Withdraw Northward.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Allied Fifth Army troops, knifing deeper north of the Volturno and Calore rivers against fierce counter-attacks, have captured Caiazzo and Amorosi, and the Germans appear to be trying to break away from their positions near the mouth of the Volturno, Allied headquarters announced today.

Americans drove into Caiazzo, the scene of some of the bitterest and bloodiest fighting above the Volturno. Willing to stake everything on holding off the Allies long enough to prepare defense lines further north, lay mine fields and then disengage, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring threw a great number of fighters and fighter-bombers into this battle. The battered German air force thus came out of hiding yesterday for the first time in days.

Meanwhile, some twenty-five miles to the northeast, the British Eighth Army struck forward about six miles to take Campobasso, at the center of the Allied line across Italy, and Vinchiaturo, six miles southwest. This also marked a deep penetration threatening the flank of the Volturno line. Vinchiaturo is a key point on the main road across Italy from Foggia to Rome, and from Termoli to Naples.

Americans Drive North.

Caiazzo, in the hills a mile north of the Volturno, and Amorosi, five miles away on the east bank, give the Allies control of the high ground between the two rivers, where the Volturno bends northward.

Stabbing deep into the area north of the Calore into a position increasing the threat to the German flank, Americans also captured Cerrato to the northeast of Amorosi.

Official reports from Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's headquarters also indicated that the Germans were attempting to disengage from close-quarter combat near the mouth of the Volturno where the British are now strongly entrenched. In spite of sharp counter-attacks, however, such a withdrawal has been prevented by the constant attacks of American and British troops. Several bridges have now been thrown across the river, and the Fifth Army has poured tanks across.

The fighting near the river mouth was still difficult, however, over a flat terrain covered by German artillery in the hills further north. Cereal fields offered scant cover for the attacking troops.

Eighth Army's Sector.

In the Eighth Army's sector, the German rear guards fought a sharp battle before relinquishing Campobasso, a city of 30,000 and an important agricultural and industrial center as well as a communications point. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces found that the Germans had been using the railroad there for movement of heavy artillery almost to the time the British drove into town.

Vinchiaturo, a town of 4,000, fell after an equally brisk fight. Loss of these two towns will compel Von Kesselring to fall back twenty miles before finding another good lateral road—from Vasto to Isernia—connecting his left and right wings.

Despite hampering rains, the Eighth Army reported gains of from four to seven miles on its inland sectors as far north as Guglionesi.

In the air yesterday Allied planes struck at German communication centers and supplies and Allied anti-aircraft gunners brought down seven out of from twelve to fifteen Nazi planes attempting to destroy one of the bridges the Army engineers had built across the Volutrno.

At sea, a naval communique declared, British destroyers in the Adriatic on Thursday night intercepted two Italian ships carrying German armed guards, sinking one carrying 500 tons of bauxite after the Germans had set it afire, and capturing the other, a medium-sized tanker.

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GERMAN PLANES FAIL IN EFFORT TO SUPPORT INFANTRY

KENNEDY

Battle North of Volturno River Reaches Peak in Fury.

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FIFTH ARMY ADVANCES

Americans Cling Closely to Rearguard of Retreating Foe.

BRITISH TROOPS GAIN

Eighth Army Moves Ahead Against Stiff Opposition.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 16.—(AP) Allied troops smashing forward all across the Italian front have wrested two vital road junctions and ten other towns from the Germans, who were reported officially today to be counterattacking savagely and renewing their aerial support in a desperate effort to break away from close quarter combat.

The battle north of the Volturno river reached a new high point of fury as the Germans lashed out repeatedly with terrific counterassaults designed to disrupt the Allies long enough to permit an orderly Nazi withdrawal, but the American Fifth army struck back with such speed and power as to upset the enemy's plans.

Nazis in Full Retreat

(Radio France at Algiers said in a broadcast recorded in London that the Germans north of the Volturno were in full retreat.)

Both the Fifth army in the west and the British Eighth army in the east threatened to outflank the Germans' Volturno river line after hurling the stubbornly resisting enemy forces back with lightning advances ranging up to seven miles.

In a northward thrust which carried them five miles beyond the Calore river, Fifth army forces captured Cerreto, nine miles northeast of the point where the Calore meets the Volturno, to increase their threat to the enemy's Volturno flank.

Crashing swiftly through stiff opposition, Eighth army troops some 25 miles to the northeast pushed ahead six miles to capture the important road junctions of Campobasso, virtually in the center of the Allied line across the peninsula, and Vinchiaturo, six miles southwest.

Menace German Flank

With the fall of these two points the Allies gained control of vital inland rail and highway communications and were in a position to menace the whole flank of the German defenders on the Volturno line by a penetration deep behind that fighting front.

Several of the enemy's fiercest counterattacks were launched in the region of Caiazzo, a mile north of the Volturno, but the Fifth army finally routed the Germans in grim fighting there and now has the town firmly in its possession.

Amorosi, five miles east of Caiazzo on the east bank of the Volturno, also fell to the Fifth army, which gained control of the high ground in that important sector. The taking of Amorosi enabled the Allies to straddle the Volturno along two miles of its northward bend above its confluence with the Calore.

At several other points the Germans lunged out toward the river in attempts to reduce the bridgeheads through which Gen. Clark's Fifth army is bringing more men, guns and tanks up to the fighting areas.

Other towns and villages which fell before the combined assaults of the Fifth and Eighth armies were Castel Campagnana, a mile south of Amorisi; Telese, three miles east of Amorisi; San Giuliano, three and a half miles southeast of Vinchiatura, Circepiccole, four miles southeast of Vinchiaturo; Matrice, four and half miles northeast of Campobasso; Morrone, four miles southwest of Cascalenda; and Campoleto, eight miles northeast of Campobasso.

Official reports from Gen. Clark's frontline headquarters indicated that the Germans were attempting to disengage themselves from close quarter combat, particularly near the mouth of the Volturno, where British troops are now strongly entrenched after their amphibious landing.

Remain Locked in Battle

In spite of the sharp counter-attacks and renewed aerial resistance, the Germans so far have been unable to succeed in breaking loose because of the continuous attacks by American and British troops.

The Fifth army continued to pour troops, tanks and equipment over several bridges thrown across the swollen Volturno by American engineers.

The battered, dwindling Nazi air force came out of hiding yesterday to make a desperate effort to halt the Allied surge across the river. Because American and British bombers and fighters hold overwhelming superiority in the air, the enemy squadrons made no attempt to meet the Allied sweeps against road junctions, railways and communications lines, but concentrated instead on the Fifth army's river installations.

One enemy force of 12 to 15 planes tried to attack one of the newly-constructed bridges but Allied anti-aircraft gunners shot down seven of them and damaged others.

The reappearance of large numbers of the enemy's sorely-pressed air units indicated that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring is willing to stake everything on holding off the Allied drive long enough to prepare defense lines farther north—possibly at the Garigliano river 80 miles south of Rome—lay mine fields and then disengage.

Salonika Raided

While the Allied air units were hammering communications and transport behind the enemy lines, American medium bombers attacked Nazi air fields at Salonika in Greece.

Disclosing the capture of Campobasso and Vinchiaturo, the war bulletin from Allied headquarters said both fell "after determined assaults." Vinchiaturo is a key point on the main cross—Italy highways from Foggia to Rome and from Termoli to Naples.

Before relinquishing Campobasso, a city of 30,000 and an important agricultural and industrial center as well as a communications point, the Germans fought a sharp rearguard action. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops found that the Germans had been moving heavy artillery over the railroad there almost up to the time the British entered.

Six enemy planes were downed in aerial combats of the past 24 hours compared with an Allied loss of three craft.

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Algiers radio said today that the Germans were in full retreat north of the Volturno River on the road to Rome.

Guns End It:

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Philosophy On Volturno

By RELMAN MORIN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the United States Fifth Army at the Volturno River, Oct. 14 (Delayed)—First it was machine-gun bullets that whined overhead and then the whip-crack of shells when the tanks began duelling, and through it all the American lieutenant and the German sergeant sat there in the drainage ditch arguing philosophy.

"On the basis of results," said the lieutenant, "I claim I won the argument, but you can judge for yourself"——

The heavy-weaponed company moved out from cover at 1 A. M.

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30.24—9355

four hours before a tremendous artillery barrage had opened the battle of the Volturno, and now it was "H-hour"—the assault hour—and all along the front American troops were emerging from beneath the trees and starting across the floor of the valley toward the river.

German Line Ahead

There on the north bank was the German defense line, the line they hoped to hold through the winter.

Leading one of the platoons was Lieut. Paul Lindsey, of Dallas, Texas. He and his men were bringing up mortars and the ammunition for the sturdy little guns. Each man was carrying fifty pounds in addition to his pack.

"As soon as we started across the flat," said Lindsey, "Jerry began giving us the works."

It was a brilliant moonlight night, and there was very little cover between the foot of the mountain and the river a mile or more away. German heavy artillery, mortars, 88-millimeters and machine-gun fire swept the field at every step, but, nevertheless, the assault troops crossed it.

Finally Hit The River

"We finally hit the river and waded across in water up to our necks," Lindsey said. "I don't remember whether it was cold or not. It must have been near freezing, but I just don't remember. There was so much going on."

They went up the other side of a steep, slanting mud bank, clawing and slipping and cursing the weight on their backs and scrambling and fighting for each inch. Then they started toward the drainage ditch. The shells were falling faster now. In the quick, white flashes they could see the doughboys all around them driving ahead, bayonets fixed and firing from their hips. Some of them fell.

Just before the lieutenant reached the ditch a heavy shell crashed "right among us." Five men dropped on the spot, all wounded.

All Dived For Ditch

"Four others were with me," he said, "and we all dove for the ditch. When we hit the bottom one of the boys tripped a mine and there was a hell of an explosion. I was knocked out and I don't know for how long."

When his brain cleared, Lindsey saw a medico already working on the wounded. The other four all were hit. The lieutenant was groggy and confused, but otherwise unhurt. He rose to his feet in the same instant three Germans appeared coming up the ditch firing machine pistols.

"The medico—we call him 'Doc' Ritter and he comes from somewhere in east Texas—saved our lives. He jumped up and showed them the red cross on his uniform and hollered that the men were all wounded, and then they stopped shooting at us."

Nazis Stop Firing

It was a German sergeant and two privates. They stopped firing but the two privates kept pointing their guns at the Americans and their voices were menacing.

"I could tell they were arguing with the sergeant," said Lindsey. "Those two guys were tough. They were all for finishing us. The sergeant finally got tough, too, and ordered them away from us. Then he came over to me."

In faultless English he introduced himself. He said his name was Rheingold Badt and he added proud, "I am entitled to call myself 'Doktor.' I am a professor of philosophy from Hamburg University.

Somewhat surprised, the lieutenant replied that he was a lawyer by profession, formerly attached to the Department of Justice.

German Bows

The German bowed and said: "This is very strange . . .two professional men like ourselves here in the mud and the war. It is no place for a man who thinks, and yet there is no reality except in thought. Perhaps you don't agree?"

Lindsey grimly mentioned the reality of the bullets.

A great many bullets were singing over their heads as he spoke. They were coming both ways. The two Nazi privates, plastered against the ditch bank, where firing fusillades in the direction from which other Americans still were coming.

"I finally told the sergeant," Lindsey said, "that if they kept it up our own artillery would start firing at the ditch, or somebody would toss a hand granade in on us and we'd all be killed.

Orders Men To Sit Down

"Believe it or not," he ordered those two men to sit down and stop shooting."

Sergeant-Professor Badt then began to expand on his theories of war in relation to reality. He proved indubitably that for the Germans neither this war nor any war could have any meaning.

He interrupted himself only to remind Lindsey that he and all other Americans there were his prisoners. "Also," he said, "I notice you are not wounded, but that is not important either."

The discussion continued. Meanwhile, some American tanks had approached the river. German armor came up to meet them. Then in an instant shells were screaming back and forth across the ditch.

The professor had to yell to make himself heard, but he went right on talking philosophy. The ghosts of Kant, Nietzsche, Spinoza and Hume walked up and down the drainage ditch through the shells and bullets.

Tables Turned

Finally Lindsey said: "Look, Professor Badt, you say there's no meaning in all this so why don't you just hand over that gun of yours, and I'll take you prisoner. Then you'll be out of the war."

The philosopher smiled.

"Ah," he said, "there lies the inevitable conflict. In all I have been saying I am a thinker, but I am also a German soldier. Duty to me is an illusion, but I must do it."

"You haven't got a chance to get far from this ditch," said Lindsey.

"Our troops are all over the place by now."

"I know it," said Professor Badt, "still I am going."

He summoned the two privates. Before they left he took Lindsey's name and address and said he hoped to meet him "in America after the war." Then the three climbed out and Lindsey watched them running toward a clump of trees.

Sees Germans Fall

He heard the machine gun and saw the burst of fire that cut them down—all three of them. As he watched he saw one of the Germans try to rise. It was the sergeant. He pulled himself to his hands and knees and began crawling toward the ditch again. Lindsey went toward him.

The sergeant's face was white with pain. Blood came in crimson jets from his chest. He dropped to one elbow and took his pistol and held it up to Lindsey.

"Now, I am your prisoner," he whispered. "You see how strange it is?"

Then he fainted and an American ambulance crew came after a while and took him away. The doctors say he may live.

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REDS THREATEN TO TRAP NAZIS IN THE CRIMEA

Moscow Reports a Daring Attempt to Cut Off Army of 100,000.

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FIVE RAILWAY TOWNS SEIZED

Russians Force Way Into Outer Defenses of Kiev—Drive Foe Back Near Gomel.

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Beating back waves of desperate counter-attacks in and around Melitopol, Russian troops are plunging steadily westward across the low flat plains leading to the Crimea in an audacious attempt to entrap upward of 100,000 Germans reported garrisoning the great peninsula, dispatches from Moscow said today.

[The Germans are pouring whole divisions of reserves into the Melitopol salient, a CBS correspondent in Moscow reported today. Squadrons of bombing planes, the correspondent added, have been transferred from other sectors in a desperate attempt to get air superiority. In some areas on the west bank of the Dnieper, the number of German aircraft in use has increased ten to fifteen times, BBC said today, quoting the Red Army newspaper Red Star.]

Other Red Army forces, having successfully invested Zaporozhe, industrial city on the bend of the Dneiper River, sixty-five miles to the north, were battling their way down the railway that leads through Melitopol to the Crimea.

[BBC, in a broadcast recorded by CBS, quoted frontline dispatches as saying that half of the town of Melitopol is in Russian hands.]

Say Reds Were Repulsed.

Berlin ignored the extreme southern fighting in its communique today, but said that strong Soviet forces had launched new attacks southeast of Kremenchug, just above the great bend in the Dnieper River; both north and south of the key city of Kiev; near Chernigov, southwest of Smolensk, and on the northwestern front near Velikie Luki.

All attacks were repulsed either in violent hand-to-hand fighting or by counter-attacks, the German communique added.

Today's Russian communique said the column fighting southward from Zaporozhe already had driven the Germans back through five railway towns, including Plavni, seventeen miles southeast of Zaporozhe. More than 1,000 Nazis were killed, twenty-two tanks destroyed and twenty big guns captured in this operation.

To the north, the Russians were beating in through the outer defenses of Kiev. Red Army troops also drove back attacking Germans south of Gomel, in White Russia.

Germans in the Crimea were faced with another threat from the Taman peninsula in the western Caucasus, where strong Soviet forces were reported massing for an amphibious attack across the Kerch Strait and the Black Sea.

At least 1,500 Germans drowned crossing the Dnieper at Zaporozhe, the war bulletin said, and another 2,000 were reported killed in fighting in the town of Melitopol, from which the enemy was being driven.

The communique reported bitter fighting on the middle Dnieper, where massed Russian artillery mowed down fierce counter-attacks north and south of Kiev.

Red Army airplanes broke up countless German installations, and thwarted all attempts to wreck Russian bridgeheads over the river. They bombed enemy airdromes, damaging or destroying twenty-three planes on the ground and shooting down nineteen in air battles over the river.

The Germans were also counter-attacking south of Gomel, in White Russia. The Red Army troops stood firm, killed 800 Nazis in toe-to-toe combat, and then moved forward to strengthen their envelopment of the city, the communique said.

BITTER STRUGGLE FOR MELITOPOL IS PRESSED BY REDS

O'DUNNA

Battle Rages Into Fifth Day in Building-to-Building Fight.

NAZI LINES CRACKED

Several Towns Overrun, 250 German Soldiers Taken Prisoner.

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LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 17—(AP) Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin's south Russian army wrenched fiercely-resisting Germans from block after block of battle-shattered Melitopol, gateway to the Crimea, killing 2,000 Nazis as one of the bitterest struggles of the war today entered its fifth day.

Fifty miles to the north a Soviet relief army, slugging its way toward Melitopol, captured several hamlets in an advance of three to six miles.

There was new fighting at the Soviet bridgehead southeast of Kremenchug, on the middle Dnieper where Soviet units were declared to have cracked the German lines and captured several settlements and over 250 prisoners.

Kiev in Center of Fight

North and south of Kiev where the Russians were fighting toward the Ukrainian capital, over 1,000 Germans were wiped out, said a Moscow communique recorded by the Soviet monitor. In one week's fighting there the Russians said they beat back over 200 German counterattacks, wiped out over 8,000 Germans in a step-by-step advance, and destroyed 176 tanks, 187 field guns and over 400 machine guns.

Gomel was another objective of heavy fighting as the Russians closed in on the White Russian town from the north and south. Eight hundred Germans fell yesterday, the bulletin said, and big guns duelled throughout the day and night.

The Melitopol fighting, which rivaled Stalingrad for intensity and bloodshed, saw the Germans hurling waves of men and machines into the maelstrom despite their losses. Forty German tanks were destroyed in the southwestern part of the city alone. The Germans were reported fighting under a stand-or-die order from Adolf Hitler.

Nazis Arrive First

The Germans rushed up divisions from the Crimea, reaching the battlefront before Gen. Malinovsky's forces reached the area. The Soviet airforce was aiding the southward drive, bombing German troop trains and army stores at Nikopol, 50 miles southwest of Zaporozhe. Four trains were declared smashed by these attacks.

At Melitopol, neither side claimed advances as they fought hand-to-hand in the war-torn city.

Red Star, Soviet army newspaper, describing Melitopol as the last German strong point before 90 miles of dismal mud flats that offered little chance of natural defense, said the battle had "assumed a wide scale and has tremendous significance."

A Russian victory there would open a path deep into the southern districts, cutting off the Crimea where six or seven German divisions are dug in.

Moscow said the Germans had elected to make a supreme stand in the vital southern area, and reported that reinforcements for the Melitopol battle were arriving from the Crimea, rushing into attack over and over again despite heavy losses. Twenty-six violent German counter-attacks were launched in one day and German planes made 1,100 sorties over a ten-mile front, Red Star said.

The newspaper recalled that the Germans had termed Melitopol their "eastern gate" and added "the gates have been closed."

The fighting was with bayonet and grenade through the skeletons of shell-wrecked buildings in the town itself.

Soviet artillery, brought up to support the infantry, which smashed into the center of the city four days ago, was now blasting German points of resistance and breaking the way for more Russian troops and tanks. The Germans were replying with mortars and anti-tank guns but were reported being forced to abandon position after position.

Russians Optimistic

Despite German tenacity Russian reports were optimistic, and Col. Andreyev, Moscow radio commentator, said Melitopol was "isolated," permitting "Soviet forces to advance successfully toward the Crimea and also towards the

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mouth of the Dnieper.

Across the middle Dnieper, the Russians surged out anew from their bridgehead near Kremenchug—an area from which comparatively little fighting had been reported in recent days.

The Russians were trying to flank German positions at Dniepropetrovsk and elsewhere in the Dnieper loop.

Berlin reports said the attack opened with fierce artillery preparation followed by strong infantry and tank forces.

"The embittered struggles are still in progress," it said of the Kremenchug sector.

The Germans reported "close range fighting" southeast and north of Kiev where the Russians have additional holds across the Dnieper near the prize city. Berlin said 59 Soviet tanks were destroyed in that fighting.

The Germans also declared the Russians were attacking heavily in White Russia toward the goals of Gomel, Orsha and Mogilev, while farther north in the Nevel sector—about 65 miles from Latvia—the Russians were said to be once more on the offensive.

were said to be getting severe punishment.

With Marshal Erwin Rommel reported taking over the German command in Yugoslavia, London morning papers published dispatches from Istanbul saying that Adolf Hitler had dispatched seven additional divisions into the revolt-torn country and that Axis forces now in action there total twelve German and nine Bulgarian divisions.

Nazis Opening Major Drive to Beat Tito Army

DANIEL

21 Divisions, Second Top General Now Reported in Campaign in Yugoslavia

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Germans have mounted a major front with perhaps twenty-one

valley, along which runs the Zagreb-Belgrade railway connecting with western Europe's rail network, bisects Yugoslavia from east to west.

To combat Tito's effort to carve out an invasion bridgehead for American-British armies, the Germans were reported from Istanbul to have put twelve German divisions into Yugoslavia, plus nine Bulgarian.

These figures, if true, would mean that the Germans were exerting almost as great an effort against the Yugoslavs as against Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark and General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in Italy. At London, however, it is estimated the Germans still have fewer than twenty divisions in all the Balkans, and about twenty-five in Italy.

The main aim of these forces undoubtedly will be to clear the guerrillas from strongholds on the Dalmatian coast, where an Allied invasion army might be landed, and to protect the Sava River railway line from Tito's attacks.

Today's Yugoslav communique said large-scale operations were successfully under way in Slovenia and lower Styria, with the heaviest battles being fought for a railway bridge over the Sava River at Sevnica, forty miles east of Ljubljana. It declared 1,200 Nazis have been killed or wounded so far in that sector.

Street fighting continued in Zenica, 130 miles due east of Zara, in the foothills leading down the Sava Plain, the communique added.

In southern Yugoslavia, General Draja Mikhailovich's forces were said by the Yugoslav Press Bureau at Cairo to be in control of the greater part of Montenegro and Herzegovina, and one of Tito's generals was reported by the communique to have occupied Andrijevica, in Montenegro.

Yugoslavs and Nazis Battle For Strategic Slovene River

Patriots Capture Fortified Points at Span Linking Zagreb and Ljubljana—1200 German Troops Killed.

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Major battle for the strategic Save River railway bridge midway between Ljubljana and Zagreb in Slovenia, with Yugoslav patriots capturing several important fortified positions and killing more than 1,200 Germans, was reported today by a communique of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation.

The communique, broadcast by the free Yugoslav radio, also announced the storming and capture of the Montenegrin town of Andrijevic, just north of the Albanian frontier, by units of the Second Partisan Corps led by Gen. Petar Dabcevis.

Fierce hand-to-hand street fighting continued in Zenica, 140 miles west of Belgrade in the heart of the Bosnian Ruhr. The outcome still was in doubt.

The bulletin described the fighting in lower Styria and Slovenia as successful large-scale operations in which the Germans

divisons against guerrillas who are threatening to overrun Yugoslavia's main east-west communications line, and the Germans have placed two top generals in command of the drive, it was reported today.

Field Marshal General Baron Maximilian von Weichs arrived at Belgrade to establish headquarters under the over-all command of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, and there was evidence of a determined drive by the liberation army of General Tito to disrupt or seize control of the Sava River Valley and its vital railway. The

most Germans, while others believe some sort of colossal stroke is being prepared against Great Britain in retaliation for air raids against the Reich.

This report was made through the Czecho-Slovak press bureau by a Czech intellectual who fled a Nazi prison where he had been interned for more than three years.

200-Mile Rocket Gun Rumored

He said that early in September, while he was making his way to freedom, he heard rumors that the Nazis had developed a new multiple mortar or rocket-thrower with a purported range of up to 200 miles.

The Nazis claim, he said, that when these weapons are mounted on the French coast they will be able to spread disaster over southern England. He reported that some Germans still feel that something will happen in Germany's favor at the most critical moment of the war.

Although the German people do not dare express their opinions openly, the Czech said, the general mood of pessimism in the country is revealed in such mumbled phrases as "terrible sacrifices" and "gloomy future."

Criticism On Nazi Home Front

He said that sharp criticism is heard even in lines of shoppers of the destruction inflicted on Hamburg by Allied bombers and the failure of the German ground defense during the first air raid on Wiener Neustadt on August 13 by Africa-based Liberator bombers of the United States Ninth Air Force.

The Czech reported that the chief director of the German prison delighted in personally beating up university teachers. Some prison-

Fear Of Losing War Haunts Most Germans, Says Refugee

O'QUINN

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But Some Expect Colossal Stroke At Britain, Czech Asserts—200-Mile Rocket Gun Rumored

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 16—A Czech who recently escaped from Germany said today that fear of losing the war is predominant in the minds of

ers were forced to work in a nearby ammunition factory, he said, while others labored in fields. He added that slow or inaccurate work was punished by hunger on Sundays and that mortality was high due to undernourishment.

Germans Report Fight By Ships in North Sea

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said today that British motor torpedo boats and German coastal patrol ships met in the North Sea off The Hague, Holland, this morning.

German units attacked, the broadcast said, and the British ships withdrew after one was seen to catch fire and sink. German ships were not damaged.

There was no immediate British confirmation.

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Says Four Million Nazis Have Been Killed

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, said yesterday that about 4,000,000 German troops have been killed in this war, nine-tenths of them in Russia. The total is more than twice as great as Germany's losses in the first world war.

Ethiopia Draws the Line On Italy as Co-Belligerent

Haile Selassie Still Regards Nation as an Enemy

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP).—Emperor Haile Selassie, who was restored to the throne of Ethiopia after the British conquest of Italian East Africa in 1941, announced yesterday that his nation, now at war with the Axis, would refuse to grant to Italy the status of a co-belligerent.

"Italy acknowledged her defeat and her readiness to submit to terms of peace inspired by the dictates of justice," the Emperor said in a cable from Addis Ababa to "The London News Chronicle." "Italy cannot be considered other than as an enemy as long as the conditions of peace have not been agreed upon, much less can she be considered as a co-belligerent in the present war.

"We refuse to admit that the nation which, through treachery and cowardice in 1935 and again in 1940, of her own volition, declared war upon her peaceful neighbors, can at a moment's notice claim the status of a co-belligerent."

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20 Die in Train Wreck in Spain

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Berlin radio said today that twenty persons had been killed and more than 100 injured seriously when three coaches of a passenger train on the Bilbao-Almeria line were derailed near Granada, Spain. The broadcast did not say when the accident occurred.

Poles Sink Two Ships

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Polish submarine Sokol, operating with the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean, has sunk two enemy supply ships of 6,000 and 4,500 tons and scored gunfire hits on a 1,500-ton troopship, the Polish government-in-exile announced today.

17-Man U.S. Air 'Dragons' Raid Reich, Nazis Report

Say 'Escort Fortresses' Joined in Attack on Schweinfurt

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Germans reported through the correspondents of neutral Swedish and Spanish newspapers today that new American "aerial dragon" planes with crews of seventeen were used in Thursday's heavy raid on Schweinfurt.

The planes, the Germans said, are "escort Fortresses," veritable sky battleships which fly in front of and beside Fortress formations.

They carry no bombs but are laden with several cannon and thirty machine guns. Six machine guns are operated by one gunner.

The crew was described as consisting of two pilots, two co-pilots, two radiomen, five gunners, two mechanics and four reserve men.

London, Sunday, Oct. 17 (AP). London had a brief air-raid alert early today, but the all clear sounded a short time later without any gunfire being heard. A few hours earlier German planes had struck a town on the southeast coast.

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Three of the German aircraft over southeastern England and East Anglia during the night were shot down, the British announced today.

Bombs dropped at scattered

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points caused some damage and a small number of casualties. Ground batteries went into action four times to drive off raiders approaching the east coast.

NO CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR WAR PRISONERS

LONDON, (AP) — Britons will be unable to send Christmas cards, New Year's cards and calendars to prisoners of war in Europe this year. Prison camp leaders complained after last year that the large number of greeting cards caused congestion in enemy censorship and regular letters were delayed.

U. S., BRITISH HONOR THEIR AIR HEROES

Double Award to E. P. Roberts Marks Latest Recognition of Flying Bravery

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The United States Eighth Air Force and the RAF decorated their own and each other's heroes today, with a double award going to Maj. Eugene P. Roberts of Spokane, Wash.

Major Roberts received both the United States Distinguished Service Cross and the British Distinguished Flying Cross, the former bagigng three Nazi fighters during a single day.

DFC's from the RAF went to Col. Hubert Zemke of Missoula, Mont.; Lieut. Col. James J. Stone of Westfield, N. J.; Lieut. Col. John H. Derussy of San Antonio, Tex.; Maj. Gilbert L. Halsey of Chickasha, Okla., and Capt. Charles P. London of Long Beach, Calif.

British Distinguished Flying Medals went to Sgt. James A. Harrison of Ridgeley, W. Va., and Sgt. Charles E. Vondrachek of Reedsville, Wis.

Legion of Merit awards went to Maj. Gen. William F. Kepner of Bunker Hill, Ind., commanding general of the Eighth Air Force Fighter Command, and Sgt. Glenn F. Tompkins of Grafton, Ohio.

Lieut. Glenn D. Schlitz of North Canton, Ohio, received the DFC

Four RAF fliers were decorated by the Americans.

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Americans Knocking British Too Much, Vansittart Says

It "Has Got To Stop," He Writes In Reply To Criticism By Five U. S. Senators

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[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, Oct. 17—Baron Robert Gilbert Vansittart, privy councillor and former Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said today in the *Sunday Pictorial* that "too many Americans still are consumed with a desire to lecture" the British, and added:

". . . It has got to stop. We will not accept on jot less than equality from anyone."

Replies To Criticism

Replying to criticism of British post-war economic aims reportedly voiced by five United States Senators in their report on a world tour of battle fronts to a recent Senate executive session, Lord Robert declared, "the citizens of the United States have, in fact, been 'outsmarted' by no one, and only morbid minds could fabricate such suggestions."

". . . All sane men on both sides of the Atlantic," he said, "must desire the closest possible Anglo-American relations. But this policy is more likely to be fruitful if more vigorous discouragement is applied to those Americans still over-inclined to belittle and even vilify us.

"Throughout my life there has been ten times more criticism of this country in the United States than of the United States here. Too many Americans still are consumed with a desire to lecture us."

The vigorous British reaction to the travels and findings of the five Senators had a "salutary effect" in the United States, the *Sunday Dispatch's* New York correspondent, Don Iddon, reported. "It pays to be frank and forthright with Americans," he said.

The five who made the world tour are Senators Russell (D., Ga.), Brewster (R., Maine), Mead (D., N. Y.), Lodge (R., Mass.) and Chandler (D., Ky.).

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188 Red Cross Workers Arrive in Britain

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Harvey D. Gibson, American Red Cross commander in Great Britain, announced today the arrival of 188 more American Red Cross workers, including 173 women, bringing the total number in Britain to more than 1,000.

London Press Comments.

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Wendell L. Willkie's speech in St. Louis last night was given considerable attention in London morning newspapers and, while none commented editorially, the Telegraph in its report from its New York correspondent described the address as "his strongest bid for the presidential nomination."

The majority of the press featured Mr. Willkie's peace organization plea under such headings as "Willkie wants world peace council," and "Willkie calls for peace league under United States leadership."

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RAIDS BLOCK NAZI AERIAL EXPANSION

Head Of Bomber Command Reports Result Of "Air Invasion"

[By the Associated Press]

United States Eighth Air Force Bomber Command Headquarters In Britain, Oct. 16—The Allies' aerial invasion from Britain has brought to a standstill the German air force's expansion through new production, Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, chief of the American bomber command in Britain, said today, but he added that the final, critical blows against Germany's war effort are still some distance off.

The attack on the German air force has been aimed at Nazi airplane plants, notably by a long series of precision attacks by American daylight bombers dropping at one blow as much high explosive as could be shot by a battery of 12,000 ten-inch guns.

To Get Air Force Out Of Way

"You've got to tear down the wall to get at the apple," General Anderson explained in discussing the air campaign against Germany. "Our aim is to get the German air force out of the way first."

The air war on Germany also has resulted in forcing the Germans, even during the Italian landing and the recent big Russian advances, to withdraw planes from those fronts to meet air attacks in the west, General Anderson said.

These are other highlights of an interview in which the director of America's main current assault on Germany summarized the bombing campaign:

The American air force is still greatly outnumbered by the enemy on this front.

Tied Up On West Front

Sixty per cent. of the Germans' single-engine fighter force and a big proportion of her twin-engine and eighty per cent. of her anti-aircraft defenses, involving together a million men, are tied up on the western front by Allied air attacks.

In recent weeks, for the first time in two years, German airplane production has not shown an increase.

The German air force still has a lot of fighter production and, despite setbacks in manufacturing, may still be growing from reserves.

[Generally for each plane in an air force's front line of combat there are at least two more behind the lines in reserve pools, in process of delivery and in assembly.]

Can Step Up Double Blows

The Eighth Air Force has been enlarged so that there can and will be more and more of USAAF-RAF double blows in successive days and nights against important German centers like there have been against Hamburg, Emden, Frankfurt and Bremen.

After explaining that the air force has to be put out of the way first, General Anderson added that in this campaign and in the simultaneous longer-range campaign against strategic targets, the Allied air forces have now hit their stride and he indicated that the public should look for no sensational developments.

Major Operations

"We are now running a series of major military operations," he said. "People keep on calling them raids," but that is a term that belongs to the first World War.

"When we send 400 bombers, there are 4,000 men invading Germany. The Germans have an opposing force of over 1,000,000 men organized in an efficient defense built on interior lines.

"In the belt of our operations extending from Scandinavia down in an arc to northern Italy are concentrated sixty per cent. of Germany's fighters and eighty per cent. of her anti-aircraft facilities. Six million additional people are put on the alert and tied up by one of our attacks.

Can Hit At Heart

"The point is, bombers can carry their destruction to their target whether it is over water and mountains. There is nothing else at this time that can hit at the heart of Germany and Japan.

"Operations like this take time. You cannot take a bombardment force, any more than you can take a land or sea force, and engage them in a major operation every day. Staging a major air operation every day is like expecting land and sea forces to take an island like Sicily every day.

"Our heavy bombers were out five days of an intensive eight-day air campaign at the beginning of September. But we were not aiming at daily operation. Those were short-range attacks, not major operations."

A. E. F. Trial of 14 Told Of Shooting of 2 M. P.s

Prosecution Says Soldiers Left Camp Carrying Weapons

PAIGNTON, Devon, England, Oct. 16 (AP).—A court martial trying fourteen American Negro soldiers on mutiny charges was told today that two military police sergeant were shot by the men.

In accusing the men of intent to murder, the prosecution said they set out from camp carrying weapons and ammunition and it was only by chance that their shots were low and hit the military policemen in the legs instead of more vital spots. They were said to have first ordered the policemen to put up their hands, which was done, and then shot them.

Earlier the same night, a private testified, there had been trouble in the little Cornish town and later, after their return to camp, he said he saw the men set out in a formation of threes led by a sergeant carrying a tommy gun. The accused men denied the allegations.

Defense counsel said the men were in a unit which had been restricted to quarters since before leaving the United States. On the night of the incident, the defense said, there had been trouble between white and Negro soldiers, and it was declared that fourteen possible participants had been selected out of a large number. Most of them were innocent of taking part, the defense said.

The trial was adjourned until tomorrow without a finding being made.

Axis Has Lost 10,000 Planes Over England

A West England Airport, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Lord Sherwood, Under-Secretary of State for Air, declared today that more than 10,000 enemy planes have been destroyed over Britain and another 5,000 over the Mediterranean area, not including Italian aircraft. Presumably he referred to Axis losses for the entire war.

The authoritative magazine Aeroplane lists Axis losses on all fronts except Russia and the Far East at 17,693 shot down in aerial combat or by anti-aircraft fire up to October 10.

Fear of Catholic Reaction to Holy City as Battle Scene Reason Given.

LAST-DITCH FIGHT IN CRIMEA

Hitler Said to Have Ordered Peninsula Held Against All Russian Attacks.

Stockholm, Oct. 16 (A. P.). — The Berlin correspondent of the Social Demokraten said today that the Nazis in Italy intend to evacuate Rome, since they "are scared to challenge the whole Catholic world by changing the Holy City into a battlefield."

The correspondent reported also that Adolf Hitler, risking the Crimea as another potential Stalingrad, ordered seven German divisions on that peninsula to "defend, if necessary to the last man, any attack whether from land, sea, or air."

Bloody Fight in Russia.

Hitler's order on the Crimea followed a long conference with his general staff, and was issued even though the Germans know that the Russian offensive toward the mouth of the Dnieper River might trap the Nazi troops there, the Social Demokraten said.

The Stockholms Tidningen said that the fighting in the southern sector of the Russian front north of the Sea of Azov was assuming the proportions of a slaughter. The Germans declared they had repulsed all Soviet attacks and that the Red Army had lost eight divisions, ten armored brigades, and several aircraft regiments in the Zaporozhe area.

Finnish Peace Hopes Slim

Tanner Says Pact With Russia Before War Ends Is Doubtful

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (AP).—Prospects are slight for a separate Finnish-Russian peace before any general European peace has been concluded, Vaino M. Tanner, Finland's Finance Minister, was quoted by the newspaper "Social Demokraten" today as having said at an interview at Copenhagen.

"There is much talk abroad of a separate peace, but the time is not ripe," Mr. Tanner was quoted as saying.

"We want peace, but we have no idea what Russia thinks, and peace must guarantee our liberty, the aim of the war with Russia."

DANISH SABOTEURS BLAST RAIL LINES

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Stockholm, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—German troops and Danish saboteurs battle almost nightly along the railroads in northern Jutland province, advices from Denmark here said today. The troops have been assigned to guard rail lines used to supply garrisons in Denmark and ship men and materials to ports for boats which carry them to Norway. Saboteurs have been blasting the tracks unceasingly.

In Odense, a factory manufacturing electric motors and batteries for the Germans was damaged by a bomb blast for the second time in two weeks. Danish patriots also blew up three electric power transformers in the south Jutland province last night, leaving whole districts without electricity. Reports from Copenhagen indicated time bombs were used.

A big convalescent home at Hareshov, six miles northwest of Copenhagen, which the Germans intended to take over today, was burned to the ground last night. An explosion in Copenhagen's Tosca Restaurant, frequented by German soldiers, heavily damaged the interior.

The Germans have clamped a curfew on Copenhagen and Aalborg following a new wave of sabotage, it was learned here today. All traffic has been forbidden between 8 P. M. and 5 A. M. and restaurants must close at 7 P. M.

Nazis Bolster Garrisons Along Spanish Frontier

Intensified Naval Patrol Near Bay of Biscay Also Reported

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (AP).—The newspaper "Social Demokraten" reported from Switzerland today that German troops in France had been reinforced along the Spanish frontier.

Long caravans of German war material were reported moving toward Nazi garrisons on the border, which previously had been held by a light guard. Small naval boats intensified the patrol of Spanish approaches to the Bay of Biscay off western France.

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NAZI AIR FORCE FAILS TO HALT FORTRESS RAID

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 — (AP) The newspaper Aftontidningen quoted a German underground radio today as saying the Nazis massed 60 per cent of their total fighter strength Thursday in a futile effort to prevent American bombers from reaching the critical ball bearing plants at Schweinfurt.

The broadcast said the German secret service got five hours warning of the raid and that planes were called from hundreds of fields in the Reich and France for massed defense along the path to the south central German target.

Every type of fighting plane was said to have been sent against the Flying Fortresses and their Thunderbolt convoys.

Although the Americans said they lost 60 bombers and two fighters, the underground radio said the German air force officers had expected to keep all the armada from reaching Schweinfurt.

Nazi Curfew in Copenhagen

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Germans have clamped a curfew on Copenhagen and Aalborg, following a new wave of sabotage in Denmark, it was learned here today.

REDS PUT WAR FIRST IN PARLEY

CASSIDY

Rate Post-conflict Plans After Those for Victory.

Moscow, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper, said today that the coming three-power Moscow conference in which United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull will take part would play an important part in organizing the final defeat of Germany.

The newspaper insisted that military questions must come before other problems, such as post-war co-operation. Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, in a recent issue, said the same and declared:

"Undoubtedly the question of victory in the shortest possible time is tied up inseparably with the problem of opening a second front in western Europe."

The front page Pravda article reflected confidence that an accord could be reached on both military and political questions.

Another sign of a generally warm atmosphere for the conference of British, American and Soviet officials was given in Premier Joseph Stalin's meeting last night with Donald Nelson, Chief of the United States War Production Board, to survey Soviet production. Mr. Stalin, who spent much time last summer and this fall at the front, has been rarely accessible to foreign visitors recently.

Izvestia indicated that the Russians are willing to discuss problems of peace as well as war.

"A solution of post-war problems can be successful, provided everything is done in wartime political and economic relations for hastening of this post-war period," said Izvestia.

"When there is agreement upon first-hand problems in the course of the war, the easier it is to decide the rest of the necessary questions."

The article did not mention the question of Soviet frontiers or the status of the Baltic States which Pravda previously had said could not be discussed. Izvestia's comment generally was more optimistic and conciliatory.

Reciting a long list of military and political developments favorable to Allied co-operation, the Izvestia said that the Red Army's offensive and Allied Mediterranean successes had put the Hitlerite coalition on the verge of ruin.

British, American and Soviet co-operation in the Italian armistice and Italy's declaration of war on Germany were hailed as significant and as an "unpleasant surprise to our enemies and their agencies in various countries which spread rumors of discord and friction."

REDS MAY DISCUSS POST-WAR PLANS

CASSIDY

Official Newspaper Suggests Possibility, But Puts Victory Program First

Sumner Welles urges four-power agreement be reached for post-war stable world....*Page 8*

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 16—Russia is willing to discuss post-war political and economic problems as well as military issues at the forthcoming three-power conference in Moscow, but holds that the matter of "the second front" should come first, the official Government newspaper *Izvestia* indicated today.

In a front-page article reflecting assurance that an accord can be reached on both political and military questions, *Izvestia* declared the Allies are cooperating successfully and expressed confidence that they would continue to do so.

Facilities Prepared

The article appeared amid growing indications of a generally warm atmosphere for the conference of foreign ministers, for whom living and working facilities are already prepared, although the delegates have not yet arrived.

[The exact date of the conference has not been announced.]

Izvestia, as did the Communist party organ *Pravda* earlier this week, insisted that military questions must come before other problems at the parley.

"Undoubtedly," said the paper, "the question of a decisive reduction in the length of the war and of victory in the shortest possible time is tied up inseparably with the problem of opening a second front in western Europe."

Although *Pravda* had said that Soviet frontiers or the status of the Baltic states could not be discussed, *Izvestia* did not mention these points, and the tone of today's article was generally optimistic and conciliatory.

Most Important Issue

Izvestia emphasized the Soviet point of view that the most important immediate issue is "to cut down the length of the war." This has become the most popular current slogan of the Soviet press.

"Of course," said *Izvestia*, "questions of post-war organization are very important to the Allied countries, and it is necessary even now in a period of war to prepare and settle many economic and political problems.

"But events follow their own logic. The peaceful period is preceded by more or less coordinated conduct and the conclusion of the war. Solution of post-war problems can be successful provided everything is done in wartime political and economic relations for the hastening of this post-war period.

Easier To Decide

"When there is agreement upon first-hand problems in the course of the war, the easier it is to decide the rest of the necessary questions."

At another point *Izvestia* said:

"The problem of the defeat of Germany will be decided through the common efforts of the Allies. The conference should approach a solution of this problem. The forthcoming conference of representatives of the three Allied powers is called to play an important part in this decision as well as in the decision of other ripe problems."

Izvestia cited a long list of military and political developments favorable to Allied cooperation.

Changed World's Course

"Recent months were full of events which changed decisively the course of the world," the newspaper said, referring to both the Red army's offensive and Allied successes in the Mediterranean. "These months made evident the growth of a crisis in the Hitlerite camp under the influence of military defeats and put the Hitlerite coalition on the verge of ruin.

"At the same time these months gave new examples of a developing cooperation of the countries which joined in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany and its vassals.

"Naturally the countries which lend to the struggle for the defeat of Hitlerite Germany feel the necessity for further development of cooperation, while successes in the struggle bring closer the achievement of the common goal."

Cites Case Of Italy

Izvestia said there already had been a number of "significant" joint decisions by the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States during the war, including cooperation in the Italian armistice and the Italian declaration of war on Germany.

"Development of cooperation among the Soviet Union, England and the United States in many branches of military, political and economic life has aroused a number of questions to be submitted to a common solution," *Izvestia* said. "The necessity has ripened to discuss the major problems derived from the common struggle and a coordination of views and actions. They refer to various aspects of the conduct of the war....

Seek Soviet Territory

"There are a multitude of post-war problems such as the attitude toward a defeated Germany, conditions in the Balkans, the role of minor nations, the future status of Rumania, Hungary, Finland, etc. These latest questions attract most attention in the many organs of the press which are always ready to evoke and to discuss them.

"Together with the voices of sincere sympathizers in the development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union, there are also unexpected protectors of the German satellites who go beyond themselves to prove the necessity of making a deduction in favor of the small, rapacious beasts which dreamed of getting their share of Soviet territory with German aid."

MOSCOW HAS BRIGHT SEASON

Setting For Three-Power Parleys Marked By Renewed Social Events

OCT 17 1943

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 16—Moscow, as the setting for the forthcoming three-power conference of American British and Russian Foreign Ministers, is having its brightest season, social and otherwisee, since teh start of the war.

The ballet, opera, concerts, plays and movies all are going. Foreign diplomats are giving parties in a way they have nto done since the winter of 1940—before the invasion by Germany.

In fact, except for the great number of men in be-medalled uniforms during the day and the partial blackout at night, this season is very much like the start of the last winter of peace in Moscow.

Glare Of Light In One Street

There is even a great glare of lights on one street where a movie is being made in open air studios.

During the last week there have been three brilliant diplomatic receptions. The first one was last Sunday night at the Chinese Embassy on the occasion of China's national holiday. The second was held Thursday evening at Spaso house for Donald M. Nelson, chief of the United States War Production Board. The third was held last evening at the Afghan Embassy to honor the birthday of the King of Afghanistan, Mohammed Zahir Shah.

The bomb damage to Moscow is almost completely repaired. The university, which was hardest hit, now is getting a new coat of yellow plaster.

Pink Paint For Subways

The subway stations all have been given a fresh coat of pink paint.

No plans have been announced for the November 7 anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, the greatest Russian holiday, but the much painting and polishing which is going on might mean a big celebration. The usual Red Square parade has not been held since 1941.

In any case, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State; Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, and their delegations to the conference are in for as gay a reception as the war allows.

Stalin Gets Some Pipes And Tobacco From Nelson

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 16—Donald M. Nelson has presented to Premier Joseph Stalin several of his favorite makes of pipes, including a huge one that is about as big as could be made and still be usable.

The United States War Production Board chief also presented some of his own favorite tobacco. Mr. Stalin thanked Mr. Nelson for the gifts and said he certainly would use them.

During a conversation of an hour and a half yesterday with the Russian leader in the Kremlin Mr. Nelson was said to have been impressed with Mr. Stalin's frankness, directness and considerable knowledge of Soviet industry, manufacturing and production.

New Messerschmitt Model

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Army newspaper "Red Star" said today that the Germans had introduced an improved Messerschmitt pursuit plane—the ME-109G—with a more powerful engine and better streamlining than its predecessors. The newspaper said this is th fourth in the Messerschmitt series which has appeared on the Russian front as the plane is steadily modernized.

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Russian Relief Gets Goods Worth $9,267,276

Moscow, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief, Inc., disclosed today that the Russians had received virtually $9,267,276 worth of American-donated materials and supplies and said he was highly pleased with their distribution in the Soviet Union.

He said that 76 per cent of the relief materials from the United States were medical or surgical; 17 per cent clothing, blankets and sheeting; 6 per cent seeds, and the rest miscellaneous.

Nazis Compete With Mussolini For Man Power

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Offer to Pay 42 Times What Italian Soldiers Formerly Received in Duce's Army

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 16 (AP).—Border dispatches today said that German occupying forces in Italy and Benito Mussolini's so-called National Republican Army were competing in a fantastic recruiting program, with the Nazis offering to pap more than forty-two times what Italian soldiers formerly received. Confronted with a man-power shortage, the Germans have intensified their campaign to enroll all able-bodied Italian men directly into the German Army or its auxiliaries.

At the same time, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Defense Minister in Mussolini's puppet government, has stepped up his campaign to enlist Italians in his Republican Legions.

The Germans offer inducements in the way of salaries and wages—975 to 1,275 lire a month ($50 to $67 normally) for soldiers, and up to 5,500 lire a month ($299) for married captains. At Rome, Graziani called to the Fascist colors all men born between 1921 and 1925, enrollment to begin Nov. 15.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 16 (AP)—Five anti-fascist parties in northern Italy that have again been driven underground by the Nazi occupation have issued a proclamation approving the declaration of war against Germany by Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government.

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WARNS INFORMERS

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Cardinal Schuster, archbishop of Milan, has threatened to ex-communicate writers of anonymous letters betraying alleged sympathizers of the Badoglio Government to Nazi occupation authorities in Italy, Milan dispatches to the newspaper La Suisse of Geneva said today.

Cardinal Schuster's edict was published in the Catholic newspaper Italia, and followed the arrest and deportation of many Italian citizens, among them members of the clergy, who were charged with expressing satisfaction over the downfall of Mussolini and his Fascist Government.

TerrorismSpreadsinFrance

Reaches Nazi-Occupied Areas; Guerrillas 'Purging' Ranks

MADRID, Oct. 16 (AP).—A wave of terrorism and political assassinations which has disturbed southern France for weeks has now spread to the part of northern France occupied by the Germans, the French Royalist newspaper, "L'Action Francaise," said today.

"La Carrone" of Toulouse reported at the same time that guerrillas operating in the Upper Savoy Department of France on Wednesday had killed one of their own leaders, confirming earlier border reports that the guerrillas were "purging" their ranks of Frenchmen serving as Vichy or German informers.

Jap Envoy To Lisbon Calls At Foreign Office

Madrid, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Japanese Minister to Portugal, Morito Morishima, who was consul-general in New York when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, called at the Portuguese Foreign Office in Lisbon today. There was no announcement as to whether he had delivered a protest about the agreement under which Portugal allowed Britain the use of bases in the Azores.

Swiss Ships to Call at Barcelona

LISBON, Oct. 16 (AP).—Because Genoa is now considered a dangerous war zone, Swiss ships that have carried freight for Switzerland to that Italian port will henceforth go to Barcelona, Sp instead, it was announced night. From Barcelona the fre will go by railroad to Switzerla

Portugal Gets Two British Ships

LISBON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The British government today delivered two corvettes to the Portuguese Navy, the first of a number of warships Great Britain will turn over under terms of the agreement whereby she gained anti-submarine bases in the Azores. The exchange was compared to the British-American agreement before the United States entered the war, whereby the latter gave warships to Britain in exchange for Atlantic bases.

Today's simple ceremony consisted of Portuguese crews standing at attention while the Union Jack was lowered and the Portuguese flag raised on the vessels.

Apathy In Italy Over A New War

Italian Headquarters, Oct. 13 (Delayed, A. P.)—The Italian public received the news that Premier Pietro Badoglio's Government had declared war against Germany with the utmost apathy.

A one-hundred-mile automobile tour of the Adriatic coast by Allied war correspondents soon after the declaration disclosed that no demonstrations had occurred in the towns along the route.

The head waiter in a pre-war tourist resort which now is commandeered mostly by the British Eighth Army expressed what appeared to be the general attitude of the Italian masses, saying: "Declaration or no declaration, the war is finished. We knew the declaration was coming. So what?"

500 SHIPS AIDED SALERNO FIGHT

WHITEHEAD

Battleships, Cruisers and Destroyers Took Part.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, October 16 (A. P.).—More than 500 Allied vessels including warships and merchantmen were used to get troops and supplies ashore during the first phases of last month's Salerno landing, the American and British navies revealed today in describing the spectacular support given the operation by the two navies.

Two of Britain's mightiest battleships, the Valiant and Warspite, mingled their terrific broadsides with those from the American cruisers Boise, Philadelphia and Savannah and almost a score of destroyers to help turn the tide of battle when the enemy was threatening to smash Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's bridgehead. The two battleships joined the Allied force pumping shells into German positions on the sixth day of the invasion, and they arrived just as the Nazis were making their bid to crack the bridgehead.

Not as spectacular, but even more important than the two-day appearance of the Valiant and the Warspite, was the job done by the cruisers and destroyers in laying down fire support. Their guns roared day and night while the operation was in progress.

How Command Was Divided.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne-Cunningham was in supreme naval command, with Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt, U. S. N., in immediate command of the western task force divided into two sections; the southern attack force under Rear Admiral John L. Hall Jr., aboard the U. S. S. Samuel Chase, and the northern attack force under Commodore G. N. Oliver, R. N., aboard H. M. S. Hilary. There was an unusual situation in Commodore Oliver's command, for Rear Admiral Richard L. Conolly, although his senior in rank, volunteered to serve under the commodore.

Destroyers taking part in the action were the Plunkett, Niblack, Benson, Gleaves, Mayo, Wainwright, Triple, Rhind, Knight, Woolsey, Ludlow, Edison, Nicholson, Bristol, Cole, Bernadou and the Dallas.

The cruiser Boise was under the command of Capt. N. L. Thebaud, the Philadelphia was under Capt. P. Hendren and the Savannah was under Capt. Robert Cary.

"Covering and supporting gunfire from the warships played an immense part in the eventual success of the operation, for at times the troops ashore were held up and were unable to advance in the face of strong German resistance from carefully prepared and sited positions," the announcement said.

Even enemy tank attacks were broken up by the pounding from the warships.

Boise in New Theater.

The cruiser Boise's participation in the Salerno action marked her entry into a new war theater after her unparalleled record of having been chiefly instrumental in sinking six Japanese warships in twenty-seven minutes during the October, 1942, battle off Cape Esperance, Guadalcanal. Battered and torn, the Boise came home after she had been given up for lost when she became separated from her cruiser-destroyer task force which intercepted the Japanese force. In helping destroy two Japanese cruisers, a light cruiser and three destroyers, she lost three officers and 104 men in the violent night battle.

Rome Radio Stations Moved Into Germany

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Germans are dismantling three radio stations in Rome and are taking them to Germany, piece by piece, it was learned at headquarters today. Underscoring indications that the Germans have little hope of holding the Italian capital, it was understood also that the Nazis are dismantling machinery there which might prove useful to the Allies, and are carting much of it into the Reich and northern Italy.

SFORZA IN ALGIERS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 16.—(AP) Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian foreign minister, arrived today enroute to Italy for conferences with the Badoglio government.

The leader of the Free Italian movement said he had nothing to add to previous statements until he had visited the Italian mainland.

French Seek Arab Support

Revoke Order Dissolving Moslem Units in Budget Assembly

ALGIERS, Oct. 16 (AP).—General Georges Catroux, Governor General of Algeria, revoked today an order issued Sept. 22 dissolving the Moslem sections of the provincial "financial delegation," a budget-making assembly. It was a gesture seeking to erase Arab resentment and to achieve wholehearted support of the French war effort.

General Catroux told the National Committee he was revoking the previous action in view of receipt of a letter from native members reaffirming their loyalty to France and expressing approval of increased war expenditures.

3 Underground Leaders To Join Yugoslav Cabinet

Peter Names Them in Effort to Unite Countrymen

CAIRO, Oct. 16 (AP).—In an effort to unite his countrymen, King Peter II of Yugoslavia turned to underground leaders today for three new ministers in his exiled Cabinet.

Berislav Andjelinoyic, Croat patriot leader recently freed from sixteen months of imprisonment by the Italians on Lipari Island, north of Sicily; Ivo Cicin, Croat leader recently escaped from occupied Yugoslavia, and Jure Koce, Slovene patriot leader also only recently escaped from occupied territory, were his choices to enter the Cabinet of Premier Bojidar Puric.

King Peter's first bid for a united Yugoslavia to oppose the German occupation came Oct. 9, when he broadcast an appeal to his people to organize under their guerrilla leaders, thus inferentially recognizing the Partisan leader, General Tito.

Allies Assailed in Turkey For Giving 'Hope' to Italy

Newspaper Sees Tendency to 'Old Game of Diplomacy'

ISTANBUL, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Turkish newspaper "Tan" took a gloomy view of the future peace today, following the Allied move granting co-belligerent status to Italy.

"It is not easy to reconcile the Allied actions in extending to Italy hope for her African and Mediterranean colonies with Allied principles, because Italy in the last few years has caused the blood of hundreds of thousands to flow to further imperialistic aims," "Tan" said. . . . "The Allies lost the peace in the last war because they sacrificed ideals to the old game of diplomacy. The fact that they now show the same tendency is a bad sign for humanity as well as for themselves."

Other Turkish newspapers predicted that the Allies will get as little assistance from the Badoglio government as the Germans are getting from Benito Mussolini's puppet regime in northern Italy.

1500 REPATRIATES IN GOOD HEALTH

Mormugao, Portuguese India, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The 1,500 American, Canadian and Latin-American civilian repatriates aboard the Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru are in good physical condition despite their twenty-one months in Japanese occupied territory, American consular officials said today after a brief visit aboard the vessel.

The Swedish liner Gripsholm, carrying Japanese for exchange, was expected to arrive today, but the transfer may require a week.

GRIPSHOLM ARRIVES AT MORMUGAO

Reaches Portuguese India With Japs To Be Exchange For Allies

OCT 17 1943

By PRESTON GROVER

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Mormugao, Portuguese India, Oct. 16—The Swedish exchange ship Gripsholm, carrying Japanese nationals from the Americas, arrived here today to repatriate 1,500 United States nationals, Latin Americans and Canadians who reached this port yesterday on the Japanese Liber Teia Maru.

Transfer of the repatriated nationals is expected to take about a week.

Passengers in the T-to-Z name group were allowed today to take their personal luggage off the Teia Maru. This section of the alphabet was chosen because it happened to contain the exact number of people that officials of the Japanese ship wanted to handle at the moment.

Talks To Passengers

This correspondent talked to a number of pasengers aboard the Teia Maru and the Americans, especially, expressed a desire for fruit, basketful of which later were supplied.

A limited number of passengers were allowed by the Japanese officers to come ashore to the restricted fifty-foot zone around the gangplank to meet friends or to stretch their legs. A Japanese official stood at the head of the gangplank saying yes or no to the passengers, depending on the case they put up to come ashore.

Few Allowed Ashore

A specially favored few were permitted to be guests of the consuls ashore.

The special craving for fruit was shown particularly by those who lived in the Philippines, where fruit is plentiful. One hungry passenger nabbed a basket intended for another. Fruit abounds on Normugao, especially bananas, limes and guavas.

The eat bore down considerably on the passengers, but they were buoyed up by the prospect that the transfer to the Gripsholm would begin late in the afternoon or early tomorrow.

INDIA TO CURB HOARDING

Government Also Moves to Combat Wide Profiteering

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 15 (AP)—In an effort to halt price increases, the Marquess of Linlithgow, Governor General of India, today set up an anti-hoarding and anti-profiteering ordinance for all of British India. The ordinance is effective immediately.

In the past year prices have shot up 200 to 300 per cent and in some instances as gih as 500 and 700 per cent.

The price control measure, which is the first ever imposed on all of British India, covers commodities of common use except food grains, cotton textiles and other articles already under specific controls.

Food Ship Reaches India

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 16 (AP).—The first ship carrying food grains from abroad already is unloading at an Indian port and a second ship is expected to arrive soon to alleviate the famine in Bengal.

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CHINESE TROOPS RETREAT IN BURMA

CHUNGKING, Oct. 16 — (AP) The Chinese continued to give ground today in severe fighting with a force of about 10,000 Japanese who are pressing a two-column offensive along the Burma gateway into southwestern China, a Chinese communique said tonight.

Announcing for the first time the start of an offensive early in October to forestall a "Chinese drive to recapture Burma," a Japanese Imperial headquarters communique broadcast from Berlin said Japanese were progressing from Tengyuen in Yunnan and Myitkyina in northern Burma.

One Japanese column was said to be advancing north of Kutungohin, north of Tengyueh, west of the Salween river. Another enemy unit north of Watinchin and Mangyunochien also continued northward.

In the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei border area of eastern China the Chinese pressed their attack in the suburbs of Siaofeng, 35 miles northwest of Hangchow, killing and wounding a large number of Japanese, and developing their operations against Kwangteh and Hsuancheng in the neighboring area of southern Anhwei.

In southern Kiangsu, in the Shanghai-Nanking area, however, the Chinese admitted the loss of Liyang.

[A Tokio broadcast by the Domei news agency said Japanese commanders were "stealing a march" on ten Chinese divisions of the 5th, 9th and 11th Army groups which had been equipped with American weapons and provided with American officers for a projected offensive. As a result, it was said, the "Chungking dream of building a new Burma route" across the mountains and swamps of northern Burma from Paoshan in Yunnan by way of Tengyueh and Myitkyina to Assam, India, had been blasted.]

Yanks Bomb Ship Firm Plant In Rangoon Raid

United States Tenth Air Force Headquarters, Oct. 16 (AP)—Eleven Libertor bombers Thursday heavily damaged the Japanese-held Irrawaddy Flotilla Company plant at Rangoon—the largest single concern in Burma—and then shot down three of twelve attacking enemy fighters during an hour-long battle, headquarters announced today.

At the cost of one Liberator, the Americans downed two Zeros and an I-45 (twin-engined fighter), probably destroyed another I-45 and two additional Zeros, and damaged two I-45's and two Zeros, the announcement said.

The shipping company's yards were blanketed by bursts, starting many fires. Other targets were railway yards at Kemmendine, near Rangoon, and at Henzada, an Irrawaddy river ferry crossing thirty miles north of Shwebo, buildings and docks at Kyaukmyaung, and Japanese barracks at Kyaukpyu on Ramree Island.

JAPS IN CHINA GAIN ON EAST AND WEST

Chungking, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Japanese successes in new drives both in Yunnan province bordering Burma and in Kiangsu province on the eastern front were acknowledged in today's Chinese communique. Liyang, in southern Kiangsu, was occupied by Japanese forces on October 8 with the Chinese garrison withdrawing to a predesignated locality, the communique said.

Last night's communique said that Japanese forces advancing west of the Salween River in Yunnan had captured the town of Pienma.

It was believed that no fewer than 10,000 Japanese were taking part in the drive, presumably aimed at forcing the Chinese back across the Salween River to offset an Allied thrust at the town of Myitkyina in northern Burma, a vital point in any attempt to reopen a long route from India into China.

ALLIES BLAST BASES OF JAPS

Planes Pound New Britain Along Entire Front.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—New Britain, key Japanese position now exposed to possible invasion from the west by recent successes of Gen. MacArthur on nearby New Guinea, is undergoing an aerial pounding the length of its 370-mile-long crescent.

Rabaul, the mighty air fortress and big sea base on the eastern tip, has been ripped and torn by 350 tons of bombs in a single day.

Cape Hoskins's air strip for fighters and for fueling long-range bombers from Rabaul, has been reduced to rubble at the middle of the crescent.

At the western tip, the airdrome of Cape Gloucester, which is only eighty-five airline miles from Gen. MacArthur's nearest New Guinea base, has been blasted by forty-two tons, a considerable weight for the size of the target. The bombs dug great holes in the runway and spread fires over the base.

Thursday, the day following that raid, Mitchells went in low along New Britain's western tip to spew their bullets into Japanese-occupied villages between Cape Gloucester and Sag Sag and wreck supply barges with their bombs. That same day, the Gasmata airdrome on the south shore was set ablaze by Liberators.

the Mitchells skimmed the coast above Finschhafen at no higher than 150 feet to deal death on Japanese retreating northward from that Allied-won base.

"The strike hammered villages to the ground," Eunson said.

Places where Japanese might be hiding were razed, including a mission building on tiny Sio island.

In the most advanced of the newly won central Solomons, Vella Lavella positions of the Americans were raided by Japanese planes, the communique said. One enemy bomber was destroyed and a second damaged.

Bomb Aroe Islands

In the sector northwest of Australia, Liberators bombed the Japanes-held Aroe Islands and destroyed an intercepting fighter on Finschhafen and Cape Sudest, Japanese bombers made weak raids New Guinea.

In the south Pacific, to the northeast of Vella Lavella, in the Solomons, light naval units downed an enemy float plane over Choiseul.

The target in the Aroes was Taberfane, where the Japanese have a seaplane base. On Ceram, to the west, the reconnoitering Liberators bombed Bolea and the fires started were so intense they could be seen for ninety miles. Such large fires usually indicate either oil or ammunition dumps.

Australian Drive On Madang Advances In Two Valleys

Medium Bombers At Low Levels Strafe Jap Hiding Places In Support Of Troops

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Sunday*, Oct. 17—Australian troops moving toward the Japanese base of Madang, New Guinea, have scored advances in the Uria and Faria valleys, General MacArthur reported today in a communique.

In support of the troops, Mitchell medium bombers strafed from Sio to Saidor, dropping thirty-five tons of bombs.

Hammer Villages To Ground

Writing from an advanced New Guinea post, Robert Eunson, Associated Press correspondent, said

AMERICAN FLYERS AGAIN RAID MAKIN

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Japan's equatorial outpost of Makin, more than 2,000 miles southwest of Hawaii, was bombed Wednesday for the second time in less than a month by American planes which took off from undisclosed land bases.

The seaplane base on the enemy's northernmost island in the Gilberts was the target of Navy Liberators, Pearl Harbor headquarters announced last night.

On September 18 last during widespread air operations in the Gilberts, Makin was hit both by land based and carrier planes.

The nearest known American position to Makin is Nanumea, 800 miles to the southeast in the Ellice group, which was occupied September 14 by United States Marines. Makin is approximately 1,400 miles from Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, in the Solomons.

One American Wounded As Japanese Bomb Attu

First Raid on U. S. Base Well Timed but Ineffective

AT AN ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, Oct. 15 (Delayed) (AP).—A single, slight casualty was reported today as the only injury or damage inflicted by the Japanese at Attu in the first Aleutians air raid since the enemy fled the northern islands last summer. The injury: a bomb splinter hit an American soldier's ear.

Colonel Jean K. Fogle, intelligence aide to Major General Davenport Johnson, of the Army's 11th Air Force, said the Japanese timing was good. Eight two-engined Mitsubishi bombers struck about 8 p. m.

"At that period of the day they had good visibility below," he said, adding that the raiders were then able to escape pursuing fighters in the darkness which fell soon after 9 o'clock.

Five hundred bombs were dropped in a string pattern which, Fogle said, indicated the attack was aimed at the landing strip or at shipping in Massacre Bay. Some of the bombs fell in the bay as the enemy bombers crossed Massacre Valley from the southwest at 18,000 feet and passed over the harbor area.

One land hit occurred near a house, where the lone American soldier was wounded.

New Command Awaits Gen. Landrum in U. S.

Headquarters Alaska Defense Command, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Eugene Landrum, commanding general in the capture of Attu and the earlier occupation of Adak, will have a new command in the States, the Alaska Defense Command announced today.

Brig.-Gen. Harry Thompson, a veteran infantry officer, is succeeding Gen. Landrum as commander of the Adak post. As leader of the Attu and Adak operations, Gen. Landrum commanded two of the most difficult and important Aleutian campaign actions.

sented to President Ramirez personally some time ago, but only yesterday reached print in La Prensa and La Nacion, powerful Buenos Aires dailies.

It called for a fulfillment of Argentina's pledge, given at the Rio de Janeiro conference of American foreign ministers, to co-operate in a united American front against the Axis and restoration of constitutional government in Argentina.

Argentina's President Ousts Manifesto Signers From Jobs

Ramirez Dismisses Public Officials After Demand for Democratic Foreign Policy Is Published.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—President Pedro Ramirez ordered today the dismissal from their jobs of all public officials who signed a pro-democratic manifesto made public yesterday.

At the same time Lieut.-Col. Hector L'Advocat, chief of the President's press office, declared that Jewish newspapers in Argentina had been suspended because of an unfortunate misunderstanding, and expressed regret over circumstances which resulted in President Roosevelt's protest yesterday.

[At his press conference yesterday, President Roosevelt expressed apprehension "at the taking in this hemisphere of action obviously anti-Semitic in nature and of a character so closely identified with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine.]

The Colonel Explains.

Col. l'Advocat explained that there had never been any intention to close the papers permanently and that an order authorizing their re-appearance had been issued before President Roosevelt spoke.

One Jewish paper had received its authorization before the President made his statement and the others were advised a few hours later. Cancellation of the original measure was announced publicly by the press office late last night.

The manifesto, bearing the signatures of many persons prominent in political and business life in the Argentine, was pre-

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT DISCHARGES OPPONENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16.—(AP) President Pedro Ramirez today discharged all government employes who signed a manifesto published yesterday which called on the government to return to constitutional democracy and to fulfill its international obligations in the hemisphere solidarity program.

The order, which was directed to all government employes whether they occupied salaried or honorary positions, followed a statement by Ramirez in which he said the government "won't tolerate any tampering." The president's order discharging the governmental employes said the declarations in the manifesto "were incompatible with the honorable discharge of public functions."

(A Montevideo dispatch said that Ramirez's cabinet, which was reshuffled this week after three ministers regarded as pro-democratic resigned, was regarded now as even more reactionary than it's predecessor and that it was plain the Nationalist government plans to stay on indefinitely and to harbor no intrusion from outside its closed ranks.)

JAPANESE SHOW FEAR OF ALLIED AIR ATTACKS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Berlin radio reported from

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30.24—9361

Tokyo today that the Japanese diet which will reassemble on Oct. 25 for its 83rd ordinary session will deal mainly with economic measures dictated by requirements of air defense "such as transfer of factories, offices and civilian population from exposed to sheltered areas."

There was no explanation of the term "sheltered areas."

Japanese General Dies at 79

The Tokio radio in a broadcast recorded yesterday by the Federal Communications Commission announced the death of Major General Katsutaro Iwasaki, veteran of the Japanese wars against China and Russia, according to The Associated Press. The radio said that he died at his home in Tokio Friday of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was seventy-nine years old.

confident that the people of this country will not forget that sacrifice, nor what is being done by our gallant Allies.

"On this Navy day, every patriotic American salutes the men of our Navy, Coast Guard and Marine corps with a hearty 'well done'. And those at home proudly join with those who are far away in a silent battle pledge that the most ruthless and cruel enemies of all time shall be driven from the seas.

"To the men of the fleet I say with confidence and with pride: Seek out the enemy—and destroy him! Today, tomorrow and tomorrow we must attack!"

Tried to Save Hospital Ship

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UP).—The Navy Department said today that the American destroyers Mayo and Plunkett had risked damage in a vain attempt to save the blazing British hospital ship Newfoundland after it had been struck by a German aerial bomb on Sept. 13 in the Gulf of Salerno. For hours the two destroyers, ranged alongside, poured water into the British ship. Survivors had previously been removed to near-by hospital ships.

Seek Out Enemy, Destroy Him, Says Knox in Navy Day Order

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—(AP) Secretary of the Navy Knox gave these orders to the fleet today: "Seek out the enemy—and destroy him!"

His orders are contained in a message commemorating Navy day, Oct. 27, in which he also pledges that "the most ruthless and cruel enemies of all time shall be driven from the seas."

The text:

"Navy day of 1943 is a fighting day for the United States fleet on every ocean of the world. In the Aalantic, the Pacific, the Mediterranean and in other theaters of action, our men in Navy blue are slugging it out with the enemy. The hearts of more than a hundred and thirty million Americans are with them in the tremendous task ahead.

"During almost two years of war, a patriotic nation has dedicated trained hands and willing effort to the construction of a mighty fleet—the greatest in our history. Upon this ability to build, and keep on building, rests the Navy's ability to carry out future attacks. Our fighting men afloat have proved their battle worth. Given the ships, the planes and the guns in sufficient quantity, they will never let us down.

"Thousands of these valiant men have already given their lives as their contribution to the ultimate victory which is now assured. I am

Gestapo Is Reported Listing Jews in Greece

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The German Gestapo is taking a census of Jews in Greece and pogroms similar to those recently launched against Danish Jews can be expected shortly, the official Greek Office of Information said here today. The Italians, formerly in control in parts of Greece, had refrained from severe measures against Jews there, Greek informants said.

force and frequency probably can be expected from now on against those industries and arsenals essential to Germany's development of reserves for the critical campaign which will start when Anglo-American armies thrust across the English channel.

This is a conclusion drawn by some observers here from the American air force assault Thursday on the great ball bearing production center at Schweinfurt, Germany. Widespread concern over the fact that the operation cost 60 Flying Fortress bombers evoked from official sources enough information to show that the damage done was worth the cost.

Consequently the Schweinfurt raid is down in the books as the most important single accomplishment to date of American bombing over Germany — an operation required by major strategic considerations and made possible by American ability to replace the losses which were suffered.

Ranking almost equally in importance is the raid made on the oil refineries at Ploesti, Rumania, which also proved very expensive in heavy bombers.

Rumanian fields, to which the Ploesti refineries are the bottleneck, produced 30 per cent of Germany's total oil supply, crude and synthetic. Hungarian fields, the other main natural source available to the Germans, produced about eight per cent. The long distance air raid from North Africa crippled Ploesti's output. Allied military authorities everywhere hailed it as a signal victory and one which after some months would vitally diminish Nazi oil resources, especially in aviation gasoline and high-grade lubricants.

The time for invading Europe from England is one of those military secrets which few men know. But winter weather expectations now make it obvious that the most favorable circumstances for mass operations across the channel will not occur until early next year. A full-scale campaign in northern France then would soon profit hugely by the weaknesses punched into Germany this fall and winter by strategic bombing coordinated with the grand strategy of the land and sea force.

Allied Bomber Attacks Set Stage For Invasion of Western Europe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — (AP) The aerial offensive against Germany appears now to be entering the stage of preparation for an Allied invasion of western Europe.

Attacks constantly increasing in

MILITARY BAN ON WAR ASKED

Fresh Congressional Demands Raised For More Stringent Post-War Policy Stand

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 16 — Fresh moves developed in Congress today for a more stringent post-war policy resolution that would require United Nations action to set up a world organization with military powers to suppress future aggression.

Appealing to the Senate for prompt action on the post-war collaboration measure, Chairman Bloom (D., N. Y.), of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, declared that Congress in 1910 took a "far stronger" stand for outlawing war than the proposal presently contemplated.

Senate Plan Called "Vague"

Simultaneously, a Senate bloc assailed the post-war resolution approved by a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee as "vague in its commitments," and proposed alteration of a section which advises "that the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

The group's proposed substitute advocates:

"That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with the other United Nations in the establishment and maintenance of an international organization to promote cooperation among nations, with authority to settle international disputes peacefully and with power, including military force, to suppress military aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

Goes To Committee Tuesday

The group, led by Senators Ball (R., Minn.), Burton (R., Ohio), Hill (D., Ala.) and Hatch (D., N. M.), said this amendment would be submitted to the full Foreign Relations Committee at a meeting Tuesday. Senators Pepper (D., Fla.), Bridges (R., N. H.) and Maybank (D., S. C.), who aided in drafting the amendment, said Senators Ferguson (R., Mich.), Mead (D., N. M.) and Guffey (D., Pa.) had subscribed to the proposal.

Ball told reporters the group want the words "free and sovereign nations" eliminated because it was felt their insertion in the resolution prepared under the direction of Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Foreign Relations Committee, "can only be interpreted as a limitation on the parent authority."

In a formal statement, the group said they thought the term "international authority" is "extremely vague in its meaning."

Want To Define Functions

They said they wanted to define the functions of the parent organization as those of promoting cooperation between nations, of settling international disputes by peaceful means and of suppressing military aggression by military force, if necessary.

The Connally measure, however, apparently had strong support and the immediate reaction of some Foreign Relations Committee members to the new proposal was unfavorable.

Democratic Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, who served on the subcommittee which drafted the Connally proposal in final form, said "I think the resolution worked out so carefully by the subcommittee deserves and will attract a great deal of support."

Bloom's "Historic" Resolution

From the statutes of more than three decades ago, Bloom, a historian by hobby, drew this resolution, which, he said, was passed by both the House and Senate, and signed into law by President Taft:

"Resolved—That a commission of five members be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of utilizing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of government for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war."

But, Bloom declared, before a commission was named the seeds of World War No. 1 had produced sufficient hostility between nations to block the American effort to outlaw war.

POST-WAR PLAN CALLED MODEL

U. S. Chamber Of Commerce Praises Study Made By Albert Lea, Minn.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 16—An agricultural-industrial community of 12,000 came up with a new method of post-war planning today to provide for more peacetime jobs and higher production levels.

The pattern of the study was supplied by the United States Chamber of Commerce for the community of Albert Lea, Minn. The object was to obtain exact information on the number of potential workers in the post-war period, the jobs probable in private industry, trade, agriculture and public projects and possible methods of increasing employment.

Study Of Future Situation

The study, described by Ralph Bradford, general manager of the national chamber, as "a bold step in the job that all communities will have to do for themselves," brought out that the number of available jobs in the town after the war is estimated at 5,968, or 593 less than the number of available workers.

To provide additional jobs, Albert Lea's eleven major industries took inventory and determined they would have to hire sixty per cent. more workers than in 1940 and one per cent. more than in the peak year of 1943.

Estimate Of Post-War Buying

A cross-section of the community was interviewed on goods expected to be purchased in the first two years after the war. The survey showed contemplated purchases of 1,156 new automobiles, 442 new houses, 150 farm homes, 360 barns, 810 smaller buildings and 646 new refrigerators.

"It is our belief," remarked Bradford, "that if this type of investigation can be repeated in scores and hundreds of other local communities, some really sound planning for post-war jobs and high levels of production will be achieved."

RESTUDY ITALIANS' STATUS

Army Reconsiders Allowing Parolees in Defense Zone

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Allowing Italian nationals, paroled from internment centers, to enter the West Coast defense zone to alleviate labor shortages is being reconsidered by the Department of Justice and the military, Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Western Defense Area, informed Representative Tolan of California today.

In making public a telegram from General Emmons, Mr. Tolan said the primary problem was the consideration of military security on the West Coast which might be affected by such a move.

General Emmons previously had informed Mr. Tolan that he did not consider it advisable to allow Italian parolees to enter the West Coast military zone in groups but that individual cases would be considered.

PATROL CRAFT SINKS AFTER COLLISION AT SEA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—(AP) Loss of the U.S.S. Moonstone, a patrol craft, in the Atlantic on the night of Oct. 15-16 was announced by the Navy today.

The little vessel went down as the result of a collision. No details were disclosed. All of the personnel were rescued. Lt. W. R. S. Curtis, Greenville, S. C., commanded the craft, which carried a complement of about 50 men.

Built in 1929, and formerly known as the Lone Star, the Moonstone was the 123rd naval vessel announced as lost in this war.

Air Forces End 2 Units

Western Bomber Commands Dropped to Bolster Services

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—Elimination of the 2d Bomber Command at Spokane, Wash., and the 20th Bomber Command at El

Paso, Tex., was announced today by the War Department.

The two commands, which the Army said were eliminated to reduce administrative overhead and make more men available for duty overseas, will be absorbed by the 2d Air Force, with headquarters at Colorado Springs. Personnel will go to training bases and tactical wings. The two commands were set up last May as administrative and supervisory bodies.

Those In Service Healthier Than Armed Forces Of '17

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 16—Disease is still a deadly camp follower of United States armed forces, but military medical reports show that the uniformed men—and women—of 1943 are healthier than the soldiers and sailors of 1917-18.

Despite extensive operations in tropical areas and the greater incidence of malaria and other tropical ailments virtually unknown to American troops in the last war, the army reported today less than three per cent. of its total personnel has been "non-effective" by reason of illness at any one time. The "non-effective" rate is exclusive of battle injuries.

The navy reported an overall "non-effective" rate of less than two per cent., also a record low figure.

Virulence Greatly Reduced

Influenza, pneumonia, cerebrospinal meningitis and other great killers of 1917-18 have been greatly reduced in virulence and lethal effect by medical advances.

Meningitis deaths averaged thirty to forty per cent. of those afflicted in the World War. Treatment with sulfonamides has reduced the death rate to three per cent., and epidemic outbreaks are quickly controlled by preventive dosages of sulfa drugs.

Preventive vaccines against seven diseases—typhoid, smallpox, tetanus, typhus, yellow fever, cholera and plague—have reduced the incidence of these formerly deadly ills to insignificance. No yellow fever has been reported in the armed forces, and only a scattering few cases of the other diseases.

Only 69 Cases Of Typhus

During the occupation of North Africa, a severe typhus epidemic raged among the civilian populace, with mortality ranging to fifty per cent., but only sixty-nine cases developed among the armed forces.

Malaria, carried by a number of different breeds of mosquitoes, is the most serious health menace to armed forces abroad, the report said. Figures on the incidence of malaria are military secrets, for specific districts, but the army reported that the disease hits about 80 men in 1,000 in foreign areas.

Headway Against Malaria

Development of mosquito repellents, use of mosquito-netting and control of mosquito breeding areas are reducing the spread of the disease. Control doses of anti-malarial drugs are also cutting down incidence of the disease.

Dysentery and intestinal ailments have been prevalent abroad, but sulfa treatments have reduced the time necessary for recovery.

Respiratory ailments, particularly influenza and pneumonia, have not reached the widespread proportions noted in 1917-18, and the death rate has been cut down by new treatments. The incidence of mumps, measles and diphtheria is also lower and their effects less severe in the new army.

Merger Of Army And Navy After The War Advocated

Need For Permanent Unity Of Command Cited. Some Say It Could Be Effected Now

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 16—Many high officers now are firmly convinced that there must be a merger of the army and navy, probably soon after the end of the war.

Some army air-force leaders say it could be accomplished now, but President Roosevelt is expressly opposed to any drastic change in military organization before the fighting stops, on grounds it might disrupt the war effort.

He set forth his views in a letter to Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) in which he intimated that the present autonomous status of the air force within the War Department is not the ultimate status possible—in other words, he probably anticipates eventual equality among the army, navy and air force.

Sentiment Shared

The President's letter was made public the same day Senator Lodge (R., Mass.), back from a visit to the war zones, reported considerable sentiment among army and navy commanders in the field for unification of the fighting forces.

This sentiment is shared and possibly intensified by ranking officers here. The need for reorganization, in their opinion, arises from bitter experiences in the present war, starting with the fact that when it began, the army and navy were duplicating each other's work in costly and time-consuming ways.

Most of this duplication has finally been eliminated, but the lessons learned at the battle fronts are pointing the way to still closer cooperation.

Much Confusion

In the months immediately following Pearl Harbor, American preparations to fight, especially in the Pacific, were accomplished in spite of enormous confusion. Because the army and navy were functioning as completely independent forces, some ships sailed from the West Coast with unused cargo space.

At new island bases, ships sometimes idled for days because the cargo was assigned to one service and unloading facilities were in the hands of the other. Washington orders were necessary to permit the army to unload the navy's cargoes, or the navy to give a hand to the army.

The thoroughness with which supply and equipment problems finally were solved is one of the major accomplishments in the staff work of the war. Procurement work was shared; transportation facilities were pooled; requisition methods were streamlined.

Horne And Somervell

Vice-Admiral Frederick J. Horne, vice-chief of naval operations, and Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of Army Service Forces, as the officers directly responsible for this work, put unrelenting pressure on subordinates to cooperate against the common enemy rather than compete as army vs. navy.

What the high command, through Somervell and Horne, had to overcome was an antiquated system developed in days when the army fought on land and the navy on sea, and their zones of operation seldom merged. This war so far has been almost entirely amphibious; new tactics, new systems of joint command and absolute cooperation among the land, sea and air forces have had to be devised.

All officers with whom I have discussed the subject say the old style of warfare never will return. And from here on, they say, army, navy and air force must fight together or, separated, face defeat.

System Wanted

These officers declare this fact must be worked into a system of military organization which will carry over into peace years and assure continued cooperation when the pressures of actual conflict have ceased.

There is some difference of opinion over exactly what should be done.

The majority view at present seems to favor creation of a single department of defense, consisting of land, sea and air services heading up in a general staff. The department would have a single secretary and a staff of civilian assistants or under secretaries.

Some other officers hold that the present joint chiefs of staff organization should be welded into a permanent, over-all army-navy control with the army and navy retaining their present independence but cooperating at all points necessary.

Army Adds to Its List Of Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 208 United States soldiers wounded in action, including the following:

NEW YORK

Europe

CONDON, WILLIAM F., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anne P. Condon, 25 Holls Terrace, Yonkers.

FINK, BERTRAM L., second lieutenant; father, Benedict B. Fink, 309 West 104th Street, Manhattan.

MADDEN, EUGENE P., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Hanna R. Madden, 114 Field Place, the Bronx.

North Africa and Italy

CLIFT, FREDERICK, private first class; mother, Mrs. Florence Clift, 134 West Avenue, Spencerport.

FRANCESCO, JOSEPH P., private; mother, Mrs. Christine Francesco, 27 East Liberty Street, St. Johnsville.

HILLYARD, NATHAN F., private; father, Frank E. Hillyard, 9 Mile Road, Allegheany.

PAVESE, JOSEPH J., private; mother, Mrs. Teresa Pavese, 4801 Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

WALTER, ROBERT C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Ruth I. Walter, 1 Cedar Place, Silver Beach, the Bronx.

Southwest Pacific

DENCE, ALVIN V., private first class; father, Arthur W. Dence, Gloversville.

GLICKER, BENNY, private first class; sister, Miss Lillian Glicker, 501 Powell Street, Brooklyn.

LANDES, KARL H., corporal; cousin, Dr. Harry Landisman, 441 West Eend Avenue, Manhattan.

PLATT, NATHANIEL A., corporal; friend, Miss Pearl Perrigo, Harrisville.

RAGANO, ANTHONY S., private; father, Andrew Ragano, 106 Jackson Street, Brooklyn.

RANTA, RAGNAR P., staff sergeant; brother, Oliver A. Ranta, East 179th Street, the Bronx.

ZECK, FRANCIS J., private; sister, Miss Mildred Zeck, 17 Fayette Street, Waterloo.

NEW JERSEY

North Africa and Italy

EPSTEIN, DAVID, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Harriet Epstein, 9 Garrison Avenue, Jersey City.

GRANRATH, ROMAN P., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Johanna Granrath, 142 Raritan Road, Clark Township.

Southwest Pacific

SONNABEND, HAROLD W., corporal; mother, Mrs. Jean Sonnabend, 1095 Overlook Terrace, Union.

CONNECTICUT

Europe

KLETTE, IMMANUEL J., first lieutenant; father, The Rev. Karl O. Klette, 56 Ward Street, Rockville.

North Africa and Italy

DUPUIS, RAYMOND E., private; mother, Mrs. Glenville C. Mason, 64 Court Street, Middletown.

OLSZANSKI, THEODORE E., private; mother, Mrs. Helen Olszanski, 530 Main Street, Winsted.

STORY, CLIFFORD M., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Marion P. Story, 63 McKinly Avenue, Norwich.

Southwest Pacific

BUEHLER, HALSEY W., sergeant; father, Fred J. Buehler, 55 Prospect Street, Greenwich.

LOCKWOOD, RAYMOND F., corporal; brother, Robert Lockwood, 155 North Street, Stamford.

MANDZIUK, MICHAEL, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Catherine Mandziuk, 22 South Governor Street, Hartford.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today 300 casualties, including eight dead, five wounded and seventeen missing. In addition, one man previously listed as missing now is reported dead. The casualties, with their next of kin, include the following:

Missing.

NEW YORK.

MELLODY, HOWARD FRANCIS; father, William Francis Mellody, 345 East 205th street.

DEAD

CONNECTICUT.

ESHOO, JOEL William, Lieutenant (JG); parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pius Eshoo, 53 Rhodes street, New Britain.

Use of Army Bombers On 'Lecture Tours' Hit

Representative Knutson Says He Means Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—Representative Harold Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota, suggested today that the House Appropriations Committee "prohibit the use of Army bombers for individuals to make lecture tours."

Knutson, who told reporters that he was talking about Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's recent Australian tour, said:

"Recently a high-placed person took a trip half way around the world while the farmers out in my neighborhood can't even get gasoline to work their farms. I suggest the Appropriations Committee prohibit the use of Army bombers for these lecture tours."

Chairman Clarence Cannon, Democrat, of Missouri, said he doubted that the committee has authority to write such a restriction into an appropriations act.

Mrs. Roosevelt has said that on her journey she merely occupied a place in a plane which was making the trip anyhow.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN PLANE PLANTS URGED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — (AP) A House Naval sub-committee has called quietly for a confidential War Production board report on plane production, with a strong possibility that it may widen a current investigation in Brewster Aeronautical corporation affairs to cover other plants.

The move came as a direct result of a claim by Brewster officials that their production, while admittedly far behind Navy's schedules, is not at the bottom of a WPB list of plane producers.

"If there are other plane manufacturers with records as scandalous as that at Brewster," Rep. Maas (R-Minn.), the committee's ranking minority member, told his colleagues, "then let's find out who they are and what can be done to correct the situation."

Lewis and WLB Both Bid Miners to Return to Work

Union Chief Asks Men to Sacrifice Their Personal Interests—Labor Board Issues Directive Order.

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The War Labor Board and John L. Lewis issued separate calls to striking coal miners in Alabama and Indiana today to return to work for extension to the whole soft coal industry.

The WLB action, in the form of a directive order, called upon the men to go back to the pits forthwith and upon their union officers to take all necessary steps in that direction. The board said its order preceded Lewis's telegram.

Notes 'Shabby' Treatment.

Mr. Lewis's complete telegram to local unions affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America in Alabama District 20 and Indiana immediately.

Mr. Lewis sent telegrams to all local unions in the affected areas, expressing the hope that each mine worker will again sacrifice his personal interest and subordinate his righteously outraged feelings and return to work on Monday.

The United Mine Workers president said in the messages that he had assurances the WLB would pass next week on a proposed Illinois contract which the miners have urged as a model

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ana District 11 follows:

"Yesterday Secretary Kennedy (Thomas Kennedy of the U. M. W.) and I conferred with seven members of the National War Labor Board. We answered all of their questions and they assured us they would definitely pass on the question of our contract next week. It is also my considered personal judgment that for reasons of logic, the board cannot escape approving the pending contract and making it applicable throughout the industry.

"I know how discouraged and embittered you are because of the shabby treatment you are receiving. You are denied a wage that will provide adequate food for your families, while the coal operators are making the greatest profits in history. However we all want to avoid any damage to the war effort or to the interest of our country. I am therefore requesting that the members of each local union call a meeting and vote to immediately return to work.

"I hope each mine worker will again sacrifice his personal interest and subordinate his righteously outraged feelings and return to work on Monday."

End Expected Monday.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 16 (A. P.).—John J. Hanratty, international representative of the United Mine Workers, said today he was satisfied the work stoppage in the Alabama coal fields would be ended by Monday.

Mr. Hanratty, n a statement issued after U. M. W. President John L. Lewis, addressed telegrams to the Alabama locals, said he felt sure the miners would heed "this call when they know it is official."

Mr. Hanratty urged that preparatory crews enter the pits on the afternoon and night shifts tomorrow so that coal production will resume in full volume on Monday.

WELLES URGES AIMS BE TOLD

Says It Is Time Government Informed People Of Post-War Objectives

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 16—Sumner Welles, calling for a four-power agreement for a stable post-war world, declared today that the time had arrived for the United States Government to tell its people its objectives for "security, social progress and prosperity" in that world.

"I for one cannot subscribe to the philosophy which some maintain that a policy cannot be initiated until after the people themselves have brought pressure to bear for its adoption," he said in an address to the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Foreign Policy Association here.

"That philosophy," said Welles, who resigned as Under Secretary of State last month, "would seem the very negation of the best constitutional tradition in our representative form of government."

Says Roosevelt Is Fit For Task

Welles pictured President Roosevelt as "superbly fitted to undertake his constitutional responsibilities" and declared that "the people of this country look to him once more for that inspired leadership of which he is so supremely capable."

He urged that the United States, Britain, Russia and China agree soon on basic principles for the post-war world, to constitute "the very foundation" of an "ultimate international organization" whose two moral principles would be "the inalienable right of all peoples to enjoy the freedoms of religion, of speech and of information," and the conviction that "no nation has the inherent and unlimited right to govern subject peoples."

Points in the agreement, he said, should include the joint task of keeping the peace; the machinery for progressive armament reduction; a common policy of realistic justice for conquered enemy powers to render them incapable of future aggression; willingness not to undertake independent action affecting sovereign rights of other nations without concurrence of all four powers, and perfection of a universal world organization.

Must Act Shortly

When the agreement is reached, he suggested, an executive council of representatives of the United Nations should be set up with power to resolve political or other questions referred to it.

Unless the four powers arrive at such an understanding in the near future, Welles said, "the hope of the creation of a stable world in the post-war years must necessarily be all but illusory."

Welles said victory should secure for this country practical certainty that in the future world it would be "safe from the threat of successful attack by any power or any combination of powers; fully assured that its own free institutions will suffer no jeopardy from foreign sources; and, enabled, by reason of peace, prosperity and political and social stability in the rest of the world, to develop its own national resources and its trade."

All Must Get Assurance

"From the standpoint of our political, economic and stragetic vital interests," Welles said, "it is likewise indispensable that if we are to achieve our own security every nation of the Western Hemisphere must also obtain the same ample measure of assurance as ourselves in the world of the future."

Harold Beresford Butler, C. B., British Minister in Washington, another speaker, told the group that "any kind of world domination is a notion utterly foreign to American or British political ideas."

"We have all outgrown the idea of conquest," Butler said. "By the Atlantic Charter we have renounced any aim of territorial aggrandizement. . . . We shall have to work with all like-minded neighbors to secure freedom and advancing civilization everywhere."

Cramp Yards Shut Down as Strike Spreads

Navy Intervention Urged; Union Lays Philadelphia Walkout to a Dismissal

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 (AP).—Thousands of workers at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, which operates one of the largest shipyards on the east coast, stayed away from their jobs today in a dispute with the management, and the company said production was at a standstill.

The work stoppage developed yesterday when 2,000 employees left for lunch and failed to return. The company said "virtually all" workers joined the stoppage today.

Represesentative Michael J. Bradley, Philadelphia Democrat, disclosed that he had suggested to the Navy on Wednesday that Navy intervention in the dispute might be necessary.

Philip H. Van Gelder, secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, said the stoppage "was provoked in the first instance by the company discharge of a union shop steward without observing the regular procedure prescribed by agreement."

The company said in a telegram to John Green, international president of the union, that "we know of no reason for the stoppage."

Two Blimps Crash in Fog; 8 Men Lost

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16—(AP) Two U. S. Navy blimps collided in mid-air in a dense fog off the New Jersey coast today, and eight officers and men are missing, the Lakehurst, N. J. naval air station announced through the Fourth naval district public relations office here.

One of the lighter-than-air ships crashed into the ocean and the other returned to Lakehurst "with insignificant damage and no loss of life or injury to personnel," the announcement said.

One Crewman Saved

Only one member of the crew of the second ship was saved. The Navy identified him as Harley Charles Hunter, 23, aviation machinist's mate second class, of Yacolt, Wash. Names of the missing were withheld pending notification of the next of kin.

The Navy said it was the second instance in naval lighter-than-air history in which airships have collided, the other occurring June 2, 1942, "when two small training blimps were engaged in a secret experimental mission at sea at night."

The collission occurred at 10 a.m. off Barnegat inlet. Both ships were of the patrol type, 250 feet long. The ship which crashed was on a military mission, the Navy said, while the other was on a training mission.

Wrecked Blimp on Beach

The wrecked blimp lay on the beach this afternoon.

The Navy said the accident occurred during "conditions of zero visibility." Persons at the scene reported fog rolling in from the ocean to such an extent that search for survivors would be difficult.

Scene of the accident was in the general vicinity of the spot where the U. S. Akron, Navy dirigible, fell into the ocean on April 4, 1933. The huge craft sank 15 miles off Barnegat island during a thunderstorm.

Relocated Japanese Aid Navy

RIVERS, Ariz., Oct. 16 (AP)—Japanese craftsmen at the War Relocation Center are building models of Japanese warships to help train United States naval fliers to recognize and bomb the originals. Models of German and United States ships also come from the assembly line where fifty workers have completed 500 duplicates since March. Production now is about 100 models a month and is to be increased. Thirty kinds of ships are reproduced. The project is superintended by Hoyt Martin, who built models for Paramount studios in Hollywood.

U. S. to Seek Oil in Near East

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 16 (AP).—"The Dallas Morning News" reported today that "authentic sources" which declined to be quoted said twenty wildcat wells are to be drilled on a block of 100,000 square miles in Iran and Iraq by the United States government through the Petroleum Reserves Corporation.

Conviction of Mrs. Gros In Spy Case Is Reversed

Court Rules Wife Cannot Conspire With Husband

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (AP).—Ruling that a wife cannot engage in a criminal conspiracy with her husband, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed today the conviction of Mrs. Frances Gertrude Goellert Gros on charges of conspiring with her husband, Dr. Hans Helmut Gros, to send national defense information to Germany.

Federal Judges William Denman and Albert Lee Stephens set aside her eighteen-month prison sentence, declaring her own confession and evidence in the case showed she entered into the alleged conspiracy after her marriage. Judge Clifton Mathews dissented.

Mrs. Gros and her husband were convicted June 4, 1942, of conspiring to transmit information of coast military preparations to officials in Germany. Also convicted of failing to register as a foreign agent, Dr. Gros was sentenced to ten years in prison. He is awaiting a new trial which the Circuit Court of Appeals ordered June 22.

49 OLD DESTROYERS REGAIN FAME IN WAR

All of Recommissioned Craft Have Seen Action Over World

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 16 (AP) — Forty-nine World War I destroyers which were returned to active service after twenty years of rusting idleness have seen action in virtually every war theater.

The Navy said today that the recommissioned "tin-cans," some of which were traded to Britain for naval base leases, were serving as destroyers, troop transports, minelayers, minesweepers, seaplane tendays and convoy vessels.

The Ward fired the first American shot against the Japanese at Pearl Harbor when she combined with a naval patrol plane to sink an enemy submarine.

The Campbeltown, which was transferred to the British, lies in the harbor of St. Nazaire, France, where she was expended to pulverize the German-held submarine base. Loaded with five tons of explosives, the Campbeltown was rammed into the dock gates.

Other casualties were listed by the Navy as the Calhoun, Little and Gregory, converted into troop transports and lost in the early Solomons campaign, and the Sturtevant, lost off the coast of Florida by an underwater explosion.

The destroyer-transports also carried marines into New Georgia, Rendova, Viru, Vangunu and Rice Anchorage in the battle for the central Solomons. At Rice Anchorage they were under enemy fire for five hours while marines were landing.

Two ships of the reactivated fleet slipped up to the shore of a Japanese-held island and rescued 150 of the cruiser Helena's crew.

Pre-War Nazi Spy Held On Coast on New Charge

Rumrich Seized by F. B. I. on False Information Count

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today the capture of Guenther Maria Rumrich, once convicted as a pre-war German spy, at Richmond, Calif.

Rumrich is under indictment in Seattle on charges of furnishing false information in applying for a Coast Guard pass and violating the national stolen-property act by passing four worthless checks totaling $110. He was convicted as a spy on Dec. 2, 1938, and sentenced to a two-year prison term for espionage in New York City.

The F. B. I. did not disclose details of Rumrich's capture beyond the fact that he was at Richmond and that he was not working at any of the shipyards there. The bureau's statement said, however, that Rumrich had worked in west coast shipyards since his release from prison after serving most of his espionage sentence. The bureau said he also had taken at least one trip on a ship to Alaska, being in position during the trip to observe military operations.

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ADD LONDON XXX CO-BELLIGERENT

KING ZOG OF ALBANIA, NOW IN EXILE IN LONDON WHERE HE WAS FORCED TO FLEE BY THE ITALIAN INVASION OF HIS KINGDOM, DECLINED TO COMMENT YESTERDAY UPON THE ALLIED ACCEPTANCE OF ITALY AS A CO-BELLIGERENT BUT EXPRESSED HIS DISAPPOINTMENT THAT THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN "LEFT OUT" OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

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ADD LONDON (DANIELL) XX MONTENEGRO

THE YUGOSLAV PRESS BUREAU SAID THERE WERE NUMEROUS BATTLES BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND MIHAILOVIC'S FORCES WITH LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES FOLLOWING A NEW GERMAN TERROR WAVE IN NEARLY EVERY DISTRICT OF SERBIA, MONTENEGRO AND VOJVODINE. THE FIEROEST BATTLE WAS WAGED AT DRAGATCHEVO IN CENTRAL SERBIA WHERE THE GERMANS BURNED SEVERAL VILLAGES.

IN CAIRO, KING PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA APPOINTED THREE UNDERGROUND LEADERS TO HIS EXILED CABINET. THEY WERE BERISLAV ANDJELINOVIC, CROAT PATRIOT LEADER, IVO CICIN, ANOTHER CROAT, AND JURE KOCE, SLOVENE PATRIOT LEADER.

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ADD LONDON - BALKANS XXX DIVISIONS

GUERRILLA BANDS OPERATING EAST OF LJUBLJANA NEAR ZIDANIMOST HAVE DERAILED SEVERAL ENEMY TRAINS AND RIPPED UP SEVERAL STRETCHES OF TRACK, THE BULLETIN SAID, AND FURTHER SOUTH IN BOSNIA, CRACK PATRIOT COLUMNS SMASHED SEVERAL GERMAN FORMATIONS IN A BATTLE NEAR BANJALUKA.

ON THE MAIN ZAGREB-BELGRADE RAILWAY LINE, GUERRILLAS AMBUSHED A GERMAN ARMORED CAR AND A FREIGHT TRAIN NEAR THE PRODANOVICI STATION ON THE SLOVENIA-CROATIAN BORDER. FURTHER WEST NEAR FIUME, THERE WAS SCATTERED FIGHTING AROUND THE TOWNS OF KARLOVAC AND GOSPIC, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

OCT 17 1943

ROMMEL'S FIRST ACTION ON TAKING UP HIS NEW YUGOSLAV COMMAND WAS TO DROP LEAFLETS THREATENING "SERIOUS REPRISALS UNLESS PEACE AND ORDER ARE MAINTAINED", THE FREE YUTOSLAV RADIO DECLARED.

FD925AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD RADIO FRANCO XXX ROAD TO ROME.

GERMAN FORCES HAVE WITHDRAWN TO THE MOUNTAINS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF ARTILLERY FIRE IN ORDER TO AVOID ENCIRCLEMENT BY HEAVILY-REINFORCED ALLIED FORMATIONS, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

IT SAID THAT ROADS, BRIDGES AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS HAD BEEN DESTROYED BEFORE THE NAZIS EVACUATED THEIR LINES.

OCT 17 1943

DY202PEW

LONDON, OCT. 16-(AP)-THE RED ARMY GAINED SIX MILES AND CAPTURED SIX POPULATED PLACES SOUTH OF ZAPOROZHE TODAY IN ITS DRIVE TOWARD THE EMBATTLED CITY OF MELITOPOL, WHERE THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO PUT UP A TERRIFIC DEFENSE THROUGH A FOURTH DAY OF FIGHTING WITHIN THE CITY ITSELF.

THE LARGE SOVIET ARMY ALREADY FIGHTING IN THE HEART OF MELITOPOL INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES IN MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT ON THE GERMANS, THE MOSCOW DAILY COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT, BUT THE BULLETIN MADE IT CLEAR THE GERMANS WERE STAGING A FURIOUS BATTLE.

THE NAZIS COUNTER-ATTACKED IN FIERCE ENGAGEMENTS. AN INDICATION OF THE SCALE OF THE FIGHTING IN THE CITY, GATEWAY TO THE CRIMEA, WAS GIVEN IN THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MORE THAN 40 GERMAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED IN FIGHTING IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF THE CITY.

OCT 17 1943

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE SOUTH FROM CAPTURED ZAPOROZHE TO MELITOPOL

OCT 17 1943

ALONG A 63-MILE STRETCH OF RAILWAY MAY BE AIMED AT GIVING NEEDED RELIEF TO THE SOVIET ARMIES FIGHTING IN MELITOPOL.

EE458PEW

OCT 17 1943

LONDON, OCT 16-(AP)-THE CREW OF THE FORTRESS "MURDER,INC." CAN TESTIFY TO THE CAUTION OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE IN RECOGNIZING CLAIMS OF GERMAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN IN RAIDS OVER EUROPE.

THEY RETURNED FROM THE FRANKFURT RAID OCT.4 CONVINCED THAT IN AN HOUR-LONG BATTLE THEIR GUNS HAD BROUGHT DOWN 11 ENEMY FIGHTERS. BUT AFTER QUESTIONING, THE REVIEW BOARD, WHICH MUST PASS ON EVERY CLAIM, LISTED ONLY THREE OF THEM AS DESTROYED, TWO AS PROBABLY DESTROYED, AND SIX DAMAGED.

SGT.R.A.HAMMOND, MARSHALL, MICH., WAIST GUNNER, WAS CREDITED WITH DOWNING ONE FOR CERTAIN.

OCT 17 1943

BN119PEW

ADD BERN XX GOVERNMENT

OTHER DISPATCHES INDICATED THAT MANY OF THE ANONYMOUS LETTERS WERE WRITTEN OUT OF MOTIVES FOR PERSONAL REVENGE.

CARDINAL SCHUSTER SAID THE "ABDOMINABLE" PRACTICE OF ANONYMOUS LETTERS TESTIFYING TO POLITICAL ERRORS OR INFRACTIONS OF THE LAWS CONSTITUTED A "GRAVE SIN."

ALL PRIESTS HEARING CONFESSIONS OF THOSE WHO HAVE SIGNED SUCH LETTERS WERE ORDERED BY THE CARDINAL TO OBTAIN RETRACTIONS OF THE FALSE DENUNCIATIONS FOR PRESENTATION TO THE OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

PS526AEW

ADD MOSCOW (CASSIDY) XXX FRICTION

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ALLIED POLITICAL COMMISSION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE HOT SPRINGS FOOD CONFERENCE AND ELABORATION OF A UNITED NATIONS PROGRAM OF RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION WERE CITED AS OTHER EXAMPLES OF COOPERATION.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION IN MANY BRANCHES OF MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE, THE PAPER ADDED, HAD "AROUSED A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO COMMON SOLUTION."

IT SAID THE FOREIGN PRESS WAS SPECULATING ON A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IT WAS EXPECTED THE CONFERENCE WOULD DISCUSS, SUCH AS THE CREATION OF A PERMANENT ALLIED ORGAN AND CLOSER ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

TOGETHER WITH THESE QUESTIONS, IZVESTIA ADDED, "THERE ARE A MULTITUDE OF POST-WAR PROBLEMS SUCH AS THE ATTITUDE TOWARD DEFEATED GERMANY, CONDITIONS IN THE BALKANS, THE ROLE OF MINOR NATIONS, THE FUTURE STATUS OF RUMANIA, HUNGARY, FINLAND, ETC. THESE LATEST QUESTIONS ATTRACT THE MOST ATTENTION OF MANY ORGANS OF THE PRESS WHICH ARE ALWAYS READY TO EVOKE AND DISCUSS THEM.

"TOGETHER WITH THE VOICES OF SINCERE SYMPATHIZERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION THERE ARE ALSO UNEXPECTED PGOTECTORS OF THE GERMAN SATELLITES WHO GO BEYOND THEMSELVES TO PROVE THE NECESSITY OF MAKING DEDUCTIONS IN FAVOR OF THE SMALL RAPACIOUS BEASTS WHICH DREAMED OF GETTING THEIR SHARE OF SOVIET TERRITORY WITH GERMAN AID," IZVESTIA CONCLUDED.

FD1117AEW

OCT 17 1943

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD MESSERSCHMITT (A25) X X X MODERNIZED.

(A ME-109G FIRST WAS REPORTED IN ACTION ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND IN NORTH AFRICA IN THE SUMMER OF 1942, ACCORDING TO JANE'S "ALL THE WORLD'S AIRCRAFT." IT DIFFERED FROM PREVIOUS MODELS BY INCLUDING TWO EXTRA 20 MM MAUSER CANNON UNDER EACH WING AND SOME ADDITIONAL ARMOR. LATER, A ME-109G-2 APPEARED, AS WELL AS OTHER TYPES WITH PRESSURE CABINS.

(IT WAS PRESUMED THAT RED STAR REFERRED TO A NEWER SUB-TYPE OF THE ME-109G.)

OCT 17 1943

SK1036PEW

MADRID, OCT. 16-(AP)-PIERRE LAVAL'S VICHY GOVERNMENT IS GIVING WHOLEHEARTED COOPERATION TO THE GERMANS IN ROUNDING UP ITALIANS IN FRANCE, INCLUDING SOME FORMER ITALIAN CONSULS, FOR LABOR IN GERMANY, BORDER REPORTS SAID TODAY.

THE GESTAPO AND ITS VICHY POLICE COUNTERPART WERE CONDUCTING A THOROUGH SEARCH THROUGHOUT FRANCE FOR ALL ITALIANS AND FORCING THEM TO REGISTER. ABLE-BODIED MEN AS WELL AS MANY WOMEN WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO GERMANY.

(THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO IN FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA SAID FORMER FRENCH PRESIDENT ALBERT LEBRUN, WHO HAD BEEN LIVING IN SOUTHERN FRANCE AT THE HOME OF A SON-IN-LAW UNDER ITALIAN GUARD, WAS TAKEN AUG. 27 TO LYON IN A CAR FULL OF GERMAN OFFICERS. THIS BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID FRANCOIS PONCET, FORMER FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, ALSO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AND THE FAMILY OF GEN. HENRI GIRAUD HAS BEEN INTERNED AT CHATEAU BERSE AT ST. ROMAIN).

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT NEARLY 1,500,000 ITALIANS LIVE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF FRANCE, MORE THAN HALF OF WHOM ARE LONG-TIME RESIDENTS OF THAT COUNTRY.

THE BORDER ADVICES SAID THAT IN MANY CASES, PARTICULARLY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, ITALIAN FAMILIES WERE EJECTED FROM FARMS THEY HAD WORKED FOR GENERATIONS AND WERE HERDED TOGETHER IN SPECIAL TRAINS FOR FARM WORK IN GERMANY WHILE LOCAL VICHYITES DISPOSED OF THE FARMS.

ITALIAN CONSULATES IN ALL FRENCH CITIES NOW ARE OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS, IT WAS SAID. FORMER CONSULS OR CONSULAR EMPLOYES WHO MANAGED TO REMAIN IN THE CONSULATES DID SO BY PLEDGING LOYALTY TO THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF BENITO MUSSOLINI. IN SOME CASES THEY WERE RETAINED ONLY AS INTERPRETERS, AND THE OTHERS WERE SENT TO GERMANY.

THE REPORTS SAID SEVERAL THOUSAND ITALIANS IN SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE ALREADY HAD GONE TO THE TWO SAVOIE DEPARTMENTS, TRAVELING BY NIGHT AND HIDING BY DAY IN FRENCH HOMES. SOME WERE SAID TO HAVE CROSSED THE ALPINE FRONTIER AND JOINED UNITS OF PREMIER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO'S ARMY AND THE MILAN WORKERS STILL RESISTING THE GERMANS NORTH OF MILAN. OTHERS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE JOINED FRENCH GUERRILLA BANDS ON THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE ALPS OR TO HAVE FORMED NEW ALL-ITALIAN GUERRILLA FORCES.

EE747PEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

ON THE VOLTURNO RIVER IN ITALY, OCT.14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BATTLE FOR THE VOLTURNO RIVER HASN'T ENDED BUT IT'S ALREADY AN INDISUPUTABLE VICTORY FOR THE FIFTH ARMY.

IN APPROXIMATELY 36 HOURS THE ALLIED TROOPS BROKE DOWN STRONG GERMAN DEFENSES, BLASTED A PATH ACROSS THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY AND FOUGHT ITS WAY UP THE SLOPES THAT COMMAND THE WHOLE AREA. OUTFLANKED AND WITH ITS DEPTH DEFENSE SYSTEM SHATTERED BY THE LOSS OF THOSE MOUNTAIN TOP POSITIONS THE ENEMY WOULD BE FORCED TO RETREAT. THE GERMANS ARE STILL FIGHTING A STRONG REARGUARD ACTION AND LARGE POCKETS OF RESISTANCE STILL REMAIN.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMAN DEAD AND WOUNDED HAVE BEEN FOUND, PARTICULARLY IN THE AREA SMOTHERED BY THE MASSIVE CONCENTRATION OF ARTILLERY ALTHOUGH NO LARGE GERMAN FORCE WAS TRAPPED BEFORE THE RETREAT BEGAN.

OVER THE BRIDGES THAT ENGINEERS THREW ACROSS THE VOLTURNO DURING THE HEAVIEST PART OF THE FIGHT--AND WHICH ARE STILL UNDER SHELL FIRE --HEAVY EQUIPMENT IS POURING INTO THE BATTLE AREA IN SUPPORT OF THE

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INFANTRY. IT IS NO LONGER A QUESTION OF SECURING AN ALLIED BRIDGE-HEAD NOW BUT ONLY A MATTER OF BREAKING THE REMNANTS OF GERMAN RESISTANCE AND PURSUING THE MAIN FORCES NORTHWARD.

PS720AEW

OCT 17 1943

BY RELMAN MORIN

AT THE VOLTURNO RIVER FRONT OCT 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRIDGES ARE SPANNING THE ICY SWIFT RUNNING WATERS OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER TODAY, MONUMENTS TO THE COURAGE AND ENDURANCE OF U.S.ENGINEERS WHO BUILT THEM "WHILE JERRY WAS LOOKING DOWN OUR THROATS."

THE BRIDGES WERE THE LIFELINES THAT FED ARTILLERY, TANKS AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT TO THE INFANTRY IN THE CRITICAL HOURS AFTER THE ASSAULT WAS EFFECTED.

THEY WERE THROWN ACROSS THE RIVER AT A POINT WHERE IT IS 300 YARDS WIDE AND WERE FIRMLY ANCHORED DESPITE AN UNLUCKY CHANCE THAT BROUGHT HEAVY RAINS AND SWELLED IT TO A POINT WELL BEYOND ITS USUAL DEPTH. SOME OF THE MEN WORKED 24 HOURS WITHOUT REST STANDING NECK-DEEP IN CHILLY WATER.

"ORDINARILY WE JUST FLOAT A WHOLE SECTION DOWN TO THE POINT WHERE WE WANT IT," SAID CAPT.GEORGE DAVIS OF NEWARK, OHIO, "THEN WE HOOK IT ONTO SUPPORTS DRIVEN INTO THE BANKS AND THERE IS YOUR BRIDGE IN NO TIME AT ALL."

BUT THEY COULDN'T DO THAT AT VOLTURNO.

RAIN HAD SOFTENED THE STEEP BANKS TO THE POINT THAT AS YOU WALKED ALONG THEM YOU SANK UP TO YOUR ANKLES. LIKEWISE THEY WERE TOO STEEP, SO THE ENGINEERS TIED THE END SECTIONS OF THE BRIDGES TO TREES AND BROUGHT BULLDOZERS DOWN TO CUT EASIER APPROACHES THROUGH THE BANKS.

ALL THE WHILE THE GERMANS WERE SHELLING THEM AND ONCE THIS MORNING TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109S SWOOPED DOWN OUT OF THE HILLS AND, FLYING LOW OVER THE VALLEY, STRAFED THE TRUCKS. ONE BOMB WAS DROPPED BUT IT OVERSHOT A BRIDGE BY 100 YARDS. THE WEARY ENGINEERS--WHO CAN'T HALT WORK TO HIT BACK--HAD THE SATISFACTION OF SEEING ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS KNOCK DOWN ONE OF THE PLANES.

IT WAS BRUTAL, BACK-BREAKING WORK EVEN WITHOUT THE HAZARDS OF GERMAN FIRE. ONE OF THE BULLDOZERS GOT STUCK IN THE MUD AND ANOTHER LABORIOUSLY PULLED IT OUT. THEN THE SECOND STUCK. TRUCKS SLIPPED AND SKIDDED AROUND IN THE MUD KNOCKING DOWN THE MEN WHO SWARMED UP THE SIDES EVEN BEFORE THE VEHICLES STOPPED MOVING. ONE BIG CRANE THAT LIFTED THE BRIDGE SECTIONS FROM THE TRUCKS WAS WORKING ERRATICALLY.

"SHE'S A NEW CRANE," SAID SGT.EVERETT W.CLYDE OF FONTANELLE, IOWA, "AND SOMEBODY FORGOT SOME PARTS FOR HER. BUT IT'S ALL RIGHT. I AM GETTING USED TO HER WITHOUT THOSE PARTS."

ALL THE WHILE SHELLS KEPT FALLING. THE ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN INFANTRY HAD FORCED THE GERMAN MORTARS OUT OF RANGE BUT THE HEAVIER GUNS WERE STILL TRYING TO FIND AND KNOCK OUT THE BRIDGES. FORTUNATELY LOW RAIN-HEAVY CLOUDS DRIFTED DOWN THE VALLEY, OBSCURING GERMAN OBSERVATION.

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"BUT HE WAS LOOKING RIGHT DOWN OUR THROATS FOR A WHILE," SAID CPL. JOHN J.MAC DONNELL OF JAMAICA PLAINS, MASS.

THE STRAW THAT WOULD HAVE BROKEN THE CAMEL'S BACK BUT DIDN'T BOTHER THE ENGINEERS CAME WHEN THE BULLDOZERS SCRAPED AWAY THE MUD AND UNCOVERED A ROCK LEDGE THAT MADE THE APPROACH MORE DIFFICULT THAN THE MUD WOULD HAVE DONE.

THEY KNOCKED THE LEDGE OUT WITH DYNAMITE.

"IF JERRY HAD ANY MANNERS, SAID CAPT.DAVIS, "HE WOULD HAVE BLASTED IT AWAY WITH THOSE BLANK-BLANK SHELLS."

SK1004PEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

AT THE VOLTURNO RIVER FRONT, OCT.15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GERMAN AIR FORCE REAPPEARED TODAY IN STRENGTH FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE EARLY STAGES OF THE CAMPAIGN AND LOST MANY PLANES WITHOUT ACHIEVING MANY RESULTS.

FIGHTER-BOMBERS ATTEMPTED TO KNOCK OUT TWO BRIDGES AMERICAN ENGINEERS HAVE THROWN ACROSS THE VOLTURNO RIVER.

THEY SWEPT OVER THE MOUNTAINS, THEN DROPPED TO A LOW LEVEL, SHOOTING UP THE ROADWAY ON WHICH BIG AMERICAN CONVOYS WERE MOVING TOWARD THE BRIDGES. HALF OF THEM SPRAYED THE CONVOY WITH BULLETS, OTHERS BOMBED THE BRIDGES. NEITHER BRIDGE WAS HIT.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE OPENING WEEK OF THE BATTLE OF ITALY THAT GERMAN PLANES HAD MADE A CONCERTED ATTACK ON ANY OBJECTIVE.

ONLY AN OCCASIONAL FIGHTER OR RECONNAISSANCE SHIP HAS BEEN SEEN DURING THE DRIVE UP THE COAST.

IN THE LAST THREE DAYS THE ENEMY HAS BEEN APPEARING IN GREATER NUMBERS, BUT TODAY'S ATTACK WAS THE FIRST TIME IN ANY STRENGTH.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT CREWS KNOCKED DOWN AT LEAST TWO AND SPITFIRES CLAIMED MORE. ONE OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT CREWS WHICH SAW THEIR TARGET CRASH WAS COMPOSED OF CORP.ERNEST WHITE, SPEEDWAY, W.VA.; CORP.HORACE MILLICAN, 3511 ERNY STREET, DALLAS, TEX.; PVT.JOHN DUGAY, DERRY, N.H.; PFC.ARTHUR ROLLSTON, EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.; PFC.KENNETH YEAGLEY, DEMOTTE, IND.; PVT.OTIS WHITE, MAUD, TEX., AND PVT.PAT DEPOLE, 643 HIGH ST., RANDOLPH, MASS.

PS730AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--SECOND ADD F[illegible]RD ITALIAN (NORGAARD)

X X X TANKER.

THE BRITISH DESTROYERS WERE THE TUMULT AND ILEX.

AMERICANS OF THE FIFTH ARMY DROVE INTO CAIAZZO, SCENE OF SOME OF THE MOST BITTER AND BLOODY FIGHTING ABOVE THE VOLTURNO.

WILLING TO STAKE EVERYTHING ON HOLDING OFF THE DETERMINED ALLIED DRIVE LONG ENOUGH TO PREPARE DEFENSE LINES FARTHER NORTH, LAY MINE FIELDS AND THEN DISENGAGE, FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING THREW IN A GREAT NUMBER OF FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS.

ALLIED ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS BROUGHT DOWN SEVEN OUT OF 12 TO 15 NAZI PLANES SEEKING TO DESTROY ONE OF THE BRIDGES ENGINEERS BUILT ACROSS THE VOLTURNO, AND DAMAGED OTHERS OF THE ATTACKERS.

(LONDON DISPATCHES SAID THE GERMAN SIXTH DIVISION WIPED OUT AT STALINGRAD HAD BEEN RECONSTITUTED AND NOW WAS FIGHTING IN ITALY.)

OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES FALLING TO THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES WERE CASTEL CAMPAGNANO, ONE MILE SOUTH OF AMOROSI, TELESE, THREE MILES EAST OF AMOROSI, SAN GIULIANO, THREE-AND-ONE-HALF MILES SOUTHEAST OF VINCHIATURO, CERCEPICCOLE, FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF VINCHIATURO, MATRICE, FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF MILES NORTHEAST OF CAMPOBASSO, MORRONE, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF CASCALENDA, AND CAMPOLEITO, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF CAMPOBASSO.

U.S. B-25 MITCHELLS CROSSED THE ADRIATIC TO UNLOAD BOMBS ON THE WMEGADO MIKRA AND SEDES AIRFIELD AT SALONIKA, ESCORTED BY P-38 LIGHTNINGS. ALL THE PLANES RETURNED SAFELY, AFTER SCORING DIRECT HITS IN THE HANGAR AREAS.

MANY ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED AGROUND.

SUPPORTING GROUND TROOPS IN ITALY, MEDIUM BOMBERS HIT THE ROAD JUNCTION NEAR VENAFRO, 32 MILES WEST OF CAMPOBASSO. FIGHTER-BOMBERS ATTACKED MOTOR TRANSPORTS AND BRIDGES NORTH OF CAPUA AND AN AMMUNITION DUMP AND RAILWAY STATION NEAR PETACCIATO.

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NIGHT BOMBERS POUNDED THE AIRFIELD AT MARCIGLIANA NORTH OF ROME LAST NIGHT.

THE GERMANS WERE THROWING MORE STRENGTH IN PLANES OVER THE VOLTURNO BATTLEFRONT, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED. IN ALL OPERATIONS, SIX ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED, AND THREE ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE MISSING.

PS752AEW

ADD ALLIED HQ-ALGIER (WHITEHEAD) xx BATTLE

ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING CAME FROM WASHINGTON TO WELCOME HER WHEN SHE PUT IN AT PHILADELPHIA WITH SIX MINIATURE JAPANESE SHIPS PAINTED ON HER BRIDGE.

THE BRITISH BATTLESHIPS VALIANT AND WARSPITE ALSO TOOK PART IN THE SALERNO ACTION ON SEPT. 15, SCORING 19 DIRECT HITS ON GERMAN TARGETS OUT OF 30 ROUNDS FIRED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE BRITISH (CORRECT) DESTROYER LUDLOW IS THE FORMER U.S. DESTROYER STOCKTON, ONE OF THE OVER-AGE CRAFT TURNED OVER TO BRITAIN UNDER LEND-LEASE.

FD1017AEW

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT.16-(AP)-ONE AMERICAN P-38 LIGHTNING PILOT, MAJ. WILLIAM L. LEVERETTE, 33 OF 105 WEST BRIDGE DRIVE, TALLAHASSEE, FLA., KNOCKED DOWN SEVEN ENEMY PLANES IN ONE ACTION LAST SATURDAY WHEN LIGHTNINGS BAGGED 17 JUNKERS 87 DIVE-BOMBERS ABOUT TO ATTACK AN ALLIED CONVOY IN THE AEGEAN SEA, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

FIVE WERE DOWNED BY 2ND LT. STROY HANNA, 23, OF WESTFIELD, IND.--THE FULL COMPLEMENT TO BECOME AN ACE--AND THREE BY 2ND LT. HOMER L. SPRINKLE, 22, OF POTOSI, MISSOURI.

ONLY EIGHT OF THE STUKAS ESCAPED IN THE MAD AERIAL BATTLE.

SQUADRON COMMANDER LEVERETTE SAID HIS SQUADRON HAD JUST ARRIVED OVER THE CONVOY 15 MINUTES AHEAD OF SCHEDULE WHEN SPRINKLE CALLED TO HIM AND REPORTED "BOGIES AT 1 O'CLOCK."

"WE CALL UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT BOGIES," LEVERETTE CONTINUED, "AND THERE WAS A CLOUD OF THEM HEADED OUR WAY. I SAW THEY WERE STUKAS. I CALLED TO 2ND LT. WAYNE L.BLUE OF TECUMSEH, NEB., TO TAKE THREE SHIPS AND GIVE US TOP COVER.

"WE GOT IN BEHIND THEM WITHOUT BEING SEEN, BUT WE MISSED SEEING A JUNKERS-88 BEHIND THEM. WE PEELED OFF IN THE MIDDLE, AND I GOT TWO OF THEM BEFORE THEY EVEN KNEW WE WERE THERE. THE GUNNER IN THE FIRST PLANE STARTED TO FIRE, BUT STOPPED AS SOON AS I LET GO.

"I TURNED TO THE LEFT AND POURED IT INTO A THIRD PLANE. HE WENT INTO A DEEP SPIRAL. I LOOKED OVER MY SHOULDER JUST IN TIME TO SEE THE FIRST ONE CRASH INTO THE SEA. WE CAME BACK AT THEM AGAIN AND I GOT ON THE TAIL OF ANOTHER.

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"I GOT A COUPLE OF OTHERS, AND THEN GOT NUMBER SIX, BUT THE LAST WAS THE BEST. I GOT IN SOME GOOD SHOTS, AND SET HIS ENGINE ON FIRE."

HANNA MADE ONE PASS WITHOUT GETTING IN A SHOT, BUT ON THE SECOND DIVE HE SHOT DOWN A STUKA. ANOTHER CAME INTO HIS SIGHTS, AND "I LET HIM HAVE IT, AND BOTH THE PILOT AND GUNNER WERE SHOT OUT OF THEIR SEATS."

SPRINKLE SHOT DOWN TWO STUKAS AND THEN TORE THE WINGS OFF A THIRD.

WM1221PEW

Algiers, Oct. 16-(AP)-Gen. Georges Catroux, governor of Algeria, today revoked the order of Sept. 22 dissolving the Musulman sections of the

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provincial "financial delegation," a budget making assembly.

It was a gesture seeking to erase arab resentment and to achieve the wholehearted support of the French war effort.

Gen. Catroux told the national committee he was revoking the previous action in view of receipt of a letter from native members reaffirming their loyalty to France and expressing approval of increased war expeditures.

aprb48-dynans 1445-rm-1204p

ADD MOR MUGAO XX WEEK

THE TINY TROPICAL HARBOR, NEWLY-DREDGED TO PERMIT THE DOCKING OF THE TWO STEAMERS, WAS ALMOST DESERTED YESTERDAY WHEN THE TEIA MARU--WITH A BRITISH HARBOR PILOT ABOARD--EDGED ITS WAY TO ITS WHARF, THE PASSENGERS WAVING AND CHEERING.

U.S. CONSULS A.R.PRESTON, RAY L.THURSTON AND JOSEPH J.WAGNER WERE THE ONLY PERSONS PERMITTED TO BOARD THE SHIP IMMEDIATELY AFTER IT DOCKED. THEY SAID THE PASSENGERS WERE IN GOOD HEALTH AND REASONABLY WELL CLOTHED. SIXTEEN PATIENTS WERE IN THE SHIP'S HOSPITAL BUT MOST WERE AGED PERSONS.

THE CONSULS BROUGHT BACK WITH THEM WADS OF COPY FROM NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS WHO WERE INTERNED AT THE START OF THE WAR, INCLUDING RAYMOND P.CRONIN, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MANILA BUREAU, AND RUSSELL BRINES, OF THE SAME BUREAU. PRESSROOM FACILITIES WERE ESTABLISHED JOINTLY BY JAPANESE AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

HEADQUARTERS HAVE BEEN SET UP IN BUILDINGS NEAR THE DOCKS TO TAKE CARE OF THE FORMALITIES OF THE EXCHANGE. THE AMERICANS WILL USE AN EMPTY PEANUT WAREHOUSE AND THE JAPANESE HAVE A SPECIALLY-BUILT TIN SHED.

IN ADDITION TO JAPANESE NATIONALS, THE GRIPSHOLM IS CARRYING 2,400 TONS OF RED CROSS SUPPLIES WHICH WILL BE PLACED ABOARD THE TEIA MARU FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG UNITED STATES NATIONALS STILL HELD IN THE ORIENT. THE BRITISH HAVE ALSO SENT IN A SUPPLY FOR BRITISH PRISONERS.

THE TEIA MARU CARRIED ONLY A SMALL SHIPMENT OF RED CROSS MATERIAL FOR JAPANESE PRISONERS WHICH WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE GRIPSHOLM FOR THE RETURN TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

EJ359AEW

BY LEIF ERICKSON

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH AIRFORCE, OCT.16-(AP)-SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES OVER RABAUL HARBOR, NEW BRITAIN, LAST JUNE, CAPT.ARTHUR L.POST, 26, OF 2968 NORTH 39TH, MILWAUKEE, WIS., STRUGGLED FIVE DAYS THROUGH THE JUNGLE BEFORE STUMBLING INTO A VILLAGE OF FRIENDLY NATIVES.

SUBSEQUENTLY POST SPENT 100 DAYS WITH THE NATIVES. HE WAS RESCUED LAST MONTH BY A U.S. NAVAL PARTY AND RETURNED TO HAWAII.

POST SAID THE NATIVES WOULD NOT HELP HIM REACH THE COAST UNTIL HIS TRADABLE POSSESSIONS WERE DEPLETED. AFTER HE HAD USED UP ALL THE TRADING STUFF HE CARRIED WITH HIM, HE WAS TAKEN TO A COAST VILLAGE WHERE ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR THE NAVY MEN TO PICK

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HIM UP.

NOW POST IS DETERMINED THAT ALL THE PILOTS OF HIS SQUADRON LEARN HOW TO LIVE OFF THE JUNGLE AS THE NATIVES TAUGHT HIM TO. HE FIGURES HIS TRAINING IN JUNGLE TECHNIQUE WILL HAVE IMPROVED HIS CHANCES OF SURVIVAL 1000 PERCENT IF HIS EXPERIENCE EVER SHOULD BE REPEATED.

POST, A PHOTO SQUADRON COMMANDER, TOOK TO HIS PARACHUTE WHEN HIS PLANE WAS JUMPED BY TWO FLIGHTS OF ZEROS AND SENT INTO A FIERY SPIN. HE WAS BURNED ON THE FACE AND HANDS, AND HE TORE HIS KNEE LIGAMENTS BADLY IN HIS FALL INTO THE JUNGLE.

"I DUSTED SULFANILAMIDE POWDER OVER MY BURNS," HE RELATED TODAY. "I WAS DAMNED WELL SCARED OF WHAT WAS AHEAD OF ME," FOR HE KNEW HE WAS IN ENEMY TERRITORY.

POST BOUND SAPLING SPLINTS TO HIS LEG WITH HIS PARACHUTE CORD, AND, BARELY ABLE TO HOBBLE, STARTED TOWARD THE COAST.

THE FIRST TWO DAYS IT RAINED STEADILY AND HE GOT NO SLEEP AT ALL. AS HE STRUGGLED THROUGH THE THIRD AND FOURTH DAYS THE RAIN CEASED, AND HE HAD DIFFICULTY FINDING WATER TO DRINK. THE FOURTH DAY HE WAS EXTREMELY THIRSTY. THE FIFTH DAY HE STUMBLED ONTO A NATIVE TRAIL.

POST SAID HE FOLLOWED THIS PATH INTO A VILLAGE GARDEN. THERE, CHILDREN SAW HIM AND SCREAMED AND FLED. NATIVE MEN CAME UP, AND POST FOUND THAT ONE HAD WORKED IN AN AUSTRALIAN COPRA PLANTATION AND LIKED WHITE MEN.

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THE ARMY MAN LIVED WITH THE NATIVES, LEARNING THEIR JUNGLE METHODS OF SURVIVAL. HE REACHED PEARL HARBOR 114 DAYS AFTER BEING SHOT DOWN, AND IS READY TO REJOIN HIS SQUADRON IN AUSTRALIA.

RA1006PCW NM

ADD ALLIED H-Q-S-W-PAC- XXX LIBERATORS

THERE WAS NO MENTION OF INTERCEPTION BY JAPANESE PLANES IN THESE LATEST RAIDS, NOR OF ANY ALLIED LOSSES. LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MET BY THE LIBERATORS, BEAUFORTS AND ESCORTING P-38S OVER CAPE HOSKINS. ONLY FIVE PLANES WERE LOST OUT OF THE HUNDREDS OF PLANES WHICH ASSAULTED RABAUL TUESDAY.

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED A 30-TON RAID THURSDAY ON THE MADANG, NEW GUINEA, AREA WHERE ENEMY STORES AND TWO FIGHTER PLANES WERE WIPED OUT. LESS THAN 40 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MADANG, AUSTRALIANS ARE FIGHTING THEIR WAY ALONG THE RAMU VALLEY IN A CAMPAIGN WHICH ALREADY HAS COST THE JAPANESE MORE THAN 400 SLAIN SOLDIERS.

PM1138PPW

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HARD-HITTING AUSSIE VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION HAVE ADVANCED A FEW MILES ABOVE DUMPU IN THE UPPER RAMU VALLEY AND ARE PUSHING THEIR WAY UP FOOTHILL SPURS LEADING TO THE CRAGGY FINISTERRE RANGE WHICH ATTAINS A HEIGHT OF 13,000 FEET.

THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY ARE CONSOLIDATING A ROUGH DEFENSE LINE WHICH RUNS ACROSS THE VALLEY'S URIA RIVER AND FARIA CREEK. IN THE LAST FEW DAYS THERE HAS BEEN INTENSIFICATION OF PATROL ACTIVITY AND SKIRMISHES WITH THE ENEMY HOLDING THE ADVANTAGE OF POSITION IN HILLY TERRAIN.

ARTILLERY NOW IS BEING USED BY BOTH SIDES. THE JAPANESE ARE USING MOUNTAIN GUNS AND THE AUSTRALIANS 25 POUNDERS FLOWN IN BY TRANSPORT PLANE.

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THE AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION IS BATTLING THE ENEMY AROUND SATTELBERG, SIX MILES INLAND FROM THE CAPTURED COASTAL BASE OF

FINSCHHAFEN. THE JAPANESE ARE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED AND AT ONE POINT THE AUSSIES FOUND 109 FOXHOLES WITH SIGNS THAT OTHERS WERE BEING DUG.

IT SEEMED OBVIOUS THE ENEMY COMMAND WAS DETERMINED TO CLING TO THIS OUTPOST IN ORDER TO PREVENT CONSOLIDATION OF FINSCHHAFEN AS AN ALLIED BASE.

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.1P226APW NM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SUNDAY, OCT.17-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS WHO SHOT DOWN FIVE ZEROS WHILE PROTECTING A FORMATION OF MITCHELLS BOMBING WEWAK, NEW GUINEA, AUG.21, WON SILVER STARS TODAY FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

LET.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIR FORCES, AWARDED THE MEDALS TO FIRST LT.JOHN L. JONES, PINES ROAD, PATERSON,N.J., AND TO FLIGHT OFFICER EDWIN DEGRAFFENREID, SHREVEPORT, LA.

LIEUTENANT JONES SHOT DOWN TWO ZEROS, DAMAGED A THIRD, THEN ESCORTED A DAMAGED LIGHTNING HOME.

DEGRAFFENREID SHOT DOWN THREE ZEROS AND FIRED A BURST INTO A FOURTH WHICH BROKE OFF THE FIGHT AND FLED.

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RA-NN1014PCW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, OCT 16 (AP)-ALLIED BOMBINGS OF PRE-INVASION PROPORTIONS ARE SOFTENING UP JAPANESE-HELD NEW BRITAIN AND DRASTICALLY PARING DOWN THE AIR STRENGTH WHICH THE ENEMY CAN THROW AGAINST UNITED NATIONS BASES IN THE SOLOMONS AND NEW GUINEA.

CRESCENT-SHAPED NEW BRITAIN LIES ATHWART FREE SEA COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE SOLOMONS AND AUSTRALIA ON THE ONE HAND AND NORTHERN NEW GUINEA ON THE OTHER. NORTHERN NEW GUINEA, FROM WHICH GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS EXPECTED TO START HIS AMPHIBIOUS MARCH TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES AND THE HEART OF THE NIPPONESE ISLAND EMPIRE, STILL IS IN JAPANESE HANDS.

AIR BASES ON THE 370 MILE LONG ISLAND OF NEW BRITAIN HAVE BEEN RAKED FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER IN A SERIES OF AERIAL RAIDS THIS WEEK STARTING WITH THE DEVASTATING ATTACK TUESDAY ON RABAUL.

SUBSEQUENT RAIDS, REPORTED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE, BLASTED THE AIRFIELD AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, ONLY 85 MILES FROM ALLIED POSITIONS ON NEW GUINEA, STARTED FIRES AND SILENCED ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS AT THE LINDENHAFEN AIRDROME FACING THE MAIN ALLIED SECTIONS OF NEW GUINEA, AND REDUCED THE FIGHTER STRIP AT CAPE HOSKINS ON THE NORTH COAST

THE

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GUINEA, AND REDUCED THE FIGHTER STRIP AT CAPE HOSKINS ON THE NORTH COAST TO RUBBLE.

THE HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKING CAPE GLOUCESTER RAKED ENEMY VILLAGES AND BARGES ALONG THE COAST WHILE DARING LIGHT NAVAL CRAFT, PRESUMABLY P-T BOATS, ATTACKED SHIPPING AND LAND INSTALLATIONS OFF ROOKE ISLAND. THESE TWO ATTACKS SANK ONE COASTAL VESSEL AND DAMAGED 13 BARGES IN NEW BRITAIN'S WATERS.

NO MENTION WAS MADE OF ALLIED LOSSES OR JAPANESE INTERCEPTION ON THESE RAIDS. ONLY LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS REPORTED.

OTHER BOMBERS MADE A LOW LEVEL ATTACK ON THE ALEXISHAFEN AIRDROME NEAR MADANG IN NEW GUINEA. FORTY MILES AWAY AUSTRALIANS OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION CONTINUED THEIR SLOW ADVANCE AGAINST DETERMINED JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN THE UPPER RAMU VALLEY.

SIX MILES FROM FINSCHHAFEN, CLOSEST ALLIED HELD POINT TO NEW

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BRITAIN, THE AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION SMASHED AT STRONGLY ENTRENCHED JAPANESE WHO APPEARED DETERMINED TO TRY AND PREVENT CONSOLIDATION OF AN ALLIED BASE AT FINSCHHAFEN.

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GG315PCW

WITH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DEATH-DEALING MITCHELL B-25S, SLASHING AT JAPANESE RETREATING FROM FINSCHAFFEN, BOMBED AND STRAFED THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA TODAY FROM SIO TO SAIDOR.

THE STRIKE HAMMERED VILLAGES TO THE GROUND.

FLIGHTS OF MITCHELLS FLEW ALONG THE COAST AT AN ALTITUDE OF NO MORE THAN 150 FEET, LOOKING FOR BARGES, BUT THE RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED THEY DIDN'T SEE ANY.

THE MISSION BUILDING ON TINY SIO ISLAND WAS DESTROYED.

CAPT.STANLEY R.KELLER, 1112 BEECH AVE., CINCINNATI, SAID:

"WE SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS ON THE MISSION. I COULDN'T SEE ANY JAPS AROUND THE OUTSIDE BUT IF THERE WERE ANY INSIDE THEY SURE ARE DEAD NOW."

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KELLER'S CO-PILOT WAS SECOND LT.ROBERT GATES, 3115 NICHOLAS STREET, OMAHA, NEB.

THE FLIERS ENCOUNTERED NO AIR OPPOSITION BUT LT.ROY F. BREERWOOD, 1233 ALVAR STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA., SAW A JAPANESE ON A HILL FIRING AT THE PLANES WITH HIS RIFLE. BREERWOOD'S CO-PILOT WAS LT.JERRY KUSTICH OF BUFFALO, N.Y. (STREET ADDRESS NOT GIVEN).

THE PILOTS SAID THEY KNOCKED DOWN OR SET FIRE TO EVERYTHING IN THEIR PATH.

"A LOT OF JAPS HAVE NO PLACE TO SLEEP TONIGHT," SAID LT. HERBERT MCCLANAHAN, 509 ARDEN ROAD, ROANOKE, VA.

"WE DROPPED OUR STUFF ON SEVERAL OPENINGS IN THE TREES WHERE IT LOOKED LIKE JAPS MIGHT BE HIDING," SAID LT.GEORGE E.ALDERFER, A BOMBARDIER, FROM WADSWORTH, OHIO.

"WE'D CIRCLE AND COME IN LOW BUT THE B-25 GOES SO FAST IT IS HARD TO SEE JUST WHAT YOU HAVE DONE."

(THE SIO-SAIDOR ACTION FIRST WAS REPORTED IN A COMMUNIQUE OCT. 17 FROM HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR).

RA959PCW

ADD PEARL HARBOR xx SOLOMONS

WEDNESDAY'S RAID WAS THE THIRD ACTION OF THE WAR AGAINST MAKIN. IN AUGUST, 1942, A GROUP OF MARINES WHICH INCLUDED ~~MAJ.~~ LT. COL. (THEN ~~LT.COL.~~ MAJ.) JAMES ROOSEVELT, ELDEST SON OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, STAGED A DESTRUCTIVE COMMANDO-TYPE RAID THERE.

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PM221APW

ADD BUENOS AIRES XX RANKS

COMMENTING ON YESTERDAY'S MANIFESTO, RAMIREZ SAID IN PART:

"A GROUP OF PERSONS CALLING THEMSELVES REPRESENTATIVES OF A THING DECREPIT AND NON-EXISTENT PUBLISHED YESTERDAY IN SOME NEWSPAPERS A MANIFESTO DEMANDING FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTIONS TO SOME OF THE NATIONAL PROBLEMS. X X X

"THE REVOLUTION WAS CONCEIVED AND ACHIEVED BY ARMED FORCES WITH NATIONAL MORAL SUPPORT AND WILL NOT PERMIT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES A RETURN TO THE CONDITIONS WHICH EXISTED UNDER THE FORMER REGIME AS WANTED BY THOSE WHO LED THE PEOPLE AND THE REPUBLIC TO THE DEPLORABLE

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POSITION WELL KNOWN TO ALL.

"MEANWHILE (THE GOVERNMENT) EMPHATICALLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT SOME OF THE SIGNERS OF THE MANIFESTO ADDRESSED TO THE ARGENTINES ARE FOREIGNERS. SOME OF THEM WERE BORN IN FAR-OFF LANDS; PROBLEMS OF INHERENT NATIONALITY MUST BE SOLVED BY THE MASTER'S HOUSE INSTEAD OF BY GUESTS, WHATEVER RIGHTS THEY MAY INVOKE.

"MANY OF THE SIGNERS ARE, BESIDES, CONNECTED WITH THE EXTREME LEFT AS PROVED BY THEIR ANTI-SOCIAL, ANTI-ARGENTINE BACKGROUNDS DOCUMENTED BY OFFICIAL RECORDS PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION. SOME OF THEM WERE ACCLAIMED BY COMMUNISTIC CROWDS.

"THE GOVERNMENT IS ANIMATED BY AMPLE REPUBLICAN FEELING AS DEMONSTRATED JUSTLY BY THE PUBLICATION OF THE MANIFESTO; BUT IT WON'T TOLERATE ANY TAMPERING, EVEN LESS WILL IT ACCEPT IMPOSITIONS OR POLEMICS INCOMPATIBLE TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF ITS REPRESENTATION. X X "

THE MANIFESTO WAS SIGNED BY 153 PROMINENT LEADERS IN THE BUSINESS, INDUSTRIAL, PROFESSIONAL AND AGRICULTURAL LIFE OF ARGENTINA. THE NUMBER OF PERSONS HOLDING GOVERNMENT POSITIONS WHO SIGNED IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY KNOWN.

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THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT CAME INTO POWER AFTER THE JUNE 4 REVOLUTION WHICH OUSTED THE PRO-NAZI REGIME OF PRESIDENT RAMON CASTILLO. HOWEVER, RAMIREZ HAS FAILED TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS AND ARGENTINA IS THE ONLY South American COUNTRY WHICH HAS FAILED TO DO SO.

WHILE RAMIREZ, HIMSELF, HAD NOT ANSWERED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROTEST YESTERDAY AGAINST THE TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF JEWISH NEWSPAPERS IN ARGENTINA, THE CHIEF OF THE PRESIDENT'S PRESS OFFICE, LT. COL. HECTOR LADVOCAT, EXPRESSED REGRET OVER THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH PROMPTED ROOSEVELT TO PROTEST.

LADVOCAT EXPLAINED THERE WAS NO INTENTION TO CLOSE THE NEWSPAPERS PERMANENTLY AND THAT AN ORDER AUTHORIZING THEIR REAPPEARANCE HAD BEEN ISSUED BEFORE THE PRESIDENT COMMENTED IN WASHINGTON.

ESTIMATES OF THENUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE ORDER RAN AS HIGH AS 70 OUT OF THE 153 MANIFESTO SIGNERS. MANY OF THEM ARE PART-TIME GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES SERVING AS UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS OR AS MEMBERS OF BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF SIGNERS, FOR EXAMPLE, WAS FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE MARIA CANTILO WHO, WHILE NOT A FULL TIME GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE, IS COURT INTERVENTOR IN THE BUENOS AIRES FILM COMPANY WHICH IS BEING INVESTIGATED, A POSITION WHICH PRESUMABLY HE WILL BE OBLIGED TO ABANDON.

SIMILARLY, JUAN VALMAGGIA, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE NEWSPAPER LA NACION, IS ALSO A PROFESSOR IN THE BUENOS AIRES HIGH SCHOOL.

SK923PEW

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ADD BUENOS AIRES XXXARGENTINA

IN THIS MORNING'S STATEMENT, IT WAS STATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT "EMPHATICALLY CALLS ATTENTION THAT SOME SIGNERS OF THE MANIFESTO ADDRESSED TO THE ARGENTINES ARE FOREIGNERS, SOME OF THEM BORN IN FAR-OFF LANDS." THE STATEMENT ADDED:

"THE PROBLEMS INHERENT IN NATIONALITY MUST BE SOLVED BY THE MASTERS OF THE HOUSE INSTEAD OF THE GUESTS WHATEVER BE THE RIGHTS THEY INVOKE.

"MANY SIGNERS ARE BESIDES CONNECTED WITH THE EXTREME LEFT, AS PROVED BY THEIR ANTI-SOCIAL, ANTI-ARGENTINE BACKGROUNDS IN DOCUMENTED OFFICIAL RECORDS PRIOR TO THE (JUNE) REVOLUTION. SOME OF THEM WERE ACCLAIMED

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30.24— 9375

BY COMMUNISTIC CROWDS.

"THE GOVERNMENT IS ANIMATED BY AMPLE REPUBLICAN FEELING, AS DEMONSTRATED JUSTLY BY THE PUBLICATION OF THE MANIFESTO; BUT IT WON'T TOLERATE ANY TAMPERING, EVEN LESS WILL IT ACCEPT IMPOSITIONS OR POLEMICS INCOMPATIBLE TO THE SOVEREIGNITY OF ITS REPRESENTATION."

YESTERDAY, PRESIDENT RAMIREZ DISCLOSED THE APPOINTMENT OF THREE MEN, ONE OF THEM A PROMINENT AUTHOR OF SEVERAL BOOKS ANTI-SEMITIC IN TONE, TO FILL CABINET VACANCIES CREATED BY RESIGNATIONS EARLY IN THE WEEK. THE GOVERNMENT ALSO WITHDREW ITS BAN ON JEWISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.

DISPATCHES QUOTING MR.ROOSEVELT AS SAYING IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY THAT THE BAN WAS AN ACT IN CHARACTER WITH "THE MOST REPUGNANT FEATURES OF NAZI DOCTRINE" WERE APPROVED FOR PUBLICATION IN ARGENTINE NEWSPAPERS LAST NIGHT SEVEN HOURS AFTER RECEIPT AND AFTER THE JEWISH NEWSPAPER MEASURE HAD BEEN LIFTED.

PILED ON TOP OF MR.ROOSEVELT'S CRITICISM WAS THE REBUFF ADMINISTERED TO THE GOVERNMENT BY A GROUP OF PROMINENT CITIZENS WHO CALLED ON RAMIREZ PERSONALLY AND ADVOCATED DEMOCRACY AND AMERICAN SOLIDARITY AS A REMEDY FOR THE NATION'S ILLS.

THE FORMULA SET FORTH BY THE NOTABLES WAS, IN FACT, A RE-PHRASING OF THE PROGRAM ORIGINALLY REPORTED FOR THE JUNE REVOLUTION WHICH PUT RAMIREZ AND A GROUP OF OTHER MILITARY LEADERS INTO POWER.

SIGNERS INCLUDED MANY POLITICAL LEADERS AND BUSINESS MEN WHO IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT HAD INDICATED A READINESS TO LEND THEIR SUPPORT.

THE PETITION WAS PUBLISHED BY BOTH LA PRENSA AND LA NACION, POWERFUL BUENOS AIRES DAILIES WHICH RECENTLY HAVE SHOWN EVIDENCE OF REBELLING AGAINST THE PRESS GAG WHICH THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT HAS DRAWN EVEN TIGHER THAN DURING THE PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION.

THE PETITION DEVELOPED FROM A MEETING OF CIVIC LEADERS SEVERAL WEEKS AGO TO DISCUSS THE NATIONAL PREDICAMENT.

IT WAS REPORTED AS THE SENSE OF THE MEETING THAT FULFILLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PLEDGES AND RESTORATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL NORMALITY OFFERED THE ONLY SOUND COURSE.

IN THE SAME EDITION IN WHICH IT DISPLAYED THE PETITION, LA NACION GAVE PROMINENCE TO A LONDON DISPATCH REPRESENTING BRITISH OFFICIAL AND POPULAR OPINION AS DISILLUSIONED BECAUSE OF ARGENTINA'S FAILURE TO FULFILL ITS RIO DE JANEIRO PLEDGE FOR HEMISPHERIC SOLIDARITY.

THE THREE NEW MINISTERS PRESIDENT RAMIREZ APPOINTED TO HIS CABINET YESTERDAY WERE GUSTAVO MARTIEZ ZUVIRIA, AN AUTHOR AND DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, NAMED MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND EDUCATION; CESARE AMEGHINO, MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND NAVAL CAPT.RICARDO VAGO, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS. ZUVIRIA, 70-YEAR-OLD FORMER UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, IS WIDELY KNOWN AS AN AUTHOR, HIS BOOKS INCLUDING SEVERAL THAT ARE DESCRIBED AS ANTI-JEWISH IN TONE.

IN THE MIDST OF THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS, BUENOS AIRES UNDERWENT ITS FIRS AIR RAID DRILL LAST NIGHT. POSTERS HAD WARNED OF THE EVENT FOR A MONTH.

PS415AEW

MONTEVIDEO, OCT. 16-(AP)-THE NEW CABINET OF PRESIDENT PEDRO RAMIREZ OF ARGENTINA WAS REGARDED HERE TODAY AS EVEN MORE REACTIONARY THAN ITS

PREDECESSOR AND RAMIREZ PLAINLY TOLD THE PEOPLE OF ARGENTINA HE "WON'T TOLERATE ANY TAMPERING."

RAMIREZ, AFTER TWO DAYS OF CONSULTATIONS, SOLVED THE CABINET CRISIS CAUSED EARLIER THIS WEEK BY THE RESIGNATION OF THREE MINISTERS REGARDED AS PRO-DEMOCRATIC, BY BRINGING INTO THE GOVERNMENT TWO AGED RIGHTISTS AND A RETIRED NAVAL OFFICER.

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WITH THE ARGENTINE CABINET REORGANIZED ALONG STRONG NATIONALIST LINES AND THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCING IT WOULD NOT PERMIT THE COUNTRY TO RETURN TO THE PRE-JUNE CONSTITUTIONAL REGIME, IT WAS BELIEVED RAMIREZ DEFINITELY SIDES WITH "THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT," A PHRASE WHICH ONE OF THE RESIGNING MINISTERS QUOTED AS APPLYING TO THE MORE OR LESS OBSCURE INFLUENCES WHICH PLAY A PART IN DETERMINING THE REGIME'S POLICIES.

THE IMPRESSION HERE WAS THAT RAMIREZ'S VIOLENT DENUNCIATION OF THE 153 PROMINENT ARGENTINE LEADERS WHO SIGNED A MANIFESTO YESTERDAY URGING A RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND AN ALIGNMENT OF THE COUNTRY WITH THE PAN-AMERICAN BLOC AGAINST THE AXIS CLEARLY SHOWED THE TREND THE GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO FOLLOW.

THIS IMPRESSION TENDED TO BE CONFIRMED BY THE NAMES OF THE THREE NEW MINISTERS RAMIREZ CALLED INTO THE CABINET.

IN NAMING CESAR AMEGHINO AS MINISTER OF FINANCE, RAMIREZ PICKED A MAN WHO IS GENERALLY REGARDED AS AN ABLE FISCAL ADMINISTER. AMEGHINO HAD PREVIOUSLY HELD SEVERAL SUCH POSTS IN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. HOWEVER, HE IS NO CONCESSION TO THE ARGENTINE LIBERALS.

GUSTAVO MARTINEZ ZUVIRIA, NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND EDUCATION, HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN FOR HIS FASCIST SYMPATHIES. HE IS A MILITANT CATHOLIC AND HAS WRITTEN SEVERAL ANTI-SEMITIC BOOKS. LIBERALS ALREADY ARE AROUSED OVER THE GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION TO MAKE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OBLIGATORY IN THE SCHOOLS.

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LITTLE IS KNOWN OF THE TENDENCIES OF THE THIRD MINISTER, NAVAL CAPTAIN RICARDO VAGO, OTHER THAN THAT HE IS A MILITANT CATHOLIC. HE SERVED AS NAVAL ATTACHE IN WASHINGTON FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS AND TOOK A TRAINING COURSE AS A YOUNG MAN ON A U.S.WAR VESSEL. THOSE WHO KNOW HIM CONSIDER HIM THE LEAST REACTIONARY OF THE THREE.

FAILURE OF RAMIREZ TO FILL THE VACANT POST OF FOREIGN MINISTER IS INTERPRETED AS AN INDICATION HE WANTS TO CONSULT WITH THE RESHUFFLED CABINET BEFORE FILLING THE KEY PORTFOLIO. CARLOS IBARGUAREN, RUMORED AS A LEADING CANDIDATE, IS REGARDED AS A STRONG RIGHTIST.

THE VICIOUSNESS OF RAMIREZ'S ATTACK ON THE SIGNERS OF THE MANIFESTO CAME AS A SURPRISE HERE AND HIS REPLY, IF ANY, TO THE REPROOF HE RECEIVED IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DENUNCIATION OF ARGENTINA'S TEMPORARY SUPPRESSION OF JEWISH NEWSPAPERS WAS AWAITED.

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30.24—9377

panama city, panama, oct. 16--(ap)--edward l. cushman of jamestown, n. d., an employe of the panama canal's office of engineers, was fined $150 in federal court yesterday after pleading guilty to a charge of attempted violation of censorship regulations by failing to declare pictures and written material which he was taking out of the zone.

cushman was arrested sept. 20 at an air terminal here when about to board a plane for the united states.

UNDATED PHILIPPINES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS "RECOGNIZED THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES", THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE GRANTING OF "INDEPENDENCE" TO THE PUPPET MANILA REGIME BY JAPAN HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED FROM TOKYO.

FD916AEW

NEW YORK, OCT.16-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN KHABAROVSK RADIO, IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID TODAY THAT THE BODIES OF 5,500 RUSSIAN RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN OF KRAMATORSK ARE BURIED IN A MASS GRAVE IN THE TOWN.

THE BROADCAST DECLARED THAT NAZI SQUADS ARMED WITH TOMMYGUNS SLAUGHTERED THEM LAST JANUARY.

PS543AEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 16-(AP)-GERMAN-CONTROLLED RADIOS IN HOLLAND, CALAIS, FRANCE, AND BREMEN, GERMANY, WENT OFF THE AIR TODAY AT 10:40 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, U.S. GOVERNMENT RADIO MONITORS SAID TODAY. SUCH RADIO BLACKOUT OFTEN INDICATES AIR RAIDS.

JS1245PEW

NEW YORK, OCT.16-(AP)-CHINA-BASED AMERICAN PLANES BOMBED THE HAIPHONG AREA OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA TODAY, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE JAPANESE MADE NO CLAIMS OF SHOOTING DOWN ANY OF THE AMERICAN ATTACKERS.

PS813AEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 16-(AP)-LOSSES INFLICTED ON JAPAN BY THE FORCES OF GENERAL MAC ARTHUR AND ADMIRAL HALSEY "ALREADY ARE GREATER THAN HER PRODUCTION CAPACITY," SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., (R-MASS.) WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TOUR OF WAR THEATERS, SAID TODAY.

ADDRESSING THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL FORUM HERE, HE SAID THAT WITH THE AID OF ADMIRAL HALSEY, "GENERAL MAC ARTHUR HAS CUT THE SPREADING TENTACLES OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM AND HAS ACTUALLY PUSHED THEM BACK," AND HE ADDED:

"JUST THINK WHAT WE WILL DO TO THEM WHEN WE GIVE THEM BOTH BARRELS."

SENATOR LODGE, ONE OF FIVE SENATORS WHO MADE THE WAR FRONTS TOUR, PRAISED THE "COMPLETE HARMONIOUS COOPERATION BETWEEN THE NAVY, ARMY GROUND FORCES AND THE AIR FORCES" ON ALL FRONTS.

"THE WEAPONS ARE FINE," HE SAID, "THE MEDICAL SERVICE IS EXCELLENT, THE FOOD IS AS GOOD AS THE TACTICAL SITUATION PERMITS, AND THE PLANS

OF THE HIGH COMMAND IN ALL THEATERS ARE WELL-CONSIDERED AND EFFECTIVE.

"BUT THE MAIN THOUGHT YOU CARRY HOME WITH YOU WHEN YOU HAVE SEEN THESE THINGS IS THE QUALITY OF OUR YOUNG AMERICAN MEN. EVERYWHERE YOU HEAR OF THEIR COURAGE, HEROISM AND ABILITY."

REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS C.HART TOLD THE ASSOCIATION THAT "THERE IS ACCEPTANCE OF THE GENERAL IDEA THAT ANY NEW ORGANIZATION FOR TOMORROW'S WORLD MUST PROVIDE FOR POLICING SUCH AREAS OF THE WORLD AS REQUIRE IT," ADDING THAT "WHATEVER IS DONE TOWARD PARTICIPATING IN A NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION, THE ARMED FORCES WILL BE READY TO DO THEIR PART."

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2 Allied Columns Gain North of Volturno; Russians Smash 15 Miles Beyond Dnieper; Japanese Lose 104 Planes in Vain Attack

GAINS ARE SCORED BY ALLIED TROOPS ALL ALONG RIVER

NORGAARD

Germans Admit Retreat, Saying Outposts Have Fallen Back.

PLANES BOMB ROADS

Enemy Communication Lines Snarled by American Air Attacks.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 17 — (AP) Cracking strong German resistance in four days of extremely heavy fighting, Americans and British of the Fifth army have driven the enemy back from nearly all his positions on the Volturno river line and the British Eighth army has pushed ahead all along its section of the Italian front, official reports said today.

A German retreat north of the Volturno was admitted by the Nazi High command which said in a broadcast communique that the Allies attacked in the western sector of the front "where our outposts had withdrawn."

Enemy Units Withdraw

"The Fifth army has compelled the enemy to withdraw from the majority of his Volturno positions," said an Allied communique from the headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The bitterest fighting was raging along the Tierno river which winds through rough country southwest from Cerreto and empties into the Volurno five miles above its confluence with the Calore river and four miles northwest of Amorosi. Capture of both Cerreto and Amorosi was announced by the Allies yesterday.

American units of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army, punching through that locality, jeopardized the left flank of the German line.

At the same time, German efforts to continue holding a few river line positions on the 16-mile sector of the Volturno from Capua to the Tyrrhenian sea were in danger of being pinched out.

Threated by British

On the west the Germans were threatened by British troops who, since their landings at the mouth of the Volturno, have consolidated positions along a canal which extends inland one to three or four miles north of the river, and on the east their stand was jeopardized by the American occupation of high ground northeast of Capua from which guns dominated the lowlands of the Volturno valley.

(The Vichy radio, quoting German sources in a broadcast recorded in London by the Associated Press, said the Allies had landed new reinforcements north of the Volturno estuary.)

The German communique said there was "embittered fighting" in the Capua and Campobasso areas where "temporary dents effected by the Anglo-Saxon forces were sealed off in counter-attacks made at night."

The Eighth army continued its westward push all along the northeastern half of the Allied line, with Nazi rearguards remaining behind for brisk clashes with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's advance patrols only when the terrain was decidedly favorable for defense.

The exact depth to which these patrols penetrated westward from the important road junction of Vinchiaturo was now firmly in Eighth army hands, and it was evident that the patrols were stabbing toward the road and railway center of Isernia, 92 miles southeast of Rome.

Communications Lines Hit

Throughout central and northern Italy a creeping paralysis was spreading slowly over German-held lines of communication as American and British bombers kept up powerful night and day attacks on railroads and freight yards.

American Mitchells, escorted by Lightning fighters, struck at the important Ancona freight yards at the northern terminus of the east coast railway one of the three most vital in all Italy.

Again the Germans called out unusually large numbers of their fighter-bombers to attack bridges thrown across the Volturno at many points by American and British engineers, but anti-aircraft fire and Allied fighters prevented serious damage to the crossings and the bulk of the Fifth army already had poured across the river.

Today's communique disclosed that additional bridges were being constructed and "strong forces of all arms are being passed across."

Light Allied warships meanwhile ranged far up both sides of the Italian peninsula. British coastal units darted into Piombino channel between the island of Elba and the west coast of Italy to sink two enemy vessels.

In the Adriatic sea, other light warships penetrated boldly to the waters off Mljet (Meleda) island near the Yugoslav port of Dubrovnik, 125 miles northeast of Bari, Allied-held port high up on the Italian heel. They escaped without damage when enemy shore batteries opened fire.

Casualties Held Down

An officer back from a visit to the Fifth army front emphasized today that the Allied command is employing tactics designed to squeeze out enemy positions by flanking movements and as a result is holding casualties to a minimum.

"If it takes a day longer to take an enemy position but saves 500 lives, we can afford to lose time that way," he explained.

He added that such tactics had brought about a marked change in the attitude of American and British troops engaged in Italy when contrasted with that resulting from the frightful casualties of the Somme and other battlefields when troops marched to battle "as though with death warrants in their pockets."

The German concentration of strength against the Fifth army appeared to be the result of a plan to hold off an immediate threat toward Rome until winter, when snows would render the Apennines more difficult to cross and thus simplify the problem of holding Italy's capital against assaults both from the south and from the Adriatic coast. Whatever distance the Eighth army progresses up the Adriatic coast it still will be confronted with the task of crossing the mountainous backbone of the peninsula to threaten Rome.

The American Mitchells which flew two-thirds of the way up the Adriatic coast to pound Ancona roamed across the target in overcast skies and dumped their bombs over a wide area without meeting opposition, even from anti-aircraft guns. The fliers watched fires blaze up behind them as they returned to their bases.

In one attack yesterday, Allied fighter-bombers forced the withdrawal of a mobile train gun which was interfering with the army's advance in the central sector. The gun had a range of 20,000 yards and had been hunted by airmen for several days.

Airdrome Bombed

R.A.F. Wellingtons last night flew through a heavy rainstorm and ice to bomb the Casale airdrome, 10 miles north of Rome. The bombardiers unloaded on dispersal areas and administration buildings.

German squadrons still showing some signs of life paid heavily for hit-run sweeps across the battle zone. Allied fighter patrols met formations of 20 to 30 enemy aircraft yesterday and shot down seven without losing a plane themselves.

In the areas of Sparanise, Vairano and Venafro immediately behind the battlefront, American Mitchells and R. A. F. Bostons and Baltimores ripped at the roads leading to Rome.

Pacing the Eighth army's advance, fighters and fighter-bombers destroyed four trains and damaged two others between Ancona and Pescara.

Bomb-carrying Lightnings swept out across the Levkas channel off the west coast of Greece to attack enemy shipping. They intercepted a merchant vessel and left it listing badly.

BADOGLIO FEARS COMMUNIST RISE AFTER WAR ENDS

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Oct. 11—(Delayed)—(AP) Premier Pietro Badoglio, whose Italian government has been recognized as a co-belligerent by leading United Nations, has said that "the Allies must help us, in the press and in propaganda, so that Communism does not stand a chance" in Italy.

The aged marshal's declaration was made in an interview published today in the "Eighth Army News," a field newspaper for British troops.

Asked whether there is "danger of Communism," Marshal Badoglio replied:

Danger of Communism

"After every war there is danger of Communism. People are excited and overwrought after the distress of war. If conditions are too bad and they are without hope they turn to other presumed cures. Young men, trying to make political careers for themselves, go left rather than right.

"The left offers opportunities for quick rise. It appeals to passions which are predominant when people mentally are in a state of flux.

"The Allies must help us in the press and in propaganda so that Communism does not stand a chance. The Italian people are simple in mentality. They are individualists. Property is very evenly divided and we have a large proportion of small landholders. That is not ground for Communism. The people can live on very little if necessary. In Naples they survived on vegetables and fruit.

"But I hope the Allies will give the Italian people the minimum which is necessary to sustain life. That is the safeguard against Communism."

Will Examine Records

Questioned whether there are still high officers in the Italian army who owe their promotion to Fascism, Marshal Badoglio answered:

"That is a matter for the chief of staff. The records of such officers will be examined and each case will be dealt with individually."

The marshal, who received the

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interviewer, British Capt. Harry Gregson, in his office in a 12th century fortress yesterday, said he had read of the proposals by Count Carol Sforza, pre-Fascist Italian foreign minister, to recruit an Italian army of liberation on a Cromwellian model.

"I think Sforza has been too long absent from Italy to have any great following," he commented.

Tapping his fingers on a glass-topped desk, Marshal Badoglio outlined Italy's war effort:

"We have already organized some troops under General Alexander [Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Allied ground commander in Italy]. I don't know to which Allied army they will be allocated, but it is a start.

"The principle that Italian troops are to help in driving the Germans from Italy will be honored. As soon as other units are re-equipped and are ready we shall place them at General Alexander's disposition.

"Our collaboration will extend to the end of the war. Italian troops will be sent to other parts of Europe if required when the Germans are out of Italy. But I think the war will end before then.

"Equipment is scarce. We have combined several units to get equipment for one unit. Now we have permission from Allied headquarters to keep all our arms.

"We are guarding communications for the Allies now. Because of our help, a much larger proportion of your soldiers can be combatants."

UNION WITH FRANCE PROPOSED IN ITALY

Prominent Paper in Badoglio Zone Urges Latin Bloc, to Include Spain Later

DISCARD FOR KING HINTED

Premier Calls for Allied Aid in Preventing Communism—Doubts Sforza Following

SOUTHERN ITALY, Oct. 12 (Delayed) (AP)—Italy's union with France in a new international Latin bloc was urged today by a leading Italian newspaper in the Badoglio government zone with the implication that the House of Savoy might be discarded.

The front-page editorial in Gazetta del Mazzogiorno, published in Bari, declared that historical, military and political reasons required "a confederation of France and Italy which in the course of time would include Spain."

Its context was approved by Premier Marshal Badoglio's chief military censor at Bari before publication.

The editorial did not mention the King and House of Savoy by name, but the tone of the entire statement indicated Italians should allow no past loyalties to stand in the way of a political merger with republican France.

As evidence the French might be agreeable to allow their erstwhile defeated enemies to join them in a super-national political union, the editorial quoted a speech by Gen. Charles de Gaulle at Ajaccio, Corsica, wherein he promised to restore Italy "to liberty, not to odious servitude," and cited ties of "blood and culture" between the two peoples.

The newspaper also eulogized the pro-French attitude of Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister and leader of the Free Italian movement.

The newspaper attributed Italian-French estrangement before the war to "the nationalists of France and Italy, myopics of the Quay d'Orsay (French Foreign Office) and the megalomaniac demagogue of the Palazzo Venezia (Mussolini)."

Would Support Slavs

The editorial, which appeared the same day the newspaper reported that the hammer and sickle insignia of the Communist party had been splashed with black paint on walls in the smaller towns of southeastern Italy, argued that a new Latin bloc was needed to counter the German bloc in the European balance and that it would support "the Slavic people of the east and south who desire federal unity on the basis of the Pan-Slav ideal but who also certainly desire to conserve a large part of their own autonomy."

FILMS ARE CENSORED FOR ITALY BY ALLIES

SOUTHERN ITALY, Oct. 13—(Delayed)—(AP) The Italian movie public, already flocking to American films in Allied-occupied territory, was notified today that the psychological warfare branch of Allied headquarters had assumed direct control of such entertainment.

An order published in Italian newspapers said all films henceforth must be authorized by the PWB and that Italian, Polish and Swiss films which are "political or tendentious in character" will be barred.

Only films produced in the British Empire, United States, Italy, Switzerland, France, Poland, Sweden and the Soviet Union will be considered for release, the announcement said.

GERMANS TIGHTEN CURBS ON ITALIANS

AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, Oct., 17—(AP) Advices from the German-occupied zone of Italy indicated today that the Nazis were constantly tightening their restrictions upon the people, among other things by requisition and firing squad.

Ten Italian hostages picked from among internees were reported publicly shot at Amandoly in central Italy, in reprisal for an attack on a German army automobile in which two Nazi soldiers were killed.

There are levies upon food and all kinds of goods. All stores on the via Venti Settembre of Milan have been closed by the Germans to facilitate requisitioning. All hotels at both Milan and Como have been requisitioned for the use of German troops.

A report to the frontier said Fascists, aping the Nazis, were collecting funds by force. A band armed with pistols was said to have forced Rome banks to deliver 2,000,000,000 lire and the same procedure was reported used at Milan to gather 50,000,000 lire.

The Todt labor organization in the area of La Spezia is said to be seeking 12,000,000,000 lire and 200,000 workers to build fortifications.

Mining of roads and bridges is reported underway throughout northern Italy as a Nazi precaution should they be compelled to withdraw.

The Germans are continuing to arrest Italians whom they accuse of refusing to collaborate or of siding with Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio. The latest include many industrialists and newspaper publishers.

Mussolini's "fascist republican government" meanwhile conceded difficulties and appeared inclined to defer calling of a "constitutional assembly" whose chief task would be to formulate an order of the ouster of King Vittorio Emanuele.

The prominent men arrested are scheduled to be tried by special tribunals. They include Giovanni Armenise, who is president of the Italian Agricultural bank, one of the greatest industrialists, and proprietor of Il Giornale d'Italia and Il Popolo di Roma. His fortune is estimated at more than 100,000,000 lire.

Yugoslav Guerrillas Fight Without Modern Weapons

First Trickle of Allied Supplies Now Reach Partisan Army.

Editor's Note: Daniel De Luce, Associated Press war correspondent, the first Allied war reporter to enter Yugoslavia, is back in the Allied-occupied zone of Italy following a perilous trip across the Adriatic to German-occupied Balkan territory. In Yugoslavia he interviewed members of the Partisan army fighting the Germans and sent the United States the first eyewitness accounts of these guerrilla operations. In this dispatch De Luce tells for the first time how he made the trip in a small Sicilian fishing boat.)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

AT AN ITALIAN ADRIATIC PORT, Oct. 16.—(Delayed)—(AP) A short span of storm-whipped sea divides the British and American bases in Italy from Partisan forces in Yugoslavia.

Cross that sea and you cross from a land of military plenty to the direst poverty.

You leave the front where your airforce has at least ten-to-one superiority and find yourself where not a friendly plane exists.

Have No Tanks

You forsake operations where tanks and heavy guns are numbered in the hundreds and meet Allies who have no tanks of their own and attack the German armored units suicidally with hand grenades.

If you are a war correspondent by trade you feel a little like the Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's court. You find you have dropped back years from the era of mechanical military wonders to the time of ox-cart armies. You notice one thing in common, however. The men with ox-carts have as stout a spirit as the men with super-modern machine-guns.

First Supplies Arrive

The first trickle of Allied supplies is now beginning to reach Josip Broz (Drug Tito) and his army along the Adriatic coast.

When I went there two weeks ago that trickle was but a promise—a promise upon which the commanders founded hope of early victory.

I was the first Allied war correspondent to enter Yugoslavia since the Balkan lightning war two and a half years ago. No other front line reporter has followed me there. For one reason, it's not a simple trip to make. Moreover, the Balkans are in the sphere of the British Middle-East command at Cairo. And the Middle-East command has declared it wants no more international touristic adventures by correspondents accredited to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Italian operations.

I reached Yugoslavia in a fishing boat with a wheezy engine and the Sicilian skipper swore it was a miracle of heaven that the engine did not die on us. I waited up through two nights for him to drag up his anchor and get started. Once, at 5:30 a. m., he abandoned departure because he said his boat couldn't live out the storm that brewed up overnight. The next morning, at 4:45, our sailing was postponed because the news was confirmed that Split was in German hands. Split was among our scheduled ports of call.

I never took a chance that skipper Tony might barge off without me. Each night I slept on a bench in the dockside building by his craft.

I joined the Eighth army in August on the eve of the Calabrian invasion and brought only a small pack. For seeing Yugoslavia I left three-fourths of that little baggage behind. I was dressed in a American officer's cap, field jacket, G.I. shirt and pants. On my shoulder tabs were the brass badges "war correspondent." Even the most isolated hill-billy in Italy or Dalmatia knows what they stand for. I carried a musette bag containing two cans of corned beef, a box of rations and six packs of cigarettes which are invaluable bids for hospitality. On my web belt hung a canteen and first aid pack. I also took along the typewriter with which I had written of the Burma and Tunisian campaigns.

Five in Crew

Four men and the skipper composed our crew. None of them spoke English. In four days' mingling with them I was compelled to learn kitchen Italian. My first meeting with the Partisan troops was brusque but amiable. They appeared promptly at a coastal rendezvous and from then on I was escorted about with considerable military eclat—something a war correspondent isn't used to.

I found I needed none of my foodstuffs on land but my cigarettes were soon distributed. I never got enough to eat, even when Yugoslav families spread out their best for me but I also didn't starve.

I am not comparing myself with Russian Marshal Semeon Timoshenko but if Timoshenko should suddenly appear in Grand Junction, Colorado, he would probably create something of the same sort of sensation visibly afoused in the little mountain town where I was taken to Partisan brigade headquarters.

I particularly enjoyed the martial songs which the Partisan troops sang for me in the dusk of autumn evening and one of my regrets is that I didn't have a chance to record their verses in my over-stuffed notebook.

There was never any difficulty about persuading the Partisans to tell their story. They were anxious that all aspects of their political and military movement should be given me in detail and they brought in relative outsiders like the local priests and town mayor to expand their picture.

Plane Heard in Clouds

Once I was really frightened. Skipper Tony was just about to sail across the sea to Italy and his boat was uncovered from its camouflage of green tree branches. Then we heard the droning noise of an engine and Tony shouted, "Tedeschi" (Germans) and pointed at the sky.

The sky was black with rain clouds and whatever it was up there didn't drop down to blast us. But I felt as naked to alien eyes as an insect impaled on a pin.

Previously, a German twin-engined bomber on reconnaissance did swoop as low as a couple of hundred feet to reconnoiter the little mountain town, but I was safely indoors when it happened and there was nothing suspicious about the settlement which might have attracted enemy attention.

Between my cans of corned beef and Tony's brown spaghetti we had some tasty Italian meals on the voyage "home."

The result of all this maneuvering and circling is that some German units are well behind our main force and advanced Allied elements are deep in the heart of the main German positions.

Consequently hard fighting, which ranged all the way from hilltop skirmishes to major engagements, flared over an area five or six miles in depth on the north side of the Volturno. Opposing forces continually met unexpectedly. Strategic points have been taken and lost and re-taken again. The whole region is blanketed with artillery

Fighting in Mountainous Area Is Like Merry-Go-Round Warfare

By RELMAN MORIN

ON THE VOLTURNO RIVER FRONT IN ITALY, Oct. 17—(AP) The savage and confused fighting that doughboys describe as "merry-go-round war" raged today in the tortuous mountain terrain north of the Volturno, where the Americans are steadily advancing.

The rapid forward movement has isolated some fairly large German units, leaving islands of enemy resistance all through the hills.

Apparently in attempts to relieve or rescue these forces the enemy continually infiltrated our positions throughout Saturday night and today. There was no solid line yet on either side.

Make Swift Raids

Highly mobile American formations made a number of swift raids toward strategic points in high ground. They also have been infiltrating German positions. At one point a strong column completely by-passed a strongly defended town and seized a vital road junction some distance on the other side.

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fire which seems to be coming from all directions at once.

Germans Isolated

This morning an American officer, proceeding to field headquarters presumably about a mile behind the front, saw a German machine-gun company in the field even farther behind it. He said it was obvious the enemy troops were unaware they were isolated. Some of the gunners were sitting on the stone breastworks in front of their weapons calmly smoking and chatting. A short while later doughboys interrupted their peaceful conversation.

A sizeable artillery duel developed before noon.

The Germans appeared to be trying to cover these forces threatened with encirclement and at the same time to pin down American troops who had pushed so far ahead into enemy positions.

Near a road junction I was plastered against the lee side of a mud bank for nearly a half hour by a sudden burst of German artillery. An American major looked at his watch and said, "Jerry is right on schedule with his bombardment of this point. He works it over twice daily at regular times and this is one of them. There will be about 30 or 40 shells before he is finished."

I am happy to say there were only 17, none of which landed near, or caused any damage or casualties.

The explanation for this boiling battle is probably the fact that the Germans were not prepared for the forward movement after their Volturno line was broken. It is one of the few instances where they have shown signs of disorganized retreat. They were very disorganized today.

A fair amount of material was captured and the toll of prisoners still is rising, but official figures were unavailable.

While waiting for the morning transmission, an announcer remarked: "Boy, how I would like to announce the war's end." Then he stepped up to the microphone and delivered the fateful words—without realizing the transmission time had begun.

An official statement said he was arrested by personal order of Pierre Laval.

NAZIS REPORTED QUITTING ROME

MADRID, Oct. 17—(AP) Spanish correspondents in Rome—using such phrases as "Rome is day by day more and more a 'free city'"—hinted today that the Germans were withdrawing northward from that capital, and private advices said that even black-shirted Italian Fascists rarely were seen there.

"Rome is something like a dead city and in accordance with the Catholic doctrine awaits the day of its Resurrection," the correspondent of Arriba wrote.

Meanwhile, it was learned reliably that German measures to keep order in northern Italy have brought the first open break between Mussolini's reconstituted Fascists and the Nazis.

Some of the Fascist party militia have joined local political leaders in Milan, Turin, Florence and Venice in protesting the German methods, it was said. These groups are suspected by the Germans of releasing large stores of arms and munitions in Milan and Turin to Italian army forces favoring the Badoglio government.

Even Fascists were said to resent the latest German order posted in Milan reminding the people of what happened in Naples and warning that the Nazis would be pitiless in their treatment of Milanese who actively or passively opposed the Germans.

In Venice, the Germans arrested a number of Italian aristocrats charged with being in touch with officers of the Venezia and other Italian army divisions and with endeavoring to coordinate the activities of Gen. Draja Mihailovic's guerrillas and Italian forces in Yugoslavia with the activities of other anti-German Italian army units in Austria and Italy.

FALSE 'PEACE' NEWS CELEBRATED IN VICHY

MADRID, Oct. 17—(AP) Frenchmen in Vichy already have celebrated the end of the war, it was learned here today.

The Daily Aujourdhui published in Toulouse, France, gave a graphic account of the premature joy in Vichy when a local radio announcer declared:

"Ladies and gentlemen today, Oct. 12, the war has ended."

The announcement was made last Tuesday at 6:28 a. m. Scores of Frenchmen rushed to the street crying, and Vichy enjoyed an early morning enthusiasm until doubting Thomases tuned in London, New York and Berlin.

This is what happened:

Russian Correspondent Killed

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (AP)—Another Russian newspaper correspondent, Ivan Afansievich Miroshnichenko, well-known correspondent of Red Fleet, Soviet Navy organ, has been killed in action in a Black Sea operation, it was announced today.

"He died like a hero," said Red Fleet. Mr. Miroshnichenko fought against the Germans at the mouth of the Danube, the Azov Sea, and in the foothills of the Caucasus, as well as in landings of the Black Sea Marines.

RUSSIAN COMMENTATOR URGES INVASION ANEW

MOSCOW, Oct. 17—(AP) In an article entitled "Uncontestable Facts," Red Star's writer, Ivan Yermashov, well-known Soviet commentator, said today that a decisive blow through France by Russia's allies would bring about the swift defeat of Germany and a quick end to the war.

"A decisive blow from France," he wrote after stating that the United States, Britain and their allies have 50,000,000 tons for transport shipping and noting the narrowness of the channel, "would immediately shake to its foundations the forces of Hitlerite Germany."

"Nothing else would be left except the distraction of part of its (Germany's) troops from the east," he wrote.

Reds Tear New Gaping Holes In German Line Along Dnieper

Cut Behind Dnepropetrovsk on a 28-Mile Front; Cross River Again Between Kiev and Gomel; Berlin Admits 'Big Detaching Movement'

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 18 (Monday).—The Red Army, threatening early destruction of Germany's Dnieper line, pushed fifteen miles deep inside the river loop behind Dnepropetrovsk yesterday and also made a new crossing in force below Gomel, the Russians announced early today.

Rolling over the bodies of 2,000 Germans in a major breakthrough on a twenty-eight-mile front, a communique said the Red Army captured five German strong points, including Popelnostoye, only fourteen miles from the trunk railway connecting Dnepropetrovsk and Kiev.

The Berlin high command hinted that the Germans already were beginning another massive withdrawal from the lower Dnieper because of the Russian breakthrough in the rear of the Axis forces fighting there and at Melitopol, where the battle in the streets had entered its sixth day.

Pouring across the Dnieper in the Loev sector, between Kiev and Gomel, the Russians drove six miles through a heavily defended German sector, said the bulletin. Advantageous heights also were reported captured in the Kiev sector as the Russians converged on that Ukraine capital.

More than 9,000 Germans were declared killed during yesterday's fighting, 100 tanks knocked out, and scores of planes, guns, ammunition dumps and small arms captured.

Moscow said 1,000 more Germans fell in "constant counter-attacks" in the struggle inside Melitopol. A Russian relief army bearing down from the north was smashing one enemy "position after another," the bulletin said.

Of the four key sectors, however, e massive Rusisan blow inside e Dnieper loop was the most imrtant strategically. It threatened flank all the Germans in the nd to the east along the river, Melitopol and in the Crimea. opelnostoye is sixty miles west nepropetrovsk and thirty miles east of Kremenchug. Likhovka, another of the captured German strongpoints, is ten miles east of Popelnostoye.

Fifty German tanks and thirty-six planes were destroyed by the Russians as the Germans sought to stem the Soviet wheeling movement inside the bend, said the communique.

Germany's high command communique spoke of a "big detaching movement" on the eastern front—the first time that phrase has been used since the Russians reached and crossed the Dnieper.

It said "most" of the Russian assaults northwest of Dnepropetrovsk had been repulsed, but a later Berlin broadcast recorded by The Associated Press said that the Russians were using 225,000 men, supported by hundreds of tanks, guns and planes on that single sector of the front.

The fifteen-mile Russian breakthrough beyond the Dnieper's west bank was made between Kremenchug and Dnepropetrovsk and the communique said five German strong points fell to the Red Army after two days of fighting.

This large-scale Russian drive was an obvious attempt to trap hundreds of thousands of Germans inside the Dnieper loop and in the Crimea. It also gave indirect aid to Red Army forces battling inside Melitopol, far to the southeast.

The battle for Melitopol was one of the great attrition engagements of the war with tremendous stakes involved, Moscow dispatches said, and the Soviet radio said Adolf Hitler had ordered his troops to hold that strategic gateway to the Crimea and the Dnieper "under penalty of death."

Smashing across the Dnieper at a new point, the Red Army penetrated six miles beyond the river's west bank in the Loyev region, thirty-five miles southwest of Gomel, said the communiqué. Loyev, at the junction of the Sozh and Dnieper Rivers, just east of the Pripet marshes, was overrun, it said. [The second additional crossing was effected at Byvalki.]

Other Russian units already were battling in the suburbs of the White Russian citadel of Gomel, and the new thrust to the southwest apparently was aimed at cutting Gomel's precarious rail link with Poland in the west.

Moscow also announced steady Russian progress north of Kiev, on the west bank of the Dnieper, where German reinforcements in divisional strength had failed to halt the Red Army. The communiqué said numerous enemy tank and infantry counter-attacks had been beaten down, and the Russians "improved their positions."

[A London broadcast recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System said there was "evidence that some advanced Russian forces have broken through the German rear communications at Kiev." The German garrison at Gomel also was "said to be getting out their equipment by train and glider."]

The new crossing of the Dnieper below Gomel was made on a fifteen-mile front and the newspaper Pravda said the Russians had achieved it in boats under protection of heavy artillery fire from the east bank. The Germans lost 500 men and then fled, Pravda said.

Fourth Major Crossing

This was the fourth major crossing of the Dnieper. Combined with the mighty Russian smash northwest of Dniepropetrovsk and what appears to be a losing German battle at Melitopol, this probably accounted for the language of retreat used by the German High Command.

Neither the Germans nor Russians claimed any advances at flaming Melitopol, both sides saying only that the other had suffered heavy losses inside the wrecked city.

Both High Commands were reported rushing reinforcements toward the key stronghold commanding roads leading southward into the Crimea, seventy miles away.

The Russian communiqué said Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's troops who took Zaporozhye, sixty-five miles north of Melitopol, had captured a number of places in its drive southward. General Malinovsky's troops are believed to be within forty-five miles of the city, scene of some of the bitterest bayonet fighting of the war.

Germany's perilous position inside the Dnieper loop was indicated in Berlin broadcasts that told of "a fluctuating battle" and of the "numerical superiority" of the attacking Russians.

One German broadcast declared that two Soviet tank divisions and four Guards units had been "almost completely wiped out" in the fighting between Kremenchug and Dniepropetrovsk.

At the same time, however, the Berlin radio said that "this success cost the German forces considerable losses."

The most revealing part of the German report was its admission of the size of the Russian forces now attacking far beyond the west bank of the Dnieper. For days Berlin had kept saying that the Russians were "hemmed in" and had belittled the significance of the Soviet bridgeheads across the river.

Nazi Rubber Factory Wrecked

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP).—A Moscow broadcast quoting the German weekly "Weltwoche" said today that an explosion caused "by negligence" had demolished the large buna synthetic rubber plant in a suburb of cologne, causing a delay in supplying tires for army trucks.

Marshal Erwin Rommel's Nazi forces near the Adriatic port of Split but had been forced to relinquish their hold on Zenica in the "Balkan Ruhr."

This continuation of the fierce struggles ranging almost the length of Yugoslavia was coupled with new Allied naval activity in the Adriatic and Aegean seas, all emphasizing the Allied menace to Germany's back door.

Allies Land on Islands

Istanbul dispatches said it was reliably reported that Allied landings in the Cyclades group of islands in the western Aegean, first reported on Oct. 7, took place on the island of Anaphe and another which was not named. The Allied debarkations were said to have taken place on Oct. 1, almost simultaneous with the German counter-attack on the Dodecanese island of Cos.

Mines, smelting furnaces, assembly shops for engines and the power station of an important Krupp plant at Zenica were destroyed before Tito's forces fell back "to their initial bases," a Free Yugoslav radio announcement said.

Yesterday's communique had described bitter street fighting at Zenica between the Nazis and the Partisans.

Reverting to the swift, savage thrusts that made Tito's bands famous, a Partisan group dogging Nazi forces in northern Italy derailed a German troop train with explosives and then turned hidden artillery onto the wreckage, killing more than 400 of the Germans and wounding 200 others, the broadcast communique said.

Nazi Troops Repulsed

All German efforts to dislodge Yugoslav forces holding the approaches to Split, near Sinj and near Trogir, due west of that port city, were repulsed, said the announcement.

It said that bitter fighting continued near Oguilin and Karkovac, on the Zagreb-Fiume railway near Gospic in southern Croatia and along the Slovene-Styrian border in northern Yugoslavia.

Offshore in the Adriatic, increasing British naval activity sent fleet light craft speeding close to the coast near Dubrovnik—one potential Balkans landing place—on the night of Oct. 14.

Partisans Give Up Zenica, Yugoslav Industrial City

LONDON, Oct. 17.—(AP) Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz' hard-hitting Yugoslav Partisans announced today that they had thrown back

The vessels drew ineffective fire from shore batteries on Mljet island guarding Dubrovnik, but none was hit. Further explanation

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of the purpose of the naval penetration into Balkan waters was lacking but Allied naval vessels have been reported running supplies to the guerrillas.

Summing up the situation in Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav broadcast said that all of the Croatian coastal region and the northern coast of Dalmatia except Zara and Sibenik were now under Tito's control.

It said that Partisan forces were locked in fierce struggles with the Germans during the past week in various other points in Bosnia, including Susak and Zagreb, in Montenegro, at Trieste and Fiume in northern Italy, and at Ljubljana.

Strong Force Thrown Back

Strong Nazi forces concentrated in the industrial coal and timber region of northeastern Bosnia were declared to have been thrown back after advancing almost to Tuzla, where the population joined the Partisan forces in fighting for the defense of the town.

Other bitter fighting was reported on the Drina and Sava rivers, with Bijeljina occupied after the German garrison had been wiped out, and other towns freed.

The Moscow radio, quoting Turkish dispatches, said that puppet Premier Milan Nedic's order mobilizing workers for the German war industry had led to strikes, demonstrations and "bloody clashes" in occupied territory.

A Paris broadcast said that all Croats of the 1925 class have been ordered to enlist immediately for labor mobilization.

opments—one of which was reported to have "scooped" the RAF by heralding its destruction of the Mohne Dam—and small reproductions of posters the American Army puts up as it advances.

The literature bears the imprint of the Office of War Information.

The RAF has been dropping leaflets since the war's beginning, but little has been disclosed about its activity except last winter, when BBC warned the French that a counterfeit RAF leaflet, written by the Nazis and printed by Pierre Laval's Clermont-Ferrand newspaper, was being distributed.

"L'Amerique en Guerre," overprinted in red with the words "brought to the French people by the American Army Air Force," is released from special boxes attached to the bombers.

broadcast recorded by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, said anti-aircraft guns at Sofia opened fire last night on enemy planes which passed over the Bulgar capital "several times."

German bombers were over Britain during the night, killing several persons and injuring a number of others in a southeast England pub.

A few of the raiders penetrated the London outskirts, causing the first alert here in several weeks, damaged property included private houses and a Wesleyan chapel.

Damage in Schweinfurt Raid Increased in New Air Checkup

LONDON, Oct. 17—(AP) Describing the results of a new study of damage heaped on the Schweinfurt ball and roller bearing plant by American bombers Thursday, Brig.-Gen. Frederick L. Anderson said today that "the entire works are now inactive."

"It may be possible for the Germans eventually to restore 25 per cent of normal productive capacity, but even that would require some time," said the commander of the U. S. Eighth Airforce Bomber Command.

Gen. Anderson made the statement following a detailed study of reconnaissance photographs which revealed "even more extensive destruction and damage than was first estimated from 'strike pictures' taken when the target was covered with smoke from fires and bursting bombs."

The statement described the plant as "the most vital air target in all Germany."

It said the raid, made at a cost of 60 American bombers during which at least 102 Nazi fighters were shot from the skies, left fires raging "throughout three plant areas, burning out not only factories but stores and dispatch buildings as well."

The lull in the heavy Allied air offensive following last week's peak onslaught appeared to have continued through last night although the Berlin radio said Allied planes made "nuisance" raids against western Germany during th night.

The Hungarian radio, in a

LONDON HAS RAID ALERT

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 18—(AP) German planes caused a one-hour air raid alert in London early today and British ground guns for a few minutes put up a barrage comparable with that that of Oct. 7, when 15 raiders plunged 30 tons of bombs on the city.

The all-clear sounded at 3:30 a. m. (10:30 p. m. Eastern War Time Sunday).

Smoke was seen pouring from the tail of one of the Nazi aircraft over London.

Some bombs were dropped in the London district and casualties were reported in an outer London area.

ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES RAID NORTHERN FRANCE

LONDON, Oct. 17. — (AP) A strong force of fighter planes winged across the English channel in the clear, rain-washed air of early evening tonight and shortly afterward Nazi anti-aircraft fire could be heard from northern France.

(Nazi radios at Luxembourg and Berlin went off the air, the Federal Communications Commission reported, indicating that bombers might be among the attackers. Heavy rain had blocked operations during the day, but the sky cleared later, the British radio said.)

U. S. BOMBERS KEEP UP PROPAGANDA BARRAGE

Weekly Paper for the French Is Chief Projectile

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—A weekly four-page miniature newspaper, written in French, printed in the French-American tricolor of red, white and blue and entitled "L'Amerique en Guerre" (America at War), is the main projectile in a constant barrage of American propaganda literature being dropped by Flying Fortresses on Nazi-occupied territories.

The capture of the Foggia airdrome in Italy on Oct. 1 was reported to the French in the Oct. 4 issue, complete with colored maps showing how much of Nazidom would be brought within range of aerial attack.

Other items in the campaign are small sixteen-page booklets on special topics, single-page leaflets rushed out for extraordinary devel-

5,000 POLES ARRESTED BY GERMAN FORCES

LONDON, Oct. 17 — (AP) The Polish Ministry of Information said in a statement today that the Germans had started a manhunt in Warsaw last Wednesday and arrested more than 5,000 persons, shooting those who tried to escape.

The fate of those arrested was not announced. The roundup was believed to have started after some Germans were killed.

The hunt began when trucks with elite guard escorts suddenly appeared in the streets of Warsaw. The guards first drew a cordon around whole blocks of streets and then tracked down men and women. The arrests and searches continued throughout the night.

Street raids were reported to have started again yesterday and shots were heard.

In addition, the Gestapo was said to have arrested 60 Poles as hostages, announcing that ten would be shot for every German killed.

OFFER TO RANSOM JEWS

LONDON, Oct. 17—(AP) Pope Pius and the Ladies Nobility of Rome are prepared to contribute up to 50 kilograms (110 pounds), in gold toward a ransom demanded by the Nazis for Italian Jews held as hostages, the Bari radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information. The Bari radio is controlled by the Badoglio government.

Britain Short of Bibles

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Two million new testaments already have been provided for British armed forces, it was disclosed here, but the demand still has not been met and the civilian Bible shortage is becoming acute. The Rev. A. H. Wilkinson, joint secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, said great pre-war reserve stocks

Rolland Reported Interned

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP).—Radio France, at Algiers, said today that Romain Rolland, seventy-six-year-old French playwright, novelist, historian and Nobel Prize winner, has been interned in a concentration camp. The broadcast did not disclose where the anti-Nazi, whose novel, "Jean-Christophe" was banned by the Vichy government in 1941, was arrested or where he was taken.

COURT MARTIAL FAILS TO REVEAL ITS FINDING

PAIGNTON, Devon, Oct. 17—(AP) A court-Martial trying 14 American Negro soldiers on mutiny charges deliberated for nine hours today and adjourned without making its findings public.

Each of the men is accused of 10 charges alleging mutiny, shooting two U. S. military police sergeants with intent to murder, of rioting, unlawfully taking and firing firearms, and making inflammatory statements in the presence of other soldiers.

The shooting followed an incident at a saloon when 18 Negro soldiers who entered a lounge were told they could not be served in that part of the house. The group returned to camp, obtained arms, and marched to the market square where they wounded the two sergeants, the prosecution charged.

REPORTS HINT BATTLE OF SHIPS IN SKAGERRAK

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17 — (AP) Travelers from Denmark and the Swedish west coast today reported intense naval and air activity in the Skagerrak and said there were signs that a naval engagement of some kind had occurred in that area during the past week.

The heavy thunder of guns, which a competent observer said, did not sound like the firing of practice rounds, was heard as light German warships moved constantly in recent days between Denmark and Norway. The Skagerrak separates these two countries and connects with the North Sea.

Wreckage, which looked to some Danish fishermen as if it came from warships, was washed ashore at Skagen, on the northern tip of Denmark, and on the west coast of Jutland province.

HITLER RALLIES NAZIS TO STAND LIKE BRITONS

STOCKHOLM, Monday, Oct. 18—(AP) The Voelkischer Beobachter—Adolf Hitler's newspaper—sought today to prop sagging German morale against what it called "dead spots" such as Stalingrad by advising the Germans to copy their English enemies.

"Sometimes life no longer seems to run forward," it said. "It seems that one has reached the highest output of strength, power, organization and power of invention for war.

"But that is not enough. Today we must be stubborn. Stand on stiff legs and be obstinate as the Britons, who have shown this character when faced by dark moments. To fight against these dead spots is the duty of all Germans. Today we know that in the big German nation nothing can be impossible."

HANNOVER IS DEAD CITY, TRAVELER DISCLOSES

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17.—(AP) Hannover "has ceased to exist" as a city after Allied bombings and looks worse than Hamburg, a traveler from Germany said today.

For four days and nights after the bombings ended, most people were without food because fires and bombs had destroyed all supplies and crippled transportation.

In both cities, he said, the Germans have erected signs telling residents they are prohibited from leaving the city on penalty of being unable to get an apartment anywhere in Germany for the next 15 years.

GERMANS USE GUN FIRE TO CURB DANISH CROWDS

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17—(AP) The Germans are still using gunfire in Denmark to break up crowds of more than five persons despite the avowed relaxation of martial law, the Stockholms Tidningen said today.

The newspaper said a number of persons were wounded at Aalborg last week when from 1,500 to 2,000 Danes gathered to watch a German transport convoy. German soldiers in armored cars sprayed the streets with bullets the dispatch reported, as Nazi loudspeakers warned the people that they were prohibited from assembling.

A report from Aalborg said a number of German officers had been injured when a hotel used as the Nazi headquarters was wrecked by saboteurs.

The German roundup of Danish Jews continued.

German Boys Man Air Defenses

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17 (AP).—The German man-power shortage has become so acute that schoolboys, fourteen and fifteen years old, are being shifted into threatened areas to man anti-aircraft defenses, Berlin dispatches say.

STALIN INVITES PETER TO PARLEY IN MOSCOW

STOCKHOLM, Monday, Oct. 18—(AP) A Budapest dispatch received here today the Bucharest newspaper, the Rumanian Daily Curentul, reported that Premier Marshal Stalin has invited King Peter of Yugoslavia to Moscow to discuss future Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

The newspaper said the invitation came in the wake of improved relations between Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz's Yugoslav partisans and the royal government in Cairo. The invitation was interpreted by the newspaper as indicating that Russia accepted the Yugoslav monarchy.

PORTUGAL IS GIVEN ALLIED WARPLANES

LISBON, Oct. 17—(AP) Spitfires, Airacobras and other Allied-made planes manned by Portuguese crews appeared over Lisbon today as Portugal got set for its second full dress civil defense rehearsal.

Barrage balloons and anti-aircraft artillery have been added to Lisbon's defenses, and British-made corvettes have been added to Portugal's fleet.

Portuguese showed the greatest calm on learning that Germany had protected Portugal's accord with England whereby naval and air bases were granted in the Azores.

A person closely attached to German circles in Lisbon said the German note contained no threats nor demands.

"Portuguese ships will have nothing to fear provided they sail unarmed and without convoy," the German-inspired informant declared.

He added (without Allied confirmation) that Angra do Heroismo in the island of Terceira would be used as an Allied naval base and Horta in the island of Fayal would be used for Allied aircraft.

(The Berlin radio said German citizens were leaving the Azores soon after Oct. 23 in the Portuguese steamer Carvalho Araujo under the British-Portuguese accord).

GERMANS FEAR TURKEY MAY FOLLOW PORTUGAL

BARCELONA, Oct. 17 — (AP) From the German viewpoint, the

gravest danger to the Axis arising from Portugal's action in granting Azores bases to Britain lies in the reaction of Finland, Turkey, "and all states which wish to follow Portugal's example," dispatches direct from Berlin said today.

"Turkey, it is realized in Berlin, has agreements with England similar to those which led to the recent accord with Portugal, and is in danger of receiving overtures which may oblige her to take up arms," wrote Luis Abeytua, Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Noticero Universal.

Berlin believes also that the forthcoming American-British-Russian conference will be the decisive element in Finland's decision whether to sign a separate peace with Russia and withdraw from the war, he said.

Japs Ready to Fight Alone, Chilean Reporter Believes

PRESTON GROVER

MORMUGAO, Portuguese India, Oct. 17—(AP) High Japanese officials appear to expect that Germany will collapse, but declare the war will continue for five years after that, a Chilean correspondent for Imparcial of Santiago, returning home on the exchange ship Teia Maru, asserted today.

The correspondent said the official Japanese position was that the German collapse would not affect the Japanese greatly, because Japan was prepared to stand alone. On the other hand, the Japanese feel that Germany's fate is greatly affected by Japan's moves.

The correspondent, not a repatriate since his country is not at war with Japan, said so far as he was able to ascertain from outward appearances the Japanese people still are convinced they will win the war.

Japs Get Support

He said the Japanese had been relatively successful in winning the support of local populations in all parts of their captured territory except the Philippines, where the people remained hostile.

All American repatriates aboard the Japanese liner Teia Maru—which brought 1,500 Americans, Canadians and Latin-Americans—were taken ashore for a few moments today while being registered and assigned berths on the Gripsholm, which will take them home.

The Americans were unabashedly delighted at the prospect of boarding the Gripsholm. They had heard of the swimming pool, hot baths, fruit, whiskey, individual bunks in well-ventilated quarters, movies twice a week, and all those other seemingly simple things that they had so long gone without.

The Swedish Gripsholm docked at this port—a pinpoint on the Indian coast along the Arabian sea—yesterday as a group of American merchant mariners aboard her, surrounded by 1,500 sober-eyed Japanese, sang "God Bless America."

Seamen Shout to Americans

"We've got what it takes," shouted one seaman, leaning over the Gripsholm's stern, while Americans on the bow of the Teia Maru 70 yards away yelled and waved handkerchiefs.

None of the Americans coming ashore complained seriously of the attitude of the officers and crew on the Teia Maru, the general agreement being that they acted correctly if not enthusiastically in dealing with the repatriates.

It was obvious, they said, that many members of the crew were mere boys, even allowing for the fact that Japanese young men often look like boys. The passengers were delighted to get through without accident, as the fire hazard on the ship because of the rice and straw mattresses was considerable.

There were some genuine complaints among the Americans against a small group of rowdy fellow compatriots. Half a dozen commented that they would have been glad if these had been left behind, and more worthy internes rescued.

Baggage Transferred

The two ships were brought end to end in mid-afternoon yesterday, and last night searchlights were turned on the vessels while huge cranes carried off the baggage and transferred Red Cross supplies between the liners.

Early this morning, boxes bearing bright Red Cross labels began swinging overside from the Gripsholm into freight cars.

At anchor, the two ships dwarfed the town which consists of only a few warehouses, two dozen one-story offices, an old palace converted into a 15-room hotel, and a deserted fort on the brow of a hill.

Mormugao, 260 miles south of Bombay, is a mining town in Goa settlement, conquered by the Portuguese in the 16th century.

Japanese repatriates on the Gripsholm sang their national anthem as the ship arrived.

Returning to Japan, one Japanese developed mental disorders and jumped overboard into the Indian ocean swarming with sharks. His body was not recovered.

Four Babies Born

Three Japanese babies were born aboard the ship, while one American child was born on the Teia Maru.

Missionaries aboard the Teia Maru held prayer meetings last night, and their hymns were heard over the harbor.

Port officials are trying to finish the exchange as soon as possible, while the good weather continues, since there is no provisions ashore for sheltering passengers once they leave the ships.

A few elderly Americans aboard the Teia Maru were allowed shore leave to get a rest and change of diet, but for the most part passengers of both ships hung over the rails, watching their baggage being pulled out of the holds and observing with considerable envy those passengers such as correspondents who had friends ashore who brought them beer, fruit and cigarettes.

The Japanese were willing to talk to American correspondents and one said they had a pleasant voyage from America.

There was a remote prospect that of the exchange would be made today, but it is scheduled to be completed tomorrow in any event.

The Gripsholm is equipped to serve 6,000 meals daily, to care for the 1,500 passengers and 500 crew members, of whom 84 are American merchant mariners.

Breakfast will be cereal, fruit, eggs, and becon. Luncheon will be cold smorgasbord. Dinner will be wholly American.

Many passengers on the Teia Maru, who slept on the decks in preference to bunks, will be assigned to cabins on the Gripsholm, where there will be four persons to a cabin. As on the Teia Maru, women and men will be separated, but husbands and wives will eat together so far as possible.

All the passengers will be permitted to shop in the clothing store aboard ship to replace outfits lost in the war zone or left behind.

ENEMY ATTACKERS DOWNED BY YANKS NEAR NEW GUINEA

Gen. MacArthur Reports Loss of Only Two American Planes.

BOMBERS HIT WEWAK

Japanese Aircraft Destroyed in Raid on Airport's Dispersal Areas.

DIVEBOMBERS REPULSED

Allied Fighters Beat Off Blow at Shipping in Oro Bay.

HAUGLAND

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Monday, Oct. 18.—(AP) A Japanese attempt to wrest the initiative from the Allies in the southwest Pacific war in the air has cost them 104 planes shot down or destroyed in a series of new battles.

A communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters which told of these heavy enemy losses today, reported only two Allied planes destroyed. Several were damaged, however.

84 Japs Shot Down

Eighty-four of the enemy planes were shot down over New Guinea and two fell before Allied fighters over Vitiaz strait, which separates New Guinea from New Britain. Six were downed over Buin at the southern tip of Bougainville island in the northern Solomons.

Nine Japanese fighters set upon a single heavy reconnaissance plane over Vitiaz strait. Two fell before the guns of the Allied craft. The others escaped.

Escorted medium bombers executed low-level attacks on the Wewak and Boram airdromes. Six enemy bombers and four fighters, parked in dispersal bays, were destroyed and 12 other bombers were destroyed or badly damaged. Direct hits silenced five anti-aircraft positions and a sixth gun was silenced by strafing.

"Numerous explosions and fires were observed in the dispersal and supply dump areas," the communique said. "Twenty to thirty enemy fighters attempted interception and 16 were shot down, with three others probable.

One U. S. Plane Lost

"One of our planes was lost and a number damaged."

Medium bombers, operating at night, attacked the airdrome and supply dumps at Gasmata, New Britain, starting a number of fires. At Cape Gloucester, at the western tip of New Britain, three Japanese bombers and four fighters were caught on the ground and probably destroyed or damaged.

Five enemy barges were wrecked or sunk at Rottock bay, New Britain, and a barge hideout on Long island, Vitiaz strait, was bombed.

Escorted medium bombers, flying at minimum altitude, bombed and strafed ground installations at Madang and along the coast to Alexishafen. Thirty to 40 enemy planes intercepted and 16 were shot down and seven more probably destroyed.

One Allied plane was lost in this area and several others were damaged.

Jap Bombers Intercepted

Off Oro bay Allied fighters intercepted a formation of 15 enemy bombers and 12 fighters. Five bombers and a fighter were shot down and three other fighters were listed as probables.

A large group of Japanese divebombers and fighters, attempting an attack on Allied shipping and installations was intercepted by Allied fighters and was "virtually annihilated before any damage could be done," the communique said.

"Twenty-six bombers and 20 fighters were shot down and 11 other aircraft probably were destroyed," the communique said. "Some of our planes were damaged but all returned."

Allied planes made a night attack on Buka in the Solomons, starting fires on the airdrome which were visible 40 miles away. Other bombers struck Kahili airdrome on Bougainville at midday, setting large fires. A pall of smoke covered the entire area and was visible 75 miles away.

Six of 15 enemy fighters which intercepted were shot down.

CHAPEL IS DEDICATED TO NEW GUINEA HEROES

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Oct. 17.—(Delayed) —(AP) The heavy bombardment outfit which perfected skip-bombing and has been playing a vital role in aerial war in the southwest Pacific, tonight dedicated a chapel consecrated to the memory of members of the unit who have been lost in combat.

The chapel, a simple, brown-painted structure on the side of a New Guinea hill, was built by men of all ranks under the leadership of Chaplain Major Thomas F. Shea, of Waterbury, Conn.

The official dedication was made by Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, of Denton, Tex., chief of the Fifth Airforce bomber command. General Ramey called the chapel a monument to the memory of such men of this outfit as Brig. Gen. Kenneth Walker, of Washington D. C., bomber command boss who was lost on a mission over Rabaul; Lt. Col. Jack Bleasdale and Major Ken McCullar, two of the finest bomber pilots who ever flew in this theater.

General Ramey unveiled the dedicatory plaque and Corp. Herbert Hillman, of New Haven, Conn., sang "America." Then Chaplain Shea read the closing prayer of victory.

hit again in the engine room and her power was knocked out. Yet, the crew repaired her sufficiently to enable her to limp back 6,000 miles to a west coast port.

Now the Alchiba is once more carrying supplies to advance bases.

Aboard the Alchiba, Admiral Halsey, commander of the south Pacific forces, said:

"Officers and men of this historic ship, this is a very proud moment of my life. The heroic work you have done and the conditions under which you did it on that splendid occasion will live forever in the annals of our country as an inspiration to the youth of coming generations.

"Such men as you have nothing to fear. You proved you have no equal among the enemy."

Most of the crew members are from the Second Naval reserve division of Boston, Mass. Nearly five-sixths of the original crew is still aboard, although the captain at the time of the torpedoing, Comdr. James S. Freeman of Jasper, Ala., now is on duty at the Great Lakes training station.

The Alchiba, formerly the S. S. Dove of the Mormac lines, is the first merchant ship in the south Pacific to receive a Presidential citation.

Freighter Twice Torpedoed, Gets Presidential Unit Citation

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 17—(AP) The 14,000-ton freighter Alchiba, whose crew would not let her die, today received the Presidential unit citation for outstanding service in delivering war supplies through Japanese-controlled waters.

HIPPLE

Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., Allied commander in the south Pacific, presented the citation on behalf of President Roosevelt. It was accepted by Commander Howard R. Shaw of Somerville, Mass., in the name of his ship.

The Alchiba twice was ripped open by torpedoes between Nov. 28 and Dec. 7, 1942, off Guadalcanal. A Japanese submarine hit her first and the Alchiba, exploding and aflame, was beached successfully while her crew berthed ashore for nine days and nights salvaging her cargo and fighting the fire.

When the task seemed finished and the ship was refloated, she was

JAP FLEET SHUNS SOLOMONS BATTLE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—(AP) The Japanese fleet apparently was squaring off for a showdown battle with Allied forces in the Guadalcanal area last January, but finally backed down, the Senate Naval Affairs committee reported today.

Japanese battleships and aircraft carriers had assembled in the waters between Truk and the Solomon islands, and large groups of enemy destroyers, plus an unusually heavy concentration of enemy aircraft had gathered in the Solomon islands-New Britain area.

"The situation appeared, then, like the final showdown and the United States forces prepared accordingly," a committee report

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says.

"But as events revealed themselves, the Japanese had had enough of that sort of thing x x x. Instead of the action becoming a main one between heavy forces, the Japanese operations were confined mainly to the movement of destroyer detachments under heavy air cover and over a scattered area."

FOOD RATION PLANS SPEEDED IN INDIA TO END FAMINE

WIHNT

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17 — (AP) Some relief was promised today for the starving thousands in India's famine areas through an official announcement that the central government expected to have an emergency food distribution plan in operation by Nov. 1.

Sir J. P. Srivastava, civil defense and food member of the executive council, said the plan involved transfer of food grains from provinces with surpluses into the deficit areas. The emergency program is expected to give way to a long range plan April 1, 1944.

He said the government regarded urban rationing as a fundamental part of the food plan and urged provinces and states not already engaged in setting up rationing schemes to do so immediately.

Srivastava, speaking at the final session of the fourth All-India Food conference yesterday, announced that the central government had accepted the conference's recommendation that statutory prices to control all major food grains should be instituted in all provinces.

He added, however, that statutory prices for all food grains were impossible under present conditions. This will be possible, he said, when the government has amassed sufficient stocks to control the markets.

Pandit Friday Nath Kunzru, Nationalist and council state member, in a statement after visiting the famine areas in the Calcutta, Midnapore and Burdwan districts of Bengal said that he saw "horrors x x x well nigh indescriable."

"There was hardly any part of Calcutta visited by me where I haven't seen human beings looking like corpses and starving wretches rummaging in dustbins and garbage heaps from a few food grains.

"Contai seemed like a city of the dead. In the villages I visited the position was even worse than in Contai town. x x x I saw corpses in every village I visited."

Meanwhile, the first ship carrying food grains from abroad is unloading at an Indian port and a second is expected to arrive soon.

Viscount Wavell Arrives In India As New Viceroy

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New Delhi, *Monday*, Oct. 18 (AP). Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, newly appointed Viceroy of India, his family and staff, have arrived here, it was announced officially today. IN INDIA

Wavell left England by plane on October 11. He was the first Viceroy-designate ever to have flown to India. Because the plane was to fly over much enemy-patrolled territory, his departure was attended by no ceremony.

CHINESE DEVELOP EASTERN CAMPAIGN

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CHUNGKING, Oct. 17—(AP) A new eruption of bitter fighting in Yunnan province with one of three main Japanese columns advancing eastward to the Saleween river was announced today by the Chinese High command.

A Chinese offensive is developing on the eastern front between Hangchow and Nanking, headquarters added.

In Yunnan, a Japanese force which occupied Pienma Thursday continued eastward and by yesterday afternoon reached the Salween river opposite Luku, where it was engaged in bitter fighting.

A second main column advancing northward from Mangyun-Chieh has been "held at bay" near Siaochungkow, the communique said. The third column operating north of the Burma road continued on near Chiehtou and Kutungchieh.

Of their own offensive, the Chinese said their forces had surrounded Suitungcheng southeast of Hanancheng in the Kaingsu-Anhwei-Chekiang border region of eastern China Friday morning.

"The enemy attempted to break through the cordon, but was driven back," the communique said, and fighting continues.

Chinese troops which recaptured Paiten Friday also took Tushuchieh the same day.

AMERICANS AND R.A.F. BOMB JAPS IN BURMA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17—(AP) American and R.A.F. bombers and fighters, continuing their almost incessant attacks aimed at crippling Japanese transport in Burma, ranged for hundreds of miles over targets from Thursday through last night, it was announced today.

American Mitchells heavily damaged rail lines near Mandalay and at Hawhaw and scored direct hits on sugar mills at Hawhaw without loss.

Japanese headquarters at Kalemyo and a supply base were attacked by R.A.F. Vengeance bombers yesterday, and jetty and railway installations at Sagaing on the Irrawaddy river and objectives at Taungup were the targets for last night's raids. The attacks cost the British one plane.

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Politis Reported in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, Oct. 17 (AP)—Jean Politis, last Greek Minister to Rome, has escaped from Greece and arrived in Istanbul, it was learned. He had been living in Athens.

FIRST CANADIAN MEDAL

OTTAWA, Oct. 17—(AP) Creation of the first distinctly Canadian decoration for merit—the "Canada Medal"—and its approval by King George VI was announced tonight by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. It may be won by any citizen, civilian or uniformed, in recognition of "meritorious service above and beyond the faithful performance of duties," and may be awarded citizens of other countries.

U. S. Warplanes Best, Battle Survey Reveals

OCT 18 1943

7,312 Enemy Craft Shot Down Since Pearl Harbor, American Losses in Air Reported at 1,867— Still Better Equipment Coming, Says OWI.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—(AP) American warplanes and crews have proved the world's best in battle, shooting down 7,312 enemy aircraft while losing 1,867—and still better equipment is on the way.

That is briefly the story of war in the air as told today by the Office of War Information in its second report on United States combat plane performance on all fronts.

4 to 1 Ratio

The score for Army aircraft from Pearl Harbor to Sept. 1 shows a ratio of nearly four Axis planes blasted out of the sky for every American plane lost, a ratio which rose to more than 4 to 1 in figures for a recent six months. In those six months—March through August — more than two and one-half times as many enemy planes were destroyed as in the preceding 15 months of war. The actual figures were 5,389 enemy planes at a cost of 1,239 American craft.

OWI's 6,000 word report told of American plane superiority in every major category, asserted that "no enemy bombing remotely rivals ours either in intensity or accuracy," hinted at new, more deadly bombers and fighters, pointed to simplification of the production program by eliminating some types, and found that the air force "is suited to the global nature of the war, that it is powerful, balanced and adapted to the variety of strategic and tactical tasks imposed upon it."

The report showed that in 21 months of war, Army planes:

Flew 223,758 sorties.

Dropped 105,649 tons of bombs.

Probably destroyed 2,196 enemy planes in addition to the 7,312 certain kills.

Damaged an additional 2,535 enemy planes.

No such long-term figures were made available by the Navy, which estimated its ratio of victories over losses at four or five to one.

Chennault Has Best Record

The outstanding record was made by Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's fliers in China during the 13 months ended Aug. 4 with a bag of 442 Japanese planes certain, 166 probably destroyed, 41,000 tons of shipping sunk and 35,000 tons damaged at a cost of 51 American planes. This was about nine certain kills for each loss.

Heavy bombers racked up a score of 1,333 enemy planes during the first six months of this year while losing 316, a ratio of better than four to one.

Medium bombers showed up with slightly less than two to one in the same period, getting 113 enemy aircraft while losing 69. Fighting planes did a bit better than two to one by shooting down 763 while losing 375.

"There is no getting away from the fact," OWI said, "that the box scores, plus the other less calculable accomplishments in destruction (such as wrecking of enemy bridges, factories and materiel) prove that at the present time our combat planes and our airmen are superior to the planes and airmen of the enemy."

Foes' Best Planes Beaten

OWI noted that the scores include contests with the latest models of German and Japanese planes. It quoted General Henry H. Arnold commanding general of the Army air forces, as saying that "all types of American fighter planes have shot out of the skies the best interceptors both Germany and Japan have put against them."

Discussing new models and improvements, OWI said that a considerably larger and more potent bomber which eventually will replace the B-17 "for super long-range bombing" is in production and is scheduled to enter combat next spring. OWI indicated, however, that the need for the B-17 is still vital and remarked that production of this plane and the B-24 "will be continued at increasingly high levels."

"A totally new light bomber is at present in the stage just preceding production," OWI said, adding that it would be "an all-purpose plane equipped with a powerful cannon and with interchangeable noses for various types of operations." The Army regards it as "three or four years ahead" of the Havoc.

Many Improvements Made

Among improvements being made are these:

The Havoc is being given more defensive fire power and more facilities for strafing. A power turret has been added.

The Mitchell has been given more guns, speed and range.

A new model Mustang combines the best characteristics of the A-36 Invader.

The Navy Ventura has been given more range and fire power for use in anti-submarine operations.

A "greatly improved" version of the P-39 Airacobra, with a better rate of climb and a higher ceiling, is in production.

An entirely new single engine fighter "for greatly advanced performance" is being built.

A new edition of the A-20 night bomber is in operation.

The Lightning and the Thunderbolt have been given more powerful engines which add to their range and climbing rate.

The OWI said that helicopters were just going into production and that none had yet taken a part in military or naval operations.

Light planes used for spotting, observation and liaison work are being produced at a rate of 350 a month, with a step-up to 450 a month expected by January.

"Several thousand" gliders, principally troop carriers, have been made by a dozen manufacturers. Production can be adjusted as needed.

A new built-in mechanical supercharger has raised the ceiling of fighter planes by 10,000 feet. OWI said that a major factor in improving the fighter planes was the increased power obtained from liquid-cooled engines.

SENATE, LEADERS COOL TO PROPOSAL FOR WORLD POLICE

OCT 18 1943

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—(AP) Influential members of the Senate Foreign Relations committee indicated by outspoken opposition today that a demand by a Senate bloc for broadening of a pending post-war foreign policy declaration is due for a cold reception.

A proposed amendment drafted by 11 senators will be presented to the committee Tuesday with the active support of Senators Pepper (D-Fla) and Guffey (D-Pa), but will meet opposition from Senators George (D-Ga), Gillette (D-Iowa) Vandenberg (R-Mich), Nye (R-ND) and Johnson (R-Calif). The latter is opposed to any commitments at this time.

George told reporters he thought the pending resolution drafted by a sub-committee under direction of Chairman Connally (D-Tex), is specific enough to convey this country's post-war intentions clearly to the world. His view is shared by Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky), also a committee member.

George Objects

George objected that the amendment to broaden the declaration seems to endorse American participation in a world police force, a proposal which he believes neither the Senate nor the country would endorse.

Drafted by a committee composed of Senators Ball (R-Minn), Hill (D-Ala), Hatch (D-NM), Bridges (R-NH), Maybank (D-SC) and Pepper, the amendment would alter the present wording of the resolution pledging "that the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

The proposed new version specifies:

"That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with the other United Nations in the establishment and maintenance of an international organization to promote cooperation among nations, with authority to settle international disputes peacefully and with power, including military force, to suppress military aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

Hatch Backs Move

In support of this proposal Hatch told reporters he thought the time has come for the Senate to make a positive declaration on foreign policy. He characterized the Connally version as "vague in its commitments."

While members of the group said they hoped the committee would accept their proposed changes, they expressed determination to offer the amendment on the floor if it is rejected by the Foreign Relations group.

Ball said he thought the issue ought to be fought out once and for all and if the Senate wishes to take an "isolationist" stand, the world ought to know that.

JAPAN GEARS WHOLE EMPIRE FOR TOTAL WAR

OCT 18 1943

Great Mitsubishi Industry Latest To Be Brought

OCT 18 1943

Under Tojo Control

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 17—From the seediest carpetbagger in China to the mightiest financier in Osaka, Japan's people are being welded by strong-arm administrators into a single war machine for the coming death struggle with America.

The great financial and industrial house of Mitsubishi is the latest Japanese institution to come under what is apparently complete control of Premier General Hideki Tojo's war administration and its sweeping reorganization of Japanese government and economic life.

A German transocean agency broadcast picked up by the Office of War Information said industrial subsidiaries owned by Mitsubishi have been ordered to double their capital and sell half their stock to the Government.

According to standard Japanese practice, this means that by printing the money to pay for the new stock issue, the Government will acquire decisive control.

Draft Deferments Canceled

Meanwhile, the Government canceled draft deferments for students and for the hundreds of thousands of Japanese who have flocked to China and other occupied areas to escape military service.

Koreans and Formosans—hitherto regarded by the Japanese as untrustworthy despite their status as Japanese subjects—are to be conscripted for military service, Tokyo has announced.

A list of occupations in Japan to be filled only by women has been promulgated.

The vast industrial enterprises of the Mitsubishi concern—shipbuilding, steel, aircraft—will come under a radical reorganization program aimed at the fullest possible integration of Japanese industry with Nipponese holdings on the Continent.

War Factories Dispersed

One trend is a dispersal of vital factories, some of which are being moved to Manchuria and China, to lessen damage from American bombs.

Mainspring in this strategy is a swarthy young Japanese politician, Naoki Hoshino, chairman of Tojo's Cabinet planning board and formerly economic dictator of Manchuria, who has long claimed that the empire's center of gravity is now on the Continent.

He greatly expanded Manchurian industry in the years he controlled it. That was during the period Tojo was chief of the Japanese gendarmerie or Gestapo in Manchuria and bossing the profitable state opium monopoly. Their record of collaboration is extensive.

Diet Called For October 25

Soon after Tojo became Premier, Hoshino turned up as chairman of the planning board. Now Tojo has given him and his staff of Manchuria-trained experts a green light to reshuffle the empire's entire economy and administration into a highly integrated fighting machine.

A rubber-stamp Diet meets October 25 to approve the program without debate.

Under this program Mitsubishi will expand production of machine tools and will operate a monopoly—under Government control—of the aluminum industry. It will make duraluminum for airplanes and will build magnesium plants for the same purpose.

It is assumed here that the other ten or so big Japanese financial houses also will come under full control of the Government as the reorganization program is pushed through.

Japanese propagandists recently have been dinning into the ears of their people the urgency of the situation, says the Office of War Information.

Without qualification, they are being told that the very fate of the empire depends upon their ability to produce ships and planes on a scale big enough to meet American attacks.

ARMY AND NAVY MERGER FAVORED

Action Expected at Conclusion of War, Duplication of Effort Ended.

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—(AP) Many high officers now are firmly convinced that there must be a merger of the Army and Navy, probably soon after the end of the war.

Some Army Air Force leaders say it could be accomplished now, but President Roosevelt is expressly opposed to any drastic change in military organization before the fighting stops, on grounds it might disrupt the war effort.

He set forth his views in a letter to Senator McCarran (D-Nev) in which he intimated that the present autonomous status of the air force within the War department is not the ultimate status possible— in other words, he probably anticipates eventual equality among the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The President's letter was made public the same day Senator Lodge (R-Mass), back from a visit to the war zones, reported considerable sentiment among Army and Navy commanders in the field for unification of the fighting forces.

Duplicated Work

This sentiment is shared and possibly intensified by ranking officers here. The need for reorganization, in their opinion, arises from bitter experiences in the present war, starting with the fact that when it began, the Army and Navy were duplicating each other's work in costly and time-consuming ways.

Most of this duplication has finally been eliminated, but the lessons learned at the battlefronts are pointing the way to still closer cooperation.

In the months immediately following Pearl Harbor, American preparations to fight, especially in the Pacific, were accomplished in spite of enormous confusion. Because the Army and Navy were functioning as completely independent forces, some ships sailed from the West coast with unused cargo space.

At new island bases, ships sometimes idled for days because the cargo was assigned to one service and unloading facilities were in the hands of the other. Washington orders were necessary to permit the Army to unload the Navy's cargoes, or the Navy to give a hand to the Army.

Those things happened at a time when shipping space was at a premium on every Allied supply line in the world. Days lost in the use of a ship could be measured in lives and battles.

There were other maladjustments.

The Army started out using tents in the South Pacific while the Navy was using quonset huts. Soldiers thought naval personnel was being especially favored. This was bad for morale. The solution provided quonset huts for all.

In some instances the Army had better personnel equipment than the Navy. Now all such equipment is available to Army and Navy alike.

LEHMAN EXPECTED TO HEAD PARLEY

OCT 18 1943

United Nations to Pool Resources for Relief of Stricken Lands.

BY HOWARD DOBSON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—(AP) A philosophy of total warfare that calls for tossing loaves of bread to your enemy's hostages at about the same time you chuck the last hand grenade at him will be implemented next month by the United Nations.

They will put their resources for economic resuscitation of liberated countries into a pot, and from the investment confidently expect a return not only of gratitude but practical help of the "they went that way" variety.

The pot will be known as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). Probably presiding over the ladle will be Herbert H. Lehman, former governor of New York and more recently head of this country's Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations (OFRRO.)

Representatives of the countries which have signed the United Nations agreement are to sign the UNRRA pact Nov. 9 at the White House, and will convene the next day in Atlantic City, N. J., to set up the organization's governing council and determine policies.

It is expected here that Lehman will be unanimous choice for director general—relief boss of the world. He put the OFRRO together, was an author of a previous tentative United Nations relief agreement, to which the Netherlands made some technical objections, and has assisted in revamping the proposal to provide safeguards for representation of small countries in the work.

While the job certainly will be the biggest Lehman has tackled, a lot of its fundamental principles will be familiar to him. He was governor of New York from 1933 to 1943, a decade which saw hundreds of thousands on the state's relief rolls and saw relief costs mount into the millions of dollars.

A wealthy banker, a man who never has known personal want, Lehman, now 65, has devoted 15 years to public office because he says such is the duty of any man who can afford to do it.

He also has spent hundreds of thousands of his own dollars, and more than 40 years of a busy life, on various charities—most of them known only to his closest associates. Perhaps best remembered in his native New York City is the time he pledged a large share of his personal fortune to protect depositors who were caught in the failure of a bank with which he was connected.

The UNRRA will consist of a council composed of one representative of each member nation. Nations not originally included may become members upon application to the council.

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Delay in Attack on Burma May Extend for Full Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—(AP) The Allied delay in opening a long-awaited offensive against enemy-held Burma increases daily the prospects that the United Nations may have to fight a one-sided war against Japan for another critical year.

This possibility is being mentioned frequently here as October advances without producing evidence that an assault on Burma is imminent.

Naval and military men regard Burma as the key to a two-sided war on Japan—a war fought in Asia as well as the Pacific. Through that wild and rugged country pass the only routes over which it is now practical to plan for heavy movement of munitions to China.

Major Campaign Needed

But Burma cannot be restored to Allied control without a major campaign over an immensely difficult terrain held by a strongly entrenched foe.

Six or eight months ago almost any qualified informant would risk a prophecy that Burma would be attacked soon after the monsoon season ended—in October. Now October is half over. Even now it is not too early for the long-expected amphibious assault on Rangoon which should be the main opening blow of the Burma offensive.

Three developments last summer heightened the expectation that a major push in southeast Asia would be undertaken as soon as weather permitted. First was the shakeup in Allied commands in India beginning with the promotion of Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell to viceroy of India. This held the promise of more aggressive leadership.

The second development was the clearing of the Mediterranean sea which eased the Allied supply burden by shortening the route from the United States east coast and from England to India. With improved leadership and increased supplies, it was felt that the drive on Burma might be started relatively soon.

These events were capped by the Quebec appointment of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Britain's chief of combined operations, to lead the offensive in southeast Asia. The selection was widely acclaimed as ushering in a new period of aggressive action by the British, who have first responsibility in respect to Burma.

American strategists particularly were cheered by these developments because it seemed obvious that American naval, sea and air forces would reach the point for very heavy attacks on strategic enemy bases in the Pacific this fall. Such aircraft carrier raids as those on Marcus and Wake islands are just rehearsals for the actions planned.

One of these main attacks probably is the conquest of the bomb-battered Japanese base of Rabaul capstone of the enemy's crumbling defense system north of the New Zealand - Australian area. What comes after Rabaul is a question but it could be a massive sea and air stroke at the Philippines.

Such objectives as Rabaul and the Philippines can be taken, supplied and held only by heavy sea and air fighting in the central as well as the southwest Pacific. The Japanese have many well-defended bases in those areas. They would be less well defended if the Japanese could be engaged on the Burma front about the same time. Twin offensives in Burma and the southwest Pacific would confront the enemy with an extremely difficult defense problem and lighten the tasks of both attackers.

Training to Start

However, Mountbatten has arrived only recently to take command in India and it is not considered likely that he can build up his staff and train his forces in the combined operations in time to launch a major offensive as soon as weather alone would allow.

One limitation is the fact that the fighting time between monsoons extends only six or seven months. Unless he can get started in land and sea as well as air operations before the end of this year there will be little hope that the Burma route to China can be reopened for another 12 months.

This delay would place an insuperable obstacle in the way of building up and maintaining air bases in China for sustained bombing operations against Japan and for that reason possibly would result in adding at least a year to the time required to defeat Japan.

AMERICAN FUNDS SEEN AS KEY TO WORLD PROSPERITY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—(AP) American dollars, flowing freely and steadily both at home and back and forth across the seas can create and preserve world prosperity, said the Commerce department.

It bases its conclusions on more than 20 years of research, summarized in a 216-page pamphlet issued today, "The United States in the World Economy."

While pointing first to the necessity of domestic prosperity to encourage a flow of dollars abroad through purchases and investments, the publication adds:

"Of even greater importance than the general level of the flow of dollar payments is the need for continuity and regularity in our foreign economic policy and in the actual behavior of our international transactions."

Assuming a period of brisk two-way dollar flow in the immediate post-war era, the pamphlet reviews the events of the inter-war years in support of a call for a sound international investment program together with a reduction in American trade barriers.

"It would be tragic indeed," it says, "if the United States (later) were to permit another abrupt drop in the supply of dollars x x x whether wilfully through increased trade restrictions, carelessly through the misbehavior of foreign investment, or involuntarily through the improper functioning of the domestic economy."

The booklet describes what it calls the "unfortunate results" of investment policies after the last war. Responsibility for development of more satisfactory reconstruction and development invest-

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ment programs, it says, "will doubtless be borne chiefly by the governments concerned, and much of the capital may have to be provided through official agencies.

"Certainly the methods of foreign-bond flotation employed in the twenties would be both unacceptable to the individual investor and undesirable in the interest of international stability."

Asserting that the most promising outlet for private capital appears to be in direct investments, the publication gives support to the idea of "appropriate financial and managerial participation by nationals of borrowing countries."

U.S. NAVY TACKLES GREATEST TASK IN SUPPLYING FRONTS

OCT 18 1943

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—(AP) The Senate Naval committee reported today that the United States is shipping food and equipment to "at least 32 different fronts, some of them 17,000 miles from the point of origin."

"In the midst of the war," the committee said, "the United States has built its Navy into the greatest sea-air power on earth. Its size is dwarfed only by the size of the task which fronts it."

The statements were made in a terse review of the Navy's part in the war through the conquest of the Aleutians in the Pacific and the landings on North Africa in the Atlantic. The committee said that during that time the Navy fought 15 main engagements and participated in six campaigns, some of which, as in the central Pacific, are still continuing.

The 32 different fronts are not enumerated but the report brings out that the Navy is accomplishing its task of keeping them supplied and at the same time destroying enemy sea-air power in spite of the fact that it has lost or given up 484,521 tons of fighting ships, which the committee described as "a small Navy in itself."

The report adds no significant new information on operations in the Pacific, confining itself to a restatement of official communiques and previously issued battle descriptions.

Of the battle for the Atlantic it said that "the pattern obviously remains an immense one and one which changes hourly, and the crisis with the U-boat campaign is just now building to a show-down."

To illustrate the enormity of the supply task, the committee reported that for the North African campaign each soldier requires an average of 10 tons of supplies initially and 1 1-2 tons per month for maintenance; that on busy days the North African air forces used as much as 1,500,000 gallons of high-octane gasoline, delivered by tanker; and that the United States and Britain together were transporting to North Africa 40 to 50 thousand tons of civilian supplies monthly and an average of 40,000 tons per month of coal and oil products for North African industries.

IMMIGRATION FOES SEEK TO REDUCE PRESENT QUOTAS

OCT 18 1943

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — (AP) Intended as a good-will gesture to a valiant ally, legislation to repeal Chinese exclusion laws appeared certain today to start a congressional fight over a move to have all immigration quotas regardless of nationality.

Scheduled for a House vote Wednesday, the legislation started out as a move to permit 105 Chinese to enter the United States every year and become citizens. Existing laws specifically exclude Chinese immigrants, although a Chinese born in this country automatically becomes a citizen.

The House Immigration committee and the Administration have backed the original proposal, and President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress recently urging prompt enactment.

Sponsors of legislation to restrict all immigration have served notice they will seek to amend the measure to cut all immigration at least 50 per cent. One of their leaders, Rep. Elmer (R.-Mo.), told the House Rules committee he believes immigration should be stopped entirely.

Advocates of general curtailment claim the post-war economic situation may make job-finding difficult. To permit job-seeking immigrants to pour into the country, they contend, will complicate the task.

Opponents of sweeping limitations maintain, however, that the United States was founded and built by immigrants and to stop immigration now would be a departure from the principle that America should keep its shores open to the oppressed of other lands.

Only a token opposition is expected to be made to the provision of the original bill permitting Chinese to enter the United States for citizenship purposes under a quota system similar to that applicable to non-Orientals.

Of the 105 Chinese who would be eligible for citizenship annually under a quota system, preference up to 75 per cent of the quota would be given to Chinese born and residing in China, on the theory that Chinese temporarily living in this country or nearby countries should not be permitted to use up the entire quota.

OCT 18 1943

Canada To Sign Russ Lend-Lease Protocol

Washington, Oct. 17 (AP) — The third lend-lease protocol with Russia is to be signed in London this week, probably Tuesday.

For the first time, Canada will join the United States and Great Britain in signing the aid agreement with the Soviet Union.

The first agreement was made in Moscow in 1941 and on October 6, 1942, the second one was signed here. At that time, it was reported that the protocol would be renewed a year later.

OWI CHIEF FACES INQUIRY ON PAPER

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—(AP) A House investigating committee will ask Elmer Davis to explain tomorrow what his Office of War Information does with all the paper it uses.

"We want to know how much paper OWI is using—and why," said Chairman Boren (D-Okla.) of a House committee to study the shrinking supply of available newsprint, on which newspapers are printed.

Davis—Monday's first scheduled witness—will not be the first government agency chief whose paper consumption has attracted the committee. Last week it sent letters to several departments asking them to justify the amount of paper stock that goes into scores of government reports and other documents.

Boren said he has "no accumulated examples" of paper use for Davis to explain, but a few days ago the chairman held aloft several OWI news releases which he said went out to the nation's newspapers "by the bale each week" and declared the war information chief would be asked to explain the necessity for them.

The committee also plans to call lend-lease officials during the week to question them about earlier testimony that United States exports of newsprint this year will be triple the 1937-39 average.

"We want them to explain to us," said Boren, "how this country's exports of newsprint can continue at a time when our own papers are rationed, their supply of paper already limited by government order."

Witnesses have testified that a newsprint curtailment up to 52 per cent can be expected next year unless something is done to increase the flow of pulpwood to the United States and Canadian paper mills. Newsprint is made from pulpwood.

PUERTO RICO FUNDS MAY BE REDUCED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—(AP) A potential flow of several million dollars in revenue is headed Puerto Rico way, but tax-harried congressmen have started a campaign to reverse the traffic.

Since 1917 all Federal taxes collected on Puerto Rican rum have been returned to the insular government, along with yearly congressional allocations for work relief.

But this year, with rum revenues running high due to a sales boom prompted by shortages of other liquors, some legislators think it's time to change policy.

One, Rep. Crawford (R.-Mich.) wants to go all the way, asserting "Congress should get its hands on all this fantastic rum revenue, and then just give Puerto Rico what it need to operate properly."

He says rum revenues for the 1942 fiscal year were about $13,000,000, while in July and August of this year alone they were $9,000,000. On this basis, Rep. Crawford figures, they should reach $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 by July 1, 1944.

The House Insular Affairs subcommittee of which he is a member, wouldn't go so far. However, its majority members have tentatively drafted legislation for a split in revenue.

Under the proposal the collected taxes would be divided evenly but relief money would come from the Federal Treasury's share. The measure also calls for an allocation of $9,000,000 for the period Dec. 1 to July 1 and an additional $15,000,000 for the fiscal year following.

Night Flights Up for Test In Miami-San Juan Run

Pan American Seeks Daily Trip to Puerto Rico

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 17 (AP).—Seeking approval for night flying to permit daily round trips between Miami and San Juan, Puerto Rico, a Pan American Clipper will fly a proving flight tomorrow from Port au Prince, Haiti, into Miami by way of Camaguey, Cuba, air-line officials announced today.

Inspectors for the Civil Aeronautics Authority will make the initial trip over the Haiti-Miami leg, the only part of the journey over which night flying would be necessary to complete the 2,280-mile round trip in a single day.

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WIDOW RECEIVES GENERAL'S MEDAL

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Oct. 17—(AP) Posthumous award of an Oak Leaf cluster for the Distinguished Service Medal to Lieut. Gen. Frank Maxwell Andrews was received here today by his widow, Mrs. Jeannette M. Andrews.

The general before his death in a plane crash in Iceland last May 3, was commanding general of United States forces in the European theater.

"History will remember him as a great soldier," Col. Charles G. Mettler, who was a classmate of Gen. Andrews at West Point, declared in making the presentation. "It will be said of him that he led his men in the direction of righteousness and in the path of duty."

In expressing appreciation of the award, Mrs. Andrews said, "I can testify that Gen. Andrews' constant devotion to his work and his conviction in the importance of air power."

Mrs. Andrews' son, Capt. Allen Andrews, and daughter, Miss Jean Andrews, sat among the dignitaries during the ceremony.

Eight Die in Fortress Crash

ALEXANDRIA, La., Oct. 17 (AP) —All eight members of a Flying Fortress crew were killed when their plane crashed near the Army air base here today. Among the crew was Sgt. Robert W. Damm, Bethpage, Long Island, N. Y.

Russia To Get 65 Million Pounds Of U. S. Butter

New York, Oct. 17 (AP)—Reporting a continued acute butter shortage for trade needs, the State Department of Agriculture and Markets said today that while there were over 200,000,000 pounds held in storage by Government agencies, "recent releases indicate that lend-lease requirements for the Russian Government will take at least 65,000,000 pounds during the next year.

There has been less butter stock used in meeting set-aside commitments of the Government, said the department, but it added that production has decreased too rapidly to leave any additional supply for civilian use.

FORMER POLO STAR DIES IN PLANE CRASH

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—(AP) Lieut. Commander Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, 53, U.S.N.R., former secretary-treasurer of the U. S. Polo association, was killed in a plane crash in South America Oct. 12 while on active duty, the Navy department informed his family today.

A native New Yorker, Commander Carnochan was a former president of the Intercollegiate Polo association and was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the firm of Butler, Herrick and Marshall. He served as an ensign during the first World war.

HORIA SIMA REPORTED SLAIN IN BUCHAREST

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Moscow radio said yesterday that a prominent member of the Rumanian Iron Guard had been killed in Bucharest, and that it was rumored the victim was Horia Sima, former cabinet member and vice premier who figured in two abortive plots against Marshal Ion Antonescu, Rumanian chief of state.

The radio said the Iron Guard member was killed near the Rumanian home ministry and that Sima until recently was "hiding on the premises of the German legation in Bucharest."

Last January, a roundabout report said Sima had been taken into custody by Axis authorities when Rumanian police arrested more than 4,000 persons and executed 80 after discovering an Iron Guard plot against Antonescu. Sima had fled to German two years before when a similar scheme failed.

SFORZA IN ALGIERS

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 — (AP) Radio France in Algiers said tonight that Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian foreign minister, had conferred in Algiers today with Allied diplomatic representatives and announced that he would visit the government of Premier Pietro Badoglio in southern Italy soon.

LULL CONTINUES IN U-BOAT ATTACKS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The lull in the Axis U-boat campaign continued in the western Atlantic last week when no announcements were made of the destruction of Allied or neutral merchant ships in those waters.

During the past eight weeks only two United Nations or neutral merchantmen have been listed officially as U-boat victims in the western Atlantic, bringing the total of such sinkings since Pearl Harbor to 688.

Both Allied and Axis sources, however, warned recently that German submarines would re-enter the battle of the Atlantic equipped with heavier armament and new devices.

Navy Secretary Knox said, upon returning from a month's tour of U. S. Navy bases abroad, that the refitted German U-boats were "coming back in force" in the Atlantic.

Admiral Karl Doenitz, German navy supreme commander, also said recently that "with new weapons and new devices, German U-boats will engage the enemy in all the seas."

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LONDON, OCT 17-(AP)-YUGOSLAV PARTISAN FORCES HAVE DESTROYED AN IMPORTANT KRUPPS INDUSTRIAL PLANT IN THE TOWN OF ZENICA, 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF SARAJEVO, AND WITHDRAWN SUCCESSFULLY, A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO SAID TODAY.

"AFTER FULFILLING THEIR TASKS IN ZENICA UNITS OF THE YUGOSLAV LIBERATION ARMY HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR INITIAL BASES," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"THE WHOLE OF THE INDUSTRIAL PLANT IN THE TOWN HAS BEEN DESTROYED, INCLUDING THE POWER STATION, MINES, SMELTING FURNACES AND ASSEMBLY SHOPS FOR ENGINES. THIRTY-SIX ENGINES AND 160 FREIGHT CARS WERE DESTROYED."

YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED STREET FIGHTING IN THE TOWN.

NEAR THE VITAL ADRIATIC PORT OF SPLIT AND OTHER POINTS ALONG THE COAST, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, TITO'S FORCES FOUGHT OFF GERMAN ATTACKS.

A GERMAN MILITARY TRAIN WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DERAILED BY EXPLOSIONS NEAR GORIZIA AND THE PATRIOTS, LYING IN AMBUSH, OPENED UP AT THE MOMENT WHEN THE TRAIN WENT OFF THE RAILS. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID MORE THAN 400 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND 200 WOUNDED.

DN701AEW

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LONDON, OCT 17-(AP)-SEVERAL PERSONS WERE KILLED AND A NUMBER INJURED LAST NIGHT WHEN A GERMAN BOMB FELL IN FRONT OF A SALOON IN SOUTHEAST ENGLAND, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE BOMB WAS ONE OF SEVERAL DROPPED IN SCATTERED AREAS AS A FEW ENEMY AIRCRAFT FLEW OVER SOUTHEAST ENGLAND. SOME PENETRATED TO THE LONDON OUTSKIRTS, CAUSING THE FIRST ALERT IN SEVERAL WEEKS.

DAMAGED PROPERTIES INCLUDED PRIVATE HOUSES AND A WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

DN604AEW

LONDON ADD RY bombers

ABOUT A DOZEN OF THE SPECIAL-TOPIC PICTURE BOOKLETS, SOME IN FRENCH AND SOME IN GERMAN, WERE DROPPED IN RECENT MONTHS.

ONE, TITLED LIKE A NAZI NEWSPAPER "ANGRIFF" (ATTACK), SHOWED ADOLF HITLER IN THE REICHSTAG DECLARING WAR ON THE UNITED STATES, GEN.H.H. ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES, ADDRESSING A GREAT CROWD OF GRADUATING PILOTS, A FLYING FORTRESS FACTORY, THE FORTRESS "WABASH CANNONBALL" AT AN ENGLISH BASE, PICTURES OF FORTRESS RAIDS ON WILHELM-SHAVEN AND KIEL AND A PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

ANOTHER PUT OUT AS PART OF THE ANTI-SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN SHOWED U-BOATS BEING SUNK BY LAND-BASED BOMBERS, SUB-CHASERS, AND CARRIER-BASED PLANES.

ONE PUT OUT RIGHT AFTER THE CONQUEST OF TUNISIA CALLED THE FRENCH PEOPLE'S ATTENTION DERISIVELY TO BENITO MUSSOLINI'S OLD BATTLECRY, "TUNISIA, CORSICA, NICE."

SK402PEW

OCT 18 1943

LONDON. OCT.17-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REFERRED TO A "SYSTEMATIC, BIG DETWCHINGHMOVEMENTZ ON THE EASTERN FRONT TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVZ CARRIED TO THE DNIEPER RIVZR, INDICATING THATHTHE NAZIS HAVZ ABANDONED HOPE OF HOLDING THAT LINE.

"THE EVACUATPON OF THE ZAPOROZHE BRIDGEHEAD ANNOUNCED ON OCT.15 WAS CARRIED OUT SYSTEMATICALLY WITHIN THE AMBIT OF THE BIG DETACHING MOVEMENT IN THE EAST," THE BERLIN RADIOHQUOTED THE COMMUNIQUE AS SAYING.

REVIEWINGHYESTERDAY'S FIGMTING, THE BROADCASTHADMITTED NEW RUSSIAN GAINS NEAR KREMENCHUG ABOVE THE BIG BEND IN THE DNIEPER BY CLAIMING THAT "MOST" RUSSIAN ATTACKS IN THAT SECTOR HWD BEEN REPULSED IN

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30.24 — 9387

BITTER FIGHTING.

BITTER BATTLES CONTINUE ALSO AT MELITOPOL, GATEWAY TO THE CRIMEA, AND WEST OF SMOLENSK, IT ADDED.

XM1132AEW

D112

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT 18)

BY BLAKE SULLIVAN

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCT 17-(AP)-PALESTINE AND ETHIOPIA MAY GET ENOUGH RAYON, COTTON AND MIXTURE PIECE GOODS TO MEET THEIR URGENT REQUIREMENTS, BY WAY OF THE BRITISH COTTON BOARD.

MANUFACTURERS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO SUBMIT SAMPLES OF STOCK WHICH COULD BE SUPPLIED FOR EARLY DELIVERY.

ALSO LISTED FOR SOME CLOTH GOODS WAS REUNION, AN ISLAND IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

REOPENING OF THE MEDITERRANEAN TO MERCHANT SHIPPING WAS ONE OF THE REASONS GIVE FOR THE BOARD'S ACTION, TAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

ONLY PIECEMEAL BUYING OF CLOTH MARKED TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK BUT HOSIERY YARNS AGAIN WERE PROMINENT.

VERY LITTLE RAYON WAS AVAILABLE FOR SALE, EVEN FOR DELIVERIES RANGING THROUGH DECEMBER.

INQUIRIES INDICATED BRITAIN'S BEST RAYON CUSTOMERS--AUSTRALIA AND WEST AND SOUTH AFRICA--COULD ABSORB FAR LARGER QUANTITIES IF THEY WERE AVAILABLE.

THE BULK OF GOVERNMENT DEMAND WAS CONCENTRATED ON AIRPLANE CLOTHS, INSULATING MATERIALS AND TIRE FABRICS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT 18)

BZ409PEW

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ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN FILMS ALSO WILL BE "EXAMINED WITH SPECIAL REGARD AS TO WHETHER THEY ARE POLITICAL OR TENDENTIOUS IN CHARACTER," THE PWB DECLARED.

ALL ITALIAN NEWSREELS PRODUCED BY THE LUCE STUDIOS ARE IMMEDIATELY BANNED TOGETHER WITH ALL ITALIAN FEATURES WITH POLITICAL ANGLES.

THE BARI THEATERS NOW ARE SHOWING FILMS STARRING GARY COOPER, LAUREL AND HARDY, JEAN ARTHUR, AND JAMES STEWART--SOME OF THEM FIVE YEARS OLD. THE VENETIAN MUSICAL, "CANAL GRANDE," IS THE ONLY ITALIAN ATTRACTION.

JP712PEW

"ALL TTHE FACTORIES WE HAVE IN SOUTH ITALY ARE AT YOUR DISPOSAL. UNFORTUNATELY, OUR GREATEST INDUSTRIES ARE IN THE NORTH."

BADOGLIO SAID HE HESITATED TO FORECAST WHEN THE WAR WOULD END.

HE RECALLED THAT "AFTER WE CONCLUDED THE ARMISTICE WITH AUSTRIA ON NOV. 3, 1918, FOCH SENT ME A CABLE: 'THE WAR IS STILL CONTINUING FOR A LONG TIME YET, PREPARE YOUR ARMIES FOR A MARCH INTO BAVARIA.' WE PREPARED FOUR ARMY GROUPS FOR THE BAVARIAN CAMPAIGN BUT SEVEN DAYS LATER THE GERMANS WERE ASKING FOR AN ARMISTICE. SO YOU SEE WHY I DON'T PROPHESY."

SK415PEW

FOLO LONDON AERIAL

STOCKHOLM, OCT 17-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER NYA DAGLIGT ALLEHANDA TODAY QUOTED A SWEDISH INDUSTRIAL EXPERT AS SAYING THAT THE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE GERMAN BALL AND ROLLER BEARING INDUSTRY BY ALLIED BOMBERS IS SO SEVERE THAT IT WOULD TAKE TWO YEARS BEFORE FULL PRODUCTION CAN BE RESUMED.

HE DESCRIBED THE BLOW STRUCK BY AMERICAN BOMBERS THURSDAY ON SCHWEINFURT AS HAVING REDUCED BALL BEARING PRODUCTION IN GERMANY 70 PER CENT. THE EXPERT ADDED THAT THE REICH'S ENTIRE WAR INDUSTRY HAS BEEN STRUCK A CRIPPLING BLOW, SINCE THE PRODUCTION OF ARMORED CARS, AUTOMOBILES, LOCOMOTIVES, RAILWAY CARS, AIRPLANES, SUBMARINES AND

MACHINERY DEPEND ON BEARINGS.

DESCRIBED AS HAVING AN INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL SITUATION, THE EXPERT WAS QUOTED AS DECLARING THAT OPCGMN MAJOR

BALL B

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SITUATION, THE EXPERT WAS QUOTED AS DECLARING THAT ONLY ONE MAJOR BALL BEARING PRODUCER WAS LEFT IN GERMANY--THE DWF FACTORY NEAR BERLIN.

NAZI CONCERN OVER FALLING BEARING PRODUCTION WAS REFLECTED IN A REPORT FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, THAT THE GERMANS IN RECENT DAYS HAVE SENT BIG ORDERS FOR BEARINGS TO THE SCHMIDT-ROST COMPANY IN ZURICH.

THE BEARING SHORTAGE ADDED MORE WORRIES FOR DR.ALBERT SPEER, MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, WHO TODAY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PROHIBITED THE USE OF GASOLINE FOR ALL CIVILIAN, COMMERCIAL AND MUCH MILITARY TRANSPORT IN GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS AND NORWAY.

JP704PEW

FOLLOW NEW DELHI WAVELL

BY LOWELL BENNETT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 18 1943

AN AIR BASE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND--(NO DATE-DELAYED)--A FEW MoMENTS BEFORE HE TOOK OFF ON AN AIR JOURNEY TO INDIA TO TAKE UP HIS NEW POST AS VICEROY, FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT WAVELL ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT HE FACES A "BIG JOB".

"BUT I SHALL DO MY BEST," HE PROMISED.

OUTLINING THE MONUMENTAL TASKS CONFRONTING HIM IN INDIA, THE FAMED BRITISH GENERAL, WHO IS SUCCEEDING LORD LINLITHGOW AS VICEROY, SAID IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH THIS CORRESPONDENT:

"AS I UNDERSTAND IT, MY WORK IS FIRST TO MAKE INDIA SECURE POLITICALLY AND PRODUCTIVE MATERIALLY TO HELP SUPPORT ADMIRAL LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S OFFENSIVE. WE MUST ENSURE THAT THE COUNTRY IS A STRONG AND SAFE BASE, ABOVE ALL ELSE."

BESIDES HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS STAFF AND ENTOURAGE. THE STAFF INCLUDED CAPT.EARL EUSTON AND MAJ.PETER COATS, MILITARY ADVISERS.

TWO COURT ATTENDANTS, LADIES MAXWELL AND DE BOTHE, TRAVELED IN A SECOND PLANE.

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BOTH PLANES WERE NEW GIANT AIRCRAFT, REMODELLED TO INCLUDE THE MOST MODERN COMFORTS SUCH AS STEAM HEAT, AIR CONDITIONING AND ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS FOR LIGHTING AND COOKING. THERE WAS EVEN A SPECIAL DESK AT WHICH WAVELL COULD WORK.

WAVELL'S DEPARTURE FROM THIS BASE WAS RADICALLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF ANY PREVIOUS VICEROY. ONLY A DOZEN BRITISH, AMERICAN AND INDIAN CORRESPONDENTS, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL AND A HANDFUL OF PRIVILEGED CIVILIANS WERE ON HAND TO WISH HIM GODSPEED.

THE FIELD MARSHAL AND HIS PARTY WALKED QUICKLY FROM THE OPERATIONS ROOM OF THE AIRDROME TO THE WAITING AIRCRAFT, WHICH ROARED OFF A FEW MINUTES LATER.

FOR WAVELL'S DAUGHTER, FELICITY, THE TRIP WAS MOST EXCITING. SHE HAD RETURNED WITH HER MOTHER FROM INDIA IN AUGUST AND NOW SHE WAS GOING BACK TO THAT GREAT SUB-CONTINENT.

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"I FEEL ALMOST MORE AT HOME THERE THAN HERE," SHE REMARKED.

MODESTLY DRESSED IN SOFT TWEED SUITS, BOTH MOTHER AND DAUGHTER WERE OBVIOUSLY THRILLED OVER THE POSITIONS THEY WILL HOLD IN INDIA--

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COMPARABLE IN THAT COUNTRY TO THOSE OF A QUEEN AND PRINCESS IN M ENGLAND.

ONLY HAND LUGGAGE AND DIPLOMATIC POUCHES WENT ABOARD THE PLANES. ALL OF THE VICEREGAL COURT REGALIA, FURNITURE AND ROYAL GIFTS ALREADY HAD GONE TO INDIA BY SHIP.

FELICITY WAS FRANKLY HAPPY OVER THE FACT THAT SHE WILL MISS THE ENGLISH WINTER.

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"AND AT LEAST THERE ARE A FEW PAIRS OF SILK STOCKINGS LEFT IN INDIA," SHE REMARKED. "AND NO SERVANT PROBLEM LIKE THERE IS HERE."

WAVELL EVINCED FAR MORE INTEREST IN THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR THAN IN ANYTHING ELSE.

"IT IS CERTAINLY GOING WELL FOR US AT LAST," HE SAID. "I HOPE WE CAN MAKE THINGS WORK AS WELL IN INDIA. IT IS A BIG JOB, BUT I SHALL DO MY BEST."

HE SAID HE LOOKED FORWARD TO MEETING AMERICAN OFFICERS IN INDIA.

"ALREADY," HE POINTED OUT, "I KNOW MANY OF THEM. I WORKED WITH THEM, PARTICULARLY (LT.GEN.JOSEPH) STILWELL AND OTHERS. I AM GOING TO BE HAPPY TO WORK WITH THEM AGAIN, AS WITH OUR OWN PEOPLE, WHEN WE GO INTO BURMA AFTER THE JAPS.

"I HAVE BEEN STUDYING HERE TO LEARN AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE ABOUT THE MANY PROBLEMS I WILL HAVE TO FACE THERE. I FEEL QUITE CONFIDENT I WILL BE ABLE TO HANDLE THE JOB. I KNOW THE COUNTRY AND MANY OF ITS PEOPLE WELL, BUT I CAN'T SAY MORE, FOR THIS KIND OF WORK IS NEW TO ME."

WAVELL PRAISED THE BRITAIN-BASED AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES.

"THOSE FORTRESSES AND THEIR GUNNERS ARE CERTAINLY DOING A WONDER-

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FUL JOB OVER GERMANY," HE COMMENTED.

"IT WILL MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE WHEN WE HAVE THEM IN INDIA. WE HAVE ALREADY BEATEN THE JAPS IN THE AIR, BUT WE SHALL NEED MORE BOMBERS TO GO IN AFTER THEM."

JP908PEW

new delhi--second add wavell x x x read "x x x have arrived in india"

(eds: in first graph previous reading)

--not ~~xxxxxx~~ here.)

an official note said:

and

"the Viceroy designate, viscountess wavell, accompanied by the honorable felicity wavell and personal staff have arrived in india."

known for his desire to dispense with ceremonials, wavell was the first viceroy making a private arrival at an indian port. there was no military escort or procession. the arrival in new delhi will also be marked

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with simplicity. he will be received here by a few officials and then proceed to his house by automobile, not in the usual carriage with bodyguard.

a salute of 31 guns will be fired both when wavell arrives and when lord linlithgow, whom he replaces, departs.

apl wiants 2nd 0340 re 1130p

OCT 18 1943

BY BOB EUNSON

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN P-38'S AND P-47'S KNOCKED DOWN 16 JAPANESE FIGHTERS WHILE ESCORTING OUR MEDIUM BOMBERS IN RAIDS ON WEWAK AND ALEXISHAFEN YESTERDAY.

COL.NEAL E.KEARBY OF DALLAS, TEX., FLYING A THUNDERBOLT, ACCOUNTED FOR ONE ZERO TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO 10, SEVEN OF WHICH HE SHOT DOWN IN HIS LAST TWO COMBAT MISSIONS.

IT WAS THE SECOND BIG DAY IN A ROW FOR THE FIGHTER PILOTS WHO ARE PLAYING A LEADING ROLE IN THE CURRENT AIR BLITZ ON THE ENEMY.

LT.JAMES PRATT, OF PORT HURON, MICH., A MEMBER OF KEARBY'S OUTFIT, ALSO BAGGED A JAPANESE FIGHTER.

TWO PILOTS FROM ANOTHER UNIT THAT GOT INTO THE SCRAP OVER ALEXISHAFEN WORKED AS A TEAM AND EACH SHOT DOWN TWO PLANES. THEY WERE CAPT.MAX WIECKS, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 37 GREENWICH ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I., AND LT.ANDREW B.LYTLE, DALLAS.

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WIECKS SHOT ONE FIGHTER OFF LYTLE'S TAIL AND GOT ANOTHER ONE JUST AFTER PULLING OUT OF A DIVE AT 5,000 FEET. WIECKS IS A VETERAN WHO FLEW ONE OF THE FIRST P-38'S IN NEW GUINEA.

ONE P-47 PILOT FROM THIS SAME OUTFIT SHOT DOWN THE FIRST JAPANESE PLANES HE EVER HAD SEEN. HARRY F.QUANDT, 2427 SPRINGWALLACE, DETROIT, MICH., HAD NEVER BEEN IN COMBAT BEFORE BUT DESTROYED ONE PLANE.

LT.THOMAS J.BARBER, 5 SPRUCE PLACE, GREAT NECK, N. Y., CAUGHT A ZERO FROM THE STERN AND WHEN THE ENEMY SHIP BLEW UP IN FRONT OF HIM ONE OF THE FLYING PIECES TORE A BAD HOLE IN ONE WING OF HIS SHIP.

WHILE THE FAMOUS HEADHUNTER UNIT OF P-38'S WAS COVERING A FLIGHT OF MITCHELLS OVER WEWAK, LT.JENNINGS MYERS OF AHOSKIE, N.C., SHOT DOWN TWO JAPANESE FIGHTERS, BRINGING HIS TOTAL TO FOUR. ONE OF HIS PLANES WAS A NEW JAPANESE IN-LINE FIGHTER.

OTHER HEADHUNTERS WHO SCORED OVER WEWAK INCLUDED LTS.HARRISON J. FREEMAN, 5335 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND CORNELIUS SMITH, 10 97TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

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NN1050PCW

NEW GUINEA Add ★★ military

THE OFFICERS AND MEN ALSO WERE ADDRESSED BY FLIGHT SURGEON MAJOR FRED W.MILLER, CHICAGO, AND R.A.A.F. GROUP CAPTAIN C. D.CANDY, OF BRISBANE.

NN1039PCW NM

30.24—9391

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, OCT.9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ELEVEN CREW MEMBERS OF A LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBER WHICH SHOT DOWN THREE ZEROS AND DROVE OFF TWO OTHERS OVER MAKASSAR, CELEBES, LAST JULY 21 HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS BY LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, AIR COMMANDER IN THIS WAR THEATER.

THOSE WHO RECEIVED AWARDS INCLUDED: CAPT.ANDREW J.BRATTON, JR., UNION CITY, TENN.; 1ST LT.HAL I.GRACE, 10518 MAGNOLIA DRIVE, CLEVELAND, OHIO: 1ST LT. GEORGE KASSAB, 804 EDGMONT AVE., CHESTER, PA.: 2ND LT.HARULD MARCH, 17 INTERVALE PLACE, YONKERS, N.Y.:

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TECH.SGT.LESLIE F.COLEMAN, ROUTE 5, WATER VALLEY, MISS.; TECH.SGT.CLARICE A.COOK, CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY.; STAFF SGT. BUFORD C.HORNECKER, AUGUSTA, ILL.; STAFF SGT.WILLIAM J. TROLLINGER, JR., 1235 W ST., S.E., WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE BIG BOMBER, ON A PHOTOGRAPHIC MISSION, WAS INTERCEPTED BY THE FIVE ZEROS AS IT WAS MAKING ITS SECOND RUN OVER THE MAKASSAR AIRDROME. ALL FIVE ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED THE LIBERATOR AT CLOSE RANGE, BUT THE BOMBER SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO AND CARRIED THROUGH ITS RUN WITH EXCELLENT RESULTS, GENERAL KENNEY'S CITATION SAID.

TURNING HOMEWARD, THE LIBERATOR AGAIN WAS "INTERCEPTED BY THE REMAINING ZEROS, AND IN THE ENSUING ENGAGEMENT, ONE ENEMY AIRCRAFT BURST INTO FLAMES AND ANOTHER WAS SEEN TO SPIRAL DOWNWARDS IN FLAMES AND OUT OF CONTROL."

TO REEACH MAKASSAR, THE LIBERATOR FLEW MORE THAN 2,000 MILES ROUNDTRIP FROM ITS AUSTRALIAN BASE.

NN917PCW NM

BY WILLIAM BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN OREGONIAN AND A MINNESOTAN SET THE PACE YESTERDAY FOR ALLIED FIGHTER PILOTS PARTICIPATING IN A GREAT AERIAL BATTLE IN WHICH 46 JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

THEYWERE CAPT.GERALD R.JOHNSON, EUGENE, ORE., AND 2ND LT.FRANCIS J.LENT, OF 5508 QUEEN AVE., SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS. EACH SHOT DOWN THREE ENEMY PLANES.

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LENT, WHOSE FEAT OF SHOOTING DOWN TWO ZEROS AND ONE DIVE-BOMBER RAISED HIS TOTAL BAG TO SIX, WAS ONE OF THREE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC PILOTS WHO BECAME ACES IN THIS ACTION. THE OTHERS WERE LT. JOHN S.LOISEL, OF WESTPOINT, NEB., WHO SHOT DOWN TWO FIGHTERS, AND CAPT.JOSEPH T.MCKEON, 592 61ST, MASPETH, N.Y., WHO GOT ONE DIVEBOMBER.

CAPT.JOHNSON SHOT DOWN TWO DIVEBOMBERS AND ONE FIGHTER, GIVING HIM A TOTAL OF EIGHT.

OUR FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED THE ENEMY PLANES NEAR ORO BAY AND PURSUED THE JAPANESE FIGHTERS AS FAR AS NEW BRITAIN.

THE FINAL SCORE FOR THE DAY WAS 26 DIVEBOMBERS AND 20 FIGHTERS DESTROYED AND SIX FIGHTERS AND FIVE DIVEBOMBERS PROBABLY DESTROYED.

ALL OF OUR FIGHTERS RETURNED AND FOR A TIME THE AIR OVER THEIR FORWARD BASE WAS FULL OF SNAP ROLLS, SLOW ROLLS AND VICTORY

OCT 18 1943

ROLLS.

A SUMMARY ISSUED BY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS INCLUDED THESE OTHER PILOTS AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS:

TWO PLANES EACH--MAJOR CHARLES H.MACDONALD, 1904 NORTH HARVARD, ARLINGTON, VA.; CAPT.WILLIAM H.IVERY, 5 GARDEN TERRACE, ASHEVILLE, N.C.

ONE PLANE EACH--FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM C.GRONEMEYER, 701 MATHER, GREEN BAY, WIS.; 2ND LT.EDWARD J.CZARNECKI, 1110 SYCAMORE, WILMINGTON, DEL.; LT.LEON MAYO, 518 LAYTON, MONROE, LA.; LT.RALPH T.CLEAGE, 3091 HIGHLAND, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; 2ND LT. JOHN C.SMITH, 320 EASTERN, PORTSMOUTH, O.; LT.JOHN G.O'NEILL, GASPORT, N.Y.; LT VIVIAN A.CLOUD, 2522 ELLAMONT, BALTIMORE, MD.; 2ND LT.ZACH W.DEAN, NO ADDRESS AVAILABLE; 2D LT.BILLY M. GRESHAM, 1714 MADISON, LAKE CHARLES, LA.; LT.LEROY R. DONNELL, 205 SOUTH BROWN, ORLANDO, FLA.; 2D LT.FRANKLIN H.MONK, 612 EAST FOREST HILL, PEORIA, ILL.; LT.PAUL V. MORRIS, NORCROSS, GA.; LT.ELLIOTT SUMMER, 197 MORRIS, PROVIDENCE R.I.; LT.DONALD D.REVENAUGH, 3321 GLENWOOD, TOLEDO, O.; 2ND LT.DONALD Y.KING, CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.; LT. WILLIAM G.JEAKLE, 238 FISHER, GROSSE POINTE, MICH.; LT.RICHARD D.KIMBALL, 320 LAFAYETTE NORTHEAST, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; 2D LT. JAMES M.MALLOY, 310 CHESTNUT, MUSCATINE, IA.; 2D LT.JOHN C.MCLEAN, 9244, SAGINAW, CHICAGO, ILL.

NN944PCW

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NEW YORK, OCT.17-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION QUOTES THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNINGEN AS REPORTING THAT "RAZOR BLADE MEN" ARE RIPPING UP MANY NAZI OVERCOATS THESE COOL AUTUMN NIGHTS IN TRONDHEIM, NORWAY.

"THREE HIGH GERMAN OFFICERS WHOSE OVERCOATS WERE HANGING IN A RESTAURANT CLOAKROOM RECENTLY DISCOVERED THAT SOME ONE HAD CUT A HAMMER AND SICKLE(THE RUSSIAN INSIGNIA) IN THE BACK OF EACH CLOAK," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

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-OW149-RPS-3A

BUENOS AIRES OCT 17-(AP)-ARGENTINE JEWISH ASSOCIATIONS SENT A NOTE TO THE INTERIOR MINISTER TODAY SAYING THAT ANXIETY ENGENDERED IN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY BY THE RECENT BAN UPON THE JEWISH PRESS HAD BEEN RELIEVED BY LIFTING OF THE RESTRICTION.

THE REMEDIAL ACTION AND OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION THAT THE MEASURE AGAINST THE JEWISH PRESS WAS ONLY A MISTAKE ASSURES JEWS THAT RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND NATIONALITY DIFFERENCES NEVER EXISTED IN ARGENTINA, THE NOTE ADDED.

XB959PEW

OCT 18 1943

BY GEORGE H.MILLER

NEW YORK, OCT.14-(AP)-A GHOST FLEET OF NEARLY 400 FIGHTING SHIPS, AN ARMADA MUSTERED BY THE OVERRUN NATIONS OF EUROPE, TODAY SAILS TO

PLAGUE HITLER'S DREAM OF FORTRESS EUROPE.

THESE SHIPS RANGE FROM BATTLESHIPS TO TORPEDO BOATS. THEY ARE THE REMNANTS OF PRE-WAR FLEETS PLUS REPLACEMENTS AND ADDITIONS ACQUIRED THROUGH NEW CONSTRUCTION OR LEND LEASE FROM BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOURCES.

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BRITISH ADMIRALTY FIGURES IN MAY LISTED 220 COMBATANT SHIPS AND 26,700 OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE CONQUERED NATIONS' NAVIES, A YEAR BEFORE THEIR COMBINED FORCES WERE ESTIMATED AT 170 SHIPS AND 15,000 MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

THE ITALIAN WAR DECLARATION NOW PUTS AT LEAST 102 OF ITS WARSHIPS, INCLUDING FIVE BATTLESHIPS, ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN HERE ESTIMATED THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH FLEET AT MORE THAN 100 SHIPS, AMONG THEM TWO FIRST LINE BATTLESHIPS. ACTIVE FRENCH NAVAL PERSONNEL, HE SAID, WAS APPROXIMATELY 20,000 MEN, WITH A RESERVE POOL OF 25,000.

THE NETHERLANDS NAVY WITH 63 WARSHIPS AND OVER 6,800 CREWMEN HAS DESTROYED MORE THAN 300,000 TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING IN OPERATIONS ON ALL SEVEN SEAS SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

TODAY OVER 5,000 SAILORS OPERATE 64 SHIPS IN THE NORWEGIAN NAVY, WHOSE NUCLEUS WAS 13 SHIPS ABLE TO ESCAPE TO BRITAIN THREE YEARS AGO OUT OF A FLEET OF 40.

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THE GREEK NAVY, MARKED OFF AS DESTROYED 30 MONTHS AGO WHEN THE AXIS BLITZ OVERRAN HELLAS, NOW HAS 5,000 SAILORS ON 34 OR MORE COMBATANT SHIPS, RANGING FROM DESTROYERS TO SUBCHASERS, LIKE THE FORMER UNITED STATES PC-622 TRANSFERRED UNDER LEND-LEASE.

THE POLISH NAVY, WHICH EARLIER THIS YEAR OBTAINED THE CRUISER DRAGON FROM THE BRITISH, CONSISTS OF 11 WARSHIPS, OTHER THAN TRAWLERS AND CORVETTES, AND A PERSONNEL OF 2,700.

THE BELGIANS NOW HAVE ABOUT 20 FIGHTING SHIPS AND A RESERVE NAVAL POOL OF ABOUT 4,000 MEN, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN NEW YORK SAID.

OCT 18 1943

BLANK

Hull and Eden in Moscow for Conference With Molotov on Unity in War and Peace; Allies Reinforced in Italy, Push Forward

OCT 19 1943

Hull and Eden Arrive in Moscow For Tri-Power Session with Reds

Harriman, New U. S. Envoy, Accompanies Chief on Long Plane Trip.

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 — (AP) U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden have arrived in Moscow for the long-awaited tri-power conference with Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, it was announced tonight.

(The conference presumably will seek an agreement on war objectives and post-war collaboration between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.)

Accompanied by Harriman

Secretary and Mr. Eden were accompanied by W. Averell Harriman, newly-named U. S. ambassador to the Soviet Union; Green Hackworth, U. S. State department counsel; James Dunn, political adviser; Maj. Gen. John Dean, U. S. Army; William Strang, British assistant under-secretary for foreign affairs; and Lt. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, chief of staff to the British minister of defense.

Given a ceremonial welcome when they alighted in mid-afternoon at the Moscow airdrome, Secretary Hull and Mr. Eden in personal chats with Molotov offered to go to work immediately, and an appointment was made for the first session of the conference.

Mr. Eden, speaking in a microphone on the airfield said, "I am very glad to be in Moscow again to meet my friend Mr. Molotov and other Russian persons. We have lots of work to do together, and I have no doubt we will do it in the best of spirits and resolution."

Greets Russian Officials

Secretary Hull did not make a public address, but exchanged greetings with the Russian delegation.

A sparkling Indian summer sun warmed the airport for the arrival of the members of the American and British parties who were chilled by their day-long flight in Liberators from Teheran, Iran, over the Elburz mountains, Caspian sea and the steppes of southern Russia.

American, British and Soviet flags flew over the airport gates.

The Red army band played the national anthems of the three great Allied powers while a smart guard of honor, with bayonets gleaming in the sunlight, marched in parade step down the runway past the visitors.

Molotov was accompanied by Maxim Litvinoff, vice commissar of foreign affairs and former Russian ambassador to the United States, V. G. Dekanozov, another vice commissar of foreign affairs, other officials of the foreign commissariat and representatives of the Red army general staff at the reception.

While Red air force fighters flashed overhead, Secretary Hull's plane came down first on the broad grass runway.

Hull Not Tired by Trip

The 72-eyar-old secretary stepped out none the worse for wear after an arduous trip of about 14,000 miles from Washington.

He was accompanied by Mr. Harriman, the new U. S. ambassador's daughter, Kathleen, and civilian and military advisers. He was met by Maxwell Hamilton, who has been the charge d'affaires since the departure of Admiral William H. Standley, and the full staff of the U. S. embassy.

The American and British parties were dominated by civilians, but the military side also was in evidence. Members of the British Military mission and the American Supply mission greeted them along with a number of Red army generals.

First Plane Trip

The trip to Moscow was the first airplane flight for Secretary Hull, who brought with him his personal physician, Dr. Matthew Perry.

Talking through a translator with Molotov, Secretary Hull said: "It's marvelous the way your armies have been fighting."

To make his slow, deliberate Tennessee drawl more emphatic the Secretary of State pushed his hands forward like a football lineman does on defense and said, "You've pushed them right back."

Secretary Hull told Molotov that he had a pleasant trip and said, "I feel fine. In fact, I don't remember ever feeling better."

"I'm glad to see you looking so well," Molotov said.

Political Subjects Likely Parley Topics

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. (AP)—The meeting of United States, British and Russian secretaries is expected here to deal largely with postwar political matters—specifically what sort of Europe is to be shaped once victory is won, and what should be done to preserve the peace.

This view prevails generally despite the recent assertion by Pravda, Communist party organ in Moscow, that the second front and the complete defeat of Hitler is the main question for the meeting.

Edward R. Stettinius, acting secretary of state, mentioned both today in declaring that the conference should contribute greatly to achievement of the goal "we are all striving for, the complete defeat of the ruthless Nazis and the establishment of a just and lasting peace."

MILITARY TALKS LATER

Out of the conference may come military conversations for close co-ordination of the Red army's efforts with Anglo-American forces when Allied armies close in on Germany for the kill.

The prime concern, however, of Secretary of State Hull, foreign Secretary Eden and Foreign Commissar Molotov is believed to be to lay the groundwork for an understanding on handling problems the peace will present.

The final agreement presumably will be left to the projected later meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Much may hinge on whether Stalin is convinced that peace can be assured by some international agency. It may be noted that Russia seized control of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and occupied half of Poland in 1939 on the contention that these territories were necessary for her defense.

QESTION UNSETTLED

One of the questions now asked in this country is whether she would be willing to give them up in the post-war world if she can come to a satisfactory agreement with Britain and the United States on means to assure her security.

The same issue of Pravda which declared that the question for the meeting is the second front ruled out discussion of the Baltic states. "The borders of the Soviet union," it said, "could no more serve as a subject of discussion than, for instance, the borders of the United States or the status of California."

That, whatever else it may mean, emphasizes the delicacy and difficulty of discussions of the post-war world.

Other major questions are what treatment is to be accorded a defeated Germany? What shall be the fate of Poland? What about the Balkan states?

And aside from questions of boundaries, the matter of which groups are to govern in Europe once peoce is restored may present issues. In Yugoslavia at present there is the picture of partisan forces, reportedly supported by Russia, at odds with the armies of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, supported by King Peter and the Yugoslav government in exile.

Where Italy is concerned, the Russians have gone along with Britain and the United States in dealing with the government of the House of Savoy and Marshal Badoglio as a co-belligerent.

In general little has been disclosed as to the Soviet views on the post-war world whereas the American views have been sketched in broad outline by Hull.

In a broadcast address on Sept. 12 Hull declared the peace must be backed by readiness to use force to maintain it. He also declared for establishment of an international agency to settle international political differences by peaceful means, and for establishment of an international court of justice.

Holding his first press conference since he became undersecretary of state early this month, Stettinius said he was "tremendously encouraged" about the conference and looking forward to very constructive results.

In a prepared statement he announced the arrival of his chief in the Russian capital for meetings with British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and Russian Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, and continued:

"I am certain that the frank and friendly discussions which will take place during the conference will enable the three powers further to coordinate their efforts to attain the goal we are all striving for, the complete defeat of the ruthless Nazis and the establishment of a just and lasting peace under which all nations will prosper in a world free from the threat of aggression."

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PORTS ARE REBUILT TO RECEIVE ARMS FOR ALLIED FORCE

Supply Situation Improves, Equipment Moves Swiftly to Front.

GERMANS PUSHED BACK

Fifth Army Captures Three Towns North of Volturno Line.

NAZIS FIGHT FIERCELY

Next Stand to Be on Garigliano River 80 Miles from Rome.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 18.—(AP) Important new Allied landings of men and material have been made on the Italian mainland in recent days, it was disclosed tonight as the forces of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery slowly pushed the Germans back in heavy fighting.

Reconstruction of port and other facilities has reached a point to permit much bigger debarkations, than previously. Upon arrival at various southern Italian ports, troops, tanks, guns, ammunition, food and other supplies are moving swiftly up both the Mediterranean and Adriatic coasts to the fighting fronts and over tortuous mountain roads to the central sector.

Three Towns Occupied

Thanks partly to this improved supply, it was announced today that Gen. Clark's Fifth army veterans of Salerno had driven beyond the Volturno river and "firmly occupied" the towns of Cancello, Ruviano and Nerrone, while Gen. Montgomery's Eighth was stabbing westward through the Apennine mountains toward Rome.

As the Fifth and Eighth armies pushed the Germans back in yesterday's fighting, some fires were observed behind the enemy's lines, indicating the destruction of supply dumps in anticipation of a quick move backward.

The Nazis at the front continued to fight as stubbornly as usual, however, while these behind-the-line operations were in progress.

The enemy's next stand on the west coast is likely to be inland from Gaeta and along the Garigliano river, which is some 20 miles north of the Volturno and about 80 airline miles from Rome.

Gaeta was Mussolini's "secret port" for sending Italian troops to Spain in 1937 in violation of the non-intervention agreement. Off the beaten track and visited by few foreigners, it was a convenient embarkation point for his soldiers. Gaeta is the best port between Naples and Civitavecchia, 40 miles north of Rome, and would be of value to the Allies in landing supplies for the battle of Rome.

Axis Planes Dispersed

As a result of continued Allied air attacks on German airfields, the enemy now is dispersing his feeble remaining strength on innumerable small airstrips. Nazi fighter squadrons based at Capua were found to be using several air fields in the vicinity of the town after Allied bombers had destroyed the main air field and wrecked or damaged 50 planes on it.

Great progress has been made in getting the port of Naples into shape. This is by far the most important of all points of entry in Allied hands, since it not only is the biggest port and best harbor but is conveniently near the main battle along the Volturno.

Italian deep sea divers and salvage crews have been extremely helpful in this work, and their efficiency has been praised by our engineers.

When the Fifth army was almost driven into the sea by a furious German counterattack a few days after the landing at Salerno, Allied engineers dropped their normal work to join in the fight which saved the beachhead, it was disclosed today.

British engineers who took over the operation of one section of railway ran a train through a station held by German troops to liberate a group of 300 prisoners of war at a point farther up the line.

Air Fields Constructed Quickly

Some air fields have been constructed within one day after the area was captured from the enemy. One of the engineers' biggest projects is the restoration of acqueducts serving Naples, Taranto, Brindisi, Bari and other cities.

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some of which were in desperate need of water after the Germans destroyed sections of their supply systems.

American troops captured Nerrone and Ruviano on dominating heights north of the Volturno after fierce and fluid fighting in which units frequently became isolated. Cancello, formerly an important Axis air base eight miles from the mouth of the Volturno, fell to a British force in an advance from the sea. Both the British and Americans had to fight off vicious Nazi counterattacks in their advance.

On the Eighth army front fighting was reported raging through the streets of Montecilfone, 10 miles southwest of Termoli on the Adriatic. Field reports said enemy resistance was increasing all along that front.

Engineers Praised

British and American engineers have won tributes from Allied commanders for speed and efficiency in reopenig commuications routes and constructing facilities to handle the constantly mounting Allied strength on the peninsula.

Often working under fire and sometimes going into battle as infantrymen, the engineers have removed mines, repaired roads and railways, opened up tunnels, filled bomb craters, erected wharves and constructed air fields.

Allied heavy bombers from the Middle East attacked Maritza air field on Rhodes and Cos harbor in the Dodecanese and Syros harbor in the Aegean yesterday. Bombers and fighters of the northwest African force continued to rake the enemy's communications behind the fighting line in Italy. Three Allied planes were missing from all operations.

Gen. Clark's American troops repelled three strong Nazi counterattacks before they captured Nerrone, a strategic mountain stronghold 22 miles from the mouth of the Volturno. Very heavy fighting appeared to face the British veterans driving northward from the Volturno's mouth. The Nazis were entrenched on the 2,500-foot Massico ridge above the river valley and already had made several strong counterattacks from their lofty position.

Fires at Rear Hint German Plan for General Retreat

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 18.—Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's 5th Army in slashing give-and-take battle has driven beyond the Volturno River and "firmly occupied" the towns of Cancello, Ruviano and Nerrone. British 8th Army patrols are stabbing westward into the Apennine backbone toward Rome, Allied headquarters announced today.

From both the 5th and 8th Army fronts came reports of numerous fires in the enemy rear areas. This pointed to the possibility that the Germans were destroying supply dumps preparatory to a general withdrawal, although there was nothing else to indicate that further Allied advances toward the Italian capital from any direction would be made except in the face of the most stubborn opposition.

Gen. Clark's American veterans of Salerno captured the towns of Nerrone and Ruviano in the high ground dominating the surrounding lowlands after fierce "merry-go-round" fighting in which strong formations from each side repeatedly stabbed deep into the opposing lines, creating a fluid situation over an area 5 or 6 miles deep in which units frequently became isolated.

British Occupy Cancello.

British troops occupied Cancello, a former important Axis air base 8 miles inland and on the north bank of the Volturno, after beating back a massive German counterattack in the course of an advance from the sea.

It was in that sector that British amphibious forces had landed along the Gulf of Gaeta to flank the German anchor at the mouth of the Volturno.

The American troops beat off three strong German counterthrusts before battling their way into Nerrone, a startegic mountain stronghold 3 miles north of the river and 22 miles inland.

Ruviano, another valuable position in high ground in the strategic elbow of the Volturno where it turns northward, cemented Allied control of an area where the Allies already had seized Caiazzo and Amorosi on opposite sides of the river. It also was captured after a sharp engagement.

Fighting Rages in Streets.

On the 8th Army front fighting raged in the streets of Montecilfone when British patrols entered and found it heavily garrisoned by Germans. The British patrols broke through toward the main German lines only after a violent encounter. Montecilfone is 10 miles southwest of Termoli on the Adratic coast and four miles west of Guglionesi, the last reported limit of the British advance in that sector.

An allied communique said the 3th Army patrols were maintaining contact with the enemy in the drive west of the Termoli-Vinchiaturo road, and field reports said enemy resistance was increasing in intensity all along that front.

Particularly heavy fighting also appeared to be ahead for Gen. Clark's British divisions in their offensive northward of the Lower Volturno.

The Germans were firmly entrenched on the Massico ridge towering 2,500 feet above the river valley and extending from the beaches to the northeast toward Carinola.

Command Wide Area.

From it heavy guns commanded a wide area and a series of heavy counterattacks already launched from that higher stronghold were evidence enough that the enemy would yield it only after a bitter struggle.

Seven miles beyond the ridge lies the Garigliano River, more than half way from the Volturno to the important port of Gaeta, the anchor of a rugged trans-peninsular mountain line extending to Pescara on the Adriatic along which the Germans may plan another stand.

Yesterday's air attacks were carried out despite unfavorable weather.

Medium bombers attacked Alife on the highway above Capua. In daylight yesterday, fighters made sweeps up the east coast toward Ancona, 130 miles northwest of Termoli, hitting the coastal railway and knocking out trains and motor transport. Three aircraft were listed as missing from all operations.

Locomotives Shot Up.

Two locomotives and a number of railway cars were shot up in the raids toward Ancona.

In other sweeps up the Adriatic coast Warhawks scored direct hits on a bridge south of Caramanico, southwest of Chieti.

Air Force headquarters announced that the Germans had lost more than 6,500 aircraft in the Mediterranean in the 11 months since the Allies landed in North Africa. The official statement said 1,245 Axis planes had been found on airfields in Italy, most of them smashed by Allied raids.

Of the abandoned planes 697 were German and 566 were Italian.

In all nearly 3,000 enemy planes have been found abandoned on airfields captured by the Allies since November 8, 1942, to October 18 of this year.

In addition 3,529 planes were destroyed in the air.

Win Hill Positions.

The daily bulletin yesterday from Allied headquarters said the enemy had been forced back from the majority of his Volturno positions.

In addition to the important Allied columns advancing at the Volturno flanks, American forces had won important hill positions northeast of Capua, just off the center of the line, from where artillery commanded a long stretch of the valley.

Yesterday's dispatches reported the bitterest fighting raging in rough country below the Tierno River from Cerreto to the stream's confluence with the Volturno. Capture of both Cerreto and Amorisi, east of the Volturno just above its junction with the Calore, were announced officially.

Isolated Skirmishes.

Reporting directly from the scene of battle, Associated Press War Correspondent Relman Morin said infiltration tactics employed by both the Germans and Americans had resulted in scores of isolated skirmishes with no solid line yet established by either side.

These flared over an area five or six miles in depth as opposing forces continually met unexpectedly.

At sea, British light naval units darted up both sides of the Italian Peninsula. Along the west, a naval communique announced yesterday, they sank two enemy vessels in the Piombino Channel between the island of Elba and the mainland. In the Adriatic, others were fired on by coastal batteeries on Mljet Island near the Yugoslav port of Dubrovnik, but escaped without damage.

GREAT AIR FLEETS IN AFRICA READY TO SMASH REICH

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 18.—(AP) Great fleets of Northwest Africa Airforce bombers soon will join with the even greater Britain-based fleets to form one gigantic, shuttle-bombing onslaught against Hitler's Germany.

"Every mile that the Fifth and Eighth armies advance up the Italian boot brings nearer the start of this offensive," an official airforce headquarters announcement said today, and added:

"Within a short time the Allies will be in position to hit vital military objectives in Germany either from England or Italy, taking advantage of the most favorable weather in each case."

Will Alternate Targets

By using the shuttle principle and alternating the targets, it will be difficult to tell where Britain-based air forces leave off and North Africa forces begin when these operations get under way.

"Airfields are being repaired and rebuilt (in Italy) within a few days of their capture, providing immediate bases for our fighters and fighter - bombers and becoming available for our bombers as the ground battle shifts farther to the north," the statement continued.

"Supplies are being amassed for the long-range bombing to be undertaken as quickly as possible. From bases now becoming available, Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the North Africa air force can reach the area in Germany in which a large proportion of critical targets are situated.

"This area includes the important German industrial centers of Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Dresden and Leipzig.

Vital Areas Within Range

"Within the range of the advance network of fields are Nazi fighter plane plants at Regensburg, Germany, already attacked from England, and at Wiener Neustadt in Austria which has already felt aerial blows from Africa."

Referring to the turbulent Balkans, torn by guerrilla warriors and anti-Nazi demonstrations, the headquarters statement said:

"The territory open to bombing attacks also includes German-held industries in the capital cities of Budapest, Hungary; Vienna, Austria; and Prague.

"In the vulnerable Balkans are the capital cities of Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, and important oil fields and refineries centering around Ploesti."

The North Africa airforce announced its intention of ripping Nazi communications to shreds, particularly the vital Danube waterway over which the Germans move oil and other strategic supplies.

Berlin also will be a prime target when air fields near Rome are taken.

ONE HITLER GETS OUT OF THE WAR

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—A German private named Hitler surrendered to the American Fifth Army after swimming naked across the Volturno River, headquarters announced today. The private's first name was not given.

Enemy Loses 6,500 Planes

Figures Given by Allies for Mediterranean Area Cover 11 Months

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 18 (AP).—Air Force headquarters announced today that the enemy had lost more than 6,500 aircraft in the Mediterranean in the eleven months since the Allies landed in North Africa.

The official statement said 3,529 enemy planes had been destroyed in the air and that 1,245 planes had been found on airfields in Italy, most of them smashed by Allied raids. In all, nearly 3,000 enemy planes have been found abandoned on airfields captured by the Allies since Nov. 8, 1942 to Oct. 18 of this year.

AFRICAN AIR FORCE TO STRIKE REICH

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The powerful bomber fleets of the Northwest African Air Forces, which have swept all before them in the Mediterranean, are preparing a great offensive against Germany, it was revealed at Air Force Headquarters here today.

An official announcement said: "Within a short time the Allies will be in a position to hit vital military objectives in Germany, either from England or Italy, taking advantage of the most favorable weather in each case."

At the same time the Strategic Air Force, under Major-Gen. James H. Doolittle, will be ready to blast Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary out of the war just as Italy was beaten to her knees.

It was indicated that the bomber fleets in England and in the Mediterranean will be used as one great striking force.

"Every mile that the Fifth and Eighth armies advance up the Italian boot brings nearer the start of this offensive," the official statement declared. Air bases in Italy are being rebuilt quickly, and supplies are being massed there.

Eisenhower Party Proves Surprise for Cunningham

By The Associated Press.

ALGIERS, Oct. 18—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower gave a surprise party for Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham today as he bade farewell to the man who reopened the Mediterranean and now has been named Britain's First Sea Lord.

As General Eisenhower, Admiral Cunningham, nited States Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt and Air Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder stepped from headquarters they found honor guards drawn up representing the American and British Armies, Navies and Air Forces.

After inspecting them they went to a near-by reviewing stand where the guard marched past in a goodbye tribute to Admiral Cunningham who had been unaware of the program planned.

Allies Reinforced in Italy

ALGIERS, Oct. 18 (AP)—Important new Allied landings of men and material have been made on the Italian mainland in recent days, it was disclosed tonight.

Reconstruction of port and other facilities has reached a point to permit much bigger debarkations than previously. Upon arrival at various southern Italian ports, troops, tanks, guns, ammunition, food and other supplies are moving swiftly up both the Mediterranean and Adriatic coasts to the fighting fronts and over tortuous mountain roads to the central sector.

U. S. INVESTIGATES GERMAN ATROCITY

On the Volturno River Front, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—American authorities are investigating reports that the Germans executed forty Italian civilians, including women and children while, or shortly after, the Nazis evacuated Caiazzo, a few miles north of the Volturno. There are two versions of the deaths.

The first story, heard by two American officers who escaped from a German prison camp and were hiding in a nearby town, was that the Germans executed the civilians in reprisal for killing three German soldiers and wounding one. It said the enemy

attempted to dynamite a farmer's house. The farmer seized a gun and killed the three and wounded one. The Germans were reported to have shot ten Italians for each of their own men.

The other version is that German patrols re-entered the town after the main force had evacuated it. A lieutenant asked a farmer, "Where's the enemy?" Whereupon the farmer replied, "The Germans have gone that way."

The Italians claim the killings then ensued, the Germans shooting all persons living in nearby houses. Every town and city the Fifth Army has entered yields similar stories. An official inquiry has been opened for this one.

Sforza Stops Off in Algiers

ALGIERS, Oct. 18 (AP).—Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, who paused here briefly en route to southern Italy, was received before his departure today by Robert D. Murphy, American Minister in North Africa, and Harold Macmillan, British Minister. He previously had seen General Charles de Gaulle and Rene Massigli, French Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

Uncertain Welcome Awaits Sforza, Long Absent From Italy

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—An Algiers broadcast last night said Count Carlo Sforza, Italian foreign minister of the pre-Fascist era, would leave there soon to confer with Premier Pietro Badoglio's government, but advices from Italy indicated he might receive an uncertain welcome.

An Associated Press dispatch quoted Marshal Badaglio as telling an interviewer last week that he had read of proposals by Sforza to recruit an Italian army of liberation on a Cromwellian model and commenting:

"I think Sforza has been too long absent from Italy to have any great following. I know Sforza well. * * * He is a great personality, but to know people you must remain and live among them."

Received by Murphy.

Sforza, for years an exile in the United States and elsewhere outside Italy, reached Algiers Saturday after a stopover in London en route from New York.

An Algerian dispatch said Count Sforza was received before his departure today by Robert Murphy, United States representative in North Africa, and Harold MacMillan, British Minister. He previously had seen Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Rene Massigli, French commissioner of foreign affairs.

Radio France in Algiers, in a broadcast last night recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted him as saying that "if King Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio are animated by a determination to carry on a sincere struggle against Germany, I have decided to place my influence at the service of such a movement."

Will Help Till End of War.

A dispatch from Italian headquarters in Italy quoted Badoglio as saying last week in an interview published in the British 8th Army News:

"The principle that Italian troops are to help in driving the Germans from Italy will be honored. * * * Our collaboration will extend to the end of the war. Italian troops will be sent to other parts of Europe if required when the Germans are out of Italy."

In reply to a question whether he thought there was "danger of Communism" in Italy, Badoglio declared "the Allies must help us, in the press and in propaganda, so that Communism does not stand a chance."

Another Associated Press dispatch from Southern Italy dealing with the Italian political situation said that a leading newspaper in Bari, with approval of Badoglio's chief censor, had published an editorial urging Italy's union with France in a new international Latin bloc that eventually might be joined by Spain.

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Reds Roll On in 2 New Drives

Pour Through Gap Behind Dnepropetrovsk —Cross Dnieper Below Gomel.

Moscow, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The Red Army rolled forward in two new offensives west of the Dnieper River today to clinch its hold on both banks of the river and threaten the disintegration of the entire German front.

Battle-line dispatches said Soviet forces were pouring through a widening gap made yesterday in the German defenses inside the Dnieper bend in the Kremenchug sector behind Dnepropetrovsk. An important new bridgehead was simultaneously established north of Kiev by a crossing of the Dnieper in the Gomel sector and the capture of Loev. Red Army troops consolidated this bridgehead today and pushed forward against furious German resistance.

Both drives menaced the Ukrainian capital of Kiev with encirclement.

Four Main Bridgeheads.

The Soviets, meanwhile reported encountering German reserves brought from Poland, France, the Netherlands and Denmark but added that they were pushing forward irresistibly.

The Russians now hold four main bridgeheads west of the Dnieper: Two below Kiev in the Pereyaslav and Kremenchug sectors and two above Kiev, one immediately north of the city and the other 100 miles to the north in the Loev sector.

The Communist party organ Pravda disclosed the original crossings were made as soon as the Russians reached the river without waiting for reserves, supply bases or engineering equipment to move up. The newspaper added that these forces were now in a position to press all-out offensives from completely equipped bases on the west bank.

The drive in the Kremenchug sector, along a twenty-eight-mile front, began with a two-hour artillery barrage followed by infantry and tank assaults at 7 A. M. on October 13 after the advance guards had first passed the Dnieper.

A Red Army communique said Soviet troops had pressed forward to capture five enemy strongpoints, including the town of Opelnostoye, thirty miles southeast of Kremenchug.

Nazis Detaching Again.

After reporting a "big detaching movement" on the eastern front yesterday, the Germans in their daily communique today said "violent Soviet attacks" were taking place in the Gomel sector and the area west of Smolensk. They also reported "heavy defensive fighting" in the Kremenchug sector. The Nazis called the fighting in the Velikie Lukie sector savage, but said Soviet attempts at a break-through were frustrated.

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NAZIS OUTFLANKED BY RUSSIAN SWEEP TOWARD CRIMEA

Berlin Admits Retreat in Face of Attack by 300,000 Russians.

MUCH BOOTY SEIZED

Germans Abandon Artillery, Tanks, Supplies in Hasty Withdrawal.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19—(AP) Russian troops smashing four miles deeper into the Dnieper river loop to flank hundreds of thousands of German troops "are throwing the enemy back, destroying his forces, and clearing him from one populated place after another," Moscow announced early today.

Berlin acknowledged its troops were giving ground under the impact of 300,000 Russians attacking southward toward the Dnepropetrovsk-Kiev railway, main lifeline of Axis troops deployed along the Dnieper bend to the east and in the Crimea to the south.

Capture 23 Villages

The Red army overran 23 more villages, killed nearly 4,000 Germans, destroyed or captured scores of tanks and guns, and smashed every Axis attempt to stem it yesterday, said a midnight communique supplement recorded by the Soviet monitor from a Moscow broadcast.

In one area the Russians said their troops had forced the Germans to "beat a hasty retreat" from a village, and captured 16 abandoned guns with their tractors and many other weapons. This was only a small part of the booty declared swept up during the day.

Developing what may be a disaster for the Germans all along their crumbling Dnieper line, the Russians also announced fresh gains below Gomel, north of Kiev, and at embattled Melitopol, where bitter street fighting had rolled into the seventh day.

Blockhouses Smashed

The Russians surrounded and smashed blockhouses and strongpoints built around one square in Melitopol, the supplement said, cleared several districts of the city, and decisively defeated a German counter-attack southwest of the city near the railway leading to the Crimea.

A total of nearly 7,000 Germans fell on all fronts during the day, and 153 tanks were knocked out or captured for a two-day bag of 324, the supplement said. In addition 79 guns, including many 88 mm., were destroyed or seized, it said.

A Moscow broadcast communique recorded by the Soviet monitor, also announced that Russian troops who had crossed the Dnieper in a new drive southwest of Gomel now had turned northward and were striking toward Rechitsa, "27 miles west of Gomel, in an effort to snap the enemy's rail lifeline to Poland."

Ten villages directly south of the White Russia citadel of Gomel were captured by Russian units attacking on the west bank of the Sozh river, above where the new crossing of the Dnieper was made, said the communique.

North of the Kiev Russians "considerably improved their positions" beyond the Dnieper's west bank, it said, in the encircling drive on the Ukraine capital.

Grim Fight Rages

At Melitopol, gateway to the Crimea, one of the grimmest fights of the war flamed inside the shattered city. Moscow said the Red army assault units, fighting with bayonets and grenades in a blinding sandstorm that clogged their guns, had "captured large quantities of war materials."

The exhausting struggle in the Melitopol area, where the Germans were making a supreme stand as they did before they were engulfed by a Soviet pincers at Stalingrad, has been going on for more than two weeks, but Red army units smashed into the center of the city last Wednesday.

Since then both sides apparently have suffered heavily in night and day close quarter combat, spurred on relentlessly because of the big stakes involved. Melitopol is the last German stronghold keeping the Soviet flood away from the Crimea, 70 miles to the south.

The Germans had been reported rushing troops up from the Crimea to Melitopol to hold that gateway from the armies of Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin, whose troops already are battling inside the city, and Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's forces moving down from captured Zaporozhe in the north.

Near Breakthrough Expanded

But this death grapple southeast of the Dnieper bend may be nullified by an expanding Soviet breakthrough to the northwest inside the Dnieper loop.

The gravity of the German situation in the loop was indicated by the radio utterances of German military commentators. Col. Ernst von Hammer acknowledged that the Geramns had been forced to fall back under the numerical superiority of 20 Russian divisions and numerous Soviet tank brigades.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, another German commentator, said frankly that the Russians were aiming southward to Berislav, on the lower Dnieper, in an effort to seal off the German forces based on Dnepropetrovsk, in the Crimea and at Melitopol.

The German High command communique restricted itself to only a paragraph in which it said "Our troops the whole day were engaged in heavy defensive fighting against strong attacking enemy forces."

Withdrawal Hinted

But on Sunday the German command hinted that a withdrawal on the lower Dnieper was imminent if not already under way when it spoke of "a big detaching movement," Berlin's way of describing a retreat.

The German commentators also again were stressing the overwhelming strength of the Soviet units in much the same manner as they did when the great summer withdrawals of the Germans began in the Orel-Kursk area.

Pyatikhatka, 40 miles west of Dnepropetrovsk and 50 southeast of Kremenchug, appeared to be an immediate objective of the Russians surging into the Dnieper bend. It is a junction on the Dnepropetrovsk-Kiev trunk line, and on the railway winding south to Krivoi-Rog, Kherson, and the Crimean peninsula.

Berlin broadcasts not only acknowledged Soviet penetrations inside the loop, but also told of large-scale battles north of Kiev, below Gomel, and in the Nevel sector above White Russia, where the Red army last was reported only 65 miles from the Latvian frontier.

This Soviet pressure at key points on a 750-mile front prevented the Germans from rushing reinforcements to any single sector on a large-scale, and Moscow dispatches said the Russian threat to Kiev now had grown so acute that the Germans were bringing in troops from Poland, France, the Netherlands, and Denmark.

SANDSTORMS ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Moscow, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Sandstorms of such intensity that the soldiers were blinded have swept over the Melitopol battleground at the southern end of the front, the Communist party organ Pravda said today.

Whipped up from the steppes, the thick clouds of dust forced the troops to carry their rifles and automatic guns under their raincoats, but the barrels were constantly clogged and the men are attacking with hand grenades, the dispatch added.

Family of Lt. Gen. Schmidt Reported Seized by Nazis

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Moscow radio said today that the family of Nazi Lt. Gen. Schmidt, reported to have committed suicide on the Russian battlefield after the defeat of his tank division, has been arrested by the Gestapo and sent to a concentration camp.

Quoting a Tass agency report from the German frontier, the broadcast said Gen. Schmidt's family was arrested by the enraged Nazis because papers which the Russians found on his body gave details of his defeat at Belgorod.

The Moscow radio had previously reported Gen. Schmidt's suicide, identifying him as commander of the German 19th Tank Division.

BOMBERS SMASH AT NAZI TARGETS

Great Formations Roar Across Channel, Thunderbolts Down One Fighter.

LONDON, Oct. 18—(AP) Allied bombers thundered back and forth across the English channel today in fresh challenges to the enemy's aerial defense after night attacks by the R.A.F. on objectives in

Berlin, western Germany and occupied territory.

There was some indication that today's excursions were large scale feints rather than a full dress renewal of the aerial bombardment which has been slackened since American Flying Fortresses shattered German ball bearing and roller bearing production at Schweinfurt last Thursday.

Still the heavy formations provided a great show for coastal areas as the bombers, interspersed with fighters, traced sweeping vapor trails across the sky in forenoon, noon and afternoon sorties.

The U. S. Eighth Air force announced tonight that American P-47 Thunderbolts had made a series of offensive sweeps over enemy territory, and blasted down one Nazi fighter plane which had attempted to make a getaway. Three Thunderbolts were reported missing, but force headquarters said it was not believed that any were lost through enemy action.

(U. S. monitors reported that the Deutschlandsender, main Nazi radio in the Berlin area, the Danish and Kalundborg stations, also under Nazi domination, and the Berlin DNB wireless transmitters ceased operations tonight—indications that R.A.F. bombers were out over those areas again).

RAF Mosquitos Raid Targets in Berlin And West Germany

Large Bomber Fleet Heads Over Channel For Daylight Assault

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—RAF Mosquitos bombed targets in Berlin and Western Germany without loss last night while fighters attacked airfields and communications in occupied territory, the Air Ministry announced today.

Indicating the Allied air offensive again was going into high gear after a lull since last Thursday's American Flying Fortress attack on Schweinfurt, a large force of bombers also crossed the channel toward the continent this morning. Fighters escorted them.

Berlin last was raided on October 9—also by Mosquitos.

Other bombers last night laid mines in enemy waters, a communique said, and fighters attacked shipping off the Dutch coast as well as enemy airfields and railway targets.

15 Planes Raid Britain.

About 15 German planes stabbed at Britain during the night, hitting at points in East Anglia and Southeast England and penetrating to the London area to cause a one-hour air alert in the capital.

A communique said bombs caused some fatalities and that one of the intruders was destroyed.

It was announced subsequently that bombs dropped in the London metropolitan area killed at least four persons and wrecked many houses. Anti-aircraft batteries blazed away at the enemy planes in one of their biggest barrages for months.

The alert was the capital's second in two nights.

In the attacks on targets in occupied territory, Canadian-manned Mosquitos damaged seven locomotives in moonlight attacks in Northern France. An RAF squadron leader flying a Hurricane sank a tug and at least one barge off the Dutch coast.

Five Other Locomotives Hit.

Five other locomotives and a railway bridge were hit by Whirlwind bombers in early-morning sweeps over the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Reconnaissance photographs show the entire works of the Schweinfurt ball and roller bearing plant are "now inactive," it was announced officially yesterday.

At the same time a dispatch from Stockholm quoted a Swedish industrial expert as saying the damage inflicted was so severe that two years would be needed to put the vital war plant back into full production.

More Extensive Destruction.

"It may be possible for the Germans eventually to restore 25 per cent of normal productive capacity, but even that would require some time," said Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, commander of the United States 8th Air Force Bomber Command.

His statement followed a detailed study of photographs which disclosed "even more extensive destruction and damage than was first estimated."

The Swedish dispatch, based on an interview in the newspaper Nya Dagligt Allehanda, quoted the Swedish industrial expert, who was described as having an intimate knowledge of the German industrial situation, as saying that only one major ball-bearing producer was left in Germany—the DWF factory near Berlin.

Nazis Shell Channel Ships

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP).—German long-range naval guns on the French coast shelled three British escort vessels in the English Channel yesterday afternoon, scoring hits on one of the craft, the Berlin radio reported today.

London Paper Blasts Senators, Calls for Truth of Lease-Lend

Britain Has Given Much Without Pay, Daily Mail Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The London Daily Mail, taking another pot shot at "the five talking American Senators," declared today that their report "has created so much anti-British feeling in America and, by repercussion, so much anti-American feeling in Britain, that it is essential the truth of lease-lend be known."

Denying that Britain was taking credit for lease-lend material received from America and transferred to other governments, the Daily Mail said the Senators were "ignorant of the facts" and added that "it is worth while pointing out that America herself has gained a good deal of credit for material supplied by Britain."

"In November, 1942," the paper continued, "it was essential to supply milk to mothers and children in North Africa. That milk was distributed by the American Red Cross. So far as the Moroccans and Algerians know, it came from America, as it certainly came at the demand of American authorities.

"But * * * it came from our own stocks at a time when it could ill be spared."

British Aid Itemized.

The Daily Mail devoted three columns to explaining that lease-lend was "never intended to be a one-way affair" and itemized many things which it said Britain "has given America without payment."

"Between June, 1942, and April, 1943, the United Kingdom provided to American forces 1,362,681 ship-tons of articles and equipment and 1,177,384 ship-tons of constructive materials," the article declared on the basis of figures it said had been compiled by British and American sources.

"The contribution has ranged from barbed wire to cooking stoves, from bombs to locomotives, from nissen huts to parachutes, from Spitfires to lemon squash, from artillery to socks."

The Daily Mail concluded this phase of its review with the remark that it was realized all the time that "it was not love of Britain, but the stark realization of the possibility of total war engulfing the United States that promoted passage of the Lease-Lend Act."

The article then went on to say Britain not only is repaying and will continue to repay America, but is doing her bit of lease-lending.

Supplies for Russia Cited.

"Britain has sent on a mutual aid basis as many tanks and airplanes to Russia as have gone from the United States, and we have sent to the U. S. S. R. about one-quarter of the amount of other supplies that America has shipped," it said.

The comments of the American Senators aroused the London press as have few other issues since the outbreak of the war, and brought from Sunday Dispatch Columnist Dorothy Crisp this remark:

"Within living memory, her (America's) foreign policy has been a series of excursions in opportunism, bent not on the creation of a sounder future, but on taking a present line of least resistance and apparent material gain."

The Sunday Graphic's New York correspondent cabled that while the five Senators "were not bitter and emphatically not advocating a return to isolationism," their comments had "handed ammunition to the isolationists on a platter."

ALBANIAN ARMIES JOIN WAR ON NAZIS

Three Guerrilla Forces Now Fighting Germans in Balkans.

LONDON, Oct. 18—(AP) Three guerrilla armies—Yugoslav "regulars" under Gen. Draja Mahailoyic, Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz' red-starred bands, and a resurgent Albanian guerrilla army—were reported locked in bitter battles with Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces over a wide western Balkan front tonight.

Gen. Mahailovic's forces, launching their first big offensive since the German occupation of garrisons formerly held by Italians, was said by government leaders at Cairo to be smashing through toward the Danube river loop in northeastern Serbia after capturing two towns in a definite menace to German river traffic.

Rail Lines Wrecked

Tito's liberation army, wrecking rail lines and trains in a retreat from Zenica, in Bosnia, continued their attacks elsewhere against reinforced German garrisons between Sinj and the port of Split on the Dalmatian coast, and near Bakar, southeast of the Susack-Fiume port area, a free Yugoslav radio broadcast said.

The newest drain on Marshal Rommel's already thinly-drawn forces in the Balkans was in Albania. Some 35,000 Nazis were reported in Cairo dispatches to have been rushed from Macedonia to Albania to reinforce German forces under almost daily guerrilla attacks.

There was no hint that the forces of Tito and Mahailovic, long at odds, had joined to oppose the invaders of their homeland, but it appeared that some of their activities might overlap. Bands representing both forces are fighting in Bosnia and in Serbia.

NEW LEND-LEASE PACT TO BE SIGNED

London, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—A new Anglo-American lend-lease agreement with Russia will be signed here tomorrow, with Canada joining for the first time in signing the aid agreement, which will be announced simultaneously in London and Washington.

Details of the document have been kept secret, but it is understood that several significant changes will be made.

Ambassador John G. Winant will sign for the United States. It will be the third such document arranged between the two countries.

The agreement is understood to provide substantial increase in supplies to Russia, including fighter planes, bombers, copper, tin, nickel, aluminum and machine tools. Canada will send hundreds of tons of wheat to help meet a possible food shortage in the Soviet Union this winter.

Germans to Leave Azores Oct. 25

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP).—The German - controlled Vichy radio announced today that German nationals in the Azores now awaiting repatriation would depart Oct. 25 aboard a Portuguese ship, as a sequel to the Portuguese government's action in granting Britain air and naval bases in the islands under an old treaty.

Kite Flying a Crime in Holland

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP).—Kite flying, already forbidden in Holland, has been made a crime punishable by prison sentences and fines for the parents of offending children, the official Dutch news agency Aneta said today. The sport was first banned by the Nazis last May, presumably because of fear that kites might be used to signal Allied planes. Aneta said it gained its information from the German-controlled Amsterdam newspaper, "De Tijd."

ARMY SHOW NEARS END

Sixteen Weeks Left on Schedule in Britain and Africa

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Upon completion of a tour of Britain and North Africa members of the cast of the musical show "This Is the Army" will say goodbye to the footlights and return to their regular military duties, European theatre headquarters of the United States Army announced today.

The show will spend three weeks in London and five weeks elsewhere in the British Isles. After eight more weeks the cast will wind up its Army theatrical career in North Africa.

COMMUNITY CENTER OPENED

LONDON, Oct. 18 — (AP) Britain's first community center for Negroes is to be opened at Liverpool under the sponsorship of the colonial office which has furnished $12,000 for the purchase of the premises. The operating costs will be provided locally.

British Reds Urge Second Front

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The British Communist party called tonight for an immediate opening of a second front, and declared that "delay encourages divisions between the United Nations and plays into the hands of the fifth column which works for a deal with fascism."

Britain May Authorize Holders To Accept Mexican Bond Offer

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP).—Financial sources said today the British government would authorize holders of Mexican bonds to accept the offer recently proposed by the Mexican government, a settlement which was estimated to cut about 75 per cent from the nominal value of the securities.

The British government, while not expressing open approval of the scheme, would permit bondholders to accept or reject payment as they wished, it was understood.

The government's position was indicated by this announcement:

"The Treasury announced that Treasury announcement would permit individual acceptances of the Mexican offer, informed sources said.

all bonds, whether assented or not referred to in the Mexican debt offer announced today, are affected by regulation 1 of defense (finance) regulations and returns should be made to the Bank of England accordingly. Returns are not required in respect of interest receipts."

Regulation 1 requires bondholders to register their securities if funds are payable in certain currencies, chiefly dollars. The statement referred to in the

Germany, Allies Swap Prisoners

LONDON, Oct. 18. (AP)—The foreign office said tonight that the return of American and British disabled prisoners of war from Germany under an exchange was under way and the first parties were being embarked at Goeteborg, Sweden, for the voyage home.

The announcement said that more than 4,000 war prisoners from the United States and the British empire would be returned and a like number of Germans from prison camps in Britain, the United States and Canada would be sent back to the Reich.

One group of disabled Germans already has been transported in a hospital ship from a British port to Goeteborg.

Only 17 of the returning Allied prisoners are Americans, the foreign office statement said.

Saboteurs Fire Big French Plant

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 18 (AP)—Saboteurs last night set fire to the great Soulage railroad car repair works, between Grenoble and Chambery in France, causing damage estimated at several million francs. A Grenoble dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve today said the fire was not brought under control for several hours.

SWEDES PLAN DANISH LOAN

Post-war Rehabilitation Bill Includes Norway and Finland

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Swedish Riksdag (Parliament) was asked today to approve a 100,000,000 krona loan to Denmark, Norway and Finland for post-war rehabilitation.

At the same time the Finance Ministry's budget request called for 153,000,000 krona to finance Sweden's defense preparations.

The credits to Denmark, Norway and Finland outlined in the proposal came in connection with the suggested formation of a special relief organization to provide food for Sweden's war-torn neighbors.

PRO-NAZI DANE TO FORM CABINET

Stockholm, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Count Bent Holstein, rich pro-Nazi landowner and member of Denmark's now-dissolved Parliament, has agreed to form a new Danish Government under German sponsorship, according to information reaching here today.

King Christian, however, who has refusedto accept the resignation of Prime Minister Eric Scavenius's Cabinet since Germany climped on a military dictatorship last August 29, is not expected to recognize the puppet regime.

Holstein, who helped finance the Nazi party in the elections last March when the Nazi party garnered only 2 per cent of the votes, has been writing articles for a pro-Nazi newspaper.

Fresh reports of sabotage came today from German-occupied Denmark. Swedish press dispatches said that Danish saboteurs had damaged two machine shops near Copenhagen, smashed a power station at Odense and damaged an airdrome hangar and repair shop at Kastrups.

5000 MORE POLES SEIZED BY GESTAPO

Stockholm, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The German Gestapo has arrested 5,000 more Poles in an effort to crush Polish resistance in Warsaw, the secret Polish underground radio SWIT said today, and has threatened to execute two Poles for every German shot.

The radio also disclosed that the Nazi authorities are also having trouble with the Germans. The broadcast said that there are 862 Germans in four Krakow prisons charged with theft, including thirty members of the Gestapo, five policemen, thirty-two civil servants and twenty-eight officers.

Hugo Dietz, one of the most hated Nazi organizers of mass murder in Poland, has been shot dead by underground agents at Warsaw, it was today stated by the Polish Telegraph Agency, 50 Rockefeller Plaza. Dietz had vowed to destroy the Polish underground organization.

Quoting the Resistance newspaper Wschod, the agency said that Dietz was notified by the underground that he had been found guilty by the Directorate of Civilian Resistance and would be executed. From that time he was surrounded with bodyguards each time he walked in the streets, but the bodyguards did not capture the agents who shot him, the agency added.

Mormugao Exchange To Start Tomorrrow After Day's Delay

BY PRESTON GROVER,
Associated Press Staff Correspondent.

MORMUGAO, Portuguese India, Oct. 18.—The American consulate announced today that the exchange of American and Japanese nationals aboard the liners Teia Maru and Gripsholm will take place tomorrow beginning at 8 a.m. (11 p.m. Eastern wartime today).

The announcement was made by the consulate after a conference with Japanese authorities while the expectant repatriates hung over the rails of the two vessels eagerly awaiting their transfer.

It was explained that the Japanese had asked a day's delay in the exchange to enable them to finish arrangements for accommodating their nationals.

Cranes Transfer Baggage.

A hundred Japanese of the 1,500 on the Gripsholm visited the Teia Maru yesterday afternoon to inspect the quarters they are to occupy and to work out assignments. Those aboard the Teia Maru—1,500 United States, Canadian and Latin American nationals—were permitted ashore for a few minutes while being registered and assigned berths on the Gripsholm.

Huge cranes worked steadily shifting baggage and Red Cross supplies between the two vessels, drawn up end to end in this tiny harbor. The Gripsholm was brought into her dock Saturday, the Teia Maru the day before.

From a Chilean newspaperman returning aboard the Teia Maru came the first statement yesterday bearing on conditions within Japan. This correspondent, not a repatriate, since his country is not at war with Japan, said high Japanese officials appear to expect that Germany will collapse, but declare the war will continue for five years after that.

Jap Regrets Leaving America.

The official Japanese position, the correspondent added, is that a German collapse would not affect the Japanese greatly, since Japan is prepared to stand alone. From outward appearances the Japanese people still are convinced they will win the war, he said.

One of the Japanese aboard the Gripsholm said he regretted the war had compelled him to leave America, but added philosophically that "there is nothing for me to do in America, so it is better to return home."

All the Japanese interviewed said they were well treated aboard ship, that food was adequate, but that their own money supply was not sufficient to keep them in drinks. One said they were allowed to bring $300 from America. Some from South American countries had less.

U. S. REPATRIATES TO LEAVE JAP SHIP

MORMUGAO, Portuguese India, Oct. 18—(AP) American nationals, eager for a sight of home, will begin to file off the liner Teia Maru at 8 a. m. tomorrow (11 p. m. Eastern War Time, Monday) and board the Gripsholm in exchange for Japanese nationals, the U. S. consulate announced today.

The ship changing process will be reversed by the Japanese. It is expected that the Gripsholm will sail for home with its new American passengers late this week.

Only a couple of hundred yards separate the gangplanks of the two vessels and the expectant repatriates hung over the rails of both ships eagerly awaiting their transfer.

For the Americans the transfer will mean the end of a 21-month wait and they are particularly eager to get aboard the Gripsholm to enjoy the cheeses, meats and sweets which they have missed during their internment and the trip aboard the Japanese ship.

The Japanese aboard the Gripsholm are buying as much as they are permitted, and American authorities on the ship are giving them enough for their daily needs.

GREEKS FACE FAMINE

Istanbul, Oct. 18 (A. P.)—A repition of the 1941 famine during which many thousands perished appears in prospect for the Greeks this winter unless their country is freed quickly from the Nazis or new and larger shipments of relief food are sent to them.

Swept by enthusiasm over the Allied victories the Greeks thew stocks of horded foodstuffs on th market in the belief that they would be liberated before the winter, according to information reaching here. This was said to have exhausted their last reserves.

The food problem was said to have been aggravated recently when the Germans burned hundreds of villages in an attempt to smash guerilla forces and thus created shelterless floating population estimated at 200,000. Another 200,000 evicted by the Bulgars during the summer from Greek Thrace and Macedonia also are roaming the country or crowding Athens.

Politis Expected to Take Greek Foreign Post

By the Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, Oct. 18.—Jean Politis, former Greek Minister to Rome who arrived recently in Istanbul, is expected to depart shortly for Cairo, where it is reported he will take over the post of foreign minister in the Greek government-in-exile.

Politis reached here after a long and arduous flight from his native land, during which he traveled from island to island in the Aegean.

DRIVE IS BEGUN BY MIHAILOVIC

His Army Revealed in Action on Three Fronts.

Cairo, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Gen. Draja Mihailovic's Yugoslav guerrillas, relatively inactive since the Nazis began taking over garrisons formerly held by Italian troops, have now seized the offensive and are fighting bitter battles against the Germans on three fronts, Yugoslav Government leaders said today. Apparently, Mihailovic's army is confining its drives to western Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the new offensive is independent of the battles being fought along the coast and in northern Yugoslavia by the red-starred Partisans of Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz.

Acting swiftly to counter this new threat to his Balkan forces, the German Marshal Rommel has opened a fierce aerial campaign against villages held by Mihailovic's forces from his new general headquarters at Belgrade, these spokesmen said. Particularly heavy fighting was reported in Montenegro, and Nazi planes have heavily raided that province, it was said.

Brza, Palanka and Jubukovac in Southeastern Serbia were reported captured by the guerrillas in a drive toward Donji Milanovec, strategic point from which Danube River traffic could be cut and one important artery of German communications severed.

Other informants said that about 35,000 Nazi troops had been rushed into Albania from Macedonia to reinforce the German garrisons under almost daily attacks by Albanian mountain guerrillas. The latter were reported driving the Germans from Drashovica into the surrounding hills and forcing them to leave their dead and wounded behind.

JAPANESE TROOPS FORCED BACK IN YUNNAN BATTLE

CHUNGKING, Oct. 18—(AP) One of three Japanese columns, driving north in western Yunnan province in an attempt to forestall a Chinese move south into Burma to join a possible Allied offensive from India, has been broken up and forced into scattered retreat, the Chinese High command said today.

The Chinese communique, which touched only briefly for the first time in a number of days on the operations in western Yunnan, identified the column as one which had pushed to the Salween river opposite Luku and said it had suffered severe losses.

British Press Attack

(On the west Burma front, a British communique from New Delhi reported a successful land attack Saturday on the Japanese-held town of Maungdaw on the Burmese coast about 100 miles northwest of the important port of Akyab. The communique also reported a number of diversionary raids.

(Both the British and an American communique told of the usual softening up, pre-offensive aerial blows over wide-spread areas of occupied Burma.)

The high command here had previously reported the arrival of the Japanese column on the west banks of the Salween behind which the Japanese were apparently trying to force the Chinese forces. This forcing move was regarded as an attempt to upset any Chinese plan of collaborating with possible Allied attempts to recapture the north Burma stronghold of the Japanese at Myitkyina.

Myitkyina is 105 miles west of Luku which is 55 miles north of Pao Shan on the Burma road and 70 miles north of the principle Japanese base for their drive northward in Yunnan at Teng Yueh.

The communique gave no detailed information as to the activities of the other two columns, also driving northward, saying only that "the fighting in western Yunnan is still fierce." It added that fighting continued with "no change in conditions" in the Siachungkow, Chiehtou and Kutungohieh areas.

The Chinese estimated the total Japanese forces in the Yunnan area at approximately 12,000 men.

In western Chekiang province on China's eastern front, the Chinese said they were routing a three-pointed Japanese cavalry sortie from Siaofeng, southeast of the former capital at Nanking. In southern Anhwei on the same front, Chinese forces reported breaking into Suitungoheng, southeast of Suancheng, and killing several hundred Japanese.

JAPANESE THRUST CHINESE SMASH

Chungking, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—One of the main Japanese columns in a drive to force the Chinese in Yunnan province back across to the east bank of the Salween river, has been broken up and is now retreating in several directions, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

The communique said that the Japanese column, one of three said to be pushing north along the Burma Road where it enters southwestern China, had suffered severe losses from heavy Chinese fire.

The column was the one which had reached the west bank of the Salween opposite Liku after a two-day march eastward from

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Pienma. There was no news of the activities of the other two.

New Delhi, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—While patrols distracted the enemy with diversionary raids on Saturday night, British troops successfully attacked with mortar fire the Japanese-held town of Maungdaw on the western coast of Burma, a communique announced today.

R. A. F. dive-bombers followed with a raid on Japanese troop positions near Maungdaw and Hurricanes made a series of attacks on enemy-occupied villages and army huts in the same area. Beaufighters attacking the enemy's Burmese supply lines set on fire or damaged a number of vessels, including three large steamers and two oil barges, and scored hits on two oil tanks. Wellingtons bombed Akyab, about fifty-five miles south of Maungdaw.

Meanwhile, today headquarters of the Tenth United States Air Force said that American Mitchell bombers on Saturday attacked Japanese shipping at Katha, on the Irrawaddy River, about 160 miles north of Mandalay, sinking three 200-foot boats with direct hits and destroying six or eight smaller craft. Other American bomber squadrons dumped ten tons of explosives on an enemy air field at Bhamo, sixty miles east of Katha, and the Mitchells concentrated on enemy objectives at Nabu junction yesterday, but full observation of the damage was prevented by the weather, the communique added.

British Attack Jap Burma Towns

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18. (AP)—While patrols distracted the enemy with diversionary raids Saturday night, British troops successfully attacked with mortar fire the Japanese-held town of Maungdaw on the western coast of Burma, a communique announced today.

Beaufighters attacked the enemy's Burmese supply lines.

Wavell Arrives in India To Take Up Duties

New Delhi, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, newly appointed Viceroy of India, has arrived from Britain with his family and staff after a plane trip over much enemy-patrolled territory. His plane left England on October 11.

Japs Try to Land Troops To Recapture Finschhafen

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Oct. 19 — (AP) Junglewise Australian troops have beaten back a Japanese thrust designed to recapture the strategic base of Finschhafen on the Huon peninsula of New Guinea.

Enemy troops attempting to land before dawn near the mouth of the Song river at Finschhafen were almost entirely wiped out by the Australians' concentrated fire, General MacArthur reported today in a communique.

Sharp Fighting Develops

Sharp fighting has developed north of Finschhafen, however, with the Japanese attempting to bring up reinforcements by barge. But the Australians appeared in control of the situation. The communique said:

"Our forces repulsed two enemy counter-attacks in the Ziwewaneng area (north of Finschhafen). Our medium and attack units, in direct support of our ground forces, bombed and strafed enemy installations in the Satelberg area."

Satelberg is about 15 miles northwest of Finschhafen.

More Jap Losses

Today's communique reported additional heavy Japanese air losses.

In an effort "to avenge his Rabaul losses by attack on our shipping," the communique said, the enemy sent 35 planes in a renewed attack on Oro bay. Twenty-four of the attackers were shot down. Last Friday the Japanese lost 26 bombers and 20 fighters in an attack on Oro bay in which not one Allied plane was destroyed. Four Allied fighter planes were lost in the new engagement but one of the pilots was saved.

In the Solomons theater, medium units from Admiral William F. Halsey's command bombed the Ballale airdrome in the Buin area and escorted heavy bombers attacked the nearby Kara airdrome. Explosions and fires were seen on both 'dromes.

Fighter patrols destroyed a troop-laden barge and a coastal vessel in the harbor at Tonolei, Bougainville island, and strafed other small shipping.

Sub Chaser Sunk

A heavy reconnaissance plane attacked and sank a Japanese submarine chaser off the coast of New Britain.

Liberator bombers made a 2,200-mile round trip to bomb Ternate in the Halmahera group of islands between New Guinea and Celebes. This was the first American raid on this "Spice islands" port which the enemy uses for his shipping between the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies and New Guinea.

Capt. C. A. Cunningham of Laconia, Ind., said the attack left the heart of Ternate in ruins. Lieut. Edwin H. Harkins, Jr., of Forest Hill, Md., added:

"The smoke and flames of burning Ternate testified we did a bang-up job."

Jap Losses Boosted

Further reports of the attack Saturday on Wewak, in which 22 bombers and fighters were destroyed or damaged, boosted the enemy aircraft losses there by 19. Fifteen of these were destroyed on the ground and four intercepting fighters were shot down.

The attempted landing at Finschhafen was made Sunday. The enemy troops approached on three barges. Two of these were sunk and the third disappeared. Thirty-seven Japanese who succeeded in getting ashore were killed and 30 others fled northward. Only a portion of the main Australian force participated in the action.

Gen. MacArthur's spokesman said the Japanese have considerable forces in the Satelberg area.

Finschhafen was captured Oct. 2 by the Australian 9th division which had landed on the beach six miles above the mission 10 days earlier. Gen. MacArthur declared at that time that the fall of Finschhafen nullified the defensive value of other enemy bases as far up the New Guinea coast as Madang and gave the Allies "control of the entire Huon peninsula."

tackers in a sharp fight.

The Australians also repulsed two counterattacks north of Finschhafen.

The importance of Finschhafen was attested by Gen. MacArthur's declaration that its capture eliminated all defensive values of enemy-held centers to the north and wast as far up the New Guinea coast as Madang.

The enemy struc kagain at Oro bay, 50 miles south of Buna, New Guinea. Twenty-four of the 35 planes they sent against Allied shipping were shot down.

South Pacific forces sank a troop-laden barge and a coastal vessel and attacked Solomon iisland airdromes in a continuation of the aerial blitz.

Today's communique reported an additional 19 Japanese planes shot down in the fighting over Wewak, New Guinea last Saturday.

Allied Flyers Destroy At Least 104 More Jap Planes in 2 Days

46 Craft Shot Down As 'Surprise' Raid on Oro Bay Is Repulsed

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 18.—Allied airmen have blasted 104—and probably 147—more planes out of the Japanese air force in the Southwest Pacific.

In a series of brilliant victories Friday and Saturday, announced today, Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney's flyers shot down 92 planes and destroyed 12 on the ground. Twenty-four more probably were shot down and 19 probably destroyed or damaged on the ground.

The most one-sided victory was scored over New Guinea's Oro Bay Friday. The Japanese lost 26 bombers and 20 fighters and probably 11 other aircraft. Not one Allied plane was missing, though some were damaged.

Jap Surprise Fails.

Apparently seeking to emulate the Allies' recent punishing raid on Rabaul, New Britain, the Japanese sent approximately 62 bombers and fighters against Oro Bay. Their divebombers came in low—a customary surprise tactic—but the surprise was on the Japanese. American fighters in P-38's intercepted the first wave and then P-40's came roaring into the battle.

Dog fights raged from altitudes of 100 feet to 23,000 feet.

The enemy found it impossible to get through to Allied shipping in the bay. And when those still in the air gave up and streaked for home they found it nearly as impossible to escape. Allied fighters pursued them all the way to New Britain.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said the big force of enemy planes was "virtually annihilated."

Jap Attackers Intercepted.

The same day the Japanese sent 15 bombers and 12 fighters against Finschhafen. A small formation of P-40s intercepted and shot down five bombers and a fighter and probably got three more fighters. Again, all Allied planes returned.

Saturday, Mitchell bombers, covered by fighters, swept in over Wewak and the adjoining Boram Airdrome at treetop height, destroying six bombers and four fighters on the ground and destroying or badly damaging 12 other bombers. One Mitchell was destroyed by antiaircraft fire but accompanying fighters shot down 16 of 20 to 30 intercepting enemy fighters and probably destroyed three others.

Sixteen Japanese fighters, out of 30 to 40 that attempted to intercept Allied raiders on Madang the same day, were shot down. Seven were listed as probables and two were destroyed on the ground. One Allied plane failed to return.

rides last Thursday, destroying port establishments and anti-aircraft batteries and damaging ships in the harbor.

HAS CLOSE CALL

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 17 (Delayed).—(A. P.).—While escorting medium bombers in raids on Wewak and Alexishafen yesterday Lieut. Thomas J. Barber, 5 Spruce Place, Great Neck, N. Y., caught a Zero from behind and when the enemy ship blew up in front of him one of the flying pieces tore a bad hole in one wing of his ship.

Other flyers who scored over Wewak included Cornelius Smith, 10 97th street, Brooklyn.

LONE JAP PLANE FORCED TO FLEE AT PEARL HARBOR

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PEARL HARBOR, T. H. Oct. 18—(AP) The mighty fortress of Oahu island was thrown into an alert before dawn Sunday by the approach of an unidentified aircraft which turned and sped out to sea when it was caught in the beam of a powerful searchlight.

The unidentified plane approached from the sea toward the naval air station at Barbers point, the Navy announced. It appeared to be a small float-type monoplane.

"It immediately dived in an attempt to elude the lights," the Navy said, "reversed its course and sped out to sea at low altitude."

The Navy announcement said it was surmised the plane was launched from a submarine and that its mission was unsuccessful.

The Navy said its approach "would appear to indicate it was an enemy craft on a reconnaissance mission."

Apparently after the recent conference here of top-ranking admirals and the raids on Wake island and Rabaul, New Guinea, the Japanese are anxious to know what may be brewing at Pearl Harbor. The plane's mission may have been linked with the raid over Attu, in the Aleutians, last week, in which the enemy sought to determine the disposition of American forces.

Honolulu was disturbed last March 5 by enemy aircraft which dropped three or four 500-pound bombs in the wooded Tantalus drive region. No damage was caused.

Argentine Court Frees 20 Nazis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 18 (AP)—Twenty leaders of the German Welfare and Culture Society were acquitted in criminal court today, on the ground of insufficient evidence, of charges of fraud in alleged misuse of the organization's funds for Nazi propaganda. The society operated as the German National Socialist party in Argentina before the government banned Nazi organizations.

El Salvador Aids Allied Aviation

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Government of El Salvador adopted today an agreement authorizing the Standard Oil Company of California to establish at Puerto Cutuco supplies of oils and lubricants to be used within the country or abroad for planes of friendly countries.

WARNS AGAINST INFLATION

Parkinson Praises Canada's Efforts to Combat Dangers

MONTREAL, Oct. 18 (AP)—Thomas I. Parkinson of New York, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, told Montreal's opening Victory Loan rally today that one of the principal threats to the continuance of democracies was financial collapse resulting from uncontrolled inflation.

He complimented Canada for what he termed her "three-fold attack on inflation," ceilings on prices and wages, increased taxation and successful sale of bonds to a large number of individuals rather than to a few commercial organizations.

PROMOTION FOR BRADLEY

Permanent Rank of Colonel Given to General by President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Omar N. Bradley, who holds the temporary rank of lieutenant general, was nominated by President Roosevelt today for promotion in permanent rank from lieutenant colonel to colonel.

Other lieutenant colonels nominated to be colonels in permanent rank included Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, Maj. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs, Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Lyon

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Aussies Repulse Landing Attempt at Finschhafen

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Oct. 19. (AP)—An attempt by the Japanese to land at Finschhafen, enemy base on the coast of New Guinea, captured Oct. 2, has been repulsed, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

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Foe Destroyed

The defending Australian troops destroyed most of the Japanese attacking on the ground.

Tokio Claims Sinking Of 4 Allied Transports

The Tokio radio quoted an imperial headquarters communique today as saying that Japanese naval planes sank four Allied transports in the harbor of Buna, New Guinea, on Friday and shot down 14 of "more than 100 fighters" which went aloft to intercept the raiders.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said a fifth transport was set afire and acknowledged the loss of 15 Japanese planes.

No such losses as reported in the Japanese communique have been acknowledged by the Allies.

Tokio also asserted that Japanese naval planes attacked the Allied base at Espiritu Santo on New Heb-

and Cols. John F. Kahle, Reinold Melberg and Clarence B. Lindner.

In the Navy Capt. Leo H. Thebaud was nominated to be rear admiral and Capts. Bertram J. Rodgers and Stanley D. Jupp were nominated to be commodores.

Air Chief Justifies Losses Of Bomber Force in Britain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — (AP) General H. H. Arnold today hailed the achievements of American airmen as overwhelmingly justifying the cost in men and money.

The chief of the Army Air forces, commenting crisply on discussion of the 60-bomber, 593-man crew loss in the Oct. 14 raid over Schweinfurt, Germany, termed the loss incidental.

Damage Justifies Loss

"You can't run a war on a dollar basis," he asserted, "but if you want to put it on that basis consider the dollars in what we have destroyed."

Gen. Arnold had invited to air force headquarters in the Pentagon building over two-score reporters, news executives, radio commentators and columnists. In each chair was found a schooldays-style tablet and sharp pencil. The general, flanked by aides with charts and pictures, sat near the head of a long table. As many guests as could sat around the table. Others occupied chairs that lined the walls.

"I just want to talk," the general began with a smile. He did, for almost an hour, declaring:

1—The main objective of the Allied air war over Europe is to make it easier for ground troops to go in, in the final dash, and save thousands of lives.

2—The loss of 60 bombers at Schweinfurt is incidental to destruction of the ball-bearing factories there. "Regardless of our losses, I'm ready to send over replacement crews for every one lost and at the same time keep building up our strength."

Specific Objectives Chosen

3—Second only to the bombing of specific objectives is the aim to destroy the German Air force.

4—The Allies are getting the upper hand in the air in all theaters. "I'm not saying the war is over, or about over, or anything of the kind."

5—A special committee of experts intimately familiar with German industries before the war makes up target lists for the bombers. Each target is given a priority rating for bombing in order of importance.

6—"Long-haired" German scientists are racking their brains for new weapons and ideas — rocket guns, aerial bombing of bombers, etc. "We got the ball-bearing works at Schweinfurt, but German brains are still working."

7—The Germans have drawn on their fighter strength everywhere to concentrate on defense against the bombers, stripping Italy and leaving relatively few in Russia.

3—Japan now must have her "fifth or sixth team" in the air over the southwest Pacific.

Gen. Arnold recounted the early controversy over daylight precision bombing, championed by the U. S. Air forces with its big bombers built specially for such warfare.

Precision Bombing Succeeds

"Some feared we'd never be able to reach our objectives with sufficient density for effective precision bombing," he said. "Now there is no challenge as to the merits of precision bombing."

Specifically reviewing some developments accompanying the growth of American and Allied air power, he gave these highlights:

The German Air force was split in half for the attack on Russia and it was split overall again when the Allies occupied North Africa . . . German fighter production dropped approximately 10 per cent from August to September, due to bombing of factories . . . The German defense of the Schweinfurt ball-bearing industry was so well organized that Gen. Arnold personally wondered if the Germans hadn't had advance information (as reported by neutral sources) . . . The Regensburg Messerschmitt airplane factory, manufacturing Messerschmitt 109's was knocked out for two or three months by a raid thus robbing the Germans of probably 500 planes.

MERCHANT SEAMEN HELD AS PRISONERS

440 Are Captives of Germany and Japan—53 Have Next of Kin in New York

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Navy Department announced tonight the names of 440 seamen held prisoners by Japan and Germany, bringing the total of United States Merchant Marine casualties reported to next of kin between Sept. 27, 1941, and Sept. 30, 1943, to 644 dead, 4,081 missing and 547 prisoners.

The list included the following:

New York

ALBANO, SALVATORE; wife, Mrs. Rose Albano, 669 Henry St., Brooklyn.
AMARA, HENRY; wife, Mrs. Avis Amara, 246 W. 48th St., New York.
ANDERSEN, HARALD, master; wife, Mrs. Kathleen Andersen, Floral Park.
ANDERSON, JOHN S.; wife, Mrs. E. Anderson, 108 W. 139th St., New York.
ATHERTON, LEONARD; wife, Mrs. D. Atherton, 823 E. 23d St., Bronx.
BIEBER, ROBERT I.; no next of kin given. 550 W. 20th St., New York.
BERGER, MILTON; sister, Miss S. Berger, 135-05 Lefferts St., South Ozone Park, L. I.
BURNS, JAMES; friend, Peter Jensen, 418 W. 23d St., New York.
CECCHINI, ADELMO; aunt, Carolina Vine, 1287 Boscobel Ave., New York.
DOROTHY, JOHN; wife, Mrs. John Doherty, Mt. Vernon.
DOUBLEDAY, CECIL M.; mother, Mrs. Cecille N. Doubleday, 35-44 165th Rd., Flushing, L. I.
DWYER, WILLIAM J.; wife, Mrs. Florence Dwyer, 312 W. 109th St., New York.
EGGEN, ALFRED; no next of kin given. 105 S. Broad St., New York.
FYE, ABRAHAM; sister, Mrs. M. Boston, 127 W. 136th St., New York.
GRAY, EDWARD J.; mother, Mrs. Catharine Gray, 11 Clifford Pl., Brooklyn.
GRIMM, GEORGE H.; sister, Mrs. R. C. Overacker Poughkeepsie.
HARMS, LLOYD F.; wife, Mrs. Lenore Harms, 527 W. 160th St., New York.
HASSEN, SAEDIE B.; cousin, Eddie Weilly, 55 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.
HERBERT, ALFRED; cousin; James Williams, 307 W. 11th St., New York.
HICKMAN, SAMUEL; wife, Mrs. E. Hickman, 2137 Grand Ave., Bronx.
HOFFMAN, JOHN T.; wife, Mrs. J. Hoffman, 90-02 77th St., Woodhaven, L. I.
KARTOVICH, WILLIAM V.; sister, Mrs. Helen Pace, Syosett, L. I.
KATZ, ALFRED S.; wife, Mrs. Rose Katz, 1971 Ford St., Brooklyn.
KREISELMAN, BEN; sister, Mrs. L. Joffee, 40 E. 10th St., New York.
KUIESHA, JOHN A.; sister, Mrs. L. Salvio, Katonah.
LANDE, BENDIK; cousin, Ben Lande, 81 Keiber Court, Staten Island.
LASTRA, JOSE M.; friend, Mrs. G. Onosa, 1276 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn.
McKEOWN, HUGH M.; sister, Mrs. E. Crawford, 16 Kings Pl., Brooklyn.
MAIN, CARA; sister-in-law, Mrs. G. Gordon, Middletown.
MARCUS, JOSEPH; mother, Mrs. Fanny Marcus, 2269 Ellis, New York.
MONCRIEFF, CHISTOPHER McK.; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Moncrieff, 32-37 55th St., Woodside, L. I.
MORDEN, ALFRED; brother, G. Morden, 2235 Grand Ave., New York.
MORRIS, ARTHUR; mother, Mrs. Ida Morris, 311 W. 95th St., New York.
NEWMAN, HARRY M.; sister, Mrs. D. Rothenberg, 600 W. 111th St., New York.
NICOLL, DAVID; sister, Alice Nicoll, 2829 W. 16th St., Brooklyn.
PAIGE, WALTER; mother, Mrs. Ida Berry, 2239 or 2039 8th Ave., New York.
PEPPER, CHARLES J.; mother, Mrs. Caroline Pepper, 63-51 Pleasant View St., Middle Village, L. I.
PFISTER, ALFRED; friend, Morton Lent, 180 Christopher St., New York.
PIECHURA, JULIUS; brother, Stanley, Piechura, 377 E. 9th St., New York.
RILEY, MARK F.; brother, Father Joseph Riley, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.
RIVERA, ERNESTO. M.; brother, Angel Rivera, 11 W. 115th St., New York.
RODEN, FRANCIS; father, J. F. Roden, Merrville.
ROTH, GEORGE J.; aunt, Mrs. J. Keller, 313 E. 89th St., New York.
SCHEIDL, RUDOLF J.; mother, Mrs. Paula Scheidl, 423 E. 81st St., New York.
SCHUCK, JOHN; no next of kin given. 550 W. 20th St., New York.
SEU LEE; father, Lee Bin, 13 Mott St., New York.
STEPHENSON, HENRY, master; wife, Mrs. Henry Stephenson, Larchmont.
TASHMAN, WILLIAM H.; uncle, M. Jacobs, 65 E. Seventh St., New York.
THOMAS, ROBERT; cousin, Georginana Mahoney 2067 Madison Ave., New York.
TURCHIANO, RALPH D.; mother, Mrs. Rose Turchiano, 433 15th St., Brooklyn.
VAN DEN PLAS, PIERRE G.; friend, B. Guns, 356 W. 21st St., New York.
YOUNG, LUI K.; cousin, Y. Young, 81 Essex St., New York.
ZWERENZ, JOSEPH; sister, Miss L. Zwerenz, 116 W. 81st St., New York.

New Jersey

ELLIOT, PHILIP; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Colby Elliot, Caldwell.
FAYOSAL, MELCHOR; cousin, Alex Alegro, 383 Morris Ave., Newark.
KASHMET, IGNATZ; mother, Mrs. Feodora Kashmet, Carteret.
LEVY, WILLIAM; wife, Mrs. W. Levy, Paterson.
MacKINNON, ANGUS, master; sister, Kate MacKinnon, Rutherford.
ROEPER, LUDWIG; friend, M. Hoffman, 61 Hudson St., Hoboken.
ROGERS, JOHN J.; sister, Dr. Marian Rogers, 595 Jersey Ave., Jersey City.
SMITH, WILLIAM R.; wife, Mrs. A. Smith, West New York.
SPATZ, OSWALD; friend, William Julun, 103 Hudson St., Hoboken.
VANDERVEER, JOHN; sister, Sophie Vanderveer, 140 New York Ave., Jersey City.
WRIGHT, RANDAL W.; mother, Mrs. Letha Banks, Paulsboro.

Connecticut

ENGLISH, RICHARD J.; sister, Anne English, West Haven.
ERICKSON, HARRY E.; father, J. W. Erickson, New Britain.
FISKE, STANLEY F.; mother, Mrs. Anna Fiske, Union City.

635 ARE MISSING IN BATTLE AREAS

War Department Issues List —All the Names Are Those of Soldiers

54 ARE FROM NEW YORK

Men From New Jersey Number 23, With a Total of 12 From Connecticut

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—The War Department announced today the names of 635 United States soldiers missing in action.

On this list were fifty-four men from New York, twenty-three from New Jersey and twelve from Connecticut as follows:

New York

Asiatic Area

McGUIRE, EUGENE, first lieutenant; father, James J. McGuire, 2333 31st St., Astoria.
NELSON, HERSHEL R.; mother, Mrs. Grace E. Johnson, Jamestown.
PIKE, HARRY M., lieutenant colonel; wife, Mrs. Harry M. Pike, Westbury.
TODISCO, CAESAR D., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Angeline Julie Todisco, 10 Dahl Court, Brooklyn.

European Area

ANDREWS, MARTIN, first lieutenant; father, Capt. Andrew Andrews, Hamburg.
ANTONACCHIO, FELIX A.; mother, Mrs. Josephine M. Antonacchio, 2248 Haviland Ave., New York.
CUCCARO, THOMAS L.; mother, Mrs. Mamie Cuccaro, 1988 3d Ave., New York.
CUNNINGHAM, RICHARD N., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Eleanor M. Cunningham, Troy.
D'AMATO, MICHAEL R., second lieutenant; father, John D'Amato, 801 Union St., Brooklyn.
DARCY, MICHAEL F.; mother, Mrs. Catherine Darcy, 345 E. 146th St., Bronx.
ELLIOT, HENRY N.; mother, Mrs. J. Harry W. Elliot, Greene.
EVENSEN, NORMAN J., first lieutenant; father, Everre N. Evensen, 310 67th St., Brooklyn.
FOSDICK, RICHARD R.; mother, Mrs. Dena Fosdick, Buffalo.
GUILIANO, JAMES L.; father, Joseph Guiliano, Yonkers.
HARRIS, HOWARD M., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Jeanette R. Harris, Clyde.
JOHNSTON, ALLAN G., second lieutenant; father, T. George Johnston, Bovina.
LEONE, ANTHONY J., first lieutenant; sister, Mrs. Louise L. Jeffrey, Fredonia.
MAERKI, GEORGE C.; mother, Mrs. Anna E. Maerki, 125-18 83d Rd., Jackson Heights.
MEZZANOTTE, CLEMENT; wife, Mrs. Gladys I. Mezzanotte, 1609 Hassock St., Far Rockaway.
MINEHAN, EDWARD J.; sister, Mrs. R. V. O'Connor, Troy.
O'CONNELL, MAURICE G., second lieutenant; father, Maurice G. O'Connell, 108-22 72d Ave., Forest Hills.
PRONEK, JOHN E., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Charlotte Pronek, 2816 Roebling Ave., Bronx.
ROSENBERG, ROBERT M., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Amelia Rosenberg, 43-55 Kissena Blvd., Flushing.
RYAN, ANDREW, first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary Ryan, 22 Jewel St., Brooklyn.
SAPERSTEIN, HARRY; father, Samuel Saperstein, 34-08 30th St., Astoria.
SCHWARTZKOPH, JOSEPH G.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Schwartzkoph, Buffalo.
SHERMAN, HOWARD, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Ella M. Sherman, Hicksville.
SUHAY, AUGUST F., JR.; mother Mrs. Elsie Suhay, 94-17 86th St., Ozone Park.
TRAUNER, SAUL, second lieutenant; father, Max L. Trauner, 815 49th St., Brooklyn.
ZUM, BENJAMIN J., second lieutenant; father, Julius Zum. 2108 Avenue Y, Brooklyn.

Middle Eastern Area

PIRO, GEORGE F., second lieutenant; father, Louis Piro, Bellport.

North African Area (Including Sicily)

AMATO, CHARLES J.; father, Dominick Amato, 36 St. Marks Pl., Brooklyn.
CAPELLI, EMANUEL A.; wife, Mrs. Evelyn A. Capelli, 101 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn.
CONWAY, JAMES F.; father, James F. Conway, Attica.
DALESSIO, FELIX A.; mother, Mrs. Mary Dalessio, 432 7th Ave., Brooklyn.
FINARELLI, NICHOLAS P.; wife, Mrs. Grace Finarelli, 138 W. 99th St., New York.
GROMATSKY, HENRY S.; father, Waitslow Gromatsky, Garden City Park.
HAUSLER, THOMAS G.; aunt, Mrs. Louise Geraci, 449 Broadway, Brooklyn.
MELE, PIETRO T.; mother, Mrs. Claue Mele, 86 Fountain Ave., Brooklyn.
MUELLER, JOHN F.; friend, Frank Kurtz, 435 W. 43d St., New York.
NIEMAN, ALBERT P., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Albert P. Nieman, Binghamton.
OWENS, JAMES; mother, Mrs. Genevieve Owens, 238 E. 36th St., New York.
RICKLESS, MAX, first lieutenant; father, Isidore Rickless, Rochester.
SCHLESINGER, MORTON J.; father, Rudolph E. Schlesinger, 2844 Jordan St., Bayside.
SCHOEPF, ALBIN K. Jr., first lieutenant; father, Albin K. Schoepf Sr., Scarsdale.
SZCZEPANIAK, EUGENE T.; mother, Mrs. Sally Szczepaniak, Buffalo.
WOLF, LEONARD; mother, Mrs. Rebecca Wolf, 8 W. 108th St., New York.

Pacific Area

WAITE, ROGER M.; father, Leigh B. Waite, Westfield.

Southwest Pacific Area

BAKER, EDWARD T.; mother, Mrs. Edith E. Baker, 926 70th St., Brooklyn.
HEIDELBERGER, Norbert J., first lieutenant; father, Norbert J. Heidelberger, Utica.
LANGROCK, HAROLD H.; wife, Mrs. Phyllis Langrock, 66 W. 53d St., New York.
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM C., second lieutenant; father, Lee Montgomery, Forestville.
TOWNSEND, EDGAR L., Jr., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Marjorie M. Townsend, Bronxville.
VINCENT, FRANK; brother, Joe Vincent, 2608 23d Ave., Astoria.

New Jersey

CABALLERO, HENRY S.; mother, Mrs. Madeline Caballero, Maplewood.
DALY, EDWARD M.; mother, Mrs. Anna P. Lolhle, 102 Willoughby St., Newark.
DANELLA, FRANK., Jr.; father, Frank Danella, Collingswood.
DIPIETRO, GUIDO; brother, Anthony A. Dipietro, Camden.
DOWNE, CHARLES C., second lieutenant; father, Henry S. Downe, Orange.
JEHLEN, WILLIAM C.; mother, Mrs. William A. Jehlen, Hawthorne.
KOVAL, CYRIL G.; mother, Mrs. Mary Koval, 779 S. 12th St., Newark.
LYBERGER, HAROLD R.; wife, Mrs. Wanda E. Lyberger, Bloomfield.
McMAHON, JAMES J., Jr., second lieutenant; father, James J. McMahon, 908 Park Ave., Hoboken.
McKEGNEY, JOSEPH F.; mother, Mrs. Marie McKegney, Blackwood Terrace.
PEACOCK, CHARLES B.; mother, Mrs. Marie B. Peacock, Morristown.
PLASKET, WILLIAM B., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Katherine Plasket, Salem.
ROTH, FRANK A., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary P. Roth, Union City.
SCHROEDER, NORMAN C., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Norman C. Schroeder, Egg Harbor City.
VITIELLO, JAMES J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anthony Vitiello, 33 Richelieu Terrace, Newark.

Asiatic Area

CYEOWSKI, PAUL; mother, Mrs. Lleanora Cybowski, South Plainfield.

North African Area (Including Sicily)

CAHILL, ALBERT E.; mother, Mrs. Anna E. Cahill, Haddon Heights.
LAMOREAUX, KENNETH G.; sister, Mrs. Lucille Strachan, 18 Tichenor St., Newark.
McVAUGH, CHARLES F., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Dorothy M. McVaugh, Carneys Point.
RAGLAND, CLIFFORD L., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. C. S. Ragland, Roselle Park.
SEILA, CLAUDE F., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Robert R. Seila, Westfield.
WOODS, ROBERT E.; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Woods, Lyndhurst.

Southwest Pacific Area

VANDERGRIFT, WILLIAM H., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Marjory H. Vandergrift, Plainfield.

Connecticut

European Area

ANDERSON, FRANCIS W.; mother, Mrs. Annie J. Anderson, Manchester.
BURKOWSKI, JOSEPH F., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Dorothy C. Burkowski, Naugatuck.
DELVENTO, PASQUALE J.; father, Anthony Delvento, Bridgeport.
EGGLESTON, ARTHUR H.; mother, Mrs. Edward P. Eggleston, New London.
FERRUCCI, SOL; mother, Mrs. Sarah Ferrucci, New Haven.
KEMP, GEORGE J.; father, Henry G. Kemp, Milford.
MAZZOLA, JOSEPH W.; father, Mariano Mazzola, Willimantic.
REID, JAMES P.; father, Peter D. Reid, Bristol.
TRYON, MORRIS L.; mother, Mrs. Dora E. Tryon, Bridgeport.
WILLIAMS, JOHN L., flight officer; mother, Mrs. Emma E. Williams, New London.
ZEOLI, ALFRED J.; mother, Mrs. Marie Zeoli, East Norwalk.

North African Area (Including Sicily)

PATRY, JEAN A.; father, Joseph Patry, Hartford.

Naval Casualties Total 30,632 in War to Date

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty more casualties, including three dead, two wounded and fifteen missing, bringing to 30,632 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The casualties announced today include:

NEW YORK

Dead

BURNS, EUGENE JOSEPH; parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Burns, 54-15 Arnold Avenue, Maspeth, Queens.

Wounded

FENTON, JAMES R.; mother, Mrs. Gwendolyn M. Nichols, 187 City Island Avenue, the Bronx.

Missing

ATHANS, GEORGE; father, Peter Athans, 1106 Simpson Street, the Bronx.
BIGGS, HERBERT CHARLES JR.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Charles Biggs Sr., 4721 47th Street, Woodside, Queens.
McNAMARA, WARREN JAY, ensign; mother, Mrs. Ruth Evangeline McNamara, 301 Franklin Avenue, Hewlett, L. I.
SCULLY, ROBIN, lieutenant; parents, Dr. and Mrs. Edward P. Scully, Shore Acres, Mamaroneck.

NEW JERSEY

Dead

TODD, LEON EDGAR JR., ensign; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Edgar Todd Sr., Medford Lakes, Medford.

Missing

BOYT, THEODORE, lieutenant; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Issaky, 235 Livingston Avenue, New Brunswick.
TUCKER, HAROLD MILTON, ensign; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Conner Tucker, Ellisdale Road, Crosswicks.

O.W.I. Is Using 18,000 Tons of Paper in Year

Elmer Davis Gives Figures; Representative Charges Radio 'Smear' of Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—Representative Clarence J. Brown, Republican, of Ohio, contended today that some radio programs containing government war announcements are worded to "deliberately smear and besmirch the Congress of the United States."

"Do you have anything to do with those programs?" he asked Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, who was a witness before a House committee investigating newsprint.

"We pass on some government announcements," Mr. Davis replied. "I can't say unless I know to which programs you refer, but you wouldn't think any agency which is dependent upon Congress for its existence would do that."

"Perhaps that is why your agency finds itself in a precarious position frequently," Mr. Brown said, but he did not identify the programs.

Mr. Davis explained that only official government announcements clear through O. W. I., and that his agency has no control

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over any comment coming from outside a government source.

The war-information chief was called before the committee to account for the paper his department uses in sending war information to the public here and abroad.

He estimated the agency—which handles "news releases" and other public reports for all the war agencies—would use 18,000 tons of paper this year. For the first quarter of 1943 it used seven and a half tons of newsprint.

"Much of our paper goes into pamphlets which are sent behind the enemy lines," Mr. Davis explained, "either dropped by airplanes or shot behind the lines by mortars."

The overseas branch has sent 500 tons of newsprint to Cairo, 700 tons to Algiers and 100 tons to India, he said, most of it for leaflets. O. W. I. duplicating machines used twenty-three tons of paper in September.

"I am informed," Mr. Davis told the committee, "that an average Sunday edition of "The New York Times" uses 788 tons of newsprint. If that is correct one edition of the Sunday "Times" would take care of our mimeograph paper needs for about three years."

Mr. Davis said the agency has reduced by more than 42,000,000 the number of government publications sent out in a year. He said it has forced agencies to stop serving general mailing lists or sending news releases by telegraph.

Chairman Lyle H. Boren, Democrat, Oklahoma, said editors in his district complained that they received "bales of government paper" every week, most of which ends up in their wastebaskets. "We get a lot of complaints," he said.

"We receive lots of letters from rural editors expressing general approval of the information we send them," Mr. Davis replied.

HOUSE APPROVES DEPENDENCY BILL

Measure Provides $50 for Wife, $30 for First Child, $20 for Others.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — (AP)—A unanimous House vote today put both branches of Congress on record as favoring payments of $50 a month to wives of enlisted service men, $30 a month for their first dependent child and $20 extra for each additional child.

Present law provides $50 for the wife, $12 for the first child and $10 for additional children, with $22 of the total—the same as required by the new legislation—coming from the service man's monthly pay.

Senate Action Awaited

Senate action on House amendments is all that now stands between the bill and its dispatch to the White House for signing.

Before passing the legislation, 389 to 0, the House rejected, 140 to 48 on a standing vote, a C.I.O. scale of payments proposing $55 for a wife, $35 for the first child and $30 for additional children.

Rep. Clason (D-Mass.), said the $50-$30-20 proposal was in line with living costs and would afford dependents of service men only the essentials necessary to maintain them. In offering it, he opposed a Military committee recommendation for $50 for a wife, $25 for the first child, $20 for a second child and $15 for additional children.

Estimates of the additional cost to the government of the new servicemen's dependency legislation varied widely, the generally accepted figure in the House being $650,000,000 annually in addition to the present cost of $1,200,000,000. The extent of the additional cost, committee members said, will depend on how many pre-war fathers are drafted.

MORGENTHAU ON TOUR ON ALL WAR FRONTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — (AP)—Treasury Secretary Morgenthau was disclosed tonight to be on an aerial tour of war fronts with his monetary expert, Harry D. White, and his confidential assistant, Fred Smith.

The trio arrived in Algiers last Friday, but no further information was available as to their present whereabouts or their itinerary. The tour is expecteed to last several weeks.

To Call for Inquiry On Army Plane Crashes

Washington, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Representative Butler (R.-N. Y.) said today that he would seek early action on his resolution for an investigation of Army plane crashes. The proposal is before the Rules Committee and he will discuss it with that group within a few days. It was inspired, he explained, by recent training accidents in which sons of families in his district were killed.

GEN. GEORGE GRUNERT COMMANDS FIRST ARMY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—(AP)—Major General George Grunert has assumed command of the First Army and Eastern Defense command with headquarters in New York, the War department said today, and by virtue of that command now has the rank lieutenant general. He succeeds Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum.

The Inter-American Defense board announced that Gen. Drum's place as senior United States member of that group had been taken by Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick.

FIRST AMERICAN PRISONERS FREED

Allies, Germany Exchange Captives at Swedish Seaport.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—(AP)—The first repatriation of American prisoners in Germany was under way tonight, the War department disclosed, with four American officers and 13 enlisted men in a group returning to the United States.

Several thousand prisoners from various parts of the British empire also are on their way home from German prison camps.

The War department announced that under an agreement between the United States and Germany for mutual repatriation of sick and wounded prisoners the first group of American personnel already is "being embarked at Goteborg, Sweden."

The group, comprising grades from first lieutenant to private, will return to the United States by way of England.

"The British and American prisoners of war who are being repatriated at this time, the department said, "are the first to be repatriated from Germany.

"It is expected that further repatriation movements will be agreed upon from time to time."

The number of American personnel exchanged is limited as compared with the British prisoners of war, the department said, because there are relatively few Americans held by the Germans.

Names of the Americans involved will be announced, the department said, as soon as next of kin have been notified by telegram.

Majority to Back Connally Postwar Bill, Poll Reveals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. (AP)—Fifty senators—one more than a majority—find the Connally resolution on postwar foreign policy substantially acceptable to them and would support it on a showdown vote, an Associated Press poll disclosed today.

With a large bloc of senators declining to commit themselves because they want to write more specific language into the proposal, a canvass showed that only 6 of the 56 members willing to express their views are unalterably opposed to the Connally measure in its present form.

The six are Sen. Wheeler (D) Mont., Smith (D) S. C., Reynolds, (D) N. C., Willis (R) Ind., Johnson, (R) Calif., and LaFollette (Prog.) Wis.

Approved by a subcommittee, the resolution will be submitted to the full foreign relations committee tomorrow in this form:

"Resolved by the senate of the United States:

"That the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is echieved;

"That the United States co-operate with its comrades-in-arms in securing a just and honorable peace;

"That the United States, acting thru its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

Almost every shade of viewpoint was represented among the 31 Democrats and 19 Republicans who found themselves in substantial agreement on the proposal.

Torpedoed Cargo Ship Reaches Port in Pacific

Hole Blasted in Empty Hold; Crew Escapes Injury

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18 (AP).—The entire complement of a medium-sized merchant vessel, torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the south Pacific in August, has arrived here safely, the 12th Naval District reported today. The crew included forty-two merchant seamen and fifteen naval armed guardsmen.

The vessel put into an Allied port under its own power, despite a hole in its side which was described by Ensign Broward Williams, of Tallahassee, Fla., as "big enough to put a small ship through." Ensign Williams commanded the armed guard.

The Navy said "an unsighted submarine launched a torpedo into a vulnerable part" of the merchantman. It exploded in an empty hold, however, and the ship not only stayed afloat but proceeded unassisted to port.

Six German Prisoners Escape

DENVER, Oct. 18 (AP)—Six German prisoners of war escaped during the night from the Trinidad, Col., war prisoner internment camp. The FBI said the six were in their quarters when a checkup was made at 5:30 P. M., but had vanished when the morning check was made at 7 A. M. Three of the men were naval personnel, one of them an officer, and the other three were soldiers.

CENTER TO LET OUT 70,000 MORE JAPS

Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, told a Rotary Club audience today that 21,000 loyal Japanese-Americans have been released from relocation centers this year, and that 70,000 more are eligible for return to civilian life.

He said that the WRA is encouraging the 70,000 to return to normal activities in communities away from the Pacific Coast, where the ban against their residence is still in force.

"Many of them feel they are too old to make the adjustment to new jobs and new communities," he said, "a great many were substantial business men or farmers. Many of the evacuees are uncertain of their futures outside the centers."

Mr. Meyer said that the release of the Japanese loyal to the United States was desirable not only for economy and man power reasons, but also because thousands of children now in the centers should grow up in American home surroundings.

Citing the excellent war record of Japanese-American troops in combat, Mr. Myer urged that United States communities receive the Japanese-American as citizens whose loyalty had been subjected to the most rigorous tests.

All Japanese aliens and Japanese-Americans whose loyalty remains questionable are still segregated in a northern California camp, he said.

Chilean Envoy Says Armistice Is Out

Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Rodolfo Michels, Chilean Ambassador, said today that there can be no armistice after the present world war. "The first weakness" after the last war, he said at the celebration of founders' day at Lehigh University, "seems to have been the armistice."

"In the 'unconditional surrender' demanded at Casablanca there is no room for any armistice," he asserted.

Maps Show Japanese Coast Plot

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (AP)—A series of maps showing what was termed "the most complete scheme of sabotage the world has ever seen" was laid today before a State Senate committee inquiring into proposals to permit Japanese to return to the West Coast. The maps purported to show that Japanese-controlled land, prior to Pearl Harbor, had been adjacent to Los Angeles Harbor, with its shipbuilding industry, as well as to "every air field, tank farm, refinery and radio station in this area." Mayor Bowron asserted that the Japanese, if allowed to return to the coast, would be a perpetual threat as fifth columnists.

Flyer Killed in Virginia Crash

HARRISONBURG, Va., Oct. 18 (AP).—Second Lieutenant John Thomas Glasgow, twenty-three years old, of the Richmond Army air base, was killed in the smash-up of his light Army plane in the Shenandoah National Park yesterday. The Richmond air base, in identifying Lieutenant Glasgow today, said the cause of the accident has not been ascertained. The pilot's next of kin was listed as his mother, Mrs. John Glasgow, of Sherill, N. Y.

SAYS AN ALLIED SPLIT IS SOLE HOPE OF NAZIS

Llewellin Pleads for Care in Talk of Our Differences

DETROIT, Oct. 18 (AP)—Warning that the war was "far from won" either in Europe or the Far East, a representative of the British Government pleaded today for care in the treatment of any differences among the Allies lest the enemy be aided.

John Jestyn Llewellin, British Minister resident in Washington for supply and chairman of the British Supply Council in North America, said in an address prepared for the Economic Club that a falling out among the British, Russians and Americans would be Germany's only chance to escape defeat.

"There are many little imperfections we may see in ourselves or in other of our allies," Mr. Llewellin said. "We could each of us go out and scream about them from the housetops, but that is the one thing that Dr. Goebbels likes to see us do.

"The German high-ups almost certainly know that they cannot win. What is their one chance of not being beaten? Their one chance is that before that hour comes the Americans may have fallen out with the British, or either or both of us may have fallen out with the Russians.

"Let us not encourage them in the hope. And when victory, both in Europe and in the East, shall have been ours, we can see whether it is in America's interest, whether in the interest of Britain, to continue to work together."

Mr. Llewellin made his remarks in a discussion of lend-lease and other Allied cooperative activities.

Drum Will Head New York Guard

ALBANY, Oct. 18. (AP)—Gov.

Dewey today appointed Lt.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, former commanding general of the eastern defense command and First army, as commander of the New York guard.

He succeeds Maj.-Gen. William Ottmann, resigned.

Drum retired from active duty in the United States army Sept. 30 at the retirement age of 64. He has since been on active duty as chairman of the inter-American defense board.

Drum was sworn in by Secretary of State Thomas J. Curran in the presence of Dewey, Ottmann and Brig.-Gen. Ames T. Brown, adjutant-general and director of the state selective service system.

FIRST LEAD PRISONERS

LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-IN THE WAR'S FIRST MILITARY PRISONER EXCHANGE WITH GERMANY, MORE THAN 5,000 (CORRECT) DISABLED ALLIED SERVICE MEN WHO FELL INTO NAZI HANDS AND A NUMBER OF WOUNDED GERMANS CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES ARE ON THEIR WAY HOME VIA SWEDISH AND SPANISH PORTS, THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

SEVENTEEN OF THE ALLIED CASUALTIES ARE AMERICANS. THE REST ARE PRINCIPALLY BRITISH AND CANADIANS.

(A DNB DISPATCH BROADCAST FROM BERLIN AND REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID THAT 5,000 SERIOUSLY WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS, MEDICAL CORPS MEMBERS AND SICK MERCHANT SAILORS WERE BEING RETURNED FROM AFRICA AND BRITAIN WITHIN A FEW DAYS.)

MILITARY PRISONERS HAD BEEN EXCHANGED WITH ITALY BEFORE ITALY'S CAPITULATION TO THE ALLIES. THERE HAVE BEEN NO SWAPS OF WAR PRISONERS WITH JAPAN THUS FAR.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE AMERICANS INVOLVED WOULD BE "SENT BACK TO THEIR HOMES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THEY HAVE REACHED THIS COUNTRY" AND WOULD BE GIVEN FACILITIES TO COMMUNICATE WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE ALLIED GROUPS HAD BEEN TAKEN TO GOETEBORG, SWEDEN, FROM GERMANY, AND TO BARCELONA, SPAIN, FROM NAZI-CONTROLLED PORTS IN FRANCE.

(A GOETEBORG DISPATCH SAID THE EXCHANGE HAD BEEN IN PROGRESS THERE FOR MORE THAN THREE DAYS. THE TRANSFER AT THE SWEDISH PORT INVOLVED A TOTAL OF 5,175 INVALIDS, 4,340 OF THEM ALLIED PERSONNEL AND 835 GERMANS, WITH NURSES AND A FEW CIVILIANS INCLUDED, THE DISPATCH SAID, ADDING THAT ALL HOSPITAL SHIPS PICKING UP THE EXCHANGEES WERE EXPECTED TO SAIL BY OCT.20.)

THE GERMANS, WHO ARE BEING SWAPPED FOR ALLIED MEN ON A CATEGORY BASIS--FLIER FOR FLIER, FOR EXAMPLE--WERE SAID TO BE TAKEN FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER AND THE MIDDLE EAST AS WELL AS FROM ENGLAND, WHERE GERMANS TAKEN BY BOTH BRITISH AND UNITED STATES FORCES HAD BEEN ASSEMBLED. SOME OF THE NAZIS HAD BEEN IN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PRISON CAMPS.

ALLIED WOUNDED WILL BE CARRIED HOME FROM GOETEBORG ON THE BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIPS ATLANTIS AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA--BOTH 17,000 TONS, WHICH BROUGHT THE GERMANS FROM ENGLAND; AND THE SWEDISH LINER BROTTNINGHOLM, WHICH WAS USED IN THE EXCHANGE OF AMERICANS FOR AXIS DIPLOMATS IN 1942.

AN EXCHANGE OF DISABLED SERVICE PRISONERS WAS ARRANGED AND STARTED IN OCTOBER, 1941, BUT BROKE DOWN AFTER SOME GERMANS ALREADY HAD BEEN EMBARKED AT NEW HAVEN, AND IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THAT EXCHANGE HAD BEEN BROKEN OFF BY THE GERMANS.

A PARTY OF 111 ALLIED MERCHANT SEAMEN WHO HAD BEEN PRISONERS IN GERMANY WERE REPATRIATED LAST JUNE IN RETURN FOR A NUMBER OF GERMAN

SAILORS.

(ANNOUNCING THE EXCHANGE IN WASHINGTON, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID THE AMERICANS INCLUDED FOUR OFFICERS AND 13 ENLISTED MEN, RANGING FROM FIRST LIEUTENANT TO PRIVATE. THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID THEIR NAMES WOULD BE ANNOUNCED AS SOON AS THEIR NEXT OF KIN WERE NOTIFIED.

("IT IS EXPECTED," THIS ANNOUNCEMENT STATED, "THAT FURTHER REPATRIATION MOVEMENTS WILL BE AGREED UPON FROM TIME TO TIME."

(THE GOETEBORG DISPATCH SAID THAT PRINCE KARL, BROTHER OF KING GUSTAV OF SWEDEN, ANNOUNCED THE EXCHANGE AT THE SWEDISH PORT AND SAID SWEDEN HOPED THAT EXCHANGES ALSO WOULD BE ARRANGED IN THE FUTURE.

(RECALLING THAT IN THE LAST WAR, THE SWEDISH RED CROSS WAS ENTRUSTED WITH THE TRANSFER OF 73,000 GERMAN AND RUSSIAN WAR INVALIDS, PRINCE KARL SAID THAT ORGANIZATION WOULD PLACE ITS FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL AT THE DISPOSAL OF BELLIGERENTS.

(THE GOETEBORG DISPATCH SAID THE SWEDISH RED CROSS HAD GIVEN EACH REPATRIATE CIGARETTES AND SWEETS.)

(THE BERLIN RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT FOUR GERMAN SHIPS--TWO PASSENGER AND TWO HOSPITAL CRAFT--WOULD TAKE ABOARD AT ORAN 3,876 NAZIS, OF THE EXCHANGE GROUP FROM NORTH AFRICA TODAY (MONDAY) WHILE 831 GERMANS WOULD BE PICKED UP AT GOETEBORG. THE BROADCAST SAID THAT 1,061 DISABLED GERMANS WOULD BE EXCHANGED OCT.26 FOR 1,083 BRITISH DISABLED SOLDIERS AND MEDICAL CORPS MEMBERS).

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THE EXCHANGE IS BEING MADE UNDER TERMS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

"SOON AFTER THE END OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN," THE STATEMENT SAID, "PROPOSALS WERE RECEIVED FROM THE ENEMY GOVERNMENT ON THIS SUBJECT AND THIS REPATRIATION FOLLOWS AGREEMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE BETWEEN THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND BETWEEN THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"THE AGREEMENTS PROVIDE FOR THE MUTUAL REPATRIATION FROM BOTH SIDES, REGARDLESS OF THEIR RANKS OR NUMBERS, OF ALL SERIOUSLY SICK AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED PRISONERS OF WAR WHO HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

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"DOCTORS, CHAPLAINS, MEDICAL ORDERLIES AND STRETCHER BEARERS IN EXCESS OF THOSE NEEDED FOR THE CARE OF THEIR FELLOW PRISONERS ARE ALSO BEING REPATRIATED UNDER THE AGREEMENTS.

"THE REPATRIATION IS BEING CARRIED OUT IN THREE SEPARATE MOVEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:

"NORTH SEA MOVEMENT: A BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP AND TRANSPORT HAVE DELIVERED AT GOETEBORG GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR FROM CAMPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. FOR THE RETURN VOYAGE THEY WILL BE JOINED BY A SWEDISH SHIP AND THE THREE SHIPS WILL BRING BACK TO THE UNITED KINGDOM MORE THAN 4,000 MEN, ALL OF WHOM HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO GOETEBORG FROM GERMANY.

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"THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THESE BELONG TO THIS COUNTRY, BUT THERE ARE ALSO SOME CANADIANS AND 17 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES. THE COMPARATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS IS EXPLAINED BY THE RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS.

"AN OFFICIAL LIST OF THOSE INCLUDED IN THE REPATRIATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE NEXT OF KIN OF THOSE CONCERNED ARE BEING INFORMED. IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR

RELATIVES TO BE PRESENT AT PORTS, BUT AS SOON AS THE MEN HAVE SAFELY ARRIVED, THEY WILL BE GIVEN FACILITIES FOR COMMUNICATING DIRECT WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

"THE AMERICANS WILL BE SENT BACK TO THEIR HOMES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THEY HAVE REACHED THIS COUNTRY.

"FIRST WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN MOVEMENT:

"GERMAN SHIPS ARE AT AN ALLIED PORT IN NORTHWEST AFRICA. THESE SHIPS DID NOT BRING ALLIED PRISONERS. THEY WILL EMBARK A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMAN PRISONERS AND RETURN TO A GERMAN-CONTROLLED PORT IN FRANCE.

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"SECOND WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN MOVEMENT:

"A BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP AND TRANSPORT WILL SHORTLY REACH BARCELONA WITH GERMAN PRISONERS BROUGHT FROM THE MIDDLE EAST. THESE SHIPS WILL RETURN TO A MIDDLE EAST PORT WITH MORE THAN 1,000 MEN WHO WILL HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO BARCELONA IN GERMAN SHIPS FROM GERMAN CONTROLLED PORTS IN FRANCE AND WHO BELONG TO THE FORCES OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH AFRICA, INDIA, CYPRUS, PALESTINE AND OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

"THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT TAKE PART IN THIS MOVEMENT. THESE MEN WILL RETURN HOME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER BEING LANDED IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

"THE SHIPS CONCERNED SAIL UNDER SAFE CONDUCT AND CARRY INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS DELEGATES AS NEUTRAL OBSERVERS.

"THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THESE NEGOTIATIONS IS LARGELY DUE TO THE UNFAILING COOPERATION OF THE SWISS GOVERNMENT IN THEIR CAPACITY OF PROTECTING POWER. WE ARE ALSO GRATEFUL TO THE SWEDISH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS FOR THEIR READY HELP AT THE PORTS OF TRANSFER."

HJ957PEW

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LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-THE YORKSHIRE POST, OWNED BY FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN'S FATHER-IN-LAW, RUPERT BECKETT, SAID TODAY IN COMMENTING ON CRITICISM OF BRITAIN ATTRIBUTED TO A WAR FRONT REPORT BY FIVE U.S. SENATORS THAT "ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS ARE NOT LIKELY TO SUFFER AT ALL SERIOUSLY FROM THEM."

"AMERICAN POLITICIANS ARE ACCUSTOMED TO DEBATE WORLD AFFAIRS WITH ONE EYE ON THE COMING CAMPAIGN," THE YORKSHIRE POST SAID EDITORIALLY. "PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR LEASE-LEND, HE IS A CLOSE FRIEND OF MR. CHURCHILL AND HE IS A WHOLEHEARTED ADVOCATE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN COOPERATION NOW AND IN THE FUTURE.

"WHEN HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS THROW MUD AT BRITAIN, THEIR REAL HOPE IS THAT SOME OF IT WILL STICK TO HIM. THE PRESIDENT, HIMSELF A MASTER POLITICIAN, IS WELL ABLE TO DEFEND HIMSELF AGAINST THESE FAMILIAR TACTICS."

THE NEWSPAPER ADDED THAT THE BOND BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES "IS A BOND WHICH WILL NOT BE SHAKEN BY REMARKS OF TOURING SENATORS WHO ARE DOUBTLESS MUCH SHREWDER IN THEIR JUDGMENT OF AMERICAN POLITICS THAN IN THEIR GRASP OF GREAT INTERNATIONAL ISSUES AND THE WORLD-WIDE OPERATIONS OF THE WAR."

M1107PEW

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BY PUGH MOORE

LONDON, OCT. 18-(AP)-TWELVE JUNKER-88S GANGED UP ON A U.S. AAF

LIBERATOR RETURNING FROM THE BAY OF BISCAY LAST NIGHT AND THE PILOT SAID THAT, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE "THREE ON OUR LEFT, TWO ON OUR RIGHT AND THE REST IN BACK OF US," THE BEST THE GERMANS COULD DO WAS TO KNOCK ONE ENGINE OUT OF COMMISSION.

ONE OF THE ATTACKERS WAS DECLARED SENT DOWN SMOKING BADLY.

THE LIBERATOR PILOT IS CAPT. JAMES ESTES OF STEARNS, KY.

HE SAID THE JUNKERS APPROACHED OUT OF A CLOUD AND RANGED UP ON BOTH SIDES. ONE RELEASED A RED FLARE, PRESUMABLY AS THE SIGNAL FOR ATTACK, AND OPENED FIRE FROM NOSE AND WAIST GUNS.

"THERE WAS ONLY ONE THIN CLOUD TO PROTECT US, BUT IT WAS VERY USEFUL WHEN ONE JUNKERS CAME IN AT US LIKE LIGHTNING FROM THE RIGHT," ESTES SAID.

"WE HAD ALL OUR GUNS TRAINED ON HIM UNTIL HE WAS RIGHT OVER US. THEN OUR REAR GUNNER GOT A BURST IN AND HE WENT DOWN SMOKING BADLY.

"THIS ENCOUNTER KNOCKED OUT ONE OF OUR ENGINES AND EVASIVE ACTION BECAME DIFFICULT. BUT THE ENEMY DIDN'T SHOW MUCH MORE FIGHT. EVENTUALLY, WHEN WE CAME OUT OF THE CLOUD, THE JUNKERS HAD DISAPPEARED."

THE CREW MEMBERS ALSO INCLUDED WALTER GARNETT OF 5125 CLARA STREET, BELL, CALIF., AND SERGEANTS RUSSEL R. HANCOCK OF RFD NO. 2 FLORIS, IOWA; HARRY SIEWERT OF RFD NO. 4, ABILENE, TEX.; GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK OF BLOOMINGTON, TEX.; ALBERT L. KRASEVAC OF 391 CLARK STREET, GRASS VALLEY, CALIF., JOHN P. MEYERS OF 448 NORTH EIGHTEENTH STREET, KANSASCITY, KAS., AND LAWRENCE G. DANA OF (GENERAL DELIVERY) BOISE, IDA.

HJ919PEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT. 19-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL SAID TODAYTHAT UNITED STATES MOTION PICTURES MIGHT BE BOYCOTTED IN BRITAIN BECAUSE OF WHAT THE TRADE DESCRIBES AS "EXTORTIONATE DEMANDS" BY HOLLYWOOD.

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED AN EXECUTIVE OF THE EXHIBITORS ASSOCIATION AS DECLARING THAT AMERICAN PRODUCERS WERE ASKING LONDON EXHIBITORS TO PAY A PERCENTAGE OF RECEIPTS--SOMETIMES AS HIGH AS 50 PER CENT--FOR STAR FILMS. THE EXECUTIVE SAID THAT IF THE EXHIBITORS AGREED TO THIS CONDITION THEY THEN COULD GET OTHER FILMS ON A FLAT RATE BASIS.

THE EXHIBITORS ASSOCIATION HAS REQUESTED HUGH DALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, TO TAKE ACTION, THE DAILY MAIL SAID. MORE THAN 75 PER CENT OF THE MOVIES SHOWN IN BRITAIN COME FROM THE UNITED STATES.

HJ1122PEW

LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-REPORTS WERE PUBLISHED IN LONDON TODAY THAT THE GREEK CABINET IN CAIRO HAD OFFERED ITS COLLECTIVE RESIGNATION IN PROTEST OVER THE ALLIES' ACCEPTANCE OF ITALY AS A CO-BELLIGERENT AGAINST GERMANY.

GREEK EMBASSY OFFICIALS SAID THEY HAD NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT, BUT OTHER GREEK INFORMANTS SAID IT WAS NOT UNLIKELY.

THE PUBLISHED REPORTS SAID PREMIER EMANNUEL TSOUDEROS REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE RESIGNATIONS AND WAS CONSULTING WITH KING GEORGE II IN AN EFFORT TO MEND THE CRISIS.

THE DAILY HERALD'S CAIRO CORRESPONDENT SAID FIGHTING HAD BROKEN OUT IN CENTRAL GREECE BETWEEN RIVAL PATRIOT ORGANIZATIONS, ONE OF WHICH CONSISTED LARGELY OF COMMUNISTS, AND THAT THE COMMUNISTS SHOT A BRITISH LIAISON OFFICER.

M1052PEW

LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT RECEIVED THE FIRST FORMAL VISIT FROM FYODOR GUSEV, SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN LONDON, TODAY AND THEY DISCUSSED AMONG OTHER THINGS THE DETAILS OF THE THREE-POWER MOSCOW CONFERENCE WHICH IS EXPECTED TO OPEN SHORTLY.

LATER IN THE DAY WINANT ARRANGED TO SEE REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER PRINCIPAL ALLIES, LUNCHING WITH THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR AND SEEING LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE LATE AFTERNOON.

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M723AEW

LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS SAID TODAY THAT FRENCH NAVAL UNITS RECENTLY HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN CARRYING SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS TO ISLANDS IN THE DODECANESE OCCUPIED BY BRITISH FORCES.

FRENCH WARSHIPS WERE ACTIVE EARLIER IN THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN WHEN THEY PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE RECONQUEST OF CORSICA.

M711AEW

LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-A MINIATURE FRENCH LANGUAGE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, "L'AMERIQUE EN GUERRE" (AMERICA AT WAR), IS AMONG THE REAMS OF PROPAGANDA LITERATURE WHICH AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES HAVE BEEN SCATTERING OVER EUROPE RECENTLY TO KEEP THE PEOPLE'S OF OCCUPIED LANDS ABREAST OF DEVELOPMENTS DESPITE NAZI CENSORSHIP.

OTHER ITEMS IN THE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN INCLUDE SMALL 16-PAGE BOOKLETS ON A VARIETY OF TOPICS, SINGLE-PAGE LEAFLETS RUSHED TO PRESS FOR EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS AND REPRODUCTIONS OF POSTERS THE AMERICAN ARMY PUTS UP AS IT ADVANCES.

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M713AEW

LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-EVERY AMERICAN SOLDIER ARRIVING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM NOW RECEIVES A GREETING FROM PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL. THE MESSAGE, SUPERIMPOSED ON A PICTURE OF CHURCHILL SMOKING HIS FAMILIAR STOGIE AND GIVING THE "V-FOR-VICTORY" SIGN, SAYS:

"TO EVERY AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO HAS LEFT HOME TO JOIN THE GREAT FORCES NOW GATHERING IN THIS ISLAND, I SEND A MESSAGE OF GREETING AND WELCOME.

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"WHEREVER YOU MAY GO IN OUR COUNTRY, YOU WILL BE AMONG FRIENDS. OUR FIGHTING MEN LOOK UPON YOU AS COMRADES AND BROTHERS-IN-ARMS."

M1101PEW

LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-THE ITALIAN FASCIST RADIO DECLARED IN A PROPAGANDA BROADCAST TODAY THAT A PLANE WHICH WAS TO HAVE TAKEN GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER ON A TRIP FROM NORTH AFRICA TO SICILY HAD CRASHED AFTER EXPLOSION OF A BOMB PLACED WITHIN IT BY A FRENCH NATIONALIST DISSATISFIED WITH FOOD CONDITIONS.

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THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ALGIERS. IT MADE NO ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN HOW SUCH A SABOTAGE ATTEMPT COULD HAVE BEEN EXECUTED UNDER THE GUARD ESTABLISHED OVER ALL MILITARY EQUIPMENT AS A MATTER OF ROUTINE.

M1047PEW

FIRST LEAD EDEN-HARRIMAN

LONDON, OCT. 18-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT CORDELL HULL, U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE, HAD ARRIVED IN TEHERAN, IRAN, ENROUTE TO THE TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW.

ANTHONY EDEN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, AND W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, NEWLY APPOINTED U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET RUSSIA, ALSO WERE IN TEHERAN ENROUTE TO MOSCOW, THE GERMAN BROADCAST

SAID. IT ATTRIBUTED ITS INFORMATION TO THE "TEHERAN RADIO."

THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM WASHINGTON THAT HULL IS ENROUTE TO MOSCOW, BUT SUCH MOVEMENTS OF HIGH OFFICIALS NORMALLY ARE NOT DISCLOSED UNTIL THEIR JOURNEYS ARE COMPLETED. IT IS ABOUT 12,000 AIR MILES FROM WASHINGTON TO MOSCOW VIA BRAZIL, EGYPT AND IRAN (PERSIA).

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST, RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID THAT HULL AND EDEN WERE ACCOMPANIED BY W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, NEWLY APPOINTED U.S.AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

THEY WERE GREETED BY VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS; MAXIM LITVINOFF, VICE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND FORMER RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AND V.G.DEKANOZOV, ANOTHER VICE COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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A LATER BERLIN BROADCAST SAID HULL AND EDEN HAD LEFT TEHERAN BY PLANE FOR MOSCOW "MONDAY FORENOON."

ALSO IN THE HULL-EDEN PARTY WERE GREEN HACKWORTH, U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT COUNSEL; JAMES DUNN, POLITICAL ADVISER; AND MAJ.GEN.JOHN DEAN OF THE U.S.ARMY, AND WILLIAM STRANG, BRITISH ASSISTANT UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND LT.GEN.SIR HASTINGS ISMAY, CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE BRITISH MINISTER OF DEFENSE.

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EV527PEW

BOTH HULL AND EDEN ISSUED STATEMENTS IN WHICH THEY SAID THEY LOOKED FORWARD WITH PLEASURE TO THE COMING CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE THREE GREAT ALLIED POWERS. HULL SAID:

"WITH PARTICULAR SATISFACTION I RETURN THIS VISIT OF MR.MOLOTOV, PEOPLES COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"I AM LOOKING FORWARD WITH PLEASURE TO THE COMING CONVERSATIONS WITH HIM AND MR.EDEN."

EDEN SAID:

"I AM VERY HAPPY TO COME TO MOSCOW AGAIN FOR THIS CONFERENCE AND TO AVAIL MYSELF OF THE OPPORTUNITY OF MAKING A RETURN VISIT TO MR. MOLOTOV WHO CAME TO LONDON LAST YEAR.

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"IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT I LOOK FORWARD TO THE COMING CONVERSATIONS WITH HIM AND MR.HULL."

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST, ETC., PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS

XB543PEW

LONDON HAD ITS SECOND STRAIGHT AIR RAID ALARM LAST NIGHT AS THE GERMANS MADE THREE RETALIATORY STABS--AGAINST EAST ANGLIA, THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND AND THE CAPITAL ITSELF.

FIFTEEN PLANES--BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ONLY FIGHTER-BOMBERS--CROSSED THE COAST AFTER MIDNIGHT AND A FEW PENETRATED TO LONDON, WHERE THEY DROPPED BOMBS, CAUSING A NUMBER OF FATAL CASUALTIES AND WRECKING HOMES.

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IN AT LEAST ONE SECTION OF THE CAPITAL, RESCUE UNITS WORKED INTO THE MORNING REMOVING TRAPPED VICTIMS.

THE FEW RAIDERS WHICH REACHED LONDON WERE MET BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGES AND ONE GERMAN BOMBER CRASHED IN FLAMES IN A FIELD.

THE TRAFFIC OVER THE CHANNEL TODAY WAS SO CONGESTED THAT SOME FORMATIONS GOING OUT PASSED OTHERS RETURNING TO THEIR BASES. RESIDENTS OF FOLKESTONE, ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST, WATCHED THE DEPARTING AND RETURNING FLEETS IN A TWO-WAY PROCESSION FOR MORE THAN A HALF AN HOUR.

EV505PEW

30.24— 9409

EXILED YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT INFORMANTS SAID AT CAIRO THAT MAHAILOVIC'S PART-TIME FARMER-SOLDIERS HAD CAPTURED BRZA, PALANKA AND JUBUKOVAC IN SOUTHEASTERN SERBIA AND WERE DRIVING TOWARD DONJI MILANOVAC, ON THE WESTERN END OF THE DANUBE LOOP ABOVE THE IRON GATE RAPIDS.

FIGHTING BACK DESPERATELY AGAINST THESE NEWEST THREATS TO HIS BALKAN FORCES, ROMMEL SENT HIS PLANES OVER SERBIA AND INTO THE INTERIOR IN FIERCE RAIDS ON GUERRILLA-HELD VILLAGES.

GERMAN RAIDERS STRUCK ALSO AT THE AREA NORTH OF THE ALBANIAN BORDER, WHERE TITO'S FORCES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CAPTURED THE TOWN OF ANDRIJEVICA, ONLY 10 MILES ABOVE THE FRONTIER.

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THAT THE GERMANS HAD LOST 1,200 KILLED AND WOUNDED IN A BATTLE AGAINST PARTISAN FORCES FOR A BRIDGE OVER THE SAVA RIVER NEAR SEVNICA.

ALBANIAN GUERRILLA FORCES, PUTTING UP A STAUNCH FIGHT IN THE VALONA COASTAL DISTRICT, HAVE DRIVEN THE GERMANS FROM DRASHOVICA INTO THE SURROUNDING HILLS, THE CAIRO DISPATCHES SAID.

MEANWHILE, INFORMATION REACHING HERE FROM GREECE DISCLOSED THAT A REPETITION OF THE 1941 FAMINE IN WHICH THOUSANDS DIED THREATENED THE POPULATION THERE UNLESS FREEDOM COMES QUICKLY OR LARGER FOOD SUPPLIES ARE SENT.

THE GREEKS, SWEPT BY ENTHUSIASM OVER ALLIED VICTORIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BELIEVING THAT LIBERATION WAS NEAR, WERE SAID TO HAVE EXHAUSTED THEIR RESERVES AND THROWN THEIR HOARDED FOODSTUFFS ON THE MARKETS.

THEY WERE DESCRIBED AS FACING THE WINTER WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD, CLOTHING AND FUEL AMID A RISING DISEASE RATE RESULTING FROM UNDERNOURISHMENT.

(C.L.SULZBERGER, NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT, WIRELESSED THE TIMES FROM CAIRO THAT FIGHTING ON A SCALE SUGGESTING SMALL-SIZED CIVIL WAR HAS BROKEN OUT BETWEEN RIVAL GREEK GUERRILLA ORGANIZATIONS. ACTIVE WARFARE BETWEEN THE RIVAL GREEK BANDS IS RAGING ACROSS THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE COUNTRY FROM THE PINDUS RANGE TO THESSALY AND THE SOUTH, HE SAID.

("ONE IS INCLINED TO SUSPECT THAT THIS SITUATION HAS BEEN ENCOURAGED AND ABETTED BY THE GERMANS IN MUCH THE SAME MANNER THAT THEY HAVE CONSTANTLY PROVOKED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE YUGOSLAV PARTISANS AND THE FORCES OF GEN.DN

IHAI9;8:,"

CONSTANTLY PROVOKED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE YUGOSLAV PARTISANS AND THE FORCES OF GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC," (CORRECT) THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT SAID.

(HE ADDED THAT THE ALLIES IN THE MIDDLEAST AND GENERAL HEADQUARTERS WERE ATTEMPTING TO HALT THE CONFLICT, BUT HELD OUT LITTLE HOPE FOR AN IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT.)

A SI[illegible]LESS, FLOATING POPULATION OF 200,000 WAS SAID TO HAVE RESULTED WHEN THE GERMANS BURNED HUNDREDS OF VILLAGES IN AN ATTEMPT TO SMASH GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES, AND 200,000 MORE EVICTED FROM THRACE AND MACEDONIA BY THE BULGARS AND ALSO WERE REPORTED ROAMING THE COUNTRY.

EV419PEW

LONDON, OCT.18-(AP)-AIR RAID SIRENS SOUNDED IN LONDON TONIGHT FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT NIGHT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN CREWS WENT INTO ACTION ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW GERMAN BOMBS WERE DROPPED DURING THE HALF-HOUR ALERT. THE ALL-CLEAR SOUNDED AT 11:30 P.M. (6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME.)

TWO PERSONS WERE KILLED IN ONE HOUSE. THE HOUSE WAS DEMOLISHED. DEVIATING FROM SOLO TACTICS, SEVERAL OF THE RAIDERS FLEW TOGETHER IN HITTING ONE DISTRICT WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

THE PLANES DROPPED FLARES TO LIGHT THEIR TARGETS. SOME OF THESE WERE EXTINGUISHED BY GUNFIRE BEFORE THEY REACHED THE GROUND.

M1109PEW

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LONDON FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN (BJT) BY O'QUINN X X X AND BENMARK.

MOSCOW'S LATEST COMMUNIQUE DID NOT TELL OF ANY SIGNIFICANT ADVANCES IN THE KIEV SECTOR, BUT ONE BERLIN BROADCAST SAID THE RUSSIANS ON THE NORTH OF THE UKRAINE CAPITAL HAD SMASHED FORWARD TO A DEPTH OF SEVERAL MILES. THIS WAS TOWARD THE SOUTHWEST IN A MOVE TO THE REAR OF KIEV, SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RED ARMY TROOPS MAKING THE NEW DNIEPER CROSSING IN THE LOEV SECTOR, 100 MILES ABOVE KIEV, WERE REPORTED LESS THAN 30 MILES FROM RECHITSA IN THE EFFORT TO TAKE GOMEL FROM THE REAR.

OTHER SOVIET UNITS WERE DECLARED OVERRUNNING THE INTERVENING AREA BETWEEN RECHITSA AND GOMEL IN THE "V" FORMED BY THE SOZH AND DNIEPER RIVERS SOUTH OF GOMEL.

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THE FALL OF GOMEL WOULD UNHINGE THE 200-MILE WHITE RUSSIA LINE RUNNING NORTH TO VITEBSK JUST AS FURTHER INROADS DEEP INTO THE DNIEPER LOOP WOULD CRACK ALL PRESENT AXIS LINES IN LOWER RUSSIA.

DURING SUNDAY'S FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS THE RUSSIANS SAID THE RED ARMY DISABLED OR DESTROYED 171 GERMAN TANKS AND SHOT DOWN 45 PLANES.

EV626PEW

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London add Aerial x x again.

MOSQUITO SQUADRONS DEALT BERLIN ITS FIRST BLOW SINCE OCT. 9 LAST NIGHT AND ALSO POUNDED UNANNOUNCED TARGETS IN WESTERN GERMANY, WHILE FIGHTER PLANES ROAMED OVER NORTHERN FRANCE TO SHOOT UP AIR FIELDS AND COMMUNICATIONS LINES.

OTHER FORMATIONS LAID MINES IN ENEMY WATERS AND SOME FIGHTERS ATTACKED SHIPPING OFF THE DUTCH COAST, WHERE ONE SQUADRON LEADER REPORTED SINKING A TUG AND AT LEAST ONE BARGE.

SPITFIRES OF THE RAF FIGHTER COMMAND ALSO SPENT A BUSY DAY PULLING THE BEARD OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE OVER EUROPE AND SHOT DOWN THREE ENEMY PLANES, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS SHOWED LITTLE DISPOSITION TO FIGHT AND COMBAT WAS HAMPERED BY CLOUD AND ICING CONDITIONS.

ONE TRAIN-HUNTING SQUADRON OF SPITFIRES SHOT UP SEVEN LOCOMOTIVES ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, AND TYPHOONS DAMAGED TWO TUGS, AN R-BOAT, TWO BARGES, A DREDGER AND A 1,000-TON COASTAL VESSEL IN JABS

LONDON (add second front) x x fascism

in a formal statement the communists said that "refusal to open a second front, weakness in face of sabotage by vested interests, toleration of provocation by reactionary employers and delay in carrying through necessary measures of postwar reconstruction have aroused

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profound discontent and alarm."

urging reorganization of the government the party said "there is no confiddence in munichites and tory diehards who stand in the way of successful waging of a people's war. they must be swept out of the government.....grigg, anderson, amery, simon and halifax must go."

sir james grigg is secretary for war, sir john anderson is chancellor of the exchequer, l.s. amery is secretary for india and burma, sir john simon is lord high chancellor, and viscount halifax is the ambassador to the united states. (end advance for release at 7 p.m., eastern war time, tonight, monday, oct. 18)

London, Oct. 18-(AP)-Vociferously shouting their readiness to open a new front, a contingent of American troops landed recently at an unannounced port after an uneventful Atlantic crossing.

"Where's the front -- any front?" some of the soldiers called out in good natured banter as they poured down the gangplanks.

A duke was among the persons who met the ships. When the word got around that a real duke was on hand, he became the chief center of interest because apparently none of the Americans had ever seen one.

apl 1252 thru 2nd hab1038aew

BY JOHN F.CHESTER

A SCOTTISH PORT, OCT.18-(AP)-MORE THAN 800 GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR, MANY OF THEM HOPELESSLY MAIMED OR ILL, MOVED SLOWLY AND WITHOUT VISIBLE EMOTION ACROSS THE QUAYS OF THIS PORT ONE DAY LAST WEEK EN-ROUTE TO THE FIRST ALLIED PRISONER EXCHANGE WITH GERMANY IN THIS WAR.

THERE WERE WOMEN AND CHILDREN AMONG THEM.

THERE WERE HIGH OFFICERS, PRIVATES, NAVY RATINGS, FLIERS AND MER-CHANT SEAMEN. MANY WERE FROM THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND U-BOATS. SOME WORE RESPLENDENT UNIFORMS; OTHERS WORE PRISONERS' FATIGUES.

DOZENS WERE ON STRETCHERS, AS MANY MORE WERE ON CRUTCHES.

SIX NEWSPAPER MEN REPRESENTING THE ENTIRE AMERICAN, CANADIAN AND BRITISH PRESS STOOD FOR HOURS SEEKING SOME COMMON DENOMINATOR AMONG THE VARIED GROUPS.

IF THERE WAS ONE IT WAS THE LACK OF FACIAL EXPRESSION--THE DEADPAN MASK.

IF THE PRISONERS FELT ANY JOY AT THE PROSPECT OF RETURNING TO THEIR FATHERLAND IT WAS CAREFULLY HIDDEN. NEITHER DID THEIR FACES SHOW

SORROW, OR EVEN PAIN.

SOME HAD BEEN CAPTURED EVEN BEFORE DUNKERQUE. SOME HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER BRITAIN. OTHERS HAD BEEN TAKEN IN NORTH AFRICA AND STILL OTHERS HAD BEEN PICKED UP FROM SINKING SUBMARINES IN THE ATLANTIC. A SIZEABLE GROUP HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY AMERICANS AND HELD IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOR NEARLY SIX HOURS THEY WALKED, HOBBLED OR WERE CARRIED ABOARD A BIG BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP, THE ATLANTIS, WHICH WOULD CARRY THEM TO GOETEBORG, SWEDEN, FOR EXCHANGE THERE FOR AMERICANS, BRITISH AND CANADIANS IN SIMILAR PRISONER CATEGORIES WHO HAD BEEN HELD IN GERMANY.

THE FIRST OF TWO LONG PRISONER TRAINS PULLED INTO THE DOCK AREA JUST AS A BRIGHT FULL MOON SANK BEHIND THE HIGH ROOF OF A NEARBY WHARF SHED. MORE THAN 40 MINUTES LATER, JUST AT SUNRISE, THE FIRST PRISONER STEPPED FROM THE HEAVILY CURTAINED AND HEAVILY GUARDED CARS.

THE PRISONER WAS A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN. SHE WAS FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY A YOUNG DAUGHTER, HILDA, AND A HER SON, A BOY OF 11 WHO WORE THE SHORTS AND BLUE AND WHITE CAP OF A BRITISH SCHOOLBOY. FROM HIM CAME ONE OF THE FEW SPONTANEOUS EXPRESSIONS OF THE DAY.

"LOOK, HILDA, LOOK," HE CALLED IN A CLIPPED BRITISH ACCENT AS HE CAUGHT SIGHT OF THE BARRAGE BALLOONS AND THEN OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF THE SHIP WHICH WOULD CARRY HIM PART OF THE WAY HOME.

ONLY ONE "HEIL HITLER" WAS HEARD THROUGHOUT THE MORNING AND THAT WAS SPOKEN QUIETLY BY ONE OFFICER TO ANOTHER WHEN THEY MET, IN MUCH THE SAME TONE AS A MAN WOULD SAY "GOOD MORNING."

OF THE TOTAL OF 842 GERMANS TAKEN ABOARD THE ATLANTIS, 166 HAD BEEN HELD IN THE UNITED STATES AND LABELED AS "AMERICAN OWNED" PRISONERS. THEY WERE BROUGHT BACK ACROSS THE ATLANTIC JUST BEFORE THE EXCHANGE. ONLY THREE WERE OFFICERS, IN CONTRAST TO THE 120 OFFICERS IN THE ENTIRE GROUP. IN ALL 37 CIVILIAN MEN, 24 WOMEN AND FOUR CHILDREN WERE IN THE PARTY AND MOST OF THEM HAD BEEN INTERNED IN ENGLAND SINCE 1939.

NEWSMEN WERE NOT ALLOWED TO TALK TO THE PRISONERS AND IT COULD NOT BE LEARNED WHETHER ANY OF THE PARTY HAD BEEN AMONG THOSE CHOSEN FOR EXCHANGE IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, WHEN GERMAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS--THE LATTER GATHERED AT DIEPPE--WERE READY TO SAIL ONLY TO HAVE THE EXCHANGE CALLED OFF IN BERLIN. IN ORDER TO PREVENT A SIMILAR DISAPPOINTMENT, PLANS FOR THE PRESENT EXCHANGE WERE KEPT SECRET UNTIL IT ACTUALLY WAS COMPLETED.

THERE WERE GRIM, UNUSUAL AND EVEN TOUCHING SIGHTS IN PLENTY AS THE TRAINS WERE UNLOADED CAR BY CAR.

AFTER THE FIRST GROUP OF WOMEN STEPPED DOWN A BRITISH TOMMY PUT A FRAIL YOUNG WOMAN IN HIS ARMS ON A STRETCHER. SHE WAS SUFFERING THE LAST STAGES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND OBVIOUSLY WAS GOING HOME TO DIE.

A LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE GERMAN NAVY, IN FULL AND CORRECT UNIFORM, WHO WAS ALLOWED FREEDOM OF THE TRAIN AND PLATFORM, SMARTLY RETURNED THE SALUTE OF A GROUP OF GERMAN AIR FORCE NON-COMS. HE OBVIOUSLY WAS ILL, AND JUST AS HE SALUTED, HE STUMBLED AND COLLAPSED COMPLETELY INTO THE ARMS OF THE MEN.
HE WAS TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

AS THE PRISONERS WALKED OR RODE FROM THE SECOND TRAIN TO THE SHIP, THEY PASSED THE LOCOMOTIVE THAT HAD BROUGHT THEM IN. IN LARGE BRASS LETTERS ON ITS BOILER WAS ITS NAME -- "REVENGE."

EV916PEW

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30.24 — 9413

FOREIGN WORKERS

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ

MADRID, OCT.18-(AP)-AS A RESULT OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ON BOTH THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL FRONTS, THE 12,000,000 FOREIGN WORKERS WHO THE GERMANS BOASTED IN JULY WERE "WORKING CONTENTEDLY" IN THE REICH NOW BID FAIR TO BECOME ONE OF THE NAZIS' BIGGEST PROBLEMS.

APPARENTLY DISTURBED BY THE POSSIBLE EFFECT WHICH THE TREND OF EVENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN MIGHT HAVE ON THESE ~~IMPROVED~~ imported WORKERS, THE GERMANS ARE SAID TO HAVE DEPRIVED THEM OF THE LAST VESTIGES OF "REASONABLE FREEDOM" THEY WERE PROMISED ORIGINALLY.

THE FRENCH WERE A PROBLEM EVEN BEFORE THE DOWNFALL OF BENITO MUSSOLINI AND ITALY'S SUBSEQUENT WITHDRAWAL FROM AXIS PARTNERSHIP.

WITH ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR UPON GERMANY THE GREAT MASS OF ITALIAN WORKERS WITHIN THE REICH ALSO DEFINITELY WARRANT THE GESTAPO'S SUSPICIONS THAT THEY MAY BE FAR FROM CONTENT. SO DO TENS OF THOUSANDS OF DISARMED ITALIAN SOLDIERS WHO WERE SENT TO GERMANY WHERE THEY WERE GIVEN THE CHOICE OF WORKING OR FIGHTING.

TO THESE GREAT, DISSATISFIED AND UNRULY MASSES OF FRENCH AND ITALIAN LABOR NOW MAY BE ADDED THE THOUSANDS OF IMPORTED WORKERS FROM CROATIA, SERBIA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE BALKANS--AS WELL AS A SMALL CONTINGENT OF PORTUGUESE LABOR VOLUNTEERS.

UNREST IN ALL THESE PEOPLE MAY CONCEIVABLY BE INSPIRED BY RECENT EVENTS, AND RELIABLE REPORTS FROM GERMANY INDICATE THAT THE NAZIS--TAKING NO CHANCES--HAVE TRIPLED GUARDS AROUND THE CAMPS WHERE BOTH VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY WORKERS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN NATIONS ARE QUARTERED.

HEINRICH HIMMLER, GESTAPO CHIEFTAIN, IS EVEN REPORTED TO HAVE APPEALED TO ADOLF HITLER TO MOVE SOME OF THE MOST SUSPICIOUS FOREIGN LABORERS OUT OF GERMANY "BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE" AND THE WORKERS "POISON THE MINDS OF GOOD GERMANS."

WITHIN THE LAST MONTH THERE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN A STRIKING INCREASE OF SABOTAGE WITHIN GERMANY WHICH THE GESTAPO TRACED BACK DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY TO FOREIGN WORKERS. EVEN POLISH AND RUSSIAN WORKERS, WHO APPARENTLY HAVE BEEN DOCILE ENOUGH UNTIL THIS FALL, ARE SAID TO BE AN INCREASING PROBLEM.

IN BAVARIA, A RISING TIDE OF DISCONTENT WITH THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR AMONG GERMAN FARMERS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE LED TO AN ORDER THAT FOREIGN FIELD WORKERS HENCEFORTH MUST RETURN EACH NIGHT TO ISOLATED BARRACKS INSTEAD OF BEING HOUSED ON THE FARMS.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERMEN ACCREDITED TO BERLIN ARE BEGINNING TO FEEL THE ATMOSPHERE OF DISTRUST AS NAZI LEADERS WORRY ABOUT THE PRESENCE OF "NON-GERMANIC" PEOPLES IN THE REICH. SEVERAL SWISS CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN HAVE HAD TROUBLE WITH THE GESTAPO RECENTLY.

NEUTRAL BUSINESSMEN WHO PREVIOUSLY TRAVELLED UNMOLESTED IN GERMANY IF THEIR PAPERS WERE IN ORDER NOW REPORT THEY ARE STOPPED FREQUENTLY FOR QUESTIONING.

PS431AEW

WITH LONDON PRISONERS

BY EDWIN SHANKE

ABOARD THE EXCHANGE SHIP DROTTNINGHOLM, GOETEBORG, SWEDEN, OCT 18-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,400 EAGER, HAPPY BRITISH AND CANADIAN WAR INVALIDS

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AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL EXPLORED A NEW WORLD ABOARD THIS 12,000-TON LINER TODAY AFTER MANY MONTHS OF ISOLATION IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

FUSILIERS FROM NORTHUMBERLAND, SCOTTISH PRIVATES, GUNNERS FROM LANCASHIRE, COCKNEY AMBULANCE DRIVERS, AUSTRALIANS AND CANADIANS MINGLED IN THE CROWD OF REPATRIATES -- ALL SMILES AND FULL OF HOPE FOR THE FUTURE THOUGH SOME HOBBLED ABOUT ON HOMEMADE PEGLEGS, WHILE THEY SQUINTED AT THE BRIGHT AUTUMN SUNSHINE WITH BUT ONE GOOD EYE.

"NOTHING DID OR COULD GET US DOWN IN SPIRIT," THEY AGREED.

OUT OF TOUCH WITH THE WORLD FOR SO LONG, THEY FIRED QUESTIONS AT INTERVIEWERS AS FAST AS THE INTERVIEWERS COULD FIRE QUESTIONS AT THEM.

BEHIND SOME WERE MEMORIES OF BITTER, BLOODY FIGHTING ON THE BEACHES OF DUNKERQUE AND DIEPPE. OTHERS WERE VETERANS OF BATTLES IN GREECE AND CRETE. BUT BEFORE THEM ALL WAS ONLY ONE OBJECTIVE -- HOME AND A REUNION WITH PARENTS, WIVES, CHILDREN OR SWEETHEARTS.

"HOW SOON CAN WE GET THERE?" WAS THE QUESTION ON ALL LIPS.

MANY OF THE VETERANS FOUND IT HARD TO BELIEVE THEY WERE NOT DREAMING AS THEY STRETCHED OUT BETWEEN THE FIRST WHITE SHEETS THEY HAD SEEN IN MONTHS -- PERHAPS IN YEARS.

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SERGT.EVERETT ("ARKY") OGLESBY, OF MANILA, ARK., A VOLUNTEER IN ESSEX SCOTTISH REGIMENT FROM WINDSOR, ONT., SUMMED UP THEIR SENTIMENTS.

"I JUST CAN'T VISUALIZE IT," HE SAID. "I STILL THINK I'M IN STALAG NO.8 (A PRISON CAMP AT LAMSDORF, NEAR BRESLAU). THAT BARBED WIRE WAS LIKE TO DRIVE ME DARNED NEAR CRAZY."

OGLESBY, 34, WAS AN ARKANSAS FARMER UNTIL HE JOINED UP WITH THE CANADIANS ON MAY 27, 1940 BECAUSE "I COULDN'T SEE WHY MIGHT WAS RIGHT AND I KNEW WE WERE GOING TO GET INTO THE FIGHT ANYWAY."

HE WAS WOUNDED BY SHRAPNEL THROUGH THE RIGHT LUNG IN THE DIEPPE RAID. HE TREASURES A WALLET AND A PAYBOOK WHICH STOPPED ANOTHER PIECE OF SHRAPNEL THAT MIGHT HAVE PIERCED HIS HEART.

MK-Mq132AEW

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--FOURTH ADD FIRST (CORRECT) LEAD ITALIAN X X-[redacted]

THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN SHIP OFF THE COAST OF GREECE WAS CREDITED TO AMERICAN LIGHTNINGS LED BY 2ND LT. MARTIN C. COLLIS OF SAN ANGELO, TEX., WHO SPOTTED THE 350-FOOT VESSEL WHILE ON RECONNAISSANCE AND ASKED PERMISSION TO LEAD A FLIGHT AGAINST IT.

IN THE FIRST ATTACKS THE P-38S SCORED DIRECT HITS AND THE NEXT DAY COLLIS LED ANOTHER FLIGHT WHICH SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS AND FINISHED THE JOB ALTHOUGH HIS PLANE WAS HIT BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE IT WAS COLLIS' 50TH MISSION.

ON THE EAST X X X SECOND GRAF ORIGINAL.

[illegible]AEW

OCT 19 1943

MORMUGAO--1ST ADD NL EXCHANGE SHIP (TOP ON AA) "X X X DAILY NEEDS.

BENNIE SEGAL OF JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY, IS THE PRINCIPAL DISPENSER OF CANDY, TOILET ARTICLES AND CLOTHES ON THE GRIPSHOLM.

DURING THE TRIP THE JAPANESE MADE SUCH A RUSH TO BUY UP SEGAL'S ENTIRE STOCK THAT HE INAUGURATED A ONE-MAN RATIONING SYSTEM. WHEN HE THOUGHT ENOUGH HAD BEEN SOLD FOR HE DAY E SI

30.24— 9415

HE THOUGHT ENOUGH HAD BEEN SOLD FOR ONE DAY HE SIMPLY CLOSED THE STORE.

FOR CHILDREN HE ISSUED CANDY RATION TICKETS. FIRST THE JAPANESE CHILDREN BOUGHT LARGE SUPPLIES AND THEIR PARENTS HELPED THEM EAT THE CANDY. SO SEGAL CHANGED THE SYSTEM AND BEGAN GIVING THE CHILDREN ONE OR TWO PIECES OF CANDY A DAY WITH THE PROVISION THAT THEY EAT THEM ON THE SPOT.

SEGAL, WHO HAS A ROUND FACE AND GREY HAIR, MANAGED TO KEEP THE BUYING DOWN TO DAILY NEEDS WITHOUT RANKLING THE FEELINGS OF THE GROWNUPS. HE NOT ONLY KEPT THE JAPANESE CHILDREN CONTENTED, BUT HE PRESERVED AN ADEQUATE CANDY SUPPLY FOR THE AMERICAN CHILDREN WHO SOON WILL BOARD THE GRIPSHOLM.

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TA923PEW

MORMUGAO--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD EXCHANGE SHIPS X X ~~THEIR NATIONALS~~ xx less.

FOR THE AMERICANS, IT WAS A ONE-DAY POSTPONEMENT OF THE HOLIDAY THEY HAD BEEN AWAITING 21 MONTHS AND THEY WERE FRANTICALLY EAGER TO GET ABOARD THE GRIPSHOLM TO ENJOY THE CHEESES, MEATS AND SWEETS WHICH HAVE BEEN THE PRINCIPAL SHORTAGE DURING THE INTERNMENT AND TRIP ABOARD THE JAPANESE SHIP.

ON THE TEIA MARU, HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO SHORTAGE OF FINE CHAMPAGNE AND FRENCH AND ITALIAN LIQUEURS WHICH HAVE BEEN UNKNOWN IN THESE PARTS FOR MANY MOONS.

THE VESSEL, FORMERLY THE FRENCH LINER ARAMIS, WAS COMPLETELY STOCKED WITH WINES AND LIQUEURS WHEN THE JAPANESE TOOK HER OVER. THESE HAVE LARGELY BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO THEPASSENGERS AS THE JAPANESE SEEMINGLY DON'T LIKE THEM. THEY USED UP MOST OF THE BEER AND WHISKY, HOWEVER.

THE JAPANESE X X X SECOND GRAF, AS BEFORE.

N924AEW

FIRST LEAD HULL

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

OCT 19 1943

MOSCOW, OCT. 18-(AP)-U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN OPENED TALKS WITH FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV ON WARTIME AND POSTWAR MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS TODAY SHORTLY AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE MOSCOW AIRPORT.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH VISITORS DROVE TO THE KREMLIN AT 6 P.M. --THREE HOURS AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL -- TO BEGIN THE DISCUSSIONS. THE FIRST REAL BUSINESS SESSION WAS SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

(THE CONFERENCE X X X 2ND GRAF

Ma201AEW

CHUNGKING, OCT 18-(AP)-THE INFLUENTIAL CHINESE NEWSPAPER TA KUNG PAO, ASSERTING THAT THE RECAPTURE OF BURMA SHOULD NOT BE SIMPLY A LAND OPERATION, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT ALLIED LANDINGS SHOULD BE MADE AT RANGOON OR EVEN SINGAPORE, WITH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FORCES ADVANCING NORTH TO MEET ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN SOMEWHERE IN JAVA.

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A SOUTHEAST ASIA CAMPAIGN, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, NEEDED THE CLOSE COOPERATION OF CHINA, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN AND ADDED THAT ALTHOUGH CHINA COULDN'T PLAY A LEADING ROLE IN AN ATTACK ON BURMA, SHE HAD A GREATER RESPONSIBILITY IN OCCUPYING INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND, BOTH BELONGING TO THE CHINA THEATER.

THE CHINESE ARMY NEWSPAPER SAO TANG PAO ALSO SUGGESTED POLITICAL OFFENSIVES IN THE FAR EAST "TO FRUSTRATE JAPANESE CONSPIRACIES AMONG THE ASIATIC PEOPLES."

OCT 19 1943

M708AEW

NIGHT LEAD SW PACIFIC

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,TUESDAY, OCT 19 (AP)-JAPAN'S AIR FORCES LIMPED THROUGH ONE OF THEIR MOST DISASTROUS WEEKS OF THE WAR LAST WEEK.

STEPPING UP THE TEMPO OF CONFLICT IN THE SOUTH-SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, ALLIED PILOTS DESTROYED, PROBABLY DESTROYED OR BADLY DAMAGED NEARLY 400 ENEMY PLANES IN THE 7-DAY PERIOD ENDING WITH LAST SATURDAY, A TABULATION OF OFFICIAL REPORTS INDICATED TODAY.

AIR LOSSES FOR THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN THE SAME PERIOD WERE REPORTED AS 10 PLANES DOWN, FIVE DAMAGED OR MISSING AND AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF OTHERS DAMAGED.

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LATEST OF THE ENEMY AERIAL DEFEATS WERE THOSE REPORTED BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR YESTERDAY. IN THESE ENGAGEMENTS, FOUGHT ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY IN THE NEW GUINEA-NEW BRITAIN AREA, THE NIPS LOST 104 PLANES ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR WHILE 43 OTHERS WERE PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

AN ENEMY ATTEMPT FRIDAY TO ATTACK SHIPPING IN ORO BAY, 50 MILES BELOW BUNA IN SOUTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA, COST THE JAPANESE 57 PLANES SHOT DOWN OR PROBABLY DESTROYED. THE ATTACKERS FAILED TO PIERCE ALLIED DEFENSES OR TO SHOOT DOWN A SINGLE ALLIED PLANE.

(A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED THAT FOUR ALLIED TRANSPORTS WERE SUNK AND A FIFTH LEFT IN FLAMES IN AN ATTACK FRIDAY ON BUNA. THIS BROADCAST CONCEDED 15 NIPPONESE PLANES WERE LOST AND ASSERTED 14 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. APPARENTLY THIS WAS THE OFFICIAL JAPANESE VERSION OF THE ORO BAY AERIAL ACTION.

OCT 19 1943

IN A LOW LEVEL ATTACK SATURDAY OVER WEWAK AND THE ADJOINING BORAM AIRDROME, ALLIED PLANES ACCOUNTED FOR 41 ENEMY PLANES. OF THESE 22 WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED ON THE GROUND WHILE 16 ENEMY INTERCEPTORS WERE SHOT OUT OF THE SKIES AND PROBABLY THREE MORE. ONE ALLIED MEDIUM BOMBER WAS LOST. SIXTEEN JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE BROUGHT DOWN WHEN 30 TO 40 PLANES ATTEMPTED THE SAME DAY TO INTERCEPT ALLIED RAIDERS SLASHING AT MADANG. ONE ALLIED PLANE DID NOT RETURN.

MADANG IS THE COASTAL BASE ON NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA TOWARD WHICH AUSTRALIANS GROUND FORCES ARE ADVANCING IN THE INTERIOR.

IMPRESSIVE NUMBERS OF ENEMY PLANES ARE BEING CAUGHT ON THE GROUND. THIS WAS TRUE AT RABAUL, MOST DECISIVE ACTION OF LAST WEEK, WHERE 177 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. THE LATEST COMMUNIQUE, ANNOUNCING THE LOSS OF 147 JAPANESE PLANES IN TWO DAYS, SHOWED 51 OF THESE WERE CAUGHT ON THE GROUND.

OCT 19 1943

GG/DV3PCW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN THREE DAYS OF AIR OPERATIONS IN THE NEW GUINEA THEATER, THE JAPANESE HAVE LOST AT LEAST 212 AIRCRAFT TO HARD-HITTING ALLIED AIRMEN ON THE BASIS OF COMBAT RECORDS.

AMERICAN BILLY MITCHELL BOMBERS WITH THEIR PROTECTIVE COVER

30.24—9417

OCT 19 1943

OF P-47 THUNDERBOLTS TEAMED FRIDAY AND YESTERDAY TO BLAST 92 MORE ENEMY PLANES OUT OF THE SKY AND LEAVE 12 MORE SMASHED ON THE GROUND TO PRODUCE A NEW HIGH TOLL OF JAPANESE AIR POWER.

(THE RECORD OF ALLIED AERIAL ACHIEVEMENT APPEARS EVEN MORE IMPRESSIVE WITH THE ADDITION OF PROBABLES AND PLANES DAMAGED TO THE LIST OF 212 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED. IN THE RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, RAID ALONE OCT. 12, 51 ENEMY PLANES WERE ACCOUNTED PROBABLY KNOCKED OUT OR DAMAGED. THE TOLL OF PROBABLES AND DAMAGED FOR AIR STRIKES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY WAS ANNOUNCED AS ~~OCT~~ 43. (CQA)

(THE HEAVY KILL COST THE ALLIES ONLY SEVEN PLANES AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS--HEADQUARTERS DID NOT SAY HOW MANY--DAMAGED).

HERE'S THE BREAKDOWN FOR THE THREE DAYS:

IN THE GREAT RABAUL RAID AS REPORTED IN GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE, 100 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND 24 IN THE AIR.

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IN RUNNING COMBATS FROM NEW GUINEA'S ~~GRO~~ BAY TO THE COAST OF NEW BRITAIN OCT. 19, 46 MORE WERE SHOT OUT OF THE AIR.

OVER FINSCHHAFEN ON THE SAME DAY, ACCORDING TO DELAYED DISPATCHES, FIVE ENEMY BOMBERS AND ONE FIGHTER WERE DOWNED BY OUTNUMBERED ALLIED FIGHTER PATROLS.

IN THE FRIDAY-SATURDAY ACTION 32 MORE WERE BAGGED BY MITCHELLS AND FIGHTERS OVER THE ENEMY'S AIRBASES AT WEWAK, BORAM AND MADANG WHILE A LIBERATOR ADDED TWO MORE IN COMBAT OVER VITIAZ STRAIT SEPARATING NEW BRITAIN AND NEW GUINEA.

RT612APW NH

OCT 19 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, TUESDAY, OCT. 19-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-TECH. SGT. DAVID RICHARDSON OF MAPLEWOOD, N.J., TODAY RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR HIS WORK ON "YANK DOWN UNDER," THE AUSTRALIAN EDITION OF THE ARMY'S WEEKLY MAGAZINE PRODUCED BY AND FOR ENLISTED MEN.

THE CITATION SAID RICHARDSON, A REPORTER FOR "YANK DOWN UNDER," CONTRIBUTED VALUABLE ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING AND ORGANIZING THE MAGAZINE, AND HAD MADE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO MORALE.

XA1002PCW

OCT 19 1943

BY WILLIAM BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, TUESDAY OCT.19-(AP)-CONTINUING THEIR SEEMINGLY FOOLHARDY -- AND CERTAINLY COSTLY -- TACTICS, THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE YESTERDAY SENT A HEAVY FORCE OF FIGHTERS ON AN ATTEMPTED SWEEP AGAINST A FORWARD ALLIED AIRBASE IN NEW GUINEA.

THIS RISKY ENEMY VENTURE TURNED INTO AN EXPENSIVE DEFEAT. TWENTY-FOUR RAIDERS WERE SHOT DOWN, WHILE THE ALLIES LOST ONLY FOUR PLANES, AND ONE OF THE PILOTS WAS SAVED.

AT LEAST ONE PILOT BECAME AN ACE DURING THE FIGHT. HE WAS LT. OWEN H. CZARNECKI, 1110 SYCAMORE ST., WILMINGTON,DEL., WHO TWO DAYS BEFORE HAD SHOT DOWN A ZERO AND PROBABLY TWO. HE NOW HAS A TOTAL OF SIX ENEMY PLANES, CONFIRMED.

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REPORTS FROM THE AIRBASE NAMED FOUR OTHER MEN, EACH OF WHOM BROUGHT DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES YESTERDAY. THEY INCLUDED:

2D.LT.JACK A.FISK, IPAVA,ILL. THESE PLANES WERE HIS FIRST.

2D.LT.JOHN C.SMITH, 320 EASTERN AVE., PORTSMOUTH,O. HIS

TOTAL NOW IS FOUR.

OTHERS PARTICIPATING, AND THEIR SCORES, INCLUDED:

LT.CHARLES A.GRICE, 214 CHALACE, NASHVILLE,TENN., HIS FIRST; 2D. LT.DALE O.MEYER, 1415 PUTNAM,PERU,ILL., HIS FIRST.

2D.LT.KENNETH M.RICHARDSON, 810 SOMERSET PLACE NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON,D.C., WAS CREDITED WITH ONE PROBABLE.

FJ1230ACW

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EDITORS:

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SW PACIFIC--THIRD NIGHT LEAD SW PACIFIC INSERT AFTER ELEVENTH GRAF BEGINNING "FURTHER REPORTS" XXX SHOT DOWN.

LIBERATOR BOMBERS MADE A 2,200-MILE ROUND TRIP TO BOMB TERNATE IN THE HALMAHERA GROUP OF ISLANDS BETWEEN NEW GUINEA AND CELEBES. THIS WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN RAID ON THIS "SPICE ISLANDS" PORT WHICH THE ENEMY USES FOR HIS SHIPPING BETWEEN THE PHILIPPINES AND NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND NEW GUINEA.

CAPT.C.A.CUNNINGHAM OF LACONIA, IND., SAID THE ATTACK LEFT THE HEART OF TERNATE IN RUINS. LIEUT.EDWIN H.HARKINS, JR., OF FOREST HILL, MD., ADDED:

"THE SMOKE AND FLAMES OF BURNING TERNATE TESTIFIED WE DID A BANG-UP JOB."

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THE ATTEMPTED LANDING XXX 12TH PGH

(THE A.P.)

NN831PCW NM

cairo, ~~xx~~ oct. 18-(ap)-maj. gen. ralph royce, commander of the/american middle eastern air force today decorated five men whose work in forecasting weather for the 9th air force with inadequate equipment and untrained personnel "greatly advanced" the work of u.s. big bombers during the battle of north africa and subsequent forays in the mediterranean area.

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those awarded the legion of merit were:

capt. leonard p. cohen, fall river, ~~xxxx~~ mass.;

sgt. john j. procknow, oshkosh, wis.;

~~xx~~ sgt. william b. booth, belleville, ill.;

sgt. william l. moose, morrilton, ark.;

sgt. wallace s. chapman, gordonsville, va.

jhm/apl heinzerlings 01815/426p

NEW DELHI, OCT 18-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT ANNOUNCING THE PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCES DESIGNED TO COMBAT JAPANESE SABOTAGE AND FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITY IN INDIA.

PENALTIES RANGING UP TO DEATH WERE PROVIDED FOR SABOTAGE, DELIVERY

OF INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY, HAMPERING THE ARMED FORCES, SPREADING OF FALSE INFORMATION AND OTHER OFFENSES.

M1108PEW

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA, OCT 19-(AP)-TEN UNITED STATES ARMY FLIERS HAVE BEEN RESCUED BY THE CANADIAN MINESWEEPER GEORGIAN AFTER THEY DRIFTED ON TWO RUBBER RAFTS FOR 18 HOURS IN THE ICEBERG-DOTTED NORTH ATLANTIC, NAVAL SERVICE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WHEN THE RESCUE WAS CARRIED OUT WAS NOT STATED. THE AIRMEN'S FLYING FORTRESS HAD TO BE CRASH-LANDED AFTER IT DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE. IT BROKE IN TWO AS IT HIT THE WATER AND SANK.

"THE CREW OF THE H.M.C.S. GEORGIAN ARE HIGHLY COMMANDED FOR THE EFFICIENT MANNER IN WHICH THEY CARRIED OUT THE RESCUE OF 10 UNITED STATES ARMY FLIERS," SAID THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN A LETTER. "THE RESCUE, WHICH WAS MADE UNDER TRYING CONDITIONS, WAS A DIFFICULT JOB WELL DONE."

LT. ALLAN BOUCHER OF HALIFAX, OTTAWA AND REGINA, GEORGIAN'S COMMANDING OFFICER, SAID THERE WAS "ACTUALLY VERY LITTLE TO IT," EXCEPT FOR THE DANGER OF PROCEEDING THROUGH TREACHEROUS WATERS AND FOG.

"WE WERE ON CONVOY ESCORT DUTY AT THE TIME," HE SAID. "SHORTLY BEFOR FIVE IN THE MORNING I WAS CALLED TO THE BRIDGE WHEN FLARES WERE SET OFF OUR PORT BOW.

"THE FOG WAS STILL A BIT HEAVY AND IT WAS RATHER HARD TO ASCERTAIN JUST WHAT TYPE OF FLARES THEY WERE. AS IT'S THE CUSTOM OF ENEMY U-BOATS TO SET UP ROCKETS TO DRAW CONVOY ESCORTS OUT OF POSITION WE WERE A LITTLE LEERY AT FIRST. WHEN ANOTHER FLARE WENT UP I DECIDED TO CHANCE IT."

THERE WERE SEVERAL OTHER CLOSE CALLS WITH ICEBERGS; AND WHEN LOCATED, THE AIRMEN'S RAFTS WERE CROWDED BETWEEN TWO HUGE BERGS.

"THERE WASN'T SUFFICIENT ROOM FOR US TO MANEUVER BETWEEN THEM SO THE TRICK WAS TO GET INTO POSITION SO THEY WOULD DRIFT DOWN ON US," SAID LIEUT. ALEX GRANT OF MONTREAL, WHO TOOK CHARGE OF THE RESCUE PARTY ON THE QUARTERDECK. "I ORDERED THE SHIP'S SCRAMBLE NETS TO BE LASHED OVER THE SIDE."

LEADING SEAMEN ALBERT BAKER OF OTTAWA AND EDWARD WHITE AND EDWARD HITCHIN, BOTH OF TORONTO, WENT OVER TO HELP THE AIRMEN ABOARD.

"THEY WERE SO COLD AND NUMB FROM EXPOSURE THEY COULD HARDLY MOVE," SAID ENGINE ROOM ARTIFICER THOMAS PATE OF TORONTO.

"MAYBE IT WAS JUST ROUTINE FOR THESE CANADIAN SAILORS," SAID JAMES B. CRARY OF CANTON, N.Y., ONE OF THE AMERICAN FLIERS, "BUT GOD BLESS THEM AND I HOPE THEY'RE AROUND EVERY TIME I'M RESCUED." THEY WORK LIKE FIENDS AND REALLY TAKE RISKS."

BESIDES CRACY THE RESCUED FLIERS WERE ELINGER HALL OF DES MOINES, IA.; HERBERT SCHUDLER OF RICHMOND, VA.; KENNETH HARLAND OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.; BRAD SUMMERS OF MARSHFIELD, ORE.; EDWARD KEATLEY OF ATLANTA, GA.; CLIFFORD SPRADLIN OF WICHITA, KAS.; MAX VERBER OF KELLOGG, IA.; HOLGATE J.DEAN OF FALL RIVER, MASS.; AND DONALD HORDEN OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20. GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE.)

Z12AEW

OTTAWA, OCT 18-(AP)-THE FRENCH INFORMATION SERVICE HERE SAID TONIGHT THAT JEAN MONNET, MINISTER OF ARMAMENTS IN THE FRENCH LIBERATION CABINET, HAD BEEN EMPOWERED TO SIGN FOR THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION A PROPOSED AGREEMENT CREATING A UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE BODY TO DEAL WITH EUROPEAN AID AND POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION IN WASHINGTON NOV. 9.

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7:20 1AEW

(Advance) Ottawa, Oct. 18-(AP)-RCAF Pilot Officer B.F. McSorley of 160 S. Grand ave., Baldwin, N.Y., has been awarded the distinguished flying cross for "coolness, courage and devotion to duty" during bombing raids on Germany, it was announced today.

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The citation read:

"This officer has piloted his aircraft in the face of intense enemy opposition to most of the heavily-defended targets in Germany, including Duesseldorf, Hamburg and Essen. His coolness, courage and devotion to duty have largely contributed to the successful completion of many operational sorties."

(End advance for release at 6 p.m., eastern war time, today, Monday, Oct. 18)

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cp12 hab152pew

BUENOS AIRES, OCT 18-(AP)-GUSTAVO MARTINEZ ZUVIRIA, NEW MINISTER OF EDUCATION, DENIED TONIGHT THAT ARGENTINA HAD "FAILED TO COMPLY WITH ANY COMPROMISE WHICH WOULD OBLIGE HER TO INTERVENE IN THE WAR."

IN A TELEGRAM TO THE RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CORDOBA, WHO APPARENTLY HAD ASKED INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE DISMISSAL OF SEVERAL PROFESSORS WHO SIGNED A MANIFESTO OCT. 15 CALLING FOR A RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY AND FULFILMENT OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, THE MINISTER SAID: "SUCH OBLIGATIONS DO NOT EXIST."

REFERRING TO THE MANIFESTO, MARTINEZ ZUVIRIA SAID "APART FROM THE FALSEHOOD OF THE ASSERTIONS X X X THIS ATTITUDE, OPENLY OPPOSED TO THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS REPEATEDLY MANIFESTED ITS POSITION, IS AN UNDISCIPLINARY ACT NOT PERMITTED FROM THOSE WHO HAVE THE AUTHORITY OF PROFESSORSHIPS AND RESPONSIBILITY AS PUBLIC OFFICIALS."

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HE ACCUSED THE SIGNERS OF "RAISING ISOLATED VOICES, TRYING TO CREATE DISUNITY IN THE COUNTRY AND CONVINCE THOSE WHO ARE NOT WELL INFORMED OF OUR INTERNATIONAL PACTS" THAT ARGENTINA HAD NOT KEPT HER PROMISES.

DISCHARGE OF THE PROFESSORS WAS DESCRIBED AS "A SEVERE AND PAINFUL" BUT NECESSARY MEASURE.

HE SAID THAT ALL INSISTENCE THAT ARGENTINA ABANDON NEUTRALITY "IS THAT MUCH MORE CENSURABLE ON THE PART OF THOSE WHO HAVE THE AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC OFFICE AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT TOLERATE IT BECAUSE

IT KNOWS THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR AND KNOWS THAT THE IMMENSE MAJORITY OF AUTHENTIC ARGENTINE PEOPLE ARE BACKING IT."

THESE DECLARATIONS WERE DISCLOSED AS THE NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER CABILDO, COMMENTING ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CRITICISM OF THE ARGENTINA CLOSURE OF YIDDISH NEWSPAPERS, SINCE LIFTED, SAID OPPOSITION TO JEWS WAS DIRECTED AGAINST THEIR POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL PRACTICES AND NOT AGAINST THEM AS A RELIGIOUS GROUP.

"WE STRUGGLE AGAINST JEWISH COMMERCIAL PRACTICES," IT SAID, "AND MR.ROOSEVELT X X X WILL NOT FRIGHTEN US BY ASSUMING AN OFFICIOUS DEFENSE OF ALL JEWS WHO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY WITHOUT CONSIDERING THE QUESTION FROM ANY POINT OF VIEW EXCEPT RACIAL."

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Z-M@1209AEW

BUENOS AIRES, OCT 18-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR NORMAN ARMOUR CALLED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY FOR A CONVERSATION WITH BRIG. GEN. ALBERTO GILBERT, ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER. IT WAS THEIR FIRST TALK SINCE ARMOUR RETURNED TO THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL FROM WASHINGTON LAST THURSDAY.

M1102PEW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, OCT 18-(AP)-FEDERAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHILLIP HERRICK ANNOUNCED THAT A SHIPMENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS FRO BUENOS AIRES BELONGING TO A "WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF I.G. FARBEN INDUSTRIES" OF GERMANY WAS SEIZED TODAY IN SAN JUAN HARBOR.

THE SHIPMENT, CONSISTING OF 25 CASES OF VACCINES, PHARMACEUTICALS AND RATICIDES VALUED AT $100,000 HAD BEEN CONSIGNED TO LA GUAIRA, VENEZUELA, HE SAID, ADDING THAT THE SEIZED CARGO WAS TAKEN FROM

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THE ARGENTINE SHIP RIO GRANDE.

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HERRICK DECLARED THAT THE SHIPMENT WAS BEING HELD IN THE LOCAL CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE SUBJECT TO THE FURTHER ORDER OF LEO CROWLEY, ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN. HE DESCRIBED THE SHIPMENT AS BEING THE PROPERTY OF LA QUIMICA BAYER, SOUTH AMERICA.

VESTING ORDERS AUTHORIZING THE SEIZURE WERE CABLED FROM WASHINGTON YESTERDAY AND WERE SERVED ON THE VESSEL'S MASTER, CAMILLO ZAPATA, THIS AFTERNOON. THE ACTION WAS TAKEN UNDER TERMS OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

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M1055PEW

MEXICO CITY, OCT 18-(AP)-FORMATION OF AN IMMIGRATION CONTROL BOARD WITH POWER TO SELECT AND DISTRIBUTE POSSIBLE IMMIGRANTS AMONG AMERICAN COUNTRIES WAS SUCCESSFULLY OPPOSED TODAY BY THE ARGENTINE AND U.S. DELEGATIONS TO THE INTER-AMERICAN IMMIGRATION CONGRESS.

DR. ATILIO DELL'ORO MAINI, HEAD OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION AND PRESIDENT OF THE POLICY FORMING SESSION, SAID THAT EACH GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT PERSONALLY TO CHOOSE IMMIGRANTS BEST SUITED TO ITS POPULATION, RELYING ON A REGULATING BODY ONLY FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION.

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THE U.S. DELEGATION, OF WHICH DR. LOWELL J. REED IS PRESIDENT, SAID IT OPPOSED ANY ORGANIZATION OTHER THAN ONE OF A PURELY INFORMATIVE NATURE.

THE RESOLUTION WAS FINALLY AMENDED AND ADOPTED IN THE FORM DESIRED BY THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINE DELEGATES.

M1116PEW

MONTEVIDEO, OCT 18-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER EL DIARIO PUBLISHED TODAY WHAT PURPORTED TO BE A COPY OF A RECENT DECREE BY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT FORBIDDING DISCLOSURE OF UNAPPROVED MILITARY NEWS IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THE DECREE, REPORTED SIGNED BY PRESIDENT PEDRO RAMIREZ AND ALL HIS MINISTERS PRIOR TO THE RECENT REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET, WAS NOT PUBLISHED IN ARGENTINA.

THE MINISTRY OF WAR, BY THIS ACCOUNT, WAS INSTRUCTED TO CONSIDER UNPUBLISHABLE ANY NEWS REFERRING TO APPOINTMENTS, TRANSFERS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS, CONSTRUCTION OR CREATION OF MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS, CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES WHICH IT IS CONVENIEN TO KEEP SECRET, THE DISTRIBUTION OR INCREASES IN BUDGETARY ITEMS FOR THE ARMY, POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE ADDRESSES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND "ANY OTHER NEWS RELATING TO THE ARMY'S ACTIVITIES WHICH IS EVENTUALLY DEEMED CONVENIENT NOT TO PUBLISH."

M1119PEW

ISTANBUL, OCT 18-(AP)-CONSTANTINE JURESCU, RUMANIAN MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA IN 1940, HAS ARRIVED IN ISTANBUL TO ESTABLISH A RUMANIAN PROPAGANDA BUREAU AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT TURKEY WILL RECIPROCATE BY ESTABLISHING A SIMILAR BUREAU IN RUMANIA.

THE RUMANIAN MOVE WAS REGARDED HERE AS AN ATTEMPT TO PROMOTE FRIENDLY UNDERSTANDING IN TURKEY AND ESTABLISH A FIRM TOEHOLD IN THE NON-AXIS WORLD.

TURKEY, ON THE OTHER HAND, PRESUMABLY IS DESIROUS OF REPAIRING BALKAN CONTACTS WHICH BEFORE THE WAR LED TO AN ENTENTE BETWEEN TURKEY, RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE.

ME607AEW

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Stockholm, Oct. 18-(AP)-Germany's largest crane has been taken to Copenhagen for use in salvage efforts to raise the Danish fleet, scuttled in protest over nazi dictatorship Aug. 29.

The free Danish press service said today that the Germans had started negotiations with Burmeister and Wain to recondition the ships but that Burmeister and Wain workers had informed the management they would conduct a general strike if the company took the contract. The company has been manufacturing diesel motors and other parts for German submarines.

Reports from Copenhagen said the Germans were requisitioning apartment buildings, homes and schools to house residents of bombed-out Hanover and other Reich cities.

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30.24— 9423

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BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,OCT 17 (DELAYED) (AP)-THERE WAS NOTHING SAD ABOUT THE CREW OF THE "SAD SACK" TODAY UNLESS THE BATTLE-SCARRED BOYS REGRETTED DOWNING ONLY TWO ZEROS WITH THEIR CRIPPLED LIBERATOR.

THE BIG BOMBER, AFTER SPOTTING ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE VICINITY OF LONG ISLAND OFF THE NEW GUINEA COAST YESTERDAY, EMERGED FROM A 15-MINUTE RUNNING FIGHT AGAINST NINE CLOSE-PRESSING JAPANESE FIGHTERS WITH THE PLANE RIDDLED WITH CANNON AND MACHINE GUN HOLES.

IT WAS THE SIXTH TIME THE "SAD SACK" CREW HAD BEEN JUMPED. THE LATEST SKY FIGHT OCCURED IN ONE OF A SERIES OF WEEKEND ENCOUNTERS DURING WHICH ALLIED PLANES BAGGED 104 JAPANESE PLANES--147 COUNTING PROBABLES.

THE CO-PILOT, RED-HEADED 2ND LT.ROBERT B.YONKER, BELLINGHAM, MINN., BROUGHT THE CRIPPLED B-24 LIBERATOR IN AT AN ADVANCED BASE. THE BOMBARDIER, 2ND LT.EDWIN J.WHITE, JR., 3407 WILSON AVE., LYNCHBURG, VA., FLEW THE BOMBER MOST OF THE WAY BACK TO BASE UNDER YONKER'S DIRECTION. THE NAVIGATOR WAS STOCKY 2ND LT.JOHN MUZIK, JR., 1212 GIRARD, AKRON, OHIO. (NO MENTION WAS MADE OF THE PILOT IN THE DISPATCH).

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THE OFFICIAL REPORT SAID SUCCINCTLY OF THIS FIGHT THAT "EVASIVE ACTION CONSISTED OF TURNING (THE LIBERATOR) INTO ENEMY ATTACKS AND RETURNING THEIR FIRE, TRYING ALL THE WHILE TO GET INTO CLOUDS."

THOSE CLOUDS, SAID YONKERS RUEFULLY, WERE "MIGHTY THIN -- AND LITTLE MORE THAN A HAZE."

THE JAPANESE, AIDED BY CLOUD COVER IN MAKING THEIR SURPRISE ATTACK FROM 2,000 FEET ABOVE THE LIBERATOR, MADE PASSES AT CLOSE RANGE.

FOUR GUNNERS SHARED IN THE BAG OF TWO ZEROS SHOT DOWN IN THIS ACTION. THEY WERE TOP TURRET GUNNER TECH.SGT.EDWARD E.BENTLEY, 3471 WABASH, CINCINNATI, OHIO; WAIST GUNNERS STAFF SGT.OSCAR W. STANLEY, ROUTE 1, ELKIN, N.C., AND STAFF SGT.GEORGE M. SPEIGHT, 710 ST.MARY'S, RALEIGH, N.C.; TAIL GUNNER STAFF SGT.JOHN B.WILSON, EUGENE, ORE.

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BENTLEY HIT THE LEADING ZERO IN A COLUMN WHICH MADE THE FIRST ATTACK. BECAUSE THE INTERPHONE HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT, THE MEN IN THE FORWARD PORTION OF THE PLANES DIDN'T EVEN KNOW UNTIL THE FIGHT WAS OVER THAT THERE HAD ALSO BEEN AN ATTACK FROM THE REAR.

OTHERS ABOARD INCLUDED TECH.SGT.WILLIAM F.TRELA, ROME, N.Y.

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AMONG THE MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBER FLYERS IN OTHER ENGAGEMENTS, AN OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE WAS TURNED IN BY STAFF SGT.CHARLES W. BROWN, BELMONT, N.C., GUNNER FOR CAPT.WILLIAM J.CAVOLI, 1404 SOUTH 15TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, WHO GOT TWO FIGHTERS AND TWO PROBABLES.

CAVOLI AND BROWN'S PLANE, WAS OF THE "ROUGH RAIDERS" UNIT WHICH HAS ACCOUNTED FOR NINE JAPANESE FIGHTERS, SIX OF THEM THE NEW IN-LINE ENGINE TYPE AND THREE OF THEM ZEROS.

THIS OUTFIT ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE RABAUL SHOW EARLY THIS WEEK WHEN THREE MORE FIGHTERS WERE BROUGHT DOWN, BUT MAJ.BEN FRIDGE,

BATON ROUGE, LA., WHOSE NOSE GUNS BROUGHT DOWN ONE JAPANESE SAID "THIS WAS A FAR ROUGHER DEAL."

OTHERS AMONG THE MITCHELL FLYERS WHO BAGGED ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE:

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LT.DONALD J.GIBB, 711 EAST MULBERRY, GOLDSBORO, N.C.; STAFF SGT.ROBERT G.GERHARDT, 6 LINDEN AVE., HEMPSTEAD, N.Y. STAFF SGT.ELMORE C.STEVENS, ROCKDALE, TEXAS, GUNNER FOR CAPT.MICHAEL F.MOCHELLA, 40, GRANDVIEW, BETHLEHEM, PA.; LT.PHILIP GATH, WARSAW, N.Y.; STAFF SGT.GORDON A. KING, JR., ROUTE 2, PENSACOLA, FLA. GUNNER FOR LT.VICTOR W.TATLEMAN, 1619 SOUTH FOURTH ST., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; STAFF SGT.JOHN O.HUDDLESTON, 603 THIRD NORTH, MORGAN, ALA.

GG115IACW

Guinea, whose capture on Oct. 2 by Australians provided General MacArthur with a potential springboard along the Huon gulf for a short overwater invasion of New Britain.

The communique today made no reference to the reverse but a headquarters spokesman said the Japanese, who have been holding on grimly around Sattelberg since they lost Finschhafen, had made some progress down from that mission. This marked the first such success, however temporary, reported since the Japanese launched ground-gaining counterattacks below Salamaua in early September.

Jap Remnants Wiped Out

Headquarters said today that remnants of forces which tried to land from barges Sunday near Finschhafen had been wiped out, and that a total of 61 enemy dead had been counted.

The Monday smash at Rabaul, pivotal enemy air and sea base in the New Guinea-Solomons sector, was co-ordinated with other air blows against New Britain which encompassed all sections of that crescent-shaped island. Rabaul is on the northeastern tip. Other bombing attacks were delivered near the island's center and on the west end

12 fighters on the ground.

These reports on the action were early and incomplete.

In addition to the 24 interceptors shot down, six others probably were bagged.

Three destroyers were among more than 100 ships, ranging down to harbor craft, sunk in the previous raid in which 177 enemy planes either were demolished or rendered unfit for flying.

Twenty-four of the 60 new enemy plane losses occurred in sky fights. The remaining 36 were destroyed on the ground.

Above Rabaul, a crowded medium troop ship was sunk of Kavieng, New Ireland, and two cargo ships were damaged off New Hanover, to the northwest of New Ireland.

Japs Regain Ground

On New Guinea, in the intensified ground action near Allied-held Finschhafen, a spokesman for General MacArthur said the Japanese attack has made some progress.

Yesterday's communique had told of the repulsing of an attempt by the Japanese to land troops from three barges at Finschhafen.

Two of the barges were sunk and considerable loss of life was inflicted on the third barge as it retired

NORGAARD

Big Breach Cut in Defenses 30 Miles Inland from Seacoast.

EIGHT TOWNS CAPTURED

Fifth Army Victorious in Battle for Volturno Area.

BRITISH ADVANCE

Montgomery's Units Continue Advance Along Adriatic Shore.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 19—(AP) Badly mauled in six days of heavy attacks by American British troops, the German army guarding the gateways to Rome fell back on new mountain positions today under fresh onslaughts by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army after surrendering eight more Italian towns and villages.

The enemy, shorn of air support, fled from his last positions overlooking the lower Volturno river when American forces ripped a yawning breach in Nazi defenses 30 miles inland from the Mediterranean coast, where the Volturno swings in a northwesterly direction.

Volturno Battle Ends

The bloody and furiously fought battle of the Volturno, as such, ended when American troops rammed their way from three to five miles through the Germans' strong mountain defenses to seize five towns in twin thrusts on either side of the upper Volturno. These villages, taken in bitter, hard-won infantry advances, were Gioia, Liberi, Faicchio, Pontelatone and Alvignano.

"These gains on the mountain heights are where they count," said an Allied military spokesman. "If the mountains are taken the Germans will be forced to abandon the lowlands along the coast."

That the enemy already was feeling this pressure was indicated in an announcement that British amphibious forces which landed near the mouth of the Volturno last week had captured the town of Bressa, near the coast just north of the river.

The end of the Volturno battle coincided with fresh gains by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army on the central and Adriatic sectors of the fighting line and the first heavy blow by Italy-based American bombers and fighters at the key Yugoslav communication center of Skoplje, on the only rail line between Belgrade and Athens.

Eighth Army Advances

Some of the day's hardest fighting developed in the Eighth army's capture of Santo Stefano after a four-mile advance. The Germans counter-attacked furiously time and again, but were repelled by Gen. Montgomery's veterans. Possession of Monteicilfone, near the Adriatic coast, was firmly secured after a day of hard street fighting.

Striking with a speed and precision that caught the German anti-aircraft defenses flatfooted, Mitchell medium bombers and Lightning fighters left in smoking ruins the railroad yards at Skoplje, through which the enemy must funnel the bulk of his heavy military traffic Greece, both through the Vardar valley to Salonika and through Monastir gap into central Greece. As a result of the new American breakthrough on the right wing of Gen. Clark's front, enemy forces north of Capua were confronted with a fresh threat to their flank.

One American force drove through the town of Alvignano, 7 1-2 miles above the Volturno northeast of Capua. This thrust came along a road which a few miles farther north swings westward and makes a junction with one of the main Naples-Rome highways—via Casalina—at a point 14 miles north of Capua.

Another American unit seized

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Rabaul Bombed, Enemy Loses 60 Planes; 5th Army Clears Volturno Line of Nazis; Reds Gain 12 Miles Through Dnieper Gap

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MEDIUM BOMBERS SINK THREE SHIPS IN RABAUL HARBOR

HAVELAND

Destroyer Among Enemy Vessels Hit in Low-Level Attack.

OCT 20 1943

JAP TROOPS ADVANCE

First Enemy Ground Gain Is Revealed North of Finschhafen Area.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, Oct. 20—(AP) Destruction of 60 Japanese planes in a new bombing assault on Rabaul, New Britain, bringing the total there to more than 200 within less than a week, was reported today by General MacArthur.

Along with the victory, however, a spokesman disclosed the first Allied ground reverse in many weeks in the New Guinea jungle front.

Three Bombers Lost

Mitchell medium bombers, at a cost of three of their group, bagged the planes and sank at least three enemy ships, including a destroyer, in a low level strike Monday at Rabaul which on last Oct. 12 was pounded with 350 tons of bombs by the biggest airforce yet amassed for a single operation in this sector.

The Japanese ground success, of unspecified extent, was scored in the area of Sattelberg, 15 miles northwest of Finschhafen, New

In addition to the destroyer, a gunboat and medium cargo ship were sunk in Monday's Rabaul raid

The Mitchells started the attack at 11 a. m. At 11:40, one formation sank the freighter transport and set a corvette afire, then destroyed seven of 40 intercepting fighters.

Second Formation Strikes

At 12:52 p. m., another formation sank the destroyer and gun-boat and, in a 25-minute air battle, destroyed 12 intercepting fighters.

At 12:55 p. m., another formation raided the Tobera airdrome, nine miles south of Rabaul, encountered no interception and wiped out

but it was regarded likely that some troops may have landed in the vicinity.

There has been bitter fighting around Sattelberg which is 15 miles northwest of Finschhafen.

AMERICAN TROOPS DISLODGE NAZIS FROM RIVER LINE

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Gioia, on the east side of the upper Volturno seven miles northeast of Alvignano and equal distance north of Amorosi. The road along which this column so swings toward the coast and joins the main highway to Rome 17 miles north of Capua.

Nazis Hold Mountain Line

Despite their stubborn withdrawals of recent days, the Germans still possess a strong defense line in the rugged mountainous area extending from the 2,500-foot heights of Massico ridge, which is only three miles north of British positions near the west coast.

Behind that line the Nazis have the line of the Garigliano river, which reaches the sea 16 1-2 miles north of the Volturno's mouth. And behind that is another mountain chain whose peaks rise to over 7,000 feet.

The Allied advance thus is expected to be slow and difficult in coming weeks, partly due to the increasing rains.

Dispatches from the Fifth army singled out American-Japanese troops from Hawaii as having given "an excellent account of themselves in the recent fighting." Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at headquarters paid a solemn tribute to Allied infantry forces in general—"the footsloggers"—for their great fighting in the Mediterranean theater.

"The accomplishments of this indispensable member of the air-ground-naval team will, when the story is fully told, fill many of the brightest pages of our war history," said the Allied commander-in-chief.

R.A.F. bombers and fighters from the Middle East struck heavy blows at enemy air strength and shipping in the eastern Mediterranean.

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More Towns Fall; 5th Army Gains 3 to 5 Miles

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 19.—The battle of the Volturna River has ended in victory for the 5th Army, with the American and British troops crossing the river at all points, it was announced today.

American troops captured five villages on the eastern sector of the 5th Army line in a sweeping advance of from 3 to 5 miles. Simultaneously, British troops between Capua and the sea swept over the difficult river barrier at all points on bridges constructed by American engineers.

At the same time, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British 8th Army continued to push back the Germans and captured the towns of Santo Stefano and Montecilfone in their drive from the Adriatic coast.

Astride Tierno River.

The 5th Army advance put its troops astride the Tierno River where enemy resistance slackened. They captured the villages of Gioia, Liberi, Faicchio, Pontelatone and Alvignano and Also Bressa, near the west coast north of the Volturno.

(The Cairo radio said the Germans had taken up new positions on the mountain slopes north of the Volturno in the Mondragone region.)

German Marshal Albert Kesselring's troops showed signs of weakening in their desperate defense against the east flank of the 5th Army line, but the five villages in rough mountain country had to be taken by bitter, hard-won infantry advances.

Cross River At One Spot.

American troops encountered numerous valleys and streams in their advance and crossed the Tierno, a tributary of the Volturno, at least at one spot.

"These gains on the mountain heights is where they count," a military spokesman said. "If the mountains are taken the Germans will be forced to abandon the lowlands along the coast."

As the military spokesman told of the American gains word was flashed from the 5th Army that "all the British troops between Capua and the sea had crossed the Volturno."

This ended the battle of the Volturno proper and the 5th Army now is fighting for high ground on the northern side of the river which leads to a main mountain ridge expected to be Marshal Kesserling's next defense line.

Counterattacks Repulsed.

Some of the hardest fighting of the day came on the 8th Army front when Santo Stefano was captured. The Germans launched a number of severe counterattacks which were beaten back. The capture of the town represented a gain af about 4 miles.

Gen. Montgomery's troops had entered Montecilfone Sunday, were driven out in street fighting, but came back to take the town.

Official reports said the Germans were depending largely on machine guns and artillery in their defensive stands.

The 5th Army won virtually full control of the pocket formed by the northwestward bend of the Volturno above its confluence with the Calore River.

7½ Miles Above Volturno.

Faicchio on the Tierno is about 6 miles northeast of Ruviano, captured Sunday, and Gioia is more than 2 miles farther northwest. Seizure of Alvignano put Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces 7½ miles above the Volturno northeast of Capua. Liberi and Pontelatone lie in this same area 5 and 4 miles above the river.

Dispatches from the 5th Army singled out the American-Japanese troops from Hawaii, saying they had given "an excellent account of themselves in the recent fighting."

The Allied advance is expected to be slow and difficult in the coming weeks due to increasing rains and the mountains. Towns such as Bressa had been leveled by fierce fighting to force the river.

The tactical air force maintained complete supremacy in the skies, pounding Nazi communication lines north of Naples at will despite bad weather and raiding 12 enemy airfields in the Rome area, wrecking many planes aground. The Germans did not muster a single raid against the 5th or 8th Armies.

Hit Arezzo Airfield.

American long-range fighters went as far as 110 miles north of Rome to hit the airfield at Arezzo. Other airdromes attacked were Grosseto, 90 miles above Rome; Practica di Mare, Cisterna di Roma, Cisterna di Littoria, Ciampino, Cervetori, Marciglione, Stimigliano, Rieti, Viterbo and the seaplane base at Lake Braccione.

Fighter bombers bombed Fairano and Venafro, 40 miles north of Naples, and Warhawks and Kittyhawks supporting the 8th Army attacked Pettacciato, 8 miles from Termoli, and Macerata airfield, 20 miles south of Ancona. The Germans had converted Pettacciato into a fortress.

Night bombers pounded a large truck convoy on the east coast, apparently knocking out many of them, and medium bombers plastered the road centers of Isernia, Carpinone and Cassino, in the area about 40 miles above Naples, and Castiglione, near Termoli.

One Allied plane was lost.

GO 30 MILES BEYOND RIVER TO JUNCTION

Take Pyatikhatka Astride Main Line West From Dnieperopetrovsk

Berlin Concedes Break-Through In Bitter Fight In That Sector

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, Oct. 20—Red army troops, pouring through a major break-through southeast of Kremenchug, mauled four German divisions yesterday to win a railway junction deep behind large German forces in the Dnieper river bend and cut the Nazis' main escape route to the west, Moscow announced early today.

The midnight communique, broadcast by Moscow and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said that in this one operation alone the Red army troops captured 1,800 German officers and men, while 2,000 German officers and men were killed on another sector.

Follows Rout Of Artillery

Pyatikhatka, a rail junction more than thirty miles inside the Dnieper at it snearest point, was the major prize.

Soviet tank units first routed a defending Nazi artillery regiment at Zaporozhye, nine miles north of Pyatikhatka, the war bulletin said, and the capture of Pyatikhatka followed.

The Ninth and Twenty-third German Tank divisions, the One Hundred and Sixty-first German Infantry Division and the "Greater Germany" SS Division suffered "severe losses," the communique said, in the fighting for Pyatikhatka, which is seventy miles west of German-held Dnieperopetrovsk and astride the main railway from that city west to Znamenka.

In this advance, which carried forward for about nine to twelve miles, the Red army rolled over more than one hundred towns and villages.

Annihilate Remnants

North of Kiev Soviet forces "completed the annihilation of remnants" of a motorized infantry division which had been routed earlier, the communique said.

A Moscow dispatch said the all-Slavonic committee meeting in the Soviet capital announced that the Polish patriots fighting with the Red army participated in the crossing of the Dnieper.

Both Berlin and Moscow described the fighting southeast of Kremenchug as extremely bloody. In that area the Russians also captured Schastlivaya and Zelyenaya, respectively twenty and fifteen miles west of Pyatikhatka.

Break-Through Acknowledged

Berlin already had acknowledged a break-through on this sector and had told of a Nazi retreat of twelve miles. The Germans described the break-through as limited, but otherwise agreed in substance with the Soviet accounts, although Berlin as usual said the withdrawal was orderly.

The Russian advance was made by forces "fighting all the time," tonight's bulletin said, and more than 1,800 German officers and men were captured along with 15 loaded railway trains, 30 tanks, including 7 "Tigers," 172 guns, 1,300 motor trucks and much other equipment.

Called Most Important

The Moscow communique, in telling of taking Pyatikhatka and other railway towns, observed that "the most important German communcations, along the Dnieper-opetrovsk-Znamenka railway have been cut by our troops."

Berlin throughout the day had been telling of the great battle in this region, stating that the Russians "time and again" threw in large reinforcements. The battle tonight, Berlin said, was growing in fury, and the Russians were using their air force in an extraordinarily extensive manner."

Berlin added that "this fighting must be expected to continue also during the next few days"—an apparent indication the Germans expect to fall back farther.

The Russians' employment "of a large number of motorized and tank forces induced the Germans to fall back some twenty kilometers (twelve miles) to prepared positions," Berlin said.

40 Miles From Mine Center

The captured rail junction of Pyatikhatka lies only forty miles northeast of the mining center of Krivoi Rog, in a region rich in metals, especially copper and coal.

Elsewhere along the Dnieper front the Russians scored other important successes, the Moscow communique said.

The Russian communique said that the Red army had repulsed German counterattacks north of Kiev and captured the strongly fortified enemy strong point of Vyshgorod.

Extend New Bridgehead

South of Rechitsa, where the Soviet forces are heading into White Russia, they apparently extended their newly won bridgeheads across the Dneiper.

South of Gomel the Russians swept more Germans from the Dneiper-Sozh triangle, advancing several miles across the river in some sectors.

The war bulletin for the first time in a week failed to mention street fighting for Melitopol, gateway to the Crimea.

RUSSIANS SMASH 12 MILES FORWARD

OCT 20 1943

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Russian Army, expanding a major break-through on the middle Dnieper front southeast of Kremenchug, rolled over more than 100 populated places today in advances of from nine to twelve miles and captured the important rail junction of Pyatikhatka, more than thirty miles beyond the Dnieper River, Moscow announced tonight.

These gains, announced in a communique broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor here, were on a sector which had been described in Berlin broadcasts throughout the day as a battle-front of blood. The Germans acknowledged falling back twelve miles in this sector, but said the Russian gains were made only at the cost of huge numbers of men and tremendous quantities of materiel.

Russia Charges Nazis At Kharkov Wiped Out 14,000

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—More than 14,000 "absolutely innocent" inhabitants of Kharkov were declared in a Moscow broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor tonight to have been slain during the Nazi occupation of that steel city, which was finally recaptured by the Red army August 24.

Hundreds of men, women and children were herded into a tractor plant, "where a large ditch was previously dug out," for extermination, it said. Others were reported gassed to death in "death trap" trucks, described as hermetically sealed with the exhausts connected inside. Thousands were shot.

Soviet authorities "have taken the particulars of these atrocities and drawn up a list of all Gestapo officials directly responsible for them," it was said.

R. A. F. HEAVILY RAIDS HANOVER WAR FACTORIES

Mosquitoes Again Bomb Berlin and Western Germany.

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force last night attacked Germany in great strength, directing its main blow against Hanover, while Mosquito bombers blasted targets in Berlin and western Germany, it was announced today.

Seventeen bombers were lost during the operations, the full results of which were obscured by clouds that partially covered the targets, the Air Ministry said.

The raids broke a ten-day lull in large-scale British operations and represented the fourth heavy assault on Hanover within thirty days. It was the target of the last major R. A. F. night raid on October 8. A city with a normal peacetime population of half a million, Hanover is the site of the great Continental Gummiwerke, where much of Germany's finished rubber products are manufactured.

The city, packed with other vi-

tal war industries, is also the site of an important railway junction, has now been attacked fifty-two times. Three days after the last raid, which was delivered in very strong force, fires still were raging the city.

Canadian Lancaster squadrons participated in this attack and all returned.

Bombs Fell in London.

Last night's was the second successive night raid on Berlin by the speedy Mosquito bombers, and their fourth this month. The Mosquitos also hit targets in western Germany as well.

Meanwhile a small force of German raiders crossed into East Anglia and southeast England last night with attacks pressed as far as London. It was London's third alert in as many nights. The raiders dropped flares and some explosives, causing at least two deaths and wreckage in some areas. A hot barrage was thrown up against the raiders, which, instead of flying singly, managed a small formation in attacking one district.

In one London area, rescue workers still were digging in the ruins of a crowded apartment house on Sunday night.

British Air Ministry communique said one RAF plane was lost in the attack.

A Fighting French Spitfire pilot scored several hits on a 1,000-ton ship off Ostend and RAF Typhoons left an 800-ton naval auxiliary vessel beached and burning in the mouth of the Schelde.

Whirlwind bombers kept up their train-busting raids in northern France, knocking out three locomotives and damaging at least a dozen freight trains.

The raid on Hannover was the fourth heavy blow against the prize German industrial city in the last thirty days.

The British and Germans exchanged blows Monday night in a small-scale "battle of the capitals." Fast Mosquitos slashed at Berlin for the fourth time this month and a few Nazi fighter-bombers dropped high explosives at five points in London.

The Hannover assault ended ten days of inactivity for the RAF, whose heavy bombers had not been out since October 8, when they hit Hannover at a cost of thirty-one planes. Last night's raid cost seventeen.

By concentrating on Hannover, one of the biggest German rubber centers and an important rail junction, the British indicated they intended to render it useless to the Nazi war effort with blows much like those that knocked out Hamburg in four night saturation raids.

Recent attacks on Hannover presumably have been lighter than those delivered at Hamburg, but the city is only about one third as large as Hamburg. Clouds last night obscured results.

The Germans acknowledged damage to "residential quarters."

British Planes Pound Ships And Knock Out Nazi Trains

STURDEVANT

RAF Pilots Returning From Raid On Hannover Report Little Fighter Opposition

OCT 20 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 19—The Allies kept up their aerial onslaught today with raids by British fighters and light bombers on Nazi transportation as RAF pilots returning from last night's blow at Hannover reported little fighter opposition.

London had its fourth successive air raid alarm tonight, a brief alert in which some casualties were believed caused by scattered Nazi planes. Anti-aircraft guns began blasting furiously immediately after the alarm was sounded. It was London's ninth alert this month.

RAF coastal command Beaufighters attacked the German merchant ship Strasburg off the coast of the Netherlands and scored several hits on the vessel, which had been damaged in an earlier attack. A

HITLER ADDRESSES HIGH NAZI CHIEFS

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London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler made a speech on Germany's political and military situation after a conference of "leading personalities of the State and party" called by Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the High Command, the German news agency DNB announced tonight. What the German Fuehrer said was not disclosed.

"The meeting was addressed by a number of speakers on ideological and home political subjects," said the DNB dispatch, broadcast by the Berlin radio. "During the reception Hitler spoke on the political and military situation.

"The commanders of the home commands, the commanders in chief of the naval commands, commanding admirals and commanding generals of the air force attended the meeting together with their chief medical officers and quartermaster-generals. A number of high - ranking officers and officials of the High Command also attended."

HITLER HOLDS MILITARY TALK

DANIEL

Highest Nazi Political And Army Authorities Assembled By Keitel

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 19—Adolf Hitler today held his second grand strategy parley in two weeks as representatives of Germany's three strongest enemies gathered in Moscow to plot the liquidation of his empire.

A communique from the Nazi Fuehrer's headquarters announced that Hitler and other speakers who were not identified addressed a meeting of the highest political and military authorities of Germany called together by the chief of the high command of the armed forces, Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel.

Problems Before Chiefs

The character of the meeting suggested that all the Reich's service chiefs were engaged in a complete overhauling of German strategy to meet the multiple threat posed by the Russian summer offensive, the Allied invasion of Italy, the still mounting Allied air attack from the west and the changing attitude of neutrals as reflected in Portugal's release of its Azores bases to the British, and Spain's new neutrality.

Presumably, since political as well as military leaders were present, the two groups exchanged ideas on methods to keep both the home and the fighting fronts intact through the winter and into the spring which is expected to bring the heaviest of all military blows against Hitler's European fortress.

The communique reported that "speeches of an ideological or inner political nature" were made by "leading personages of the state and party," and added that Hitler spoke "on the political and military situation."

Doenitz And Milch

This latest German conference was preceded on October 8 by the biggest Nazi home-front pep talk of the war when Hitler and his home-front chiefs, Heinrich Himmler, Dr. Robert Ley and Dr. Albert Speer, issued statements exhorting the Germans to greater productive effort and threatening death to defeatists.

At the same time Admiral Karl Doenitz, supreme commander of the German navy, and Field Marshal General Erhard Milch, State Secretary for Aviation, tried to put a better face on Germany's war in the air and on the sea where the German public was believed to have placed its greatest reliance for victory.

The grand strategy conference today followed reports from Spanish correspondents in Berlin that "military and political optimists" were dwindling in Germany and that "technical optimists"—those who place their faith in German victory in new anti-*Blitz* weapons—now are the most numerous.

German propaganda has been pouring out a flood of reprisal threats and promises of new weapons to be used against Britain as consolation for the beating Germany is taking from the air.

U. S. TO LEAD FINAL DRIVE, SMUTS SAYS

OCT 20 1943

MASSOCK

All-Out Assault On Hitler's Europe To Come Next Year, He Predicts

OCT 20 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 19—Allied forces will make advances in southeastern Europe this year, and next year will make an all-out assault on continental Europe with United States troops playing a leading and decisive part, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts prophesied today.

"Such a role in the war would also be the best justification for the all-important part the United States is likely to play in the peace and the building up of a new world thereafter," Marshal Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, declared in a commentary on the progress of the war delivered in London's bomb-scarred Guildhall.

"While every ally will go all out to bring about the final climax, the United States of America—latest, freshest and most potent newcomer in the field—may have to play a decisive part in the concluding act of the great war drama," he said.

Further Advances This Year

Before the end of this year "we may confidently reckon on still further advances, especially in southern and southeastern Europe," said the 73-year-old, still vigorous statesman.

"By the coming winter," Smuts continued, "we shall have closed in upon Hitler's central fortress of Europe and be making our dispositions for a grand assault by all arms next year.

"That assault will be our first priority and while it goes on, we shall be increasing our pressure in the Far East and taking all preparatory steps for the assault upon Japan, which is our second priority."

Japan's Fall To Follow Hitler's

Hitler's fall probably will facilitate and hasten the fall of Japan and perhaps the beginning of "a cataclysmic turn of events in the Far East" which will bring an early ending of the war, he added.

"In the assault upon Hitler's Europe next year the U. S. A. undoubtedly will take a leading part, perhaps the leading part," Smuts said.

"In spite of its already great contribution, its role . . . has been principally what it originally intended to be—the arsenal of democracy. Its industrial effort has been prodigious and still is moving to an almost incredible peak. . . .

"Meanwhile . . . vast air and land forces have been forming and training and a considerable addition already has been made to the Allied war fronts in the east and west. But in view of the intense, prolonged strain and the excessive demand upon the British Commonwealth, American manpower has been rightly looked upon as our grand strategic reserve in the west for the final moves in the war."

Smuts Says Americans Will Get Decisive Role in 1944 Offensive

South African Premier Predicts Massive Assault by All Arms Next Year—Foresees Fighting in Balkans.

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, predicted today a grand assault on Adolf Hitler's central fortress of Europe next year and said that American troops may have to play the decisive part.

"In view of the intense and prolonged strain and excessive demands upon the British Commonwealth, American man power has been rightly looked upon as our grand strategic reserve in the west for the final moves of the war," the South African soldier-statesman said in a war commentary at the London Guildhall.

Marshal Smuts said that such a role in the war would also be the best justification for the all-important part America is destined to play in the peace negotiations and the rebuilding of the world.

He disclosed that the United Nations already have gone farther and achieved more than they had planned to do by next winter. The real turning points of the war, he said, were Stalingrad and El Alamein, and while great American forces would play their decisive part, nothing could rob Russia and the British Commonwealth of the glory and honor of having turned the tide. He said there had been no greater event in the war than the success of Allied strategy in the Mediterranean.

Sees Fighting in Balkans.

Marshal Smuts referred only briefly to the Balkan situation, but he made it clear that there would be fighting there.

"We may confidently reckon on still further advances," he said, "especially in southern and southeastern Europe, and by the coming winter we shall have closed in upon Hitler's central fortress of Europe and be making our dispositions for a grand assault by all arms next year."

Marshal Smuts in his address, which will be broadcast to the United States tomorrow, at 10 A. M., Eastern wartime, said of Prime Minister Winston Churchill: "You have found a leader greater than Clemenceau (Georges Clemenceau, Premier of France during the last war) and he will lead you to a more conclusive and fruitful victory than that of the last war."

Continuing, he said: "The passive agony of Europe under the Nazi heel is everywhere changing over to active sabotage or guerrilla resistance. The U-boat campaign for the moment has been countered. The Solomons have been cleaned up; and New Guinea is in the process of being cleaned up.

"The change within these twelve months is indeed spectacular. . . . If the enemy had reached the Volga-Caspian line in the north; and had taken Egypt in the south; and from both points had pushed on to join hands with Japan moving westward from India—what a mortal blow would have been struck at our prospects of victory!"

Marshal Smuts stated flatly that Germany came first in Allied strategy:

"That assault will be our first priority, and while it goes on we

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shall be increasing our pressure in the Far East and taking all preparatory steps for an assault on Japan, which is our second priority.

"The fall of Hitler in the West will have far-reaching repercussions in the Far East, and will probably facilitate and hasten the fall of Japan thereafter. Indeed, the collapse of Germany may mark the beginning of a cataclysmic turn of events in the Far East and an early end of the war thereafter."

The marshal said that if Europe is to be saved from immeasurable disaster the earliest end of the war was required. He concluded:

"Hitler is no longer fighting for victory, but for time—for something to happen—for those accidents which so often upset the run of events. His only hope now is to prolong the war on the off chance of something happening; some new weapon; perhaps some difference among the Allies; war weariness . . . coming to his assistance and producing a stalemate and a compromise peace.

"The answer to it all should be our relentless, ever-increasing pressure without pause."

CHURCHILL NOT TO MAKE REPLY TO U. S. CRITICS

AGNEW

But Tells Commons He Has Statement Ready if It Is Needed.

WOULD AVOID FRESH STRIFE

Avers He Does Not Have Complete Report on What Five Senators Said.

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London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill declined to reply in the House of Commons today to criticisms of Britain by touring United States Senators, but said that a full statement of the facts, prepared at his request, would be kept in Commons for the purpose of the record "or, if it should be expedient, for publication."

Capt. Peter MacDonald, a Conservative, asked the Prime Minister if attention was called to the "specific charges of unfair action and of bad faith made against the British in their report to Congress by the Senators . . . and whether to avoid a diffusion of ill will he will place on record the British view of the facts."

"The report in question was made to Congress in secret session," Mr. Churchill replied, "and I therefore am neither fully nor accurately acquainted with its nature. A summary of ten conclusions reached by the Senators has been printed in the record of the United States Senate. These conclusions bring no charges of the kind referred to in the question."

Decides Against Reply.

In addition to the Senate summary of the Senators' report, Mr. Churchill said, many stories have been published purporting to represent what individual Senators have said.

"I am well aware of the pain which some of these unfair and probably unauthorized statements have caused," the Prime Minister said, "and I have carefully considered whether it is my duty to make a public reply. I have come to the conclusion that there would be no advantage to his Majesty's Government taking part in this wordy warfare, especially at a time when British and United States armies are engaged shoulder to shoulder."

Laborite George Strauss asked Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he would give assurance that the British Government "is not taking advantage of the lease-lend agreement to make a financial return and that goods received by this country have not been diverted from their original purpose, in view of the effect of such allegations on our relations with the United States."

Sir John replied: "Our arrangements, of which America has full knowledge, do not result in our deriving any improper advantage from lease-lend."

AVOIDS REPLY TO SENATORS

OCT 20 1943

Churchill Tells Commons He Will Not Engage In "Wordy Warfare"

O'QUINN

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 19—Prime Minister Churchill adopted a hands-off attitude today on public discussion of criticisms of Britain made recently by touring United States Senators and told Commons that he thought other Ministers of the Crown would do likewise.

Churchill said he saw no advantage in the Government taking part in "this wordy warfare" and, when asked whether the decision would apply to other Ministers who have been commenting on statements attributed to the Senators, replied:

"I think the practice followed by the Ministers will probably be guided by the answer that I have given."

Drafts Statement Of Facts

The Prime Minister disclosed that he had prepared a full statement of the facts in the controversy which would be kept in the Commons record. He added that publication would only be made "if it should be expedient."

Churchill said in answer to a question by Capt. Peter MacDonald, Conservative member of Commons, that the Senators' report was made to Congress in secret session and "I am therefore neither fully nor accurately acquainted with its nature. A summary of ten conclusions reached by the Senators has been printed in the record of the United States Senate."

He added that the conclusions "bring no charges of the kind referred to" in MacDonald's question. MacDonald had asked Chruchill if his attention had been called to "specific charges of unfair action and bad faith made against the British in their report to Congress by the Senators . . . and whether to avoid a diffusion of ill will he will place on record the British view of the facts."

Calls Charges Unfair

Churchill told Commons he was "well aware of the pain which some of these unfair and probably unauthorized statements have caused and I have carefully considered whether it is my duty to make a public reply.

"I have come to the conclusion that there would be no advantage to his Majesty's Government in taking part in this wordy warfare, especially at a time when the British and United States armies are engaged shoulder to shoulder in battles taking place or impending on the Italian front and when the RAF and the United States Eighth Air Force, in a perfect brotherhood of arms, are making heavy sacrifices in their attacks on Germany."

At this, the House broke into cheers.

Senators Explain.

Washington, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Three of the five Senators who recently toured Allied battlefronts voiced disappointment today that their reports to the Senate had been interpreted by some British newspapers as a reflection upon the English people.

Senator Russell (D.-Ga.), chairman of the group, expressed a conviction that British and American interests now and in the post-war period are inseparably linked.

"We're not mad at anybody, except Hitler and Hirohito," remarked Senator Brewster (R.-Me.), another of the group.

Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.) called attention to an address he made to the Senate last Tuesday in which he asserted that no one criticized the British war effort.

Prisoners of War on Way Home

5000 Disabled Allied Soldiers Exchanged With Germans—17 Americans Freed.

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—More than 5,000 disabled Allied service men, including seventeen Americans, who were captured by the Germans on many battlefields and who spent months and even years in prisoner-or-war camps, are on their way home in the war's first military prisoner exchange with Germany.

The exchange for an undisclosed number of wounded Germans in Allied hands is taking place by way of Swedish and Spanish ports. The British Foreign Office announced that the Americans involved would be "sent back to their homes as soon as possible after they have reached this country" and have communicated with their families.

The Foreign Office said the repatriation was being carried out in three separate movements, with a transfer of Allied and German casualties at Goeteborg, Sweden, a similar exchange at Barcelona, Spain, and an embarkation of German prisoners, without an exchange, at an Allied port in Northwest Africa.

Exchange in Progress 3 Days.

A Goeteborg dispatch, disclosing that the exchange there had been in progress for more than three days, said the transfer involved 5,175 invalids, of whom 4,340 were Allied personnel and 835 Germans. The hospital ships picking up the exchanges, the dispatch said, were expected to sail by tomorrow.

Describing the Allied war invalids who boarded the Drottningholm at Goeteborg, Associated Press Correspondent Edwin Shanke said they were all smiles and full of hope for the future, although "some hobbled about on homemade peglegs, while some squinted at the bright autumn sunshine with but one good eye."

Associated Press Correspondent John F. Chester, who watched the German repatriates boarding the Atlantis at a Scottish port last week said their faces showed neither sorrow nor pain and "if they felt any joy at the prospect of returning to their fatherland it was carefully hidden."

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17 American Exchanged Prisoners Identified

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of four officers and thirteen enlisted men who are the first American military prisoners to be exchanged during this war. The exchange, with Germany, is taking place by way of Swedish and Spanish ports.

Their names, and the names and addresses of their nearest relatives:

First Lieutenant Arthur A. Bushnell; mother, Mrs. Josephine Bushnell, Langhorne, Pa.

Second Lieutenant Joseph H. F. Ferry; mother, Mrs. Joseph A. Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant Edward F. Jobb; father, John A. Jobb, Baker, Ore.

Second Lieutenant Raymon A. Mailloux; father, Joseph C. Mailloux, Woonsocket, R. I.

Technical Sergeant John H. Gardner; father, Fraley Y. Gardner, Yoakum, Texas.

Staff Sergeant Norman C. Goodwin; mother, Mrs. Irene G. Goodwin, Bradford, Mass.

Staff Sergeant Lester F. Miller; mother, Mrs. Ethel M. Miller, Hartford, Conn.

Staff Sergeant Benjamine F. Spring; wife, Mrs. Sofia F. Spring, Lower Brule, S. D.

Staff Sergeant August E. Tornow; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tornow, Springfield, Oregon.

Sergt. Philip E. Guter; mother, Mrs. Ruth Guter, Maplewood, N. J.

Sergt. Edwin N. Nelson; wife, Mrs. Betty Nelson, Marshall, Minnesota.

Sergt. Milton K. Williams; wife, Mrs. Velma A. Williams, St. Louis, Mo.

Corporal Rodney M. Graham, wife, Mrs. Arline R. Graham, Atoka, Okla.

Technician (fifth grade) Joseph C. Strazziere; mother, Mrs. Jennie Strazziere, Philadelphia.

Pfc. Herbert L. Ehrich; father, Herman Ehrich, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private Emanuel Capelli; wife, Mrs. Evelyn A. Capelli, New York city.

Private Robert M. Scott, mother, Mrs. Annie T. Scott, Greensboro, N. C.

Goteborg, Sweden, Oct. 19—Invalided British Tommies, Americans, Canadians and Australians uproariously welcomed the transport Empress of Russia and the hospital ship Atlantis as they docked in the rain late today in preparation for exchange of wounded war prisoners.

As tugs nosed the 17,000-ton Empress of Russia to the quay there was rapid-fire banter between the British crew and the British repatriates waiting aboard the German hospital ship Ruegen and in a train standing at the wharf siding.

It is expected the 5,175 British Empire wounded and 17 Americans here will be able to depart from Goteborg about 10.30 A. M. Thursday. The 835 Germans probably will leave a few hours earlier. The departure will be dependent on word from the Swiss Red Cross that a contingent of wounded Germans—Berlin said 3,876—had been transferred by the Allies to Nazi hospital craft at Oran, Algeria.

MIHAILOVIC ARMY DRIVES FOR DANUBE

AGNEW

Yugoslav Forces Threaten Germans' River Traffic Through "Iron Gate"

OCT 20 1943

Pertinax discloses charge by Gen. Draja Mihailovic that his Yugoslav rival, Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz, is playing into hands of the Nazis.....*Page 2*

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 19—Gen. Draja Mihailovic has flung his army of more than 100,000 Yugoslavs against the Germans and is advancing steadily toward the great loop of the Danube, the bottleneck on the river's course via the Rumanian oil fields to the Black Sea, a Cairo report said tonight.

According to these advices, Mi-

Invalided Soldiers Welcome Exchange Ships At Goteborg

SHANKE

Names Of 17 Americans Among 5,192 Prisoners Freed By Germany Announced By War Department

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hailovic, in his first activity in months, is threatening German traffic on the Danube, which passes in northeastern Serbia through the famous Iron Gate, formed by high bluffs dominating a narrow stretch of the river.

Allies Bomb Skoplje

The activity of his forces coincided with the announcement that Allied planes yesterday made an initial attack in Yugoslavia, bombing the transportation facilities in the strategic city of Skoplje, the capital of southern Serbia, sixty miles west of the Bulgarian border.

Skoplje, a center of rail and highway networks, commands the Vardar valley leading south into the Salonika area of Greece. The German radio, in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information, predicted today that the Allies would attempt landings soon in the Salonika area.

The spreading resistance in the Balkans found the Germans under Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel faced with three guerrilla armies. In addition to Mihailovic's units these included the Partisans of Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz, who have become active within recent weeks.

Tito's Patriots Active

A communique of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation said that Tito's patriots, having apparently routed German units at a strategic railway bridge over the Sava river near Sevnica, were mopping up all Slovenian territory between the river and the Austrian frontier.

Tito's men also were engaged in local fighting in four Croatian towns, Bakar, Ogulin, Karlovac and Gospic, controlling the three-way railway network linking Zagreb, the Yugoslav capital, with Fiume and Split, two principal Adriatic ports.

His Partisans also destroyed a section of track and blew up a railway bridge on the Ljubljana-Trieste line. A fierce battle was said to be in progress near Imotski, seventy-five miles southwest of Sarajevo.

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Yugoslav Patriot forces, having apparently routed German forces at a strategic railroad bridge over the Sava River near Sevnica, are mopping up all Slovenian territory between the river and the Austrian frontier, a Yugoslav National Army of Liberation communique said today.

The communique said Sevnica was occupied by forces of Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz which also were engaged in local fighting in four Croatian towns controlling railways linking Zagreb with Fiume and Split.

Guerrillas also cut the main rail line between Ljubljana and the port of Trieste, the war bulletin asserted.

Near Imotski, seventy-five miles southwest of Sarajevo, a fierce battle was said to be in progress. German forces in the Balkans also were reported to be battling two other guerrilla armies — Yugoslav Regulars under Gen. Draja Mihailovic, and a resurgent Albanian force which has become active within recent weeks.

Meanwhile an alleged presentation of four United States Liberator bombers to Gen. Draja Mihailovic was condemned as a "blunder" today by leaders of the Yugoslav Liberation movement who have long accused Gen. Mihailovic of pro-Nazi leanings. What ground they had for saying that planes were given to the Mihailovic forces was a mystery here.

Attack on Nazi Ship Renewed

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP).—R. A. F. Beaufighters attacked the 899-ton German merchant ship Strassburg off the Dutch coast today and scored several hits on the vessel, which had been damaged in an earlier attack.

A French Spitfire pilot scored several hits on a 1,000-ton ship off Ostend, Belgium, and R. A. F. Typhoons left an 800-ton naval auxiliary vessel beached and burning in the mouth of the Schelde.

Whirlwind bombers kept up their train-busting raids in northern France.

NAZIS TO TAKE HOSTAGES ALONG

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—In a new effort to combat underground activity in Norway, the Germans are planning to take prominent Norwegians as hostages on every ship and train which might be the target of an attack by Patriots. The Norwegian Telegraph Agency said the hostages would be shot instantly if any sabotage occurred.

Hundreds Of Italian Prisoners Drowned

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—Hundreds of Italian soldiers, captured by the Germans on islands in the Aegean Sea, drowned after the foundering of a ship transporting them to the Italian mainland, the Berlin radio said today. The broadcast asserted that seven British bombers attacked German rescue boats and seaplanes and strafed the Italians.

Rolland Death Denied By Nazi News Agency

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—The German news agency DNB, which quoted Paris newspapers today in reporting the death of Romain Rolland, tonight denied the story in a broadcast dispatch attributed to the official French agency OFI.

The DNB broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Rolland, 76, is a noted French author, playwright, historian and Nobel prize winner. Radio France of Algiers said Sunday that he had been interned.

Mines Explode At Home Of De Brinon, Report

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Nazi-controlled Paris radio broadcast today a DNB dispatch quoting Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Foreign Minister, as saying two mines exploded at his cottage at Chantilly last night, injuring him and his secretary and badly damaging the house.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said a splinter cut de Brinon's cheek and that his secretary was seriously wounded in the chest. The mines were said to have been stolen from a German supply depot.

SFORZA GOES TO ITALY

LONDON, Oct. 19. — (AP) The Algiers radio said today that Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian foreign minister and senator, had arrived in Italy. Sforza left Algiers after talks with American Minister Robert Murphy and Allied leaders.

Italian National Anthem Not Required Listening

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—Members of Parliament still are taking pot shots at Italian cobelligerency, but Prime Minister Churchill had an answer for one today.

In the House of Commons Capt. Edward Charles Cobb asked, "Can we have the assurance that we will not have to listen to the Italian national anthem played on the 9 o'clock news?" The 9 P. M. news is one of BBC's principal broadcasts.

Amid laughter Churchill retorted, "There is no obligation to listen to the 9 o'clock news."

Cunningham in Ulster Post

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP).—Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, who once commanded the British 8th Army in Libya, has been appointed commander of British troops in Northern Ireland, it was announced tonight. He is the brother of Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, new First Sea Lord.

MEDAL FOR GEN. DEVERS

LONDON, Oct. 19.—(AP) Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of U. S. Army forces in the European theater, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for his services as chief of the armored force from July 17, 1941, to May 7, 1943," it was announced tonight. In the same ceremony, the D.S.M. also was awarded Maj.-Gen. Idwal H. Edwards, chief of staff of the American Army in England.

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST

LONDON, Oct. 19 — (AP) Loss of the British destroyer Panther, commanded by Lt.-Comdr. the Viscount Jocelyn, was announced tonight by the Admiralty.

Mussolini Said To Be Retiring

Stockholm, *Wednesday*, Oct. 20 (AP)—A Budapest dispatch to the *Dagens Nyheter* reported today that Benito Mussolini would resign as head of the puppet Italian "Republican-Fascist" government and withdraw from public life because of poor health.

The correspondent quoted Italian circles in Budapest and reports from Berlin. He added that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani was slated to be Mussolini's successor.

Mussolini is suffering from cancer and his condition has been much worse recently, Italian circles in Budapest reported.

TEN NORWEGIANS SLAIN

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 20—(AP) Execution of 10 Norwegians accused by the Nazis of being British agents training Norwegian patriots for revolt and supplying the underground with British weapons was announced in a special communique by the German Gestapo in Oslo last night.

NAZIS SET DATE TO LEAVE ROME

Stockholm, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Germans apparently are planning to evacuate Rome by October 31, a Berne dispatch to the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet said today.

[illegible] food requisitions for the [illegible] for the first week [illegible]r have been carried out by the Germans.

Hull, Molotov And Eden Open Moscow Talks

GILMORE

Soviet Press Makes Big Play of Visit Of Foreign Leaders

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—Secretary of State Hull, highest United States official ever to visit Moscow, plunged quickly today into the war's first full-dress tripartite conference, meeting with his British and Russian counterparts, Anthony Eden and Vyacheslav Molotov, only a few hours after concluding his 14,000-mile flight to the Russian capital.

As the Foreign Secretaries settled down to the first day's business, the Soviet press turned the spotlight on the long-awaited meetings, at which the Russians consider a "second front" in Western Europe an important topic.

Despite their long, hard trip, Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden were eager to begin the discussions with Mr. Molotov. Both the American and British foreign officials expect the conference to lay the groundwork for future conversations among United Nations leaders.

Muscovites stood in long lines to purchase newspapers, all of which printed pictures of Mr. Hull, Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov at the airport across the bottom of the front pages.

The Moscow press front-paged the statements made by Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden on their arrival, but the newspapers did not comment editorially on the conference.

Secretary Arises Early.

The American Secretary of State, who made his first airplane trip to reach Moscow, arose early and ate his favorite breakfast of American rolled oats. It took considerable effort to locate the rolled oats; an American supply mission furnished six boxes to solve the problem.

Preliminary discussions were held at the Kremlin last evening shortly after the arrival of the American and British visitors at the Moscow airdrome.

A joint three-power statement was issued at 11 o'clock last night announcing the personnel of the delegations and quoting the brief statements made by Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden on their arrival.

"It gives me special satisfaction to visit Moscow, the capital of a great country united with my own in a common cause," Mr. Hull said.

"I also have a pleasing opportunity of returning the visit to Washington of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Molotov, and I am looking forward to the conversations with him and Mr. Eden."

Mr. Eden said: "I am very happy to come back to Moscow for this conference and to have this opportunity of returning the visit paid by Mr. Molotov to London last year. I look forward greatly to the coming discussions with him and Mr. Hull."

Pravda Statement Recalled.

While the subjects which will be discussed here are a matter of speculation, it was recalled that the Communist party organ Pravda declared last week that the Russians intend to use the meeting to broach the issue of a second front, by which they mean the opening of an Allied offensive across the English Channel and the North Sea, an operation which they have repeatedly urged the Western Allies to undertake.

It is not Russia's intention at this time, Pravda added, to discuss postwar frontiers or the status of the Baltic states "any more than the borders of the United States or the status of California."

(Despite this assertion by Pravda, the view prevailed generally in Washington today that the meeting is expected to deal largely with postwar political problems—what should be done to preserve the peace and what sort of Europe is to be fashioned after victory is won.

(Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius took both military and political problems into account yesterday, declaring that the conference should contribute greatly to the achievement of what "we are all striving for, the complete defeat of the ruthless Nazis and the establishment of a just and lasting peace.")

Hull First to Arrive.

Mr. Hull was first to arrive at the flag-bedecked airport yesterday. He was welcomed by Mr. Molotov, who gave him a long, friendly handshake. Maxim Litvinoff, vice commissar of foreign affairs and former Russian Ambassador to the United States, was next to grasp Mr. Hull's hand.

"It's marvelous the way your armies have been fighting," Mr. Hull told Mr. Molotov. Pushing his hands forward descriptively, he added, "you've pushed them right back."

A few minutes after Mr. Hull arrived the British plane which bore Mr. Eden landed. He was the first out of the plane and was greeted immediately by Mr. Molotov, Mr. Litvinoff and other dignitaries. "I had a very pleasant trip," he said to Mr. Molotov.

Those accompanying Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden included W. Averill Harriman, newly named United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union; Green Hackworth, United States State Department counsel; James Dunn, political adviser; Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, United States Army; William Strang, British assistant undersecretary of foreign affairs, and Lt. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, chief of staff of the British minister of defense. Mr. Harriman's daughter Kathleen also accompanied him.

Guard of Honor Reviewed.

As soon as Mr. Hull arrived a band at the field began playing a Russian march and Mr. Hull, Mr. Molotov, Mr. Litvinoff, Mr. Harriman and Col. Gen. Filip I. Golikov, the captor of Voronezh, reviewed a green-uniformed steel-helmeted guard of honor from the Moscow garrison

The band then broke into "The Star Spangled Banner" and followed with the "Internationale." All stood with heads bared in the bright blue October afternoon, one of the coolest, but brightest days of the autumn in the Russian capital.

The stern-faced commander of the guard of honor then marched forward with raised sword and formallly greeted Mr. Hull in the name of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Foreign Secretary asked Mr. Hull through an interpreter how his trip from the United States had been.

"It was fine all the way," Mr. Hull replied.

"I'm glad to see you looking so well," Mr. Molotov said.

"I feel fine," answered Mr. Hull," who brought his personal physician, Dr. Matthew Perry, with him. "In fact I don't remember ever feeling better."

On his way to Spasso House, home of the American Ambassador, Mr. Hull noticed a railway station and asked others in his car if this was the station where one took a train for Berlin. He was told that it was. "Well," he said, "the way the Red Army is going," they are going in the right direction."

Mr. Hull took great interest in the traffic and the shops along Moscow's famous Gorky Street and in scenes along the way.

Mr. Eden wore no overcoat as he alighted from his plane. "Does this weather call for a topcoat?" he

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asked.

"Just stick around a few minutes and you'll see," some one said in English from the crowd.

"It won't take me that long. where's my coat?" he asked Gen. Ismay, who stood beside him.

It is as yet undecided whether Mr. Harriman will present his credentials as Ambassador at once or after the conference ends.

TRIPARTITE TALKS START IN MOSCOW

GILMORE

Hull, Eden And Molotov Confer More Than Two Hours In First Session

OCT 20 1943

United States, in moves for closer teamwork with Russia, signs enlarged lend-lease agreement and appoints military mission to Moscow.....*Page 3*

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 19—Seated around a conference table the foreign secretaries of the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia talked for two hours and fifteen minutes tonight at the first formal session of the three-power meeting to discuss war and post-war problems.

Details of the conversations will not be made public until after the conference but it was understood the opening session between Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State; Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, was satisfactory.

Daily Meetings Expected

Although Hull, Eden and Molotov held informal preliminary discussions last night soon after the arrival of the visiting officials, tonight's session marked the first formal meeting. It was understood they plan to meet once daily.

Earlier spokesmen said the tripower conference gave the three Allied diplomats an opportunity to tell one another "frankly and freely what's on one another's mind."

Return Official Calls

Early in the day Eden went to Spasso House, official residence of the United States Ambassador, where Hull is staying, and talked with the Secretary of State. Later, Molotov returned Hull's call of last night. Then the three got down to work at 6 P. M.

An American spokesman said Hull had no agenda prepared in advance of his coming to Moscow and that topics would form as the discussions went forward.

Much of the important groundwork will be laid here for future important conversations among United Nations leaders which will be far-reaching in scope.

[Prime Minister Churchill has said that it is hoped a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting can be held before the end of the year.]

Important Matters Up

The Hull-Eden-Molotov conference is not expected to run into any permanent snags despite the fact that vitally important matters will come up for discussion for the first time. As a groundwork conference it is expected that it will settle numerous matters before other leaders meet.

The first statements made by Hull and Eden upon their arrival were printed on the front pages of Moscow newspapers today, although none of the papers commented editorially on the conference.

All newspapers published large front-page pictures of Hull, Eden and Molotov at the airport, and Muscovites stood in long lines to buy them.

Post-War Plans Likely

The foreign secretaries are believed to be discussing not only wartime but post-war matters of a military, political and economic nature, and the Russians have said that one of the important topics to be brought up will be that of a "second front" in western Europe.

There was a full realization in the American and British delegations that the Russians do not expect to discuss the borders of the Soviet Union and the status of the Baltic states.

Said one of the Americans: "I am sure we all understand one another and I know success will result from this conference. We are going to get along fine. Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden know and respect Mr. Molotov and they will work splendidly together."

Also there were many indications that the Russians were welcoming Hull and Eden with friendship and warmth and that they are as determined as the Americans and British to make a success of the meetings.

Discussions At Kremlin

Most of the discussions probably will be held at the Kremlin, although some may take place at the Foreign Office.

The conversations are being carried on through interpreters supplied by the Russians, although there are members of the United States and British groups who can be used if Molotov should call on them.

As guests, Hull and Eden are leaving all details up to the Russians.

The same kind of bright October weather that greeted Hull and Eden on their arrival was repeated on their first full day in the Soviet capital. It was topcoat, but not overcoat, weather.

Viewed As Good Sign

Everywhere in Moscow the conference was the chief subject of conversation. The Russian people feel that the presence of the foreign secretaries is a good sign of the growing friendship among the three powers.

They were quick to display appreciation of the fact that Hull, highest United States official ever to visit Moscow, considered the meeting of such importance that at the age of 72 he flew halfway around the world on his first plane ride to reach the Russian capital.

Since this is his first visit here, Hull was anxious to get in some sight-seeing between meetings. He will do this at his earliest chance.

It is Eden's third visit to Moscow and his second since the war.

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MILITARY MISSION SENT TO MOSCOW, AID PACT SIGNED

OCT 20 1943

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — (AP) The United States sought closer teamwork with Russia today by creating a permanent military mission in Moscow and at the same time announced a Lend-Lease agreement providing increased assistance for the Red armies.

Both moves were disclosed simultaneously with the opening in Moscow of the crucial three-power conference among Secretary of State Hull, British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotov.

Optimism Increases

While not directly related with the gathering of the foreign secretaries except in timing, they further heightened the attitude of optimism with which Washington has viewed the meeting.

The new Lend-Lease agreement, retroactive to July 1 and covering a period of 12 months from that date, was formally announced in Washington and London. It was signed by Canadian and British as well as American and Russian representatives and covers all aid to Russia from the three western Allies.

The United States specifically commits itself to heavier shipments of munitions and food and it is understood that even these promised increases over the previous 12 months period may be exceeded, due primarily to improved shipping conditions. The commitments do not cover all that the Russians asked, which was considerable, but represent a compromise satisfactory to all parties between the requests and Allied ability to meet them.

The Russians likewise made substantial promises to furnish reverse Lend-Lease in the form of raw materials, such as manganese and critical ores. Russia's share will be much greater than heretofore since her Lend-Lease output in past has been limited largely to the servicing of Allied ships in Russian ports.

Accompanies Hull on Trip

The creation of the military commission was not formally announced but disclosure resulted from the fact that Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, chief of the mission, accompanied Secretary Hull to Moscow and his name was included in the list of those making the trip. In addition to Gen. Deane, Brig. Gen. Joseph Spalding has been assigned to serve with him as supply officer.

These two replace, although in a different organizational set-up, Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Michela, military attache, and Brig. Gen. Philip R. Faymonville, Lend-Lease officer, who have been recalled. With the formation of the mission, the position of military attache was abolished.

General Deane will serve under Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, who went to Moscow with Hull to take the diplomatic post formerly held by Admiral William H. Standley. Spalding will serve with Deane.

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Donald Nelson Starts Tour Of Soviet Plants

Moscow, Oct. 19 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the United States War Production Board, left Moscow tonight for an extensive visit to Soviet manufacturing plants.

Nelson said, upon his arrival here earlier this month, that he was eager to see Russia's war plants in operation and view their "great accomplishments."

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Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 19 (AP)—Bombs fell "like rain in a garden" even in a Berlin suburb during a recent Allied raid on the Nazi capital, an eyewitness account published by *Journal de Geneve* said today.

Anti-aircraft fire was so intense it seemed houses would collapse from its reverberations, the writer said. He added that there was "good reason" for the daily prayers of Berliners for safety from air attacks.

"For two hours death and destruction fell on the city—then silence," the account continued. "But the full portents of the raid were emphasized in the inability to communicate with Berlin to learn whether one's family and relatives were safe."

SAYS ST. NAZAIRE NO LONGER EXISTS

Barcelona, Oct. 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Asked to report on bomb damage to his city, the Mayor of St. Nazaire told Marshal Petain that "St. Nazaire no longer exists," according to Le Petit Parisien, copies of which arrived in Spain today. The newspaper further quoted the Mayor as having said that in St. Nazaire, which once had a population of 45,000, ration cards are now issued for only 500 persons, most of whom are policemen guarding ruins.

St. Nazaire, site of the concrete-shielded pens for U-boats, was attacked repeatedly last winter and spring by both the Royal and the Eighth United States Air Force.

STYLE NOTE FROM PARIS

Barcelona, Spain, Oct. 19 (A. P).—Parisians, disgusted by a German order that all Jews must wear a black and yellow star on the left breast as a mark of identification, are said to have upset Nazi occupation authorities by adopting a new style wrinkle—a black and yellow breast-pocket handkerchief.

A dispatch from the Paris correspondent of the newspaper La Vanguardia Espanola said the style has swept the French capital, with hundreds of non-Jewish men and women flaunting the black and yellow colors as a protest against the Nazis' anti-semitic decree.

INFANTRY PRAISED BY EISENHOWER

KENNEDY

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The "Footslogger," the infantryman who fights long and hard and whose performance sometimes is overlooked because the exploits of other branches seem more spectacular, won high praise today from Gen. Eisenhower.

In an informal talk to war correspondents Gen. Eisenhower said the campaign in Italy now has become mainly a grim infantry battle and he thought this was a good time to express his appreciation of the infantryman's contribution.

He told how the infantry of the British Eighth Army had fought across the desert from El Alamein and how British and American infantry in North Africa had fought in the tough early days in this theater.

"In both Britain and the United States the greatest proportion of our fighting men goes into the ground forces and I don't think any of us in a war theater belittles their services," he said. "But does the postman in Indiana or some little village in England realize what these soldiers are doing?

"The accomplishments of this indispensable member of the air-ground-naval team will, when the story is fully told, fill many of the brightest pages of our war history.'

Speaking with evident feeling the General added: "This is something I have kept for a long time. It comes from the heart."

Headquarters of Allies In Algiers Will Move Up

KENNEDY

Front Now 1,000 Miles Away; Some Units Already Gone

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 19 (AP).—With the front lines being pushed farther from Algiers, the headquarters set-up here must also move gradually ahead. The battle zone is now in another continent and almost 1,000 miles from here by sea and overland routes, and more than 600 miles away by air.

Allied headquarters remains here, but General Dwight D. Eisenhower is more often at places near the front than he is here, and a number of base units which were previously here have moved into Tunisia, Sicily or Italy.

There is little doubt that the headquarters itself will eventually move into Europe, and Algiers and other African bases will become merely rear supply bases.

U. S. FLYERS SWEEP OVER YUGOSLAVIA

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Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—American Mitchell bombers, reaching out in support of Yugoslav guerrillas, swooped deep into Yugoslavia yesterday to smash the vital railroad center of Skoplje controlling the Vardar Valley leading south into Salonika and Greece, Allied Headquarters announced today. Tracks were ripped up, the Skoplje railway bridge southeast of the yards was bombed, and at least three locomotives and fifteen cars were destroyed by two waves of planes that caught the German defenses completely off guard.

De Gaulle Conference With Hull Revealed

Algiers, Oct. 19 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Rene Massioli, Foreign Affairs Minister of the French Committee of National Liberation, conferred with Secretary Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden when the latter reached Algiers en route to Moscow, it was announced tonight.

The French leaders also recently conferred with Alexander E. Bogomolov, Soviet delegate to Algiers.

Savoy French Battle Nazis

Algiers Says Thousands Fight to Escape Labor in Germany

ALGIERS, Oct. 19 (AP).—The French Committee of National Liberation announced today that "bitter fighting on a fairly large scale" has browen out between German troops and Frenchmen hiding in the mountains of upper Savoy Province, in southeastern France, to escape forced labor in Germany.

Information released by the committee was that 400 Nazi troops, with machine guns and preceded by armored cars, attacked "deportees" hiding in the region around Sallanche, near Chamonix. "Fairly severe losses were reported by the French patriots, only seven of whom were captured," the announcement said. "Some Germans were killed."

The French announcement said "Tens of thousands of young Frenchmen are hiding from deportation to Germany."

GERMAN TROOPS ATTACK PATRIOTS IN FRANCE

ALGIERS, Oct. 19 — (AP) For the first time since the occupation of France, the Germans have ordered their forces in the southeastern departments of France to open hostilities against patriots operating from the Savoy mountains along the Swiss border, the French Committee of National Liberation said today, adding that "bitter fighting on a fairly large scale" had broken out.

The committee said information from France indicated a "critical situation has developed suddenly in upper Savoy where tens of thousands of young Frenchmen are hiding from deportation to Germany."

The announcement said the Vichy regime had sent 18,000 police agents, including "some of the new motorized units created along SS lines" by Vichy Premier Pierre Laval.

Belgian Commandos Now In North Africa

Algiers, Oct. 19 (AP)—A Belgian Commando unit—first Belgian infantry to reenter the struggle against the Germans since the disastrous 1940 campaign—has arrived in North Africa to cooperate in the liberation of the kingdom, it was disclosed today.

Trained in Britain, the unit includes troops who reached England in May, 1940.

Hull Rested at Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 16 (Delayed) (AP).—Secretary Hull, wearied by a night-long plane trip, passed a full day resting here before resuming his trip to Moscow. He was a guest at the home of American Minister Alexander Kirk, and saw no visitors. He took his meals in his room and left the house only long enough to sign the visitors' book in the King's Palace and take a quick look at the pyramids. He did not even see Foreign Secretary Eden, who left Cairo for Moscow a few hours before Hull arrived.

Turkey and Rumania To Exchange Propaganda

Istanbul, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Constantine Jurescu, Rumanian Minister of Propaganda in 1940, has arrived in Istanbul to establish a Rumanian propaganda bureau, and it is understood that Turkey will reciprocate by establishing a similar bureau in Rumana.

The Rumanian move was regarded here as an attempt to promote friendly understanding in Turkey and establish a firm toehold in the non-Axis world.

1,500 Embark On Gripsholm For Trip to U.S.

Nationals Exchanged by Japan Are Overjoyed to Get American Food Again

MORMUGAO, Portuguese India, Oct. 19 (AP).—Joyfully 1,500 Americans and nationals of other Western lands who had been detained by the Japanese boarded the exchange liner Gripsholm today, ate hearty American meals and settled down for the journey home after being exchanged for a shipload of Japanese.

They had been brought here on the Japanese ship Teia Maru after many months of internment or rigid surveillance.

Among them were scores of nuns and priests, who before the Gripsholm sails plan to visit the tomb in ancient Goa of St. Francis Xavier, who introduced Christianity into Japan in the sixteenth century.

May Sail Tomorrow

American officials said the ship probably would sail Thursday after 2,400 tons of Red Cross cargo for distribution in internee and prison camps in Hongkong, Manila, China and Japan are transferred from the Gripsholm to the Japanese vessel.

The Japanese filed quietly onto the Teia Maru as the other exchangees cheered, joked, wisecracked and cried "Free at last!" The actual exchange took only eighty minutes.

Bennie Regal, of New York, Gripsholm store manager, promptly began doing a land-office business. Each passenger has been allowed a minimum credit of $50, and those with good ratings may borrow more at the bank aboard.

While the Americans were enjoying their first American food in many months, the Japanese angled over the side for tiny fish, which they cut up and mixed with rice.

The repatriates from the two American continents chattered, cried for joy, ate, slept in deep chairs and exchanged felicitations for the rebirth of their liberty.

Flabbergasted by Food

The thing that really rang the bell for them was whopping meals they had soon after boarding the Gripsholm. Before the meals they were given cigarettes, ice water and chocolate bars.

The meals assumed banquet proportions—and nobody had to wait in line. Great platters of turkey, chicken, fruit, cheese and sweets were spread along huge tables. The passengers, who for a year and more had hoarded that last packet of sugar or last jar of jam, appeared to be nothing short of flabbergasted. They had spent several days staring across at the Gripsholm from the Teia Maru before they could make the change. They had built up high expectations—and today they were gratified.

Many were surprised when they found their stomachs and mental appetites were not in complete accord—they just couldn't get it all down.

"My stomach," said one of them, "just wasn't big enough to hold half of what I wanted to eat."

Said another: "My stomach is shrunken."

U. S. REPATRIATES BOARD GRIPSHOLM

Mormugao, Portuguese India, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Like holiday picnickers but with much deeper joy, 1,500 Americans and nationals from other countries in the western world today marched off the Jap ship Teia Maru and boarded the Exchange Liner Gripsholm which will carry them home after months of internment in Jap hands.

Again free men, they stepped into the hot sunlight shouting jokes and wisecracks. A file of stony-faced Japanese, being exchanged for the Americans, ten yards away contrasted with them as they marched off the Gripsholm.

For twenty-one months, the Americans have been either under the watchful eye of the Japanese or penned up in a Japanese internment camp. An American was picked by the consuls to keep the line moving, and his jibes kept them laughing as they struggled along the narrow gangplank with their bundles, suitcases, babies, banjos and baskets.

"Hold your tickets and hurry up, the boat's leaving—in three days," he urged them along.

[The State Department announced in Washington today that the exchange had been completed at 10 A. M., Mormugo time, without incident.]

It is expected the Gripsholm will sail late this week.

There was no immediate explanation as to why the sailing would not come sooner, but presumably the delay was occasioned by fueling arrangements and the checking of papers.

Efforts Fail To Reduce Calcutta Famine Deaths

New Delhi, Oct. 19 (AP)—Mortality in famine-stricken Calcutta is rising despite Government and private efforts to alleviate the situation, it was disclosed today.

Statistics compiled by a health officer showed 2,154 deaths last week, compared with 1,927 the preceding week. For the past five years the average weekly deaths totaled only 573.

Famine is taking a toll in other sections of India also.

JAPANESE CROSS SALWEEN RIVER

CHUNGKING, Oct. 19.—(AP) An American air communique that announced a punishing attack on Japanese troops at Luku indicated today a Japanese thrust eastward across the Salween river into southwestern China breaking a Chinese barrier that held for 18 months.

Fighter-bombers of the 14th Air Force struck enemy troops and supply dumps at Luku, on the east bank of the Salween in Yunnan province, Sunday, inflicting heavy casualties, a communique from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said.

The Chinese High command, however, has not acknowledged loss of Luku or a forcing of the river. Today's Chinese communique did not report any changes in Yunnan province. The Monday war bulletin had said that a Japanese column threatening Luku from across the river had been routed on Saturday.

Luku, well north of the point where the old Burma road crosses the Salween, was the objective of one of three columns on the offensive in southwestern China.

(In New Delhi, another communique from Gen. Stilwell declared that U. S. 10th Air Force planes sweeping over northern Burma in the last few days had wrecked Japanese bases, cut communications, and denied "use of north Burma air bases to the enemy."

Japanese Cross Salween In Southwest China Push

Throw Bridgehead Over River for First Time in 18 Months

CHUNGKING, Oct. 19 (AP).—One prong of the Japanese drive into southwestern China has been thrust eastward across the Salween River, which for eighteen months had held the enemy in check, a communique from headquarters of Lieutentant General Joseph W. Stilwell indicated today.

The communique recorded an attack by fighter-bombers of the 14th United States Air Force, supporting Chinese ground forces, on Japanese troop concentrations and supply dumps at Luku, in Yunnan Province on the east bank of the Salween well north of the point where the old Burma Road crosses that barrier.

It was the first indication that the Japanese had established a bridgehead. The Chinese have not acknowledged the loss of Luku or any Japanese crossing of the river.

The American air attack, made Sunday, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, General Stilwell's communique said.

[United States 10th Air Force planes ranging over northern Burma in the last few days destroyed Japanese supply points and bases, disrupted communications and denied "use of north Burma air bases to the enemy," a communique from New Delhi, India, announced.]

Army Newspaperman Honored.

Allied Headquarters in Southwest Pacific, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Legion of Merit has been awarded Tech. Sergt. David Richardson of Maplewood, N. J., for contributing assistance in planning and organizing Yank Down Under, the Australian edition of the Army's weekly magazine produced by and for enlisted men.

Jap Effort to Land At Finschhafen Routed By Allied Forces

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 19.—Allied troops and airmen have beaten back an attempted Japanese landing near Finschhafen, New Guinea, and destroyed 24 of 35 planes bent on raiding Allied shipping.

The Japanese sent three troop-laden barges in toward the Finschhafen beach before dawn Sunday. Heavy fire from Australians, who had captured the former Japanese base October 2, sank two of the barges. The third disappeared but Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said the enemy troops "were largely destroyed."

A headquarters spokesman said the Japanese still have a considerable force in the Sattelberg area, about 15 miles northwest of Finschhafen. Two attacks from that area were repulsed by the Australians.

Attack on Oro Bay Beaten Off.

Enemy air attacks were no more successful. Thirty-five planes were sent against shipping in Oro Bay. Allied fighters intercepted and shot down 24 and probably destroyed six others. Four Allied fighter planes were lost, but one of the pilots was saved.

Today's communique added 19 planes to the 104—probably 147—destroyed last Friday and Saturday. It told of another attack on Wewak, a Japanese base some 300 miles northwest of Finschhafen, in which 15 grounded planes were destroyed and four Japanese fighters were shot down.

In the northwestern sector, Liberator bombers for the first time raided Ternate, an important port on Halmahera Island in the Molukka Sea. Pilots who flew the 2,200-mile round trip said the heart of Ternate was left in ruins. Maj. Forrest Lee Brissey of Oakland, Calif., said excellent photographs were obtained, showing heavy damage.

Halsey's Planes Hit Buin.

Heavy and medium bombers from Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific command hit Buin hard. Ballale airdrome was attacked from tree-top level at night and Kara airdrome was bombed by daylight. Fires and explosions resulted.

Fighter planes destroyed a barge, loaded with troops, and a coastal vessel in Tonolei Harbor, Bougainville Island.

PLANE DRIVEN OFF AT PEARL HARBOR

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—An unidentified airplane, presumably a Japanese craft on reconnaissance, approached Barbers Point on Oahu Island early on Sunday morning but sped back to sea when caught by searchlights. The plane, apparently a small float-type monoplane, was discovered coming in toward the naval air station.

"It immediately dived in an attempt to elude the lights, reversed its course and sped out to sea at low altitude," the Navy said.

The statement added that the plane had probably been launched from a submarine and that its mission was believed to have been unsuccessful. The last previous reported appearance of an enemy plane over Oahu Island, on which Honolulu and Pearl Harbor are located, was in March, 1942, when three or four bombs were dropped harmlessly in a wooded region.

M. P. Is Killed, Another Hurt In Honolulu Fight

Honolulu, Oct. 19 (AP)—An army private was killed and a sergeant wounded in a gunfight today which Detective Capt. Andrew Freitas said was started in Honolulu's police station by a junior grade navy lieutenant.

The private and sergeant were military police.

The navy lieutenant was shot

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through the arm and thigh by two civilian police officers. He was picked up for violating the blackout curfew and had been drinking, said Detective Neil Donahue.

BRAZIL ACCEPTS ITALY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 19 — (AP) Brazil has officially recognized Italy as a co-belligerent in the war against Germany, a communique issued through the news agency Nacional said tonight.

Seven Resignations in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 19 (AP).—Seven ranking officials of the Finance Ministry, including Dr. Raul J. Prebisch, general manager of the Banco Central, semi-official government banking institution, submitted their resignations to President Ramirez last night. Their action was a sequel to the resignation last week of Finance Minister Jorge Santamarina. The resignations were accepted at once.

10 U.S. FLYERS ARE RESCUED

Airmen Picked Up By Canadian Mine Sweeper After 18 Hours On Rafts

OCT 20 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Oct. 19—Ten United States Army flyers have been rescued by the Canadian minesweeper Georgian after they drifted on two rubber rafts for eighteen hours in the iceberg-dotted North Atlantic, naval service headquarters announced today.

When the rescue was carried out was not stated. The airmen's Flying Fortress had to be crash-landed after it developed engine trouble. It broke in two as it hit the water and sank.

Crew Commended

"The crew of the H. M. C. S. Georgian are highly commended for the efficient manner in which they carried out the rescue of ten United States Army flyers," said the United States Government in a letter. "The rescue, which was made under trying conditions, was a difficult job well done."

Lieut. Allan Boucher, of Halifax, Ottawa and Regina, the Georgian's commanding officer, said there was "actually very little to it," except for the danger of proceeding through treacherous waters and fog.

"We were on convoy escort duty at the time," he said. "Shortly before 5 in the morning I was called to the bridge when flares were set off our port bow.

Fog Still Heavy

"The fog was still a bit heavy and it was rather hard to ascertain just what type of flares they were. As it's the custom of enemy U-boats to set up rockets to draw convoy escorts out of position we were a little leery at first. When another flare went up I decided to chance it."

There were several other close calls with icebergs; and when located, the airmen's rafts were crowded between two huge bergs.

"There wasn't sufficient room for us to maneuver between them so the trick was to get into position so they would drift down on us," said Lieut. Alex Grant, of Montreal, who took charge of the rescue party on the quarterdeck. "I ordered the ship's scramble nets to be lashed over the side."

'Worked Like Fiends'

Leading Seamen Albert Baker, of Ottawa, and Edward White and Hitchin, both of Toronto, went over to help the airmen aboard.

"They were so cold and numb from exposure they could hardly move," said engine room artificer, Thomas Pate, of Toronto.

"Maybe it was just routine for these Canandian sailors," said James B. Crary, of Canton, N. Y., one of the American flyers, "but God bless them and I hope they're around every time I'm rescued. They work like fiends and really take risks."

Besides Crary the rescued flyers were Elinger Hall, of Des Moines; Herbert Schudler, of Richmond; Kenneth Harland, of Philadelphia; Brad Summers, of Marshfield, Oregon; Edward Keatley, of Atlanta, Ga.; Clifford Spradlin, of Wichita, Kan.; Max Verber, of Kellogg, Iowa; Holgate J. Dean, of Fall River, Mass., and Donald Horden, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

JAP GENERAL KILLED

A Berlin broadcast today quoted the Japanese War Ministry as saying that Lieut.-Gen. Marihide Nakazono, commander of the Jap Air Corps at the Chinese front, was killed early last month while conducting operations in southern China. The broadcast was report by the Associated Press.

Filipinos Annoy Japs.

The Tokio radio acknowledged today that "sedition" and guerrilla activities continued in the Philippines by announcing that the National Assembly of the puppet Philippine republic had voted in Manila to grant amnesty to any one engaged in such activities if he swears "to become a good citizen."

Describing the second day of a special session of the National Assembly, Tokio also said in a broadcast picked up at New York by the Associated Press that a National Planning Board was set up to survey the nation's economic resources and provide the government with fiscal support. The assembly had approved by an overwhelming majority a treaty of alliance with Japan, "thus insuring the defense of the Philippines," Tokio added.

LAUREL TOOK WRONG DEGREE

OCT 20 1943

Filipino Quisling Wouldn't Return Yale Diploma.

New Haven, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Jose Paciano Laurel, president of the Tokio-made Philippine republic, was recalled by one of his former Yale professors today as a man who had no scruples about grabbing what didn't belong to him.

Back in 1920, Prof. Ernest G. Lorenzen said, Laurel completed a year of graduate work at Yale which entitled him to the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. "By error," the professor continued, "he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, one of the rarest and highest honors conferred, instead of the J. D. which he had earned. And do you know the fellow wouldn't give it back! I understand he took it down to the Philippines with him and hung it up in his office. We didn't get that degree back for a couple of years, I believe. With this example in mind, I sum up Laurel as a man of ambition without much principle."

Federal Judge Charles E. Clark, former dean of the Yale Law School, said he was astonished by the Tokio announcement of Laurel's inauguration last week, because "until the recent turn of events, probably caused by the temptation of political advancement, Laurel appeared loyal to the interests of his countrymen and in favor of the Quezon regime."

Another of Laurel's former teachers, Prof. Emeritus Arthur L. Corbin, wasted few words in sizing up his one-time student: "He was a perfect rotter in law school."

OCT 20 1943

Total of 460 Jap Ships Hit by U. S. Subs

Washington, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—American submarines, carrying the war even into home waters of Japan, have sunk or damaged 460 Japanese vessels since the war began, the Navy announced in a communique today.

The figures, contained in a communique released by Secretary of the Navy Knox at a press conference, included 148 enemy ships not previously listed as struck by torpedoes in the war against Jap shipping.

98 More Sinkings.

The Navy's totals showed that 319 Jap ships have been sent to the bottom, thirty-six probably have been sunk and 105 others damaged since December 7, 1941.

The new reports of sinkings and damaging of enemy craft included ninety-eight ships sunk, five probably sunk and forty-five damaged. Previous communiques had listed 221 as sunk, thirty-one probably sunk and sixty as damaged.

Mr. Knox, explaining the announcement of 148 additional craft sunk or damaged, said that prompt announcements of sinkings by submarines provide "means of help to the enemy and they are withheld for that reason." He added there no longer is any information of value to the enemy in the new announcements, which means that the submarines that inflicted the heavy toll have completed their war patrols. On those patrols the submarines have operated throughout the Pacific area and, the Navy said, in "the enemy's closest home waters."

The types of ships sunk were listed as follows:

Six large tankers, seventeen large cargo-supply ships, forty-five medium-sized cargo-supply ships, three large transports, two medium-sized tankers, five small cargo-supply ships and twenty miscellaneous vessels.

Listed as probably sunk were five medium-sized cargo vessels. Those damaged included four large tankers, two transports, two large cargo - supply vessels, thirty-one medium-sized cargo-supply vessels, five miscellaneous vessels and one small cargo-supply vessel.

The Navy also disclosed this breakdown of Jap losses inflicted by United States submarines since the beginning of the war:

COMBATANT SHIPS.

Type.	Sunk.	Prob. Sunk.	Damaged.	T'tls.
Battleships	0	0	0	0
Aircraft carriers	0	1	2	3
Cruisers	3	2	5	10
Destroyers	22	5	6	33
Submarines	0	0	0	0
Tenders	2	1	0	3
Others	12	1	0	13
Totals	39	10	13	62
NON-COMBATANT SHIPS.				
Fleet tankers	34	2	16	52
Transports	27	5	8	40
Cargo and supply	190	17	63	270
Miscellaneous	29	2	5	36
Totals	280	26	92	398
Total ships of all types	319	36	105	460

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Listed as probably sunk were five medium-sized cargo vessels. Those damaged included four large tankers, two transports, two large cargo - supply vessels, thirty-one medium-sized cargo-supply vessels, five miscellaneous vessels, one small cargo-supply vessel.

In the over-all total of 460 ships sunk, probably sunk or damaged by submarines since the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, the navy compilation showed 319 sunk, 36 probably sunk and 105 damaged.

Explains Delayed Reports

New attacks to cut even further into the dwindling Japanese cargo fleet undoubtedly are under way, but the results probably will not be disclosed for weeks. Secretary Knox, explaining today delays in announcement of submarine activity, said:

"A prompt announcement of sinkings by submarines is a means of helping the enemy through providing information, and they are withheld for that reason."

Include 305 Of Jap Fleet

Combatant ships have been hit hard, the compilation showed. Exclusive of those announced by the army and Allied headquarters in Australia, 305 ships of the Japanese fleet have been sunk, probably sunk or damaged. They include 125 sunk, among them 2 battleships, 6 aircraft carriers, 24 cruisers, 62 destroyers and 6 submarines. Four cruisers and 1 aircraft carrier are listed among 28 warships probably sunk. The record of 152 warships damaged includes 9 battleships, 7 aircraft carriers, 47 cruisers and 62 destroyers.

In comparison, navy communiques have listed only 123 American naval vessels lost in all oceans since the war began.

460 Toll For Submarines

The sinking of ninety-eight more merchant craft by American submarines brought to 460 the number of enemy vessels which the underseas craft have sunk, probably sunk or damaged since Pearl Harbor.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, released the communique which also listed five vessels probably sunk and forty-five others damaged in the latest submarine by army flyers. But they do not cover the many ships sent down by flyers under the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Details Of Latest Bag

Here are the figures on the latest heavy blows inflicted by submarines:

Sunk—Six large tankers, seventeen large cargo-supply ships, forty-five medium-sized cargo-supply ships, three large transports, two medium-sized tankers, five small cargo ships, twenty miscellaneous vessels.

Probably Sunk—Five medium-sized cargo vessels.

Damaged—Four large tankers, two transports, two large cargo-supply vessels, thirty-one medium-sized cargo-supply vessels, five miscellaneous vessels, one small cargo-supply vessel.

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852 Jap Ships Navy's Bag Since Pearl Harbor Attack

Total Includes Vessels Sunk, Probably Sunk Or Damaged, Recapitulation Reports

OCT 20 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 19—Eight hundred and fifty-two Japanese ships have been either sunk, probably sunk or damaged by forces under the United States Navy command since the war began, the navy reported in a recapitulation of Japanese losses supplementing its report today of the sinking of ninety-eight more Jap merchant ships by submarines.

The 852 included losses in surface engagements and in aerial attacks by marine and in some cases war patrols.

The new list of enemy losses lent emphasis to the enemy's difficulties in supplying island bases, already apparent in the use of more and more barges to move men and supplies.

The navy gave no specific information on where the latest attacks were made. But strong indication that some of the submarines may have duplicated the feats of previous raiders and slipped into harbors of Japan, was given in the communique which mentioned "carrying the war to the enemy's closest home waters."

TEXT OF STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The text of a statement by President Roosevelt on food supplies in North Africa follows:

A comparison of food shipments to North Africa for military purposes for the two periods before and after the end of the Tunisian campaign in May of 1943 shows striking differences.

In the earlier phase it was necessary for us not only to meet part of North Africa's normal and continuing need for imported sugar, tea and evaporated milk; it was also necessary from a military standpoint to ship large quantities of other foodstuffs normally produced in North Africa, because of poor crops resulting in part from a lack of sufficient fertilizers, sprays, binder twine, agricultural machinery spare parts and tractor fuel, and because of huge exports to metropolitan France after the harvest

in June, 1942, and before the arrival in November. During this early period the United States and Great Britain shipped 80,000 tons of flour, 6,500 tons of wheat, 2,800 tons of potatoes, 1,800 tons of dried beans and peas, 1,000 tons of edible oil, and smaller quantities of cheese, dried eggs, margarine, rice and vegetables.

These supplies were requested and allotted shipping space by General Eisenhower for specific military purposes: To obtain labor sufficiently well fed to work in the docks, roads and railroads; to minimize the danger of famine and food riots that would require the assignment of troops to maintain order; to prevent the spread of disease which might menace the health of our troops; and to feed the large army that was then being mobilized by the French authorities, and has since distinguished itself in Tunisia, Sicily and Corsica. These supplies were made available under lend-lease, but in view of their present financial position the French have repaid us in dollars for these supplies.

Production Expanded

Meanwhile, American agricultural experts attached to Allied force headquarters worked out the details of an import program designed to expand local agricultural production. On the basis of their recommendations, carefully budgeted shipments of seeds, agricultural machinery and equipment, spare parts, fuel oil, binder twine, bags, fertilizers and sprays were then requested by General Eisenhower. Some of these materials were procured and shipped as early as March, and arrived in time for the 1943 harvest in June. The remainder will arrive in time for the Fall planting season and the harvests of 1944.

These shipments have and will produce many times their own weight in foodstuffs. Even with the limited quantities of materials delivered before the 1943 harvest in June—less than 15,000 tons of all the items listed above—it has been possible to effect great savings. Food imports other th[an] sugar, tea and milk, whi[ch] amounted to approximately 10[,]000 tons through the end of Ju[ne] have been stopped completely f[or] the second half of the year. The new French Army and essential civilian workers have been able to feed themselves. Several thousand tons of local fruits, vegetables and meats have been delivered to British and American forces for local consumption, on a reverse lend-lease basis and without payment. In addition, the French are providing the Allied forces with 30,000 tons of North African flour for use in the Italian campaign to feed essential civilian labor required by the Army, and to minimize the possibility of civil disorder. Agreements are now being negotiated to provide our forces with more than 60,000 tons of fruit and vegetable produce. These supplies are being furnished as reverse lend-lease in partial return for the munitions with which we are equipping the French Army.

Beyond these immediate military objectives, the French authorities in close collaboration with the Combined Food Board have also begun to accumulate food supplies for use during and after the liberation of France. The success of this program will reduce the future needs of France for American food and shipping resources.

The 1944 harvests in North Africa, aided by mounting American agricultural equipment and a year of peaceful cultivation, should ease the strain on the United States still further.

PHILIP D. REED HEADS MISSION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—(AP) Philip D. Reed was appointed chief of the United States Mission for Economic Affairs in London today, succeeding Averell Harriman, who recently became ambassador to Russia. In announcing the appointment at a press-radio conference, President Roosevelt said Mr. Reed would be subject to the general control of Ambassador Winant in London. He will be responsible for handling economic affairs of the American government in the United Kingdom representing the foreign administration, the War Shipping administration, the War Food administration for war and other agencies. He will serve, too, on various Anglo-American boards.

Mr. Reed has been associated with Mr. Harriman on the economic mission in London for 15 months.

Treasury Control Tightened Over Foreign Funds

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Treasury tightened its control over foreign funds tonight in a new effort to prevent enemy nationals from profiting from securities holdings in this country—holdings it said might have been acquired "at the point of a gun."

Under its new regulation American banks are forbidden to sell, buy or receive income from any securities held in the name of a foreign bank without "complete information" or a pledge of such information "as to the past and present beneficial ownership of the securities."

The department said it was known that securities accounts of foreign banks contain assets "beneficially owned" by clients.

MORGENTHAU ABROAD

Washington, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was disclosed today to be on an aerial tour of war fronts with his monetary expert, Harry D. White, and his confidential assistant, Fred Smith.

The trio arrived in Algiers last Friday, but no further information was available as to their present whereabouts or their itinerary. The tour is expected to last several weeks.

PROSPERITY RETURNS WITH DEFEAT OF NAZIS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — (AP) President Roosevelt cited returning prosperity in North Africa today as an example of what may be expected in all the Nazi-occupied lands once the Allies have driven out the oppressors.

North Africa was pretty well bled white at the time he went there for the Cacablanca conference, Mr. Roosevelt told his news conference, but now is producing just about all its own food needs, supplying some food to British and American forces, and accumulating supplies for use during and after the liberation of France.

This shows how we are treating the lands which we take over, he said, and points to what will be done in Sicily, Italy and elsewhere. Sicily also was bled white, he remarked, by the Nazis who took about five-eighths of all produce. Now, he said, Sicilian farmers have the general feeling that they will be allowed to retain what they grow.

Honolulu Air Route Asked

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—Northwest Airlines, Inc., today applied for an air transportation route between Seattle and Honolulu. The company asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to hold early hearings on the application, explaining that no foreign service is involved.

Roosevelt Calls Labor Leaders In Wage Unrest

Will Confer Tomorrow in Growing Demands of Rail and Coal Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—With railroad workers talking of a strike vote and a new coal crisis possibly threatening, President Roosevelt today asked top labor leaders to a White House conference Thursday.

Called to meet with him was the combined War Labor Board, made up of representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods Among labor men, the general expectation is that the conference will be devoted largely to discussion of demands from organized labor that wage controls be relaxed.

Labor men have complained for months that the Administration has stabilized wages, but not food prices, and that the checks against wage rises ought to be eased.

The Thursday meeting will be held the day before a scheduled conference in Chicago of the general chairmen of the five railroad operating brotherhoods to discuss an emergency board's award of a 4-cents-an-hour wage increase to brotherhood members. They had asked $3 a day, and spokesmen have called the 4-cent award "an insult."

If the operating brotherhoods should order a strike vote, the non-operating unions might do likewise. The latter group, made up of shopmen and other railroad employees who do not run trains, demanded a 20-cents-an-hour wage increase last winter. An emergency board scaled this down to eight cents, and Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson set that recommendation aside on the grounds that it conflicted with the Administration's stabilization policies. He has indicated he would approve eight cents for lower paid workers and four cents in higher brackets. President Roosevelt named a new board last week end to reconsider the case in the light of Mr. Vinson's decision.

In the meantime, however, the railroads had agreed to eight cents, and there has been talk by executives of the fifteen non-operating unions of appealing to the courts from Mr. Vinson's decision.

A resolution directing Mr. Vinson to grant a minimum wage increase of eight cents an hour to all non-operating and operating railroad employees was introduced in the House today by Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, of New York, who said the increase is warranted because of the increased cost of living.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is not a member of the group which is to meet with Mr. Roosevelt. The day of the meeting is the same on which the National War Labor Board is to hear arguments from a majority of coal-mine operators against a proposed contract to which Mr. Lewis and Illinois operators have tentatively agreed.

Mr. Lewis, urging striking Alabama and Indiana miners to go back to work, told them last week end he believed the W. L. B. would approve this contract and apply it generally throughout the industry. It would lengthen working hours and increase miners' earnings about $1.75 a day for a five-day week.

With Mr. Lewis's statement, the possibility of widespread walkouts, should the W. L. B. turn thumbs down on the contract, appeared to be heightened. Even before it, Harold L. Ickes, Fuel Administrator, had expressed fear that if October ends without a coal contract the miners may engage in a general walkout.

Mine Reseizure Seen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UP).—Government reseizure of most Alabama coal mines appeared a definite prospect tonight unless the more than 15,000 miners still on strike return to the pits.

A War Labor Board spokesman said the board did not discuss the strike at a session today and would await further developments before moving to enforce its back-to-work order.

But with steel production in the Birmingham area already badly hampered by loss of 50,000 tons of coal daily, informed sources here believed the government could not long delay drastic steps.

Resumption of government operation would make any miner subject to criminal penalties under the Smith-Connally law, if he attempted to prevent or dissuade workers from returning to their jobs.

WAR DEPT. RULES CAN SHIELD FRAUD, WITNESS ASSERTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — (AP) Concluding two days of testimony in opposition to legislation to give the War department final authority to negotiate settlements of terminated war contracts, Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren told the House Military committee today that department regulations "can cover up every fraud in the world."

After hearing the general accounting office head complain of lack of power to audit payments under the settlements, the committee adjourned until Thursday, when spokesmen for industry are scheduled to give their views on the War department-sponsored legislation.

Tendency to Over-Spend

Mr. Warren, who commented yesterday that "wining and dining" Army contracting officers had a tendency towards liberality with public funds, told the committee that an accounting office audit could be made quickly and effectively and would not interfere with the post-war economic structure.

Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson had testified earlier that delays through accounting office procedure would seriously hamper business needing prompt settlements to unfreeze capital tied up by war contracts.

Mr. Warren testified that war powers legislation under which the War department has proceeded in settling terminated contracts applies also to the Navy, the Maritime commission and eighteen other agencies. Only the War department, he said, had challenged the propriety of the accounting office inquiring into payments, his assumption being that the other agencies were waiting to see "how the War department carries the ball."

Under existing procedure, he said, payments disallowed by his office on review of going contracts could be approved by Army contracting officers in termination settlements, with no recourse by the government except in cases of obvious fraud. Yesterday he testified that overpayments amounting to millions of dollars had been halted through examination of going contracts.

"If you want us out of it, just say so," he told the committee. "I think it's your duty to tell us whether you want these things audited or not."

NEW STATUS FOR AIR FORCE

Department Regulation Establishes Principle Of Separate Unit

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 19—The War Department has established the principle of a separate air force in a new field-service regulation declaring "land power and air power are coequal and interdependent forces: Neither is an auxiliary of the other."

Disclosure of this description of the relationship of the two forces came in a revision of the field-service regulations entitled "Command and Employment of Air Power," issued as a superseding order for a regulation which had been put into effect January 18. The revision was printed under a date of July 21.

Establishes Equality

While not creating a separate air force—a step which aviation proponents have urged repeatedly for some time—the order establishes an equality between the land and air forces, both of them to act under a superior commander in the theater of operations.

The regulations were issued by order of the Secretary of War and signed by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff. The War Department made no public announcement of this step.

The principle of a single command is in use at present. An outstanding example is Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's position as supreme commander in the Mediterranean area through which he has been able to use land, sea and air power in combined operations with tremendous effect.

Experience Confirmed

The new regulation appears to

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write into the War Department manual a definition of the status of the air force which confirms the experience in actual war operations. Discussing the doctrine of employment of air power, it says:

"The gaining of air superiority is the first requirement for the success of any major land operations. Air forces may be properly and profitably employed against enemy sea power, land power and air power.

"However, land forces operating without air superiority must take such extensive security measures against hostile air attack that their mobility and ability to defeat the enemy land forces are greatly reduced.

Flexibility Of Air Power

"Therefore, air forces must be employed primarily against the enemy's air forces until air superiority is obtained. In this way only can destructive and demoralizing air attacks against land forces be minimized and the inherent mobility of modern land and air forces be exploited to the fullest."

Continuing with a discussion of command of air power, the regulation states:

"In the inherent flexibility of air power is its greatest asset. This flexibility makes it possible to employ the whole weight of the available air power against selective areas in turn; such concentrated use of the air striking force is a battle winning factor of the first importance.

Centralized Control

"Control of available air power must be centralized and command must be exercised through the air force commander if this inherent flexibility and ability to deliver the decisive blow are to be fully exploited.

"Therefore, the command of air and ground forces in a single theater of operation will be vested in the superior commander charged with the actual conduct of operations in the theater who will exercise command of air forces through the air force commander and command of ground forces through the ground force commander.

"The superior commander will not attach army air forces to units of the grounds forces under his command except when such ground force units are operating independently or are isolated by distance or lack of communication."

SABOTAGE HINTED IN PLANE FACTORY

Washington, Oct. 19 (A. P.)—A hint that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had uncovered evidence of sabotage in some output by the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation developed today during a House Naval subcommittee's inquiry into the company's production failures.

It came as Chairman Drewry sought to learn from Capt. George Keller, in charge of the Navy's labor industrial relations, what part if any, sabotage or subversive activity may have contributed to Brewster's past inability to meet plane production schedules.

Mr. Drewry, holding a sheaf of papers in his hand, observed that "we have a report from the FBI." Promptly, Robert Kline, the committee's counsel, broke in with the observation: "That is a confidential report furnished the committee for its information."

The chairman, then posing a hypothetical question while apparently reading from the papers, mentioned tampering with bomb releases and cutting of ignition wiring, and asked Capt. Keller: "Would that not be a strong implication of sabotage?"

"It sounds very much as if some one was attempting to destroy war production," the witness replied.

Capt. Keller stated at one point that there has definitely been interference with production at the Brewster plants, and expressed belief that both labor and management had contributed to the interference.

He would not say, however, that interference constituted "sabotage as a result of subversive activities," declaring that that was for the Department of Justice to determine.

ALLOTMENT RISE PASSED BY SENATE

Washington, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Senate, by voice vote, approved today a bill raising cash payments to dependents of service men. The measure now goes to the White House.

The legislation, providing $80 a month for a wife and one child and $20 monthly for each additional child, passed the House unanimously yesterday. Present payments are $62 a month for a wife and one child and $10 for each additional child.

The Senate's approval was a formality since it voted for the higher payments several days ago as an amendment to the Bailey-Clark substitute for the Wheeler bill to defer drafting of fathers.

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DEMANDS OIL PROBE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—(AP) Rep. Gavin (R., Pa.) asked the House today to investigate the Canol oil project in northern Canada which he said is costing the United States $138,000,000 on such a basis that reimbursement will take 168 years.

Army's Censors Told To Refrain From Comments

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP)—A military censor has no right to add his comment—witty or otherwise—to the mail he examines.

Announcing this, the War Department asked anyone finding remarks added by the censor in mail received from soldiers to report the incident to the Adjutant General, sending along the letter and envelope, "so that the point of origin and the identity of the offending censor may be determined for disciplinary action." The letters will be returned.

House Aids Chinese Orphan

Votes to Let Youth, Adopted by American, Be Permanent Resident

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—The House passed today legislation permitting Henry White, seventeen-year-old Chinese orphan, to remain in the United States as a permanent resident. Henry was picked up in a bar in Singapore by Kenneth Matchitt White, of Portland, Ore., in 1935, and was placed in a Chinese school. He was in-

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Roosevelt Jr. Suffers Slight Wound in Action

Hand Is Cut When Near-By Munitions Ship Blows Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—Franklin D. Roosevelt jr., executive officer on a United States warship, suffered a slight hand wound in action in the Mediterranean recently, Senator Richard E. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, told reporters today.

"I heard about it while abroad and I know it to be true," said the Georgian, chairman of the five-man special committee which recently inspected world battlefronts, and a luncheon guest at the White House today.

Here is Mr. Russell's account of the incident:

The ship on which the President's son was serving was attacked and heavily damaged by the enemy. Her decks were within a foot or so of being awash. Other craft came to her assistance and she staggered into port.

A ship filled with explosives, berthed near by, blew up as a result of enemy action. Jagged pieces of metal screamed past the craft bearing Lieutenant Roosevelt. A chunk of steel cut off the leg of a sailor standing near the President's son. Young Roosevelt helped him below deck for surgical treatment.

The surgeon, after completing his work on the sailor, noticed that the young officer's hand bore a jagged cut near the base of the thumb. He insisted on sewing it up and told Roosevelt "You can wear the Purple Heart for this."

Russell said F. D. R. jr. scoffed at the observation and said he'd have to suffer a worse wound than that to deserve wearing the medal.

Satterfield's Son Reported Wounded

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP)—Ensign Dave E. Satterfield 3d, 22, of Richmond, naval flyer attached to an aircraft carrier, has been wounded in the South Pacific, his father, Representative Satterfield (D., Va.), disclosed today.

"All we know," said Representative Satterfield, "is that I have received a letter from the captain of Dave's carrier in which he tells me that he has been wounded and will be shortly hospitalized at a base in the Southern Pacific. He was wounded while flying a Hellcat fighter somewhere in the South Pacific."

33d Degree for 253 Masons

Senator Byrd Honored; Arnold and Doolittle Knight Commanders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—The Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, elected today 253 Masons to receive the Thirty-third Honorary Degree, and named 569 for designation to the rank of Knight Commander of the Court of Honour.

Those upon whom the thirty-third degree will be conferred include Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia; Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, U. S. C. G. (retired), and Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton of Denver. Those designated for the rank of Knight Commander include General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces; Lieutenant General Ben Lear, and Major General James H. Doolittle.

erned when the Japanese captured Hongkong, but arrived in New York on the exchange ship Gripsholm on Aug. 25, 1942.

Because he is Chinese, under existing law he cannot be admitted to the United States for permanent residence. He is now residing in Los Angeles and has been legally adopted by Mr. White.

2 From Jersey Decorated

Members of Fortress Crews Receive Purple Hearts From Doolittle

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—Two New Jersey men were among members of Flying Fortress crews who returned from a raid on Bologna, Italy, to find Major General James H. Doolittle, commander of the Northwest African Strategic Air Forces, waiting on the runway to pin decorations on them. The decorations had been awarded for previous actions, the War Department announced.

The two who received Purple Hearts were Second Lieutenant Clark O. Fountain, of East Oak Avenue, Morristown, and Staff Sergeant John N. May, of 329 Seventy-sixth Street, North Bergen.

Virginian Is Awarded D. F. C. Posthumously

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded posthumously to Capt. Harold M. Moore, of Tabbs, Va., reported killed in action on February 23 of this year.

Another Virginian to receive the D. F. C. was Capt. Embree W. Potts, of Abingdon.

Six Decorated by Navy For U-Boat Patrol Work

Rye, N. Y., Man Receives Medal for Outstanding Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—The Navy announced today decoration of six officers for outstanding service in submarine patrols. They include:

Lieutenant Commander Arnold H. Holtz, 1104 Manila Street, Manitowoc, Wis., Silver Star; wife, 48 Lower Boulevard, New London, Conn.

Lieutenant Commander Robert H. Close, 10 Rockridge Road, Rye, N. Y.; wife, 1904 Fifth Street, Bremerton, Wash.

Lieutenant Commander William H. Winter jr., Waterford, Conn.; wife, 8975 Shoreham Drive, West Hollywood, Calif.

The last two officers received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 635 United States soldiers missing in action, including these with next of kin in New York and New Jersey:

NEW YORK.

Asiatic Area.

McGUIRE, EUGENE, first lieutenant; father, James J. McGuire, 23-33 31st street, Astoria.

PIKE, HARRY M., lieutenant-colonel; wife, Mrs. Harry M. Pike, 4 Whittier street, Westbury.

TODISCO, CAESAR D., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Angeline Julie Todisco, 10 Dahl Court, Brooklyn.

European Area.

ANTONACCHIO, FELIX A., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Josephine M. Antonacchio, 2248 Haviland avenue, New York.

CUCCARO, THOMAS L., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mamie Cuccaro, 1988 Third avenue, New York.

D'AMATO, MICHAEL R., second lieutenant; father, John D'Amato, 801 Union strete, Brooklyn.

DARCY, MICHAEL F., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Catherine Darcy, 345 East 146th street, Bronx.

EVENSEN, NORMAN J., first lieutenant; father, Everre N. Evensen, 310 67th street, Brooklyn.

GUILIANO, JAMES L., technical sergeant; father, Joseph Gulliano, 145 Beech street Yonkers.

MAERKI, GEORGE C., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna E. Maerki, 125-18 83d Road, Jackson Heights.

MEZZANOTTE, CLEMENT, staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Gladys I. Mezzanotte, 160 Hassock street, Far Rockaway.

O'CONNELL, MAURICE G., second lieutenant; father, Maurice G. O'Connell, 108-22 72d avenue, Forest Hills.

PRONEK, JOHN E., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Charlotte Pronek, 2816 Roebling avenue, the Bronx.

ROSENBERG, ROBERT M., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Amelia Rosenberg, 43-55 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing.

RYAN, ANDREW, first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary Ryan, 22 Jewel street, Brooklyn.

SAPERSTEIN, HARRY, staff sergeant; father, Samuel Saperstein, 34-08 30th street, Astoria.

SHERMAN, HOWARD, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Ella M. Sherman, 174 Division avenue, Hicksville.

SUHAY, AUGUST F., Jr., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elsie Suhay, 9417 86th street, Ozone Park.

TRAUNER, SAUL, second lieutenant; father, Max L. Trauner, 815 49th street, Brooklyn.

ZUM, BENJAMIN J., second lieutenant; father, Julius Zum, 2108 Avenue Y, Brooklyn.

North African Area.

AMATO, CHARLES J., private; father, Dominick Amato, 36 St. Marks Place, Brooklyn.

CAPELLI, EMANUEL A., private; wife, Mrs. Evelyn A. Capelli, 101 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.

DALESSIO, FELIX A., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Dalessio, 432 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn.

FINARELLI, NICHOLAS H., technician fourth grade; wife, Mrs. Grace Finarelli, 138 West 99th street, New York.

GROMATSKY, HENRY S., private first class, father, Waltslow Gromatsky, Bedford and Sixth avenue, Garden City Park.

HAUSLER, THOMAS G., staff sergeant; aunt, Mrs. Louise Geraci, 449 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MELE, PIETRO T., private; mother, Mrs. Claue Mele, 86 Fountain avenue, Brooklyn.

MUELLER, JOHN F., private first class; friend, Frank Kurtz, 435 West 43d street, New York.

OWENS, JAMES J., private; mother, Mrs. Genevieve Owens, 238 East 36th street, New York.

SCHLESINGER, MORTON J., sergeant; father, Rudolph E. Schlesinger, 2844 Jordan street, Bayside.

SCHOEPF, ALBIN K. JR., first lieutenant; father, Albin K. Schoepf Sr., 22 Heathcole Road, Scarsdale.

WOLF, LEONARD, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Rebecca Wolf, 8 West 108th street, New York.

Pacific Area.

WAITE, ROGER M., staff sergeant; father, Leigh B. Waite, 54 South Portage, Westfield.

Southwest Pacific Area.

BAKER, EDWARD T., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Edith E. Baker, 926 70th street, Brooklyn.

LANGROCK, HAROLD H., corporal; wife, Mrs. Phyllis Langrock, 66 West 53d street, New York.

TOWSEND EDGAR L. JR., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Marjorie M. Townsend, 64 Sagamore Road, Bronxville.

VINCENT, FRANK, private first class; brother, Joe Vincent, 26-08 23d avenue, Astoria.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today twenty-five casualties, including nine dead, one wounded and fifteen missing. In addition, three men previously listed as missing and one as prisoner of war now are reported dead.

This brings to 30,657 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941, including 11,934 dead, 5,401 wounded, 9,131 missing and 4,191 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today include:

NEW YORK.

DEAD

McLAUGHLIN, JOHN VINCENT; wife,

Mrs. Genevieve McLaughlin, 724 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

MULLANE, DANIEL JAMES, (reported missing August 7); mother, Mrs. Mary F. Mullane, 256 East 42d street, Brooklyn.

Missing.

McGEE, JOHN THOMAS; wife, Mrs. Anna McGee, 1136 Fox street, Bronx.

McILWAINE, ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, ensign; uncle, Bayard W. Read, Upper Dogwood Lane, Rye.

NEW JERSEY.

DEAD

KOBRAN, METRO; father, John Kobran, 170½ Third street, Elizabeth.

WOUNDED.

RAJKOWSKI, ROMAN ANTHONY, reserve; father, Roman Rajkowski, 235 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Liberators Blast Nazi Bombers, Possibly Near U. S. East Coast

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The First Bomber Command disclosed today that two—possibly four—Nazi bombers bent on the destruction of Allied shipping were shot down by planes of the Army Air Forces anti-submarine units in blazing bomber dogfights over the Atlantic.

The aerial battles, three in all, were between long-range B-24 Liberator heavy bombers operating from overseas bases and German Focke-Wulf Kuriers, reputedly the most powerful bomber of the Nazi air force, the First Bomber Command said.

The command suggested that the Nazi planes might have flown rather close to the east coast.

In one encounter, an American plane, piloted by Capt. H. D. Maxwell of Pink Hill, N. C., attacked two Kuriers at once, destroying one and probably downing the second. The Liberator also was shot down.

The enemy planes were making a parallel bombing run on a convoy when sighted and the violent dogfight was staged in full view of the convoy.

Sandwiched between the two Nazi planes, Capt. Maxwell's bomber—two engines knocked off, a wing aflame—unsuccessfully tried to ram one of the Focke-Wulfs as gunners poured fire into the enemy. Every member of the crew was wounded, but none left his post.

The Liberator crashed, but only after its work had been done. A minute later, one Kurier hit the water. The second staggered away, but seamen said they saw it fall later.

Survivors of the Liberator, including Capt. Maxwell, were picked up by one of the vessels in the convoy.

In another battle, Capt. Gerald L. Mosier of Waverly, N. Y., surprised a Kurier nosing its way along a sea lane. That Nazi pilot tried to zoom out of range but the Liberator gunners peppered him with gunfire, scoring numerous hits.

Staff Sergt. N. J. Wynkoop of Cementon, N. Y., nose gunner, fired a long burst into the Focke-Wulf's wing root and the plane crashed into the swirling water.

A third dogfight occurred when First Lt. Frederick W. McKinnon, jr., of West Roxbury, Mass., intercepted a Kurier while on convoy coverage.

Lt. McKinnon's plane scored many hits and the enemy bomber took to a cloud. About an hour later Lt. McKinnon spotted the Kurier again and gave chase.

The Nazi pilot, dropping his bombs without scoring a hit, hesitated to do battle again and fled into a cloud as the Americans poured lead into it.

The Liberator crew expressed doubt that it ever reached its base.

Members of Capt. Maxwell's Liberator crew who survived the battle and crash included Second Lt. Joseph A. Gaudin, jr., of Tulsa, Okla.; Flight Officer Kenneth K. Hill, Sulphur, Okla.; Staff Sergt. Edwin H. Bliss, Dedham, Mass; Staff Sergt. Milton L. Browne, Houston, Tex.; Sergt. James A. Bartlett, Buffalo, N. Y., and Pvt. Nicholas C. Minko, Brooklyn.

All have been awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in action.

Others in the crew of Capt. Mosier's plane were First Lt. J. Mercer, Columbia, S. C.; First Lt. R. B. Booz, McPherson, Kans.; Staff Sergt. M. Solomon, Brooklyn; Technical Sergt. E. E. Glockner, Covington, La.; Staff Sergt. J. C. Prentiss, Washington; Sergt. M. Delugo, Annapolis, Md.; Sergt. M. S. Smithberg, Savannah, Ga., and Staff Sergt. R. A. Godar, Hardin, Ill.

2 Connecticut Seamen Rescued After U.S.S. Juneau Was Sunk

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—(AP) A group of survivors of the destroyed cruiser Juneau paddled through shark-infested South Sea waters without food for seven days until rescued, one of the group related today.

Naval Signalman Joseph P. F. Hartney, 22, of 73 Wells street, New Britain, Conn., who will be awarded the Legion of Merit medal later today for his part in the episode, told a press conference how he was blown into the sea when the Juneau was torpedoed last Nov. 13 after the battle of Guadalcanal and spent the night with other survivors clinging to a piece of wooden shoring.

"You could feel the sharks against your body," said Hartney. "They were big ones, 10 or 12 feet long. Some of the fellows were bitten, and some lost their heads and swam off during the night."

Next day a friendly plane dropped a rubber raft some distance from the group, and Hartney swam after it, he said, and brought it back.

Aboard the rubber raft during its seven-day voyage to land were Seaman First Class James Fitzgerald of Manchester, Conn., "who was sick and delirious," the Juneau's torpedo officer, Lieutenant Charles Wang, and Hartney.

"We paddled all the time, even at night," he said.

Near the end of their ordeal a friendly plane on patrol was sighted, and they signaled it with an aluminum paddle, Hartney said, but just as the plane prepared to come down, a squall came up and a terrific storm ensued. For about nine hours they battled the storm, and "we got to land that night, riding in with the swell."

Immediately after they got on land they fell exhausted and slept, Hartney said, until island natives found them and sent word to a white trader on a neighboring island, who sent a boat for them.

Hartney, who has been in the Navy since he was 17 and was married in 1942 to Miss Lucy Louise Carino of New Britain, learned upon arriving in the United States that he had become the father of a girl, Dona Frances.

His wife will be present when the medal is awarded her husband at the U. S. naval hospital in St. Albans, Queens, where he is undergoing treatment.

WALLACE WARNS BUSINESS TO FACE ITS OBLIGATIONS

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 — (AP) Vice President Henry A. Wallace said today that "free private business must accept the responsibilities inherent in free enterprise" or face "the increasing use of governmental agencies to assume this task" in the post-war period.

In an article entitled "We Must Save Free Enterprise," appearing in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post, he said that business "must give full employment and it must spur the full utilization of our productive resources."

Has Obligation to Meet

"If it does not meet this obligation,' the vice-president wrote, "then once again we shall have an economy of scarcity rather than abundance. The specter of unemployment which overshadowed the American economy for a decade will once more hover over the land. The tragedy of idle minds and muscles, of idle farms and factories, will sap the vitality of our nation. We cannot afford and we will not tolerate the recurrence of this grim spectacle."

Mr. Wallace said the dominant objectives before American industry were maintenance of the production volume which the war had shown could be achieved, and development of new avenues both for capital and labor.

Must Expand Economy

"We must, in other words," he said, "find the way to create an expanding economy. We must protect the individual from oppression by the state or by vast aggregations of wealth. We must give to the businessman an incentive for production and the promise of profit for work well done."

Mr. Wallace said that "only by unleashing the progressive spirit of enterprise and giving full play to the inherent resilience and flexibility of our creative small businessman can we successfully cope with the problems and conflicts which have been generated in our economy during this war."

"The alternative," he added, "to the acceptance and fulfillment by business of its responsibilities in a free private enterprise economy is the increasing use of governmental agencies to assume this task. Government will have to do so if private enterprise fails."

The vice-president said the government would have "a profound responsibility in seeing" that the shift from wartime to peacetime economy "is accomplished with the utmost dispatch and order and the least disturbance to our ultimate objectives of free enterprise and equal opportunity."

3 MORE WAR YEARS SEEN BY ADMIRAL M'INTYRE

NEW YORK, Oct. 19. — (AP) Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, surgeon general of the U. S. Navy and personal physician to President Roosevelt, said today the Allies would be fortunate to defeat Japan within three years.

"This war is not finished by any means," he told the Sales Executives club at a luncheon. "I'm talking about the war with Japan. I think we can make the Germans fold up, but I don't think we can make the Japanese fold up. We've simply got to crush them."

Says Million Jobs Await Service Men

By The Associated Press.

PHILADLEPHIA, Oct. 19—Frederick C. Crawford, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said today that association members, after conferences with Selective Service officials, were preparing to hire "up to 1,000,000 men who may be medically discharged from the armed forces during 1944."

"The Army does not want to turn them out until industry has a spot for them," he told a reporter after speaking at the Philadelphia executives' conference on public relations.

"Many hundreds of thousands may be discharged for medical reasons—such as varicose veins or being temperamentally unfit for Army life," Mr. Crawford added.

Industry's plans for re-employment are being made in conferences with War Manpower Commission officials and aides of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, he said.

Four Marines Killed When Planes Collide

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 19 (A. P.)—Two Navy planes collided and fell into Bogue Sound near Cat Island, N. C., yesterday, killing two officers and two enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps Reserve, the Fifth Naval District reported today. The bodies of the enlisted men have been recovered.

The dead included: Corporal Frederick Joseph Clayton Jr., son of Frederick Clayton of 101 Maple avenue, Hempstead, L. I.

Four in Army Bomber Killed in Florida Crash

Three of Accident Victims Were From New York

FORT MYERS, Fla., Oct. 19 (AP).—A pilot and three crew members were killed yesterday afternoon in the crash ten miles north of Fort Myers of a medium bomber from Buckingham Army Air Field. The wreckage was located shortly after the accident about a mile east of the Tamiami Trail.

The dead and next of kin:

Fiert Lieutenant William Matthey Robson jr., twenty-five years old, pilot; wife, Mrs. Helen E. Robson, 310 Plum Street, Fort Collins, Colo.

Corporal James E. Duprea, twenty-five aerial engineer; father, James Duprea, 18 Woodruf Street, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Corporal Morris Elinsky, twenty-four, air mechanic; mother, Mrs. Tillie Elinsky, 172 Clinton Street, New York.

Corporal Dominick E. Defaloc jr., nineteen, air mechanic; mother, Mrs. Mary Pickichron, 244 Merrick Road, Lynbrook, N. Y.

SMUTS SAID THE AMERICANS' ROLE WOULD BE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE UNITED STATES' ALL-IMPORTANT PART IN NEGOTIATING PEACE AND REBUILDING THE WORLD, AND THAT "FOR NO NATION IN HISTORY HAS SO GREAT AND HONORABLE A DESTINY BEEN MARKED OUT BY THE COURSE OF EVENTS. NONE EVER HAD SO HIGH A MISSION OF GOOD AND GOODWILL. ON NONE HAVE

SUCH HIGH HOPES BEEN BUILT."

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G351PEW

...ADD LONDON-SMUTS XXX PAUSE

LOOKING BACK THROUGH THE MONTHS OF 1943, SMUTS DISCLOSED THAT THE UNITZD NATIONS ALREADY HAVE GONE FARTHER AND ACHIEVED MORE THAN THEY HAD PLANNED TO DO BY NEXT WINTER.

THE REAL TURNING POINTS OF THE WAR, HE SAID, WERE STALINGRAD AND EL ALAMEIN, AND WHILE GREAT AMERICAN FORCES WOULD PLAY THEIR DECISIVE PART, NOTHING COULD ROB RUSSIA AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF THE GLORY AND HONOR OF HAVING TURNED THE TIDE WHEN THE ENEMY WAS IN SIGHT OF A COLOSSAL ACHIEVEMENT.

GEN. SMUTS ADMITTED THAT THE RUSSIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR HAS BEEN IMMENSE, BUT SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO GREATER EVENT IN THE WAR THAN THE SUCCESS OF ALLIED STRATEGY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN:

"I SAY WITH ALL EMPHASIS THAT NOTHING COMPARABLE OR OF GREATER IMPORTANCE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED IN THIS WAR."

REVIEWING THE UNITED NATIONS' CHANGE FROM DEFENSIVE TO OFFENSIVE WARFARE DURING THE LAST YEAR, SMUTHS STATED: "THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN ARMY AT STALINGRAD SENT A SHIVER AND A SHOCK THROUGH THE ENTIRE GERMAN LINE....AND THEIR LONG LINE EVER SINCE HAS BEEN BENDING OR REELING BACK UNTIL NOW IT RESTS TEMPORARILY AND UNEASILY BEHIND THE DNIEPER.

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"THE AXIS DEBACLE AT EL ALAMEIN SPREAD OVER THE WHOLE OF ITALIAN NORTH AFRICA UNTIL NOW....THE ALLIED FORCES ARE MARCHING ON ROME."

MF729AEW

ADD LONDON-PRISONERS XXX HIDDEN

(THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB SAID IN A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION THAT 5,000 SERIOUSLY WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS, MEDICAL CORPS MEMBERS AND SICK MERCHANT SAILORS WOULD BE RETURNED FROM BRITAIN AND AFRICA.)

(THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT SAID IT WAS EXPECTED THAT FURTHER REPATRIATION MOVEMENTS WOULD BE AGREED UPON FROM TIME TO TIME.)

MILITARY PRISONERS HAD BEEN EXCHANGED WITH ITALY BEFORE HER SURRENDER, AND AN EXCHANGE WAS ARRANGED WITH THE GERMANS IN 1941, BUT WAS ABANDONED AFTER SOME GERMANS ALREADY HAD BEEN PUT ABOARD A SHIP AT A BRITISH PORT. IT WAS ANNOUNCED LATER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE GERMANS HAD BROKEN OFF THE EXCHANGE.

THE PRESENT EXCHANGE IS BEING MADE UNDER THE TERMS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

THE 17,000 TON HOSPITAL SHIPS ATLANTIS AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, AND THE SWEDISH LINER DROTTNINGHOLM WHICH BROUGHT THE GERMANS FROM ENGLAND, WILL CARRY HOME THE ALLIED WOUNDED FROM GOETEBORG.

"ONLY ONE 'HEIL HITLER' WAS HEARD THROUGHOUT THE MORNING," CHESTER WROTE, "AND THAT WAS SPOKEN QUIETLY BY ONE OFFICER TO ANOTHER WHEN THEY MET, IN MUCH THE SAME TONE AS A MAN WOULD SAY, 'GOOD MORNING.'"

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LONDON - 1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD YUGOSLAVIA (BY AGNEW) XXX OF SARAJEVO.

A SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER DISPATCH SAID YUGOSLAV AND ITALIAN PARTISANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE PENETRATED INTO NORTHEASTERN ITALY BEYOND GORIZIA TO CORMONS AND CIVIDALE, THE LATTER 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF GORIZIA. THE REPORT SAID THEY HAD CUT THE RAILROAD LINKING UDINE AND TRIESTE. TRIESTE IS 38 MILES SOUTHEAST OF UDINE ON THE ADRIATIC COAST OF ITALY.

REPORTS REACHING THE FRONTIER SAID PARTISAN ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT

NORTHERN ITALY, ESPECIALLY IN THE LOMBARDO, PIEDMONT AND VENETO PROVINCES, WAS INCREASING, WITH BANDS IN SOME SECTIONS THRUSTING FAR BEYOND THEIR BASES TO MENACE GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION.

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE BURNED THE TOWN OF BOVES IN RETALIATION FOR A PARTISAN SALLY IN WHICH TWO NAZI TANKS WERE CAPTURED.

XB1037PEW

ADD LONDON - AERIAL (STURDIVANT) XX QUARTERS

IT WAS THE RAF'S SEVENTH RAID THIS MONTH--ONE MORE THAN THE AMERICAN SCORE TO DATE--AND RAF BOMBER LOSSES WERE RAISED TO 102 FOR THE FIRST 18 DAYS OF OCTOBER. THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE THUS FAR HAS LOST 166.

THE PLY-WOOD, TWIN-ENGINED MOSQUITOS DARTED OVER BERLIN FOR THE SEVENTH TIME SINCE A HEAVY RAID SEPT. 3, AND ALSO ATTACKED TARGETS IN WESTERN GERMANY. IT ALSO WAS DISCLOSED THAT IN ONE WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, MOSQUITOS FLEW 100 SORTIES OVER GERMANY WITHOUT LOSING A PLANE, AND THAT ONLY ONE OF THEM WAS DESTROYED IN SEPTEMBER.

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A179

FEWER THAN T GERMAN PLANES SWEPT OVER EAST ANGLIA, SOUTHERN ENGLAND, AND LONDON, MEETING HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE IN THEIR SWIFT INCURSIONS OVER THE CAPITAL. TWO PERSONS WERE KILLED IN ONE OUTLYING DISTRICT. ONE BOMB HIT A GARAGE USED AS HEADQUARTERS FOR A WARDEN'S POST JUST AFTER NINE WARDENS HAD LEFT IN ANSWER TO THE CALL OF THE SIRENS. LONDON HAD ITS THIRD ALERT IN AS MANY NIGHTS.

GG RQ237PEW

LONDON. OCT 20-(AP)-A MADRID DISPATCH TO THE LONDON DAILY MAIL TODAY QUOTED A VICHY ANNOUNCEMENT AS SAYING THAT EDOUARD HERRIOT, FOCMER PRESIDENTHOF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, DIED SUNDAY IN A PARIS SANATORIUM WHERE HE HAD BEEN CONFINED BY THE GERMANS.

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M108AEW

LONDON, OCT 19-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALLIED PLANES RAIDED TARGETS IN BULGARIA YESTERDAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS.

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THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY REUTERS, DID NOT IDENTIFY THE ATTACKING PLANES BY NATIONALITY, BUT SAID THAT BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON SEVERAL TOWNS, WHICH ALSO WERE RAKED WITH MACHINEGUN FIRE.

"SEVERAL PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE SUBURBS OF SKOPJE," THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED.

ME620AEW

LONDON, OCT.19-(AP)-AIR RAID SIRENS SOUNDED IN LONDON EARLY TONIGHT FOR THE FOURTH NIGHT IN A ROW AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS BEGAN TO ROAR IMMEDIATELY.

B558PEW

LONDON, OCT 19-(AP)-AN ALLEGED PRESENTATION OF FOUR UNITED STATES LIBERATOR BOMBERS TO GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC WAS CONDEMNED AS A "BLUNDER" TODAY BY LEADERS OF THE YUGOSLAV LIBERATION MOVEMENT WHICH HAS CONTINUALLY CHARGED THE YUGOSLAV WAR MINISTER WITH COLLABORATION WITH THE AXIS.

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IN A STATEMENT BROADCAST YESTERDAY OVER THE FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO GEN. JOSIP (TITO) BROZ AND DR. IVAN RIBAR, HEAD OF THE ANTI-FASCIST COUNCIL OF YUGOSLAVS EXPRESSED HOPE THAT IN THE FUTURE SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE FURNISHED TO THEIR OWN PEOPLES' LIBERATION ARMY WHICH THEY CLAIM IS THE ONLY ARMY IN YUGOSLAVIA FIGHTING THE GERMANS.

THE YUGOSLAV GUERRILLA LEADERS' ASSUMPTION THAT THE PLANES WERE SENT TO MIHAILOVIC WAS SOMEWHAT OF A MYSTERY IN LONDON, BUT IT WAS PRESUMED TO HAVE ARISEN FROM A REPORT THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD ASSIGNED FOUR LIBERATORS TO THE "YUGOSLAV SECTION OF THE USAAF".

ASSERTING THAT MIHAILOVIC HAS BEEN "SERVING THE ENEMY QUITE OPENLY"

WHILE THE LIBERATION ARMY HAS BEEN FIGHTING THE AXIS FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS, THE BROADCAST SAID THAT THE ANTI-FASCIST COUNCIL COULD NOT UNDERSTAND WHY THE UNITED STATES HAD PRESENTED THE PLANES TO THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT.

"WE CONSIDER THIS A BLUNDER WHICH SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO HAPPEN," THE STATEMENT SAID.

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ME827AEW

LONDON, OCT.19-(AP)-THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS FROM THEIR CRIMEAN MANPOWER RESERVOIR TODAY IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO HOLD THE SOUTH UKRAINE STRONGHOLD OF MELITOPOL IN THE FACE OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVES FROM THE EAST AND NORTH AIMED AT CRACKING THAT GATEWAY TO THE CRIMEA AND ENGULFING THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF NAZI TROOPS IN THE GREAT PENINSULA.

SOME OF THE BITTEREST FIGHTING OF THE WAR WAS RAGING INSIDE OF MELITOPOL ITSELF, THE RUSSIANS SAID. RED ARMY SHOCK SPEARHEADS, BATTLING WITH BAYONETS AND GRENADES IN A BLINDING DUST STORM, INCHED THEIR WAY THROUGH A FORMIDABLE MAZE OF BLOCKHOUSES AND STREET DEFENSES, A SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID, CLEARED SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF LAST DITCH DEFENDERS, HURLED BACK A STRONG GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK SOUTHWEST OF THE CITY AND "CAPTURED LARGE QUANTITIES OF WAR MATERIALS."

CRACK RUSSIAN DIVISIONS UNDER GEN.RODION Y.MALINOVSKY, HAVING BATTERED THEIR WAY MORE THAN FOUR MILES DEEPER INTO THE DNIEPER RIVER BEND FROM CAPTURED ZAPOROZHE TO FLANK THE NAZI ARMIES IN THAT SALIENT, WERE POUNDING SOUTHWARD TOWARD THE DNEPROPETROVSK-KIEV RAILWAY, VITAL AXIS SUPPLY ARTERY, AND A PROBABLE JUNCTURE WITH GEN.FEODOR TOLBUKHIN, LEADING THE MAIN DRIVE AGAINST MELITOPOL FROM THE EAST.

RUSSIAN TROOPS "ARE THROWING THE ENEMY BACK, DESTROYING HIS FORCES, AND CLEARING HIM FROM ONE POPULATED PLACE AFTER ANOTHER," THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

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BERLIN SAID THAT MORE THAN 300,000 RED ARMY TROOPS WERE PLUNGING SOUTH FROM ZAPOROZHE AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT NAZI FORCES WERE GIVING GROUND. MOSCOW SAID 23 TOWNS WERE LIBERATED, 4,000 GERMANS SLAIN, SCORES OF TANKS AND GUNS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED AND ALL ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS SMASHED AND HURLED BACK IN THIS DRIVE.

FRESH RUSSIAN GAINS WERE ANNOUNCED BELOW GOMEL, THE NAZI WHITE RUSSIAN BASE NORTH OF KIEV, WHERE SOVIET TROOPS WHO HAD CROSSED THE DNIEPER IN A NEW ADVANCE WERE STRIKING TOWARD RECHITSA, 27 MILES WEST OF GOMEL.

THE ADVANCE, IF CONTINUED, WOULD THREATEN THE GERMAN RAILROAD LINK WITH POLAND AND DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN THE ENEMY ARMIES TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

NORTH AND SOUTH OF KIEV ITSELF, THE MOSCOW WAR BULLETIN REPORTED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD "CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED THEIR POSITIONS" BEYOND THE WEST BANK OF THE DNIEPER IN THEIR PINCER DRIVE ON THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL. NEARLY 7,000 NAZI DEAD WERE COUNTED ON ALL FRONTS DURING THE DAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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YESTERDAY'S RUSSIAN GAINS AGAINST THE CRUMBLING GERMAN DNIEPER DEFENSE SYSTEM HERALDED WHAT MAY PROVE TO BE A MAJOR DISASTER FOR THE ENEMY, MOSCOW DISPATCHES INTIMATED. GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATORS FRANKLY ADMITTED THE GRAVITY OF THE GERMAN POSITION IN LOWER RUSSIA AND THE CRIMEA.

PS347AEW

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LONDON, OCT 19-(AP)-FLYING OFFICER HERBERT WAGNER, GARRISON, MD., THE ONLY AMERICAN IN A SOUTH OF ENGLAND SPITFIRE SQUADRON OF THE RAF FIGHTER COMMAND, DESTROYED THREE OUT OF FOUR LOCOMOTIVES WHICH HE AND ANOTHER PILOT ATTACKED IN NORTHERN FRANCE LAST WEEK, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WAGNER, 22, IS A FORMER BALTIMORE NEWSPAPER REPORTER AND INSURANCE SALESMAN.

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MTS 32AEW

LONDON, OCT. 19-(AP)-A COMMISSION TO STUDY THE SCIENCE AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT NEEDS FOR POST-WAR EUROPE HELD ITS FIRST MEETING TODAY AND DISCUSSED PLANS FOR THE GATHERING OF DATA TO GUIDE IN THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION WHICH IS AN ADJUNCT TO THE CONFERENCE OF ALLIED MINISTERS OF EDUCATION.

RALPH E. TURNER, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S DIVISION OF CULTURAL RELATIONS ATTENDED TODAY'S MEETING AS AN OBSERVER.

INFORMATION OBTAINED AT THE MEETING WILL ENABLE TURNER TO REPORT BACK TO SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL ON THE EXTENT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD SHARE IN AN EXTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL AND LIBRARY RESTORATION PROGRAM IN EUROPE.

SIR HENRY DALE, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY IN LONDON, SERVED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE FIRST MEETING AT WHICH T.D. TSIEN REPRESENTED CHINA. HE ALSO ACTED AS AN OBSERVER.

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CONFERENCE AND COMMISSIONS, SUCH AS THE SCIENTIFIC ONE WHICH MET TODAY,

ARE ORGANIZED BY THE BRITISH COUNCIL. GREECE, NORWAY, INDIA, YUGOSLAVIA,

XXX LUXEMBURG, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND THE FRENCH COMMITTEE WERE REPRESENTED AT TODAY'S MEETING.

LONDON, OCT. 19-(AP)--- NEWSPAPERS--- BOTH IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES--- ARE FACING A POSTWAR SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT CREATING THE MOST SERIOUS POSITION THAT HAS DEVELOPED SINCE THE WAR PRESS BEGAN," THE WORLD NEWS, BRITISH NEWSPAPER TRADE PUBLICATION, SAYS.

THE BRITISH NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY HAS BEEN KEPT DOWN TO AN IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM IN THE CASE OF BOTH NEWSPRINT AND PULP," AND "IT IS CERTAIN THAT DRASTIC CUTS WILL HAVE TO BE MADE IN AMERICAN NEWSPRINT CONSUMPTION."

DECLARING THAT SO FAR THESE CUTS HAVE NOT BEEN EFFECTED IN AMERICA, THE WORLD PRESS NEWS ADDS THAT "THE COMING YEAR WILL

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FORCE THEIR APPLICATION;

YOU CAN'T PRINT ON PAPER THAT ISN'T THERE."

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"IF THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN FORCED DOWN TO BRITAIN'S LEVEL-- WHICH GOD FORBID-- HER CONSUMPTION OF NEWSPRINT WOULD HAVE BEEN IN 1942 NOT 3,800,000 TONS, BUT UNDER 750,000 TONS. IT IS THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PEACETIME CONSUMPTIVE BASIS WHICH HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE PRESENT CONDITION."

WITH CANADA THE MAJOR SUPPLY SOURCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, AND WITH THE IMPORTANT OVERSEAS MARKET NEEDING 38,500 EXTRA FOREST WORKERS IMMEDIATELY TO MEET NEWS PULP AND NEWSPRINT SUPPLIES, "THE X REORGANIZATION OF THE CANADIAN POSITION IN LINE WITH WARTIME NEEDS AND PEACETIME PROSPECTS MUST GIVE SOME REGARD TO THE JUST DEMAND FROM BRITISH PUBLISHERS THAT THEY ARE ENTITLED TO SOMETHING BETTER THAN WARTIME IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUMS WHEN PEACES COMES."#

ADD STOCKHOLM XXX NIGHT

THE COMMUNIQUE HINTED AT SOME OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE UNDERGROUND, WHICH IS GROWING EVER MORE MENACING TO THE GERMANS, WHO HAVE BEEN FORCED TO WITHDRAW AT LEAST 40,000 TROOPS FROM NORWAY FOR THE DEFENSE OF EUROPE.

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SIX OF THOSE ARRESTED IN OSLO WERE CHARGED WITH "HOLDING LEADING POSITIONS IN AN ILLEGAL ORGANIZATION AND COOPERATING WITH BRITISH AGENTS AS TERRORISTS.

M1248AEW

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ADD GOETEBORG (SHANKE) XXX ALGIERIA

"YOU'RE LATE," SHOUTED ONE TOMMY, POINTING TO HIS WATCH.

THE BRITISH SHIPS ORIGINALLY WERE DUE YESTERDAY MORNING.

SOON CHORUSES OF "ROLL OUT THE BARREL," "CARRY ME BACK TO BLIGHTY," AND OTHER FAVORITES RANG OUT.

A MERCHANT SAILOR WITH A MEGAPHONE SHOUTED ACROSS TO THE EXPECTANT TOMMIES, "ARE WE DOWNHEARTED?"

"NO" WAS THE DEAFENING REPLY.

"SHALL WE WIN?"

"YES," WAS THE THUNDEROUS ANSWER.

SIXTY OF THE 835 GERMANS WHO CROSSED FROM ENGLAND ON THE EMPRESS LINED THE SHIP'S RAIL AND SEEMED TO ENJOY THE FUN, OCCASIONALLY BREAKING INTO WIDE GRINS. #

ABOARD THE EXCHANGE SHIP BROTTNINGHOLM, GOETEBORG, SWEDEN, OCT 18 -(DELAYED)-(AP)-SEVERAL BRITISH TOMMIES AWAITING REPATRIATION IN THIS NEUTRAL PORT TOLD WITH EVIDENT RELISH TODAY HOW THEY WERE CAUGHT IN A RAID BY AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS ON MARIENBURG OCT. 9.

"WE WERE IN A WORK COMMAND BEING ESCORTED TO OUR JOBS BY A GERMAN GUARD WHEN THE PLANES CAME OVER," SAID GEORGE MAGEE, A SOLDIER FROM NORTH IRELAND. "THE JERRIES, WATCHING PROUDLY, POINTED UPWARD SAYING:

'LOOK HOW STRONG OUR LUFTWAFFE HAS BECOME.'

"'MAN', ONE OF OUR BOYS SAID, 'THAT'S NOT THE LUFTWAFFE -- THOSE ARE LIBERATORS.' THE WORDS WERE HARDLY SPOKEN BEFORE THE GUARDS WERE SCOOTING AT TOP SPEED FOR THE NEAREST SHELTER." #

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MOSCOW--~~SECOND AND FINAL POWER (ORIGINAL)~~ GILMORE XXX CONFERENCE ENDS.

HULL IS STAYING AT SPASSO HOUSE, USING A MODEST ROOM WHICH HAS A GOOD VIEW OF THE OLD CITY SQUARE AND AN ANCIENT CHURCH.

EDEN IS STOPPING AT THE RENOVATED BRITISH EMBASSY "STOFEN SOFIIKAYA," ONE-TIME RESIDENCE OF A MOSCOW SUGAR BARON, WITH A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE KREMLIN AND THE RIVER.

LIGHTS BURNED LONG AT BOTH PLACES LAST NIGHT AND HULL AND EDEN HAD MANY FRIENDLY INFORMAL TALKS WITH RESPECTIVE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

MOSCOW IS AGOG OVER THE MEETING. THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE WELCOME THE PRESENCE OF THE FOREIGN SECRETARIES IN MOSCOW AS ANOTHER GOOD SIGN OF GROWING FRIENDSHIP WITH THE ALLIES.

AS THE LONG, SLEEK CARS CARRYING THE VISITORS AND THEIR ESCORTS PASS ALONG THE CITY'S STREETS SMALL BOYS HOLD UP THEIR FINGERS IN THE V-FOR-VICTORY SIGN.

HULL'S VISIT BROUGHT CAPT.JOHN WAGNER, YOUTHFUL NAVIGATOR FROM MILWAUKEE, TO MOSCOW FOR THE FOURTH TIME IN THIS WAR. WAGNER ALSO SERVED AS WENDELL WILLKIE'S NAVIGATOR AND MADE TWO PREVIOUS TRIPS HERE WITH MAJ.GEN.JAMES H.BURNS, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE U.S.-BRITISH MUNITIONS ASSIGNMENTS BOARD.

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ALL MEMBERS OF HULL'S PLANE CREW REPORTED THAT THE SECRETARY BORE THE TRIP LIKE A SEASONED VETERAN AND WAS BUSY DURING A LARGE PART OF THE LAST DAY. HE TOOK A GREAT INTEREST IN THE PASSING SCENERY AND ALMOST CONSTANTLY--WHEN NOT DOZING--HAD HIS EYES ON A PLANE WINDOW.

G1134AEW

moscow,oct.19 (ap)--secretary of state hull and u.s.ambassador w.averill harriman are amused over the way the russians pronounce their names.

SOMETIMES OR AGAIN AS "GULL."

hull is pronounced almost as if it were "hell," and harriman becomes "ggarriman." russians pronounce most proper names beginning with the english "h" as if it were the english "g."

was

harry hopkins is "garry gopkins," and brig.gen. pat hurley was "gurley."

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pw1550am6p

MADRID, OCT 19-(AP)-SIR SAMUEL HOARE, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, SAYS HE BELIEVES THAT ALLIED AIR POWER MAY CRACK GERMAN MORALE "SOONER THAN IS EXPECTED."

SIR SAMUEL, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A VISIT TO LONDON, VENTURED THIS PREDICTION LAST EVENING IN AN ADDRESS TO EMBASSY OFFICIALS AND LEADING MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COLONY.

ME624AEW

ADD ALLIED HQ ALGIERS (KENNEDY) AAF BASES

FOR THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS NOW FIGHTING IN ITALY, AFRICA WHICH PLAYED SO IMPORTANT A PART IN THIS WAR HAS ALREADY BECOME ONLY A MEMORY--A MEMORY OF SANDSTORMS, PALM TREES, FLIES, MUD AND ORIENTAL SMELLS AND MUSIC.

AS LONG AS THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION STAYS HERE, ALGIERS

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WILL BE THE VIRTUAL CAPITAL OF FRANCE. BUT THE COMMITTEE CERTAINLY WILL MOVE TO CONTINENTAL FRENCH SOIL AS SOON AS IT CAN.

THEN, TEEMING, BUSTLING ALGIERS, BEREFT OF BOTH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AND FRENCH POLITICIANS WILL RETURN TO ITS OLD-TIME TRANQUALITY UNDER THE AFRICAN SUN.

THE MOVEMENT OF HEADQUARTERS INSTALLATIONS TO EUROPE INVOLVES GREAT SHIPPING AND TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS. RELOCATION OF THE SIGNAL SERVICES IS ALSO A BIG JOB EMBRACING THE ERECTION OF NEW RADIO STATIONS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MANY MILES OF NEW TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

G153PEW

ADD ALLIED HQ ALGIERS (NORGAARD) XXGUARD

NEITHER ENEMY FIGHTERS NOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WERE ENCOUNTERED.

THE BLOW FOLLOWED RAIDS SUNDAY NIGHT BY RAF HEAVY BOMBERS UPON NAZI AIRFIELDS IN RHODES AND CRETE.

MITCHELL BOMBERS WITH P-38 LIGHTNING ESCORTS BEGAN THE ATTACK ON SKOPLJE, HITTING THE NORTH AND SOUTH ENDS OF THE YARDS WHERE SWITCHING FACILITIES WERE CONCENTRATED. OTHER BOMBS STRUCK IN THE CENTER OF THE YARDS, DESTROYING TRACKS.

TWO HOURS LATER A WAVE OF BOMB-CARRYING LIGHTNINGS SPED OVER THE AREA AGAIN TO ATTACK THE BRIDGE FOUR MILES AWAY AND TO HIT THE NEARBY SIGNAL BUILDING AND PASSENGER STATION.

ANOTHER FORMATION OF LIGHTNINGS SHOT UP THE RAILWAYS, BLOWING UP THREE LOCOMOTIVES, DESTROYING FOUR TRUCKS AND A STAFF CAR, AND DAMAGING 10 OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES OUTSIDE THE CITY. OF 150 RAILROAD CARS SEEN IN THE YARDS, AIRFORCE OFFICIALS SAID AT LEAST 10 PER CENT WERE KNOCKED OUT.

(THE GERMAN RADIO, ANNOUNCING THE RAID, SAID SEVERAL CIVILIANS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN THE SUBURBS OF SKOPLJE, AND CALLED IT THE FIRST AIR ATTACK AGAINST BULGARIAN TERRITORY SINCE APRIL, 1941.

SKOPLJE ACTUALLY IS IN PART OF YUGOSLAVIA WHICH WAS GIVEN TO THE BULGARIANS BY THE NAZIS AS A SOP FOR ALIGNMENT WITH THE AXIS.)

IN THE RAF RAIDS ON THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS, HEAVY BOMBERS SCORED BOMB HITS IN DISPERSAL AREAS AND ON THE RUNWAY OF THE MARITZA AIRDROME IN RHODES AND ALSO POUNDED CALATO THERE, AND OTHER FLIGHTS ATTACKED THE FIELDS AT HERAKLION AND CASTELLI (CORRECT) IN CRETE AND THE HARBOR OF SKYROS IN THE GREEK ISLAND IN THE AEGEAN.

G91ZAEW

ADD CAIRO (MEINZERLING) XXX ARRIVED

IN CONTRAST TO HULL'S SHORT, QUIET STAY, EDEN SPENT AN ACTIVE FIVE DAYS HERE, WORKING IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY, VISITING THE KINGS OF EGYPT, GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA, CONFERRING WITH MILITARY OFFICIALS AND VISITING TROOPS IN THE DESERT.

EDEN ALSO SAW THE PRIME MINISTERS OF EGYPT, GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA. WITH GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, COMMANDER OF BRITISH FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, EDEN SPENT AN ENTIRE DAY VISITING BRITISH UNITS ENCAMPED IN THE DESERT. HE PLODDED THROUGH THE SAND, CLAMBERED OVER TANKS, SHOOK THE GREASY HANDS OF MECHANICS AND TALKED TO HUNDREDS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS, SOME OF WHOM HAVE BEEN HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

EDEN PARTICULARLY ADMIRED THE LATEST AMERICAN-BUILT SHERMAN TANKS AND EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT AT THE COMPLETENESS OF THE AMERICAN TANK KITS WITH MEDICINES, FLARES, PERISCOPES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

"LOVELY, ISN'T IT," HE SAID. "REALLY LAVISH."

BZ755AEW

ADD ISTANBUL XXX WORLD

TURKEY, ON THE OTHER HAND, PRESUMABLY IS DESIROUS OF REPAIRING BALKAN CONTACTS WHICH BEFORE THE WAR LED TO AN ENTENTE BETWEEN TURKEY, RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE.

ME607AEW

ADD CHUNG KING (FARNSWORTH) XX ANNOUNCED

(MITCHELL BOMBERS POUNDED THE AIRFIELD AT MYITKYINA YESTERDAY "WITH EXCELLENT RESULTS," DESTROYING ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE RUNWAY, IT ADDED.)

(A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY SAID THE JAPANESE COLUMN WHICH HAD DRIVEN INTO THE LUKU AREA FROM BURMA HAD BEEN BROKEN UP AND FORCED INTO SCATTERED RETREAT.)

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ALTHOUGH THE CHINESE SAID YESTERDAY THEY HAD DEFEATED AND DISPERSED A JAPANESE COLUMN WHICH HAD REACHED THE SALWEEN OPPOSITE LUKU, GEN. STILWELL'S COMMUNIQUE INDICATED THE JAPANESE HAD ACCOMPLISHED THEIR OBJECTIVE OF PUSHING THE CHINESE, AT LEAST IN THIS SECTOR, BACK ACROSS THE RIVER.

CHUNGKING MILITARY MEN HAD SAID THE JAPANESE AIM IN THEIR THREE-PRONGED DRIVE WAS TO FORESTALL ANY POSSIBLE CHINESE MOVE INTO BURMA TO AID AN ALLIED OFFENSIVE FROM INDIA IN THE CAPTURE OF THE STRATEGIC NORTH BURMA STRONGHOLD OF MIYTKINA.

THE CHINESE, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT AS YET ACKNOWLEDGED ANY CROSSING OF THE RIVER DURING THE PRESENT OPERATIONS. THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL ENEMY CROSSINGS SINCE THE FIRST JAPANESE PENETRATION OF WESTERN YUNNAN, BUT THESE WERE ALL EXECUTED BY HIT-AND-RUN RAIDING PARTIES.

LUKU IS 55 MILES NORTH OF PWOSHAN ON THE BURMA ROAD NEAR WHERE THAT VITAL ARTERY ENTERS SOUTHWESTERN CHINA.

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THE 14TH AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"FIGHTER-BOMBERS OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE ON OCT. 17 BLASTED JAPANESE TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND SUPPLY DUMPS AT LUKU IN THE SALWEEN RIVER AREA. THE BOMBS WERE PUT SQUARELY IN THE TARGET AREA AND MANY CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON ENEMY PERSONNEL. THE JAPANESE BOMBED THREE UNDEFENDED AUXILIARY FIELDS IN EASTERN CHINA."

(END EXT)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--~~THIRD ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD SOUTH PACIFIC~~ HAUGHLAND XXX OF FINSCHHAFEN.

THE ATTACK ON NEW BRITAIN WAS DELIVERED BY MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS WHICH WENT OVER LOW, AS THEY HAD DONE IN PACING THE OCT.12 ASSAULT. BUT THIS TIME THEY FLEW IN ADVERSE WEATHER AND THERE WAS NO FIGHTER ESCORT AS WAS THE CASE LAST WEEK WHEN THE RAIDING BOMBERS WERE IN BOTH HEAVY AND MEDIUM CATEGORIES.

THE CARGO SHIP SUNK WAS OF 6,000 TONS. ANOTHER 6,000 TON SHIP WAS DAMAGED AND POSSIBLY SUNK BY THE RAIDERS WHICH SWEPT OVER AT MAST HEIGHT. AN ENEMY CORVETTE ALSO WAS SET AFIRE.

THE GROUNDED PLANES WERE SMASHED AT THE RAPOPO BOMBER AIRDROME AND THE TOBERA FIGHTER STRIP.

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FUEL DUMPS WENT UP IN FLAMES AND SOME ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS WERE SILENCED. RABAUL'S ACK ACK ARMAMENT IS SO EXTENSIVE THAT IT HAS GAINED THE NAME OF "THE JAPANESE MALTA."

THE SURPRISE IN THE NEW RAID VIRTUALLY DUPLICATED THAT OF THE PREVIOUS ATTACK. THE RAIDERS WERE NOT INTERCEPTED UNTIL AFTER THEY HAD LEFT THE TARGET.

THE MITCHELLS WERE SET UPON BY 60 ENEMY FIGHTERS, 20 MORE THAN THE JAPANESE WERE ABLE TO SEND ALOFT ON OCT. 12. THREE MITCHELLS WERE LOST IN THE FIGHTS WITH THE 60.

ABOUT MIDWAY UP THE NORTH NEW BRITAIN COAST, LIBERATORS AND BEAUFORTS STRUCK WITH 25 TONS OF BOMBS ON MONDAY, THE SAME DAY AS THE NEW RABAUL RAID, AT CAPE HOSKINS WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE AN AIR-STRIP FOR FIGHTERS AND THE REFUELLING OF LONG RANGE BOMBERS. ONE PLANE WAS DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND FIRES WERE SET WHICH COULD BE SEEN FOR 40 MILES.

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ON THE SAME DAY, LIBERATORS BOMBED THE CAPE GLOUCESTER AIR-DROME ON NEW BRITAIN'S WESTERN TIP, 85 MILES FROM NEW GUINEA.

IN THE SHIPPING ATTACKS IN THE NEW IRELAND SECTOR, THE TROOP-CROWDED SHIP, OF 8,000 TONS, WAS SPOTTED BY A LIBERATOR ON PATROL WHILE SOUTHBOUND NEAR MASSAU ISLAND. THE LIBERATOR'S ATTACK LEFT THE SHIP AFIRE AND SINKING.

IN DAMAGING THE TWO 2,000 TON CARGO BOATS OFF NEW HANOVER, THE ATTACKING HEAVY BOMBER ALSO SHOT DOWN AN INTERCEPTING FLOAT PLANE.

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT GROUND FORCES HAD COMPLETED THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS WHICH ATTEMPTED TO LAND NEAR FINSCHHAFEN.

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THREE TROOP-LADEN BARGES APPROACHED THE FINSCHHAFEN BEACH BEFORE DAYBREAK SUNDAY TO MEET THE DEADLY FIRE OF THE AUSTRALIANS. TWO BARGES WERE SUNK. THE THIRD DISAPPEARED IN THE OCEAN MISTS BUT THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE TROOPS ABOARD IT "WERE LARGELY DESTROYED."

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE JAPANESE STRENGTH IN THE SATTELBERG AREA, ABOUT 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF FINSCHHAFEN, MACARTHUR'S SPOKESMAN SAID, AND FIGHTING CONTINUES THERE. TWO ATTACKS WERE REPULSED BY THE AUSTRALIANS, WHO ARE PUSHING NORTHWEST TOWARD MADANG, ENEMY COASTAL BASE.

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IN THE AIR THE JAPANESE GAVE RENEWED EMPHASIS TO THE WORDS YESTERDAY IN WASHINGTON BY GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE U.S. ARMY AIRFORCE, THAT THEIR "FIFTH OR SIXTH TEAM" IS FIGHTING OVER THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA. THEY SENT 35 PLANES TO HARASS SHIPPING IN ORO BAY, BELOW BUNA ON THE PAPUAN COAST OF NEW GUINEA. ALLIED FIGHTERS WERE IN THE AIR TO GREET THEM AND SHOT DOWN 24 FOR CERTAIN AND PROBABLY SIX MORE. OUR FOUR ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST. THE PILOT OF ONE OF THESE WAS SAVED.

A DELAYED REPORT OF RESULTS ACHIEVED IN ATTACKS LAST FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ON WEWAK BROUGHT THE NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED THERE TO 166.

IN OTHER WIDESPREAD AIR OPERATIONS ALLIED PLANES BOMBED AND STRAFED ENEMY BARRACKS, AIRDROMES, WHARF AREAS AND SHIPPING. HEAVY LIBERATOR BOMBERS REACHED OUT FOR THE FIRST TIME TO BRING TERNATE, IMPORTANT PORT ON HALMAHERA ISLAND IN THE MOLUKKA SEA, WITHIN THEIR ZONE OF FIRE. THE 2,200-MILE ROUND TRIP, PILOTS REPORTED, LEFT THE HEART OF THE PORT A SMOKING RUINS.

THE BOUGAINVILLE AREA RECEIVED ITS USUAL ATTENTION FROM BOMBERS OF ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND. THEY LASHED AT THE BALLALE AND KARA AIRDROMES, CAUSING EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES.

GG130PCW NM

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERSIN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20-(AP)-SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED TODAY TO THREE AMERICAN SERGEANTS WHO, DESPITE SEVERE WOUNDS, FOUGHT OFF 20 ATTACKS BY ZEROS IN THEIR LIBERATOR BOMBER.

THE THREE WERE THOMAS H.CARTER, 1302 WEST PEACHTREE, ATLANTA, GA., STANLEY F.MASLANKA, 2644 WEST 25TH STREET, CLEVELAND, AND DELMAR V.SPROWLS, ROUTLETTE,PA.

THE LIBERATOR WAS ATTACKED AUG.3 WHILE ON RECONNAISSANCE NEAR LANGGOER IN THE KAI ISLANDS WHERE THE JAPANESE ARE BUILDING BASES NORTH OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAINLAND.

THE FIGHT LASTED AN HOUR AND 10 MINUTES.

SERGEANT CARTER, THE RADIO OPERATOR, WAS PASSING AMMUNITION TO THE WAIST GUNNERS WHEN HIS LEFT LEG WAS BROKEN BY A MACHINE GUN WHICH WAS KNOCKED LOOSE FROM ITS MOUNTS BY JAPANESE FIRE. DESPITE THE BROKEN LEG, HE CONTINUED TO PASS THE AMMUNITION FOR 45 MINUTES. THEN HE CRAWLED TO HIS RADIO COMPARTMENT TO REPORT TO HIS BASE.

SERGEANT MASLANKA'S WAIST GUN WAS DISMOUNTED BY FIRE EARLY IN THE FIGHT AND HE WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED IN ONE SHOULDER. BLEEDING, THE SERGEANT LIFTED THE HEAVY GUN AND POINTED THE BARREL VUT THE WINDOW, BLAZING AWAY FOR NEARLY AN HOUR.

SERGEANT SPROWL, ANOTHER WAIST GUNNER, WAS STRUCK IN THE FACE BY FRAGMENTS OF A 20 MILLIMETER CANNON SHELL WHICH FRACTURED A JAW. HE REMAINED AT HIS POST, FIRING AWAY FOR AN HOUR WHILE BLOOD STREAMED DOWN HIS FACE.

FJ1218ACW

BY FRED HAMPSON

U.S. HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH PACIFIC, OCT.19-(AP)-U.S. LIBERATORS POUNDED BOUGAINVILLE'S KARA AIRDROME WITH 300 BOMBS IN A DAYLIGHT SMASH LAST FRIDAY -- BUT A LONE MARINE FIGHTER PILOT ALMOST STOLE THE SHOW.

A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN CALLED HIS BRILLIANT FORAY AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING NEARBY "A ONE-MAN BATTLE."

FIRST LT.J.F.BOLT (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE) DIPPED HIS CORSAIR FIGHTER, WHICH HAD ESCORTED THE LIBERATORS, BENEATH THE OVERCAST TO TAKE A LOOK AROUND. HE SPOTTED A CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY SURFACE CRAFT AT TONOLEI BAY.

LACKING FUEL, HE RETURNED TO BASE, REFUELED, THEN RETURNED ALONE TO TONOLEI.

HE LEFT ONE 50-FOOT BARGE SINKING, WITH ITS 30 OR MORE ENEMY TROOPS DEAD, WOUNDED, OR TOSSED INTO THE BAY. HE STRAFED ANOTHER BARGE SPEEDILY. THEN, DISREGARDING ENEMY FIRE, HE SET A LARGE SAMPAN AFIRE. BANKING SHARPLY, HE MADE THREE PASSES AT AN ARMED TUGBOAT WHICH HAD BEEN POURING CANON FIRE AT HIS CORSAIR. THE TUG WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED.

SATISFIED AT LAST, HE TURNED BACK TO HIS BASE.

FJ553ACW

AN ADVANCE NEW GUINEA AIRBASE, OCT.18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NINE OF 24 JAPANESE FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN IN A BITTERLY CONTESTED DOGFIGHT 10 MILES OFF THE COAST OF BUNA YESTERDAY WERE CLAIMED BY THE HUMTY DOO UNIT OF P-38 FIGHTERS WHICH RAN THEIR TOTAL ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED TO 154.

LT.JAMES W.HARRIS, PASADENA, CALIF., WHO DOWNED TWO JAP PLANES AND NOW HAS NINE TO HIS CREDIT, SAID "IT WAS THE PRETTIEST DOGFIGHT I EVER SAW. WE CAME IN AT THEM AT ABOUT 26,000 FEET AND THEY WERE SWARMING IN A BIG BALL.

"P-38'S BEGAN GOING UP AND COMING DOWN ALL SIDES. AS FAST AS A JAP CAME DOWN OUT OF THE SWARM, WE PICKED HIM OFF. THE ONLY ONES THAT GOT HOME STAYED HIGH AND OUT OF OUR WAY.

THE HUMTY DOO UNIT, LED BY LT.JOHN G.O'NEILL, GASPORT, N.Y., IS CREDITED WITH DOWNING 17 ENEMY PLANES IN THE LAST THREE DAYS.

FJ1223ACW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.19-(AP)-THE ALLIED FIFTH AIRFORCE WITHIN A WEEK BONI HAS WIPED OUT CLOSE TO 300 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT.

THE LATEST BAG OF 60 WAS MADE YESTERDAY AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN.

MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS, GOING IN WITHOUT ESCORTING FIGHTERS, SHOT DOWN 24 ENEMY PLANES FOR CERTAIN AND DESTROYED 36 MORE ON THE GROUND DURING TREETOP STRAFING PASSES.

OF ALL THE MITCHELL CREWS WHICH RETURNED--THREE DIDN'T--THE ONE WITH THE MOST THRILLING EXPERIENCE WAS THAT IN A PLANE PILOTED BY TALL, DARK-HAIRED LT.RALPH G.WALLACE, 701 GLENWOOD, RALEIGH, N.C. HIS CO-PILOT WAS WOUNDED. ONE ENGINE WAS SHOT OUT. FORTY-ONE GOOD-SIZED HOLES WERE IN THE PLANE.

BUT THIS CREW, ONE OF THE "ROUGH RAIDERS," HAD TO ITS CREDIT ONE 6,000-TON CARGO SHIP SUNK BY A DIRECT HIT AND A NEAR MISS AND FIVE ZEROS DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN. MORE ENEMY PURSUERS WERE LOST BECAUSE THE MITCHELL WAS FLYING SO LOW ON THE RUN HOME THAT JAPANESE PLANES TRYING TO ATTACK IT HIT THEIR WING TIPS IN THE WATER WHILE BANKING AND CRASHED INTO THE SEA.

OTHER "ROUGH RAIDERS" SANK A DESTROYER AND GUNBOAT AND DAMAGED A 6,000-TON MERCHANTMAN, USING SKIP-BOMBING METHODS (FLYING LOW AND RELEASING BOMBS SO THEY SKIP OVER THE WAVES).

CREDIT FOR THE GUNBOAT, WHICH WAS SHOWN BLOWING UP IN A SEQUENCE OF BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS, WAS SPLIT BETWEEN LIEUTENANT THANE C.HECOX, ROUTE 2, CANAL WINCHESTER, OHIO, AND RAYMOND E.BEER, AMARILLO, TEX.

THE BOMBARDIER WHOSE BOMBS SANK THE 6,000-TON SHIP WAS LT.MAX H.MORTENSON, FORMER RCAF INSTRUCTOR, 906 SOUTH LOCUST, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

FLIERS OF THE "BLACK PANTHER" OUTFIT SAW THE DESTROYER BLASTED OUT OF THE WATER AS THE RESULT OF THE "ROUGH RAIDER" ASSAULT BUT MEMBERS OF THE LATTER OUTFIT WERE UNCERTAIN WHO COULD CLAIM IT. THUS NOBODY DID.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS OF WALLACE'S PLANE INCLUDED STAFF SERGEANTS WELDON ISLER, ROUTE ONE, IRVINGTON, ALA., ENGINEER; JOHN A. MURPHY, 3621 FOURTEENTH, COLUMBUS, NEB., TURRET GUNNER; AND BARTON E.EATON, 6 KENDRICTTS AVE., WOONSOCKET, R.U., RADIOMAN. THE PLANE WAS JUMPED BY ZEROS SECONDS AFTER MAKING A BOMBING RUN. FOR THE NEXT 70 MINUTES THERE WAS A RUNNING FIGHT.

DURING THAT BATTLE, MURPHY BROUGHT DOWN FIVE ZEROS, SOME OF WHICH PRESSED THEIR ATTACKS WITHIN 50 FEET OF HIS TURRET. A LIGHT MACHINE-GUN, WHICH ISLER WAS FIRING OUT OF THE WAIST, WAS SHOT OUT OF HIS HAND.

AFTER THE TURRET GUNS RAN LOW ON AMMUNITION, ISLER CRAWLED THROUGH THE NARROW BOMB BAY PASSAGE TO GET MORE FROM THE NOSE GUNS. WHEN A JAP BULLET CAUSED A GASOLINE FUEL LEAK, THE ALABAMA LAD CUT A HOLE IN THE BOMB BAY AND LAY ON THE CATWALK WITH HIS HAND OVER THE LEAK. SEVERAL TIMES HE WAS NEARLY OVERCOME BY FUMES.

THE ENGINE WAS SHOT OUT EARLY AND THE CO-PILOT WOUNDED ABOUT THE SAME TIME. THROUGHOUT THE FIGHT, THE CO-PILOT WOUNDED ABOUT THE SAME TIME. THROUGHOUT THE FIGHT, THE CO-PILOT SAT FIRING HIS .45 THROUGH AN OPEN WINDOW. HE COULDN'T BE GIVEN FIRST AID UNTIL THE ZEROS, WITH AMMUNITION SPENT, FINALLY GAVE UP THE CHASE. THEN MURPHY CAME OUT OF THE TURRET AND ATTENDED THE INJURED MAN.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE CO-PILOT'S NAME WAS NOT GIVEN, IN

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KEEPING WITH MILITARY POLICY NOT TO IDENTIFY THE WOUNDED UNTIL FIRST OF KIN HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED).

THE "BLACK PANTHERS," WHO ACCOUNTED FOR PERHAPS 24 OF THE GROUNDED PLANES IN A SWEEP OVER THE RAPOPO AIRDROME, HAD A ROUGH TIME. THEY WERE INTERCEPTED BY A JAP FORCE OF AT LEAST 30 NOT MOTE THAN A HALF MINUTE AFTER THEY QUIT THE TARGET.

LT.JOHN R.TUNZE, OF COLUMBIA,ILL., WHO RODE AS CO-PILOT WITH LT.THOMAS K.LEWIS,JR., 14 ELLIOTT STREET, PORTSMOUTH,VA., SAID THAT GROUP OF JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS WAS NONE TOO EAGER FOR BATTLE.

CREDIT FOR DOWNING ONE ZERO AND PROBABLY A SECOND WENT TO STAFF SGT.STANLEY L.DALE, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 305 SOUTH STREET, JACKSON, MISS., AND WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT DAWSONVILLE,GA. A SIMILAR BAG WAS CREDITED TO STAFF SGT.MAYNARD M.REESE, 3-12 (CORRECT) 26TH STREET, WARREN POINT,N.J.

DALE'S PILOT AND CO-PILOT WERE LIEUTENANTS WALTER D.KILROY, 8426 1/2 LONG BEACH BOULEVARD, SOUTH GATE,CALIF., AND GORDON L.BEDELL, BELLAIRE,MICH.

REESE'S PILOTS WERE LIEUTENATS EDWARD E.BAILEY, BOX 145, HELEN, W.VA., AND LAWRENCE GRIFFIN, 3637 NORTH PULASKI, CHICAGO.

FR/FJ1135PCW

CANBERRA,AUSTRALIA,OCT.19-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN WAR CABINET TODAY APPOINTED AN INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE TO REPORT WHAT PRINCIPLES IT BELIEVES SHOULD GOVERN THE COMMONWEALTH'S CIVIL AVIATION POLICY AND ORGANIZATION NOW AND IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD.

PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN SAID AUSTRALIA MUST SEEK TO "ORGANIZE ITS WAR EFFORT IN THE AIR TO OBTAIN THE GREATEST RESIDUAL VALUE POSSIBLE" AFTER THE PEACE, AND "MUST BE IN A POSITION TO EXPLOIT FOR CIVIL PURPOSES THE PROGRESS MADE BY AVIATION."

THE VITAL QUESTION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE WAS BELIEVED TO BE AUSTRALIAN PARTICIPATING IN OVERSEAS AIR ROUTES.

FJ555ACW

ADD HONOLULU XXX DONAHUE

THE ARMY PRIVATE, WHO WAS SWEEPING THE POLICE STATION FLOOR, WAS SHOT THROUGH THE BACK OF THE HEAD.

THE LIEUTENANT RAN ACROSS THE STREET INTO THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S HEADQUARTERS, WHERE HE GRABBED AN ARMY MP UNIFORM AND A 45-CALIBER AUTOMATIC. RUNNING OUTSIDE, DONAHUE CONTINUED, THE NAVAL OFFICER SAW DONALD S.WHEELER, MILITARY POLICE SERGEANT, AND WOUNDED HIM.

A FEW MINUTES LATER THE LIEUTENANT OPENED FIRE ON POLICE OFFICERS JOSEPH KAM AND JOE LUM. THEY RETURNED IT. HIT IN THE ARM AND THIGH, THE NAVY MAN DROPPED HIS GUN, WAS ARRESTED AND TAKEN TO THE NAVAL HOSPITAL.

THE NAMES OF THE PRIVATE AND THE NAVAL OFFICER WERE NOT MADE PUBLIC.

FR813PCW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, OCT. 19-(AP)-AWARD OF PURPLE HEART MEDALS TO TWO MEMBERS OF THE ANTILLES AIR COMMAND WHO WERE WOUNDED IN RECENT ENEMY ACTION IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

BRIG. GEN. HARRY A. JOHNSON, COMMANDING THE TRINIDAD DETACHMENT, PRESENTED THE DECORATIONS TO TECH. SGT. FENTON L. ROBINSON, AERIAL GUNNER, THE SON OF CLARENCE ROBINSON OF ROUTE 1, RUMMERFIELD, PA.;

30.24 - 9447

30.24 — 9447

AND STAFF SGT. HOMER M. BARNES, RADIO OPERATOR, THE SON OF MARION G. BARNES OF 924 WEST FULLERTON AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT DESCRIBE THE ACTION.

HJ724PEW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, OCT.19-(AP)-TWO MEMBERS OF THE ANTILLES AIR COMMAND, WOUNDED BY ENEMY ACTION IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA RECENTLY, WERE AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART BY BRIG.GEN.HARRY A.JOHNSON, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE TRINIDAD DETACHMENT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

RECIPIENTS OF THE AWARD ARE 2ND LT.WILLIAM C.MOUNT, SON OF MR. AND MRS.ROY C.LUNT, 754 OAK ST., COLUMBUS,O., AND CORP. WILLIAM S. RAVGIALA, SON OF MRS.SADIE RAVGIALA, 931 CHESTNUT ST., PORT HOURON, MICH.

MOUNT, A BOMBARDIER, WAS HIT IN THE ARMY BY SHRAPNEL. RAVGIALA, A RADIO OPERATOR, SUFFERED LACERTAIONS AND A WOUND IN HIS BACK. BOTH MEN ARE NOW BACK ON DUTY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT DISCLOSE THE NATURE OF THE ENEMY ACTION.

HW331PEW

OTTAWA,OCT.19-(AP)-A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT SAID FLYING OFFICER JOHN MACREADY OF DETROIT, MICH., PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, WAS A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY. HIS FATHER, F.N.MACREADY, LIVES AT THE DE VUR HOTEL, 1129 MILWAUKEE AVENUE, W., DETROIT.

HW905PEW

NEW YORK OCT 19-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB, WHICH HAS TURNED OUT MANY BAFFLING MILITARY PHRASES--USUALLY INSPIRED BY REVERSES--WAS QUOTED BY THE U.S.FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE TONIGHT AS DESCRIBING AN ACTION NORTH OF KIEV THUS:

"PARTS OF THE ATTACKING (RUSSIAN) FORMATIONS WERE ABLE TO PENETRATE TO THE REAR OF GERMAN POSITIONS, BUT GERMAN TANK GRENADIERS WERE ABLE TO RESTORE THE REARWARD COMMUNICATIONS BY ENERGETICALLY REVERSING THE FIGHTING DIRECTION."

XB1032PEW

NEW YORK,HOCT 19-(AP)-THE JAPANESE NAVY MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT VICE ADMIRAL NAOKUNI NOMURA HAD BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE KURE NAVAL BASE. THE TOKYO RADIO SAID IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST.

NOMURA FORMERLY HEADED A JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION IN BERLIN.

THE JAPANESE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

M1235AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 19-(AP)-THE GERMAN DNB AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT THE PARIS MORNING PRESS ANNOUNCED THE DEATH OF ROMAIN ROLLAND, NOTED 76-YEAR-OLD FRENCH AUTHOR, PLAYWRIGHT, HISTORIAN AND NOBEL PRIZE WINNER.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DID NOT GIVE THE PLACE OR CAUSE OF BEATH OF THE WIDELY KNOWN ANTI-NAZI WHOSE NOVEL, "JEAN CRISTOPHE," WAS BANNED IN 1941 BY TME VICHY GOVERNMENT.

RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS SAID SUNDAY THAT ROLLAND HAD BEEN INTERNED BY THE GERMANS IN AN UNDESIGNATED CONCENTRATION CAMP.

G109PEW

NEW YORK,OCT.19 (AP)--LT.WYLES MCFANN OF EL DORADO,ARK.,A NAVIGATOR ON A FLYING FORTRESS, RELATED IN A BROADCAST FROM ENGLAND TONIGHT HOW HE BROUGHT HIS PLANE BACK FROM THE RAID ON SCHWEINFURT LAST WEEK AFTER THE

PILOT HAD BEEN KILLED AND THE CO-PILOT SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

XZXBREXBNZMXXXXTNZXPKANZXBXXXNXX

LT.MCFANN TOLD IN THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS HEARD OVER CBS, HOW THE PLANE WAS ATTACKED BY GERMAN FIGHTERS NEAR THE FRENCH COAST ON THE RETURN TRIP, AND THE PILOT FATALLY WOUNDED AND THE CO-PILOT'S ARM BROKEN.

THE NAVIGATOR SAID HE TOOK OVER THE PILOT'S SEAT AND AIDED BY INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE CO-PILOT MANAGED TO BRING THE BIG PLANE SAFELY DOWN.

CBS 33A 940P

Russians Race to Close Dnieper Trap, Report Nazi Garrisons Fleeing Crimea; Germans Fall Back to New Line in Italy

GERMAN UKRAINE LINE NOW IN GRAVE PERIL

GILMORE

Major Russian Break-through Threatens Big Entrapment in River Bend—Brings War's Blackest Hours to Reich.

Moscow, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The whole German position inside the Dnieper River elbow was threatened today as harassed Nazi commanders hurled fresh divisions of men, tanks and artillery into the fight in an attempt to halt the Red Army's flanking drive to the west of the river.

The Russians' major break-through southeast of Kremenchug has swept into 130 settlements and the railway junction of Pyatikhatka to outflank Dneprodzerzhinsk, forty miles to the east, and Dnepropetrovsk, seventy miles to the east.

Pyatikhatka is at the junction of the main railway between Znamenka and Dnepropetrovsk and one running south to Krivoi Rog. Its capture leaves the Germans but one line, through Krivoi Rog, to evacuate the whole Dnieper bend.

Red Army Now West of Crimea.

This most recent Soviet advance actually has carried the Red Army to a geographical position west of the Crimea. The German Army southward of the Zaporozhe-Melitopol line is in a precarious position. Hitler's commanders have not got themselves into such a serious tactical situation since they were outsmarted and cut off in Stalingrad.

Red Star said the Germans were counter-attacking violently in the Dnieper elbow. A Pravda dispatch said a considerable number of German bombers had been shifted here from the deep rear and from western Europe. All indications are the Nazis want to stand and fight.

A second sore spot for the Germans on the long Russian front today was north of Kiev, where in the face of furious counter-attacks the Red Army is bearing down on Kiev, capturing Vyshgorod, six miles away.

Moscow Reports Germans Evacuating Crimea Trap

O'QUINN

Nazis Desperately Piling Reserves and Bombers Into Dnieper River Fight.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—(AP) Moscow dispatches said today that a large-scale German evacuation of the Crimea was underway as the Russians raced to outflank the peninsula from the north and tore at the last thin protective shell from the east.

Reuters said that information brought back to Moscow through the German lines indicated that Nazi divisions garrisoned in the Crimea were fleeing through the last railroad open to them, via the Perekop land bridge.

Germans Rush Reserves

The Germans were desperately piling reserves and bombers into the Dnieper river bend to the north but the Russians, already west of the Crimea, sent spearheads six miles further on, killed 1,500 Nazis and reached down a railway to within 35 miles of a major objective—Krivoi Rog, key railway junction and iron mine center.

These gains, reported by the Moscow midnight communique and recorded by the Soviet Monitor, appeared aimed at trapping the Germans defending the Dnieper bulge. Soviet success here would make the Crimea untenable for the Nazis.

In addition, the Russians cleaned out new districts of Melitopol, east of the Crimea, where for more than a week the Germans have waged desperate defensive war. Beyond Melitopol lay miles of flat, virtually undefensible steppe and the Crimea.

In the Dnieper bend battle, where the Nazis faced their greatest debacle since Stalingrad, Germans were hurriedly swung from other sectors to meet the Russians pouring through a major break in the front south of Kremenchug. One spearhead swept into Zheltye-Vody where guns and stores were captured.

This town is on the railroad leading south from Pyatikhatka, captured yeserday, and is 49 miles south of Kremenchug. The line leads directly to Krivoi Rog the capture of which would seal the last railroad exit for the German divisions in the great bend of the river between Kremenchug and Zaporozhe.

German Morale Drops

Russian progress in this sector dropped German morale to its lowest depth since the Nazis lost Stalingrad last year, dispatches from Stockholm and the Berlin radio indicated.

The Moscow daily communique, recorded by the Soviet Monitor, told of continued bitter fighting in Melitopol, south of the Dnieper bend, where for more than a week gains have been counted in city blocks as both sides grappled in fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

"Several city blocks" were captured, the communique said as the Red forces beat back German counterattacks, taking a heavy toll of men and material. Earlier Moscow dispatches had said 13 Melitopol blocks had been captured.

South of Rechitsa, in the Gomel area, the Russians pushed out their bridgehead across the Dnieper and took several towns, and there was also bitter fighting north of Kiev and south of Gomel.

Berlin wallowed in thick gloom as the implications of the Soviet advance behind the Dnieper sank in, according to Swedish correspondents in the German capital. The correspondents said the German high command representative broke the news to them solemnly and made no effort to hide the fact that Germany's situation was critical and did not insist that the breach could be repaired.

Berlin radio itself, finding new circumlocutions for "retreat" not only emphasized the seriousness of the Dnieper bend fighting but spoke ominously of strong Russian troop concentrations in the area of Leningrad, indicating "the possibility that the enemy might begin an offensive there in the near future."

The Germans admitted the Russians had thrown more tanks into the battle of the Dnieper bend than have ever been seen before on the eastern front, and one Berlin report said Soviet artillery "is active here on a scale never known before."

Reds Capture Key Rail City Of Pyatikhatka

Lines 70 Miles West Of Dnepropetrovsk Breached by Drive

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Unleashing a mass power drive which breached the "impregnable" German defense lines southeast of Kremenchug, Red Army troops have captured the key rail junction of Pyatikhatka, 70 miles west of Dnepropetrovsk, to cut a main Nazi escape corridor in one of the bloodiest battles of the great 1943 Russian offensive.

Four crack divisions were routed by the tank-supported Russian attack, which rolled westward for from 9 to 12 miles yesterday to liberate more than 100 towns, said a broadcast Moscow communique announcing the fall of Pyatikhatka.

More than 1,800 Nazi officers and men were reported captured, and at

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the end of the day's fighting the German garrison at Dnepropetrovsk was left with but a single railroad line running southwest to Nikolaev on the Black Sea, severance of which would isolate the large Nazi forces crowded in the pocket of the big Dnieper River bend.

(Moscow dispatches said the Nazis were hurling in fresh divisions of men, tanks and artillery in an attempt to halt the Red Army's flanking drive west of the Dnieper which menaced the whole German position inside the Dnieper River elbow. The advance actually put the Reds west of the Crimea, leaving the Nazis in their worst position since Stalingrad.)

Much Booty Abandoned.

Huge amounts of booty were abandoned by the Germans at Pyatikhatka, which lies astride the main rail line between Znamenka and Dnepropetrovsk, the Soviet war bulletin said. Fifteen fully-loaded railway trains, 30 tanks, 172 guns and 1,300 motor trucks were included in the day's bag, the Russians said.

Further Red Army progress was reported north and south of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev. Here Soviet troops "completed the annihilation of remnants" of motorized Nazi units striving to prevent encirclement of the great stronghold, the communique said.

South of Gomel, southern anchor of the German defense lines in White Russia, the Russians swept more Germans from the Dnieper-Sozh triangle and further extended their bridgeheads on the west bank of the Dnieper below Rechitsa on the road to Poland. More than 2,800 German officers and men were slain in yesterday's battles.

Demolition in Kiev.

Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press war correspondent in Moscow, said advices from the Ukraine indicated the Germans had started huge demolitions in Kiev. Tremendous explosions could be heard far east of the Dnieper, he said.

Forcible evacuation of Kiev's population of 150,000 also was reported by Mr. Cassidy. According to the Russians, he said, civilians are being driven west along the road to Zhitomar in two groups, destined for slave labor camps in Germany.

Weaklings unable to walk are being shot without mercy, the Russians declared, adding that between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 residents of the Ukraine were likely to xe exterminated by the Germans before the end of the war.

Reich's Blackest Day of War.

Stockholm, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The last twenty-four hours, in which the Red Army cracked the German eastern front defenses in a major break, were the blackest of the war for Germany, Swedish correspondents reported today from Berlin. COLBURN

The Berlin correspondent of Aftonbladet said that if Soviet troops can follow up their smashing breakthrough the "Germans realize it can't mean anything but a catastrophe that would put Stalingrad in a shadow."

"As a whole, the war reports since yesterday have given Germany its blackest day since the war started, even counting Stalingrad," said the Aftonbladet dispatch, which passed German censorship.

"It is obvious to every German that the Russians, not the Germans, have the initiative, and Red Army force, instead of growing weaker, grows stronger, piling up great troubles for the German Army. Even the most optimistic German hesitates now in viewing what is going to happen.

Officer Confirms Breakthrough.

Swedish correspondents indicated that there had not been so much anxiety in Berlin since Berliners began to prepare for aerial warfare against the Reich capital after the devastation of Hamburg in early August.

There was considerable speculation here that there is more behind the latest conference between Adolf Hitler and Nazi leaders than announced through official German agencies.

Berlin dispatches said Major Sommerfeldt, official representative of the German High Command, announced the breach in the German lines to a press conference with the solemn words: "I am sorry I have to announce a Russian breakthrough on the German front."

Stockholm's Tidningen said Major Sommerfeldt had not used such a solemn tone or similar words since the fall of Stalingrad. He made no effort to hide the fact that the German situation on the eastern front was critical, the correspondent added, and no longer insisted that the breach could be repaired.

MASSACRE IN KHARKOV

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—More than 14,000 "absolutely innocent" inhabitants of Kharkov were declared in a Moscow broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor last night to have been slain during the Nazi occupation of that steel city, which was recaptured by the Red Army on August 24.

Hundreds of men, women and children were herded into a tractor plant, "where a large ditch was previously dug out," for extermination, it said. Others were reported gassed to death in "death trap" trucks, described as hermetically sealed, with the exhausts connected inside. Thousands were shot.

Soviet authorities have taken the particulars of these atrocities and drawn up a list of all Gestapo officials directly responsible for them, it was said. Similar atrocities have been reported in detail from other freed cities.

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GERMAN FORCES SCORCH EARTH AS ALLIES GAIN

MORGAN

Foe Is Withdrawing to New Mountain Defenses South of Rome.

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NEW PEAK IN DESTRUCTION

Enemy Shoots Civilians and Burns Houses—Retreat Is Well Organized.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Threatened on their left flank by a swift American drive that cut forward five miles, the Germans fell back today from the Volturno Valley to a fresh mountain line, it was announced, leaving behind them one of the war's worst scenes of destruction.

The Germans are retreating to establish a strong new mountain line anchored on the high Massico ridge and the town of Mondragone, six miles north of the Volturno River mouth, and extending twenty-seven miles northeast to Venafro. Official dispatches from Fifth Army headquarters said the Nazis were burning houses, shooting civilians, destroying livestock, tearing up railroads, dynamiting roads and firing haystacks to provide smokescreens to cover their retreat.

The devastation of the countryside and wiping out of civilians as well as their farms was the most complete yet encountered as the German fury toward the Italians reached a new peak.

If the Nazi conduct north of the Volturno is to become a regular practice in their retreat toward Rome, the Italian peninsula will be left in a more ravaged state than after the passage of marauding hordes of Vandals and Visigoths centuries ago. The Allies were appalled at the thoroughness with which the Germans were devastating the country, for when Fifth Army troops reached these areas they found nothing but the embers of burned homes, barns and other civilian buildings. Surviving Italians of the area were found hiding in ditches, canals and woods—terrified by the last days of occupation by their former Axis partners.

New Defense Line Is Strong.

The new enemy line is made up of a series of high, difficult ridges intersected by deep valleys through which pass the main highways from Naples to Rome.

Driving forward five miles north and northeast of Capua, the Americans eliminated the Germans' last hope of making a stand anywhere south of the Mondragone-Venafro line.

The advance carried the Fifth Army into the towns of Pignataro, six miles north of Capua; Roccaromana, five miles northwest of Liberi, and the highway junction of Dragoni, two and a half miles northwest of Alvignano. This put the Allies eleven miles north of the Volturno.

Eighth Army Drives Ahead.

Attacking heavily along the Adriatic coast in the face of increasing resistance by reinforced Nazi troops, the British Eighth Army captured Petacciato nine miles west of Termoli. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's infantry made a successful attack on the village, converted by the Germans into a heavily fortified zone, with the support of British tanks and artillery. Other Eighth Army units beat back a heavy enemy counterattack on Montecilfone, occupied Monday.

Sharp clashes occurred in the area of Barbanello three miles northwest of Montecilfone, where the enemy massed large reinforcements to hold the mountain heights controlling the main lateral road west and northwest from Vichiaturo.

The British lines were advanced as much as seven miles in their latest attacks.

Enemy Rail Line Knocked Out.

Allied fighter bombers, continuing their assault on Nazi airfields, strafed the Viterbo and Tarquina airdromes, destroying many grounded enemy planes.

American Liberators completely knocked out the vital Nazi railway from Ancona to Pescara along the Adriatic coast by an attack on bridges.

Medium bombers attacked Frosinone, Terracina and Bojano on the Fifth Army front, while light bombers swarmed over the entire area just ahead of the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts, attacking motor transport, bridges and railroad junctions.

No losses were sustained by our planes in the operations, the communique said, and one enemy aircraft was destroyed

It was disclosed officially that the veteran British 78th Division—described by some Allied commanders as one of the finest infantry divisions in the world—is with the 8th Army. The 78th was the major British unit in the landings in the Algiers area last November, and carried the brunt of the fighting in Northern Tunisia last winter. It fought in Sicily, where its mountain veterans were credited with one of the most difficult and spectacular feats—the capture of the mountain citadel of Centuripe.

With the enemy driven far back from the Volturno River banks, the 5th Army was free to pour reinforcements and supplies across at all points, and a steady stream of troops, guns and tanks was sent to pursue the withdrawing Germans.

Today's Berlin communique declared the Americans had been ejected from an unidentified locality north of Capua.

Astride Road Fork.

The drive north from the Capua area to Pignataro put the Americans astride the road fork from which two main highways run to Rome slightly over 90 airline miles distant.

One of these—the famed Appian Way—runs in a westerly direction through a narrow gap in the new Mazi Mountain line to Gaeta, and the other—the Casilina Way—northward through Cassino. It also passes through the narrow valley dominated by the German-held hills.

The newest advance gave the Americans possession also of the towns of Formicola and Camigliano, both north of Capua, and San Potito, 8 miles northeast of Alvignano.

The Germans sowed their path of retreat with many mines, and fought occasional artillery, mortar and machine-gun actions to cover their withdrawal. They appeared to be making their retreat in the same well-organized fashion as in Sicily and Southern Italy, leaving few prisoners and little equipment in Allied hands.

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NAZIS RAVISHING MAZZONI SECTOR IN WITHDRAWAL

KENNEDY

Dreadful Devastation Encountered by Advancing American Troops.

CIVILIANS SLAIN

Livestock Slaughtered, Homes and Haystacks Burned by Germans.

STRONG RESISTANCE

Allied Armies Fighting War Forward Through Mined Areas.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 20—(AP) In the ugliest of moods and venting their wrath on the Italian civil population, the Germans fell back from the scorched Volturno valley today to a new mountain line along Massico ridge after being threatened by a swift American advance of five miles on their left flank.

Reconnoissance showed heavy concentrations of German troops on the high ground north of Liberi, itself five miles north of the Volturno, and a major battle may be developed there by a Nazi counter-attack, said a dispatch by Relman Morin, Associated Press correspondent on the Fifth army front.

As American and British troops swept across the fertile Mazzoni plain north of the Volturno they found not only the most dreadful devastation yet encountered in southern front operations, but many slain civilians as well.

Homes are Fired

In addition to blowing up roads and railways and destroying everything that might be of value to the Allies, the Nazis fired farm houses and haystacks to provide smoke screens for their withdrawal and slaughtered all livestock, official reports from Fifth Army headquarters said.

The enemy is establishing a strong new system of defenses along a winding 27-mile line extending from Mondragone, six miles north of the Volturno river mouth, northeast to the mountain stronghold of Venafro. The new line runs along a series of high ridges intersected by deep valleys through which pass the two main highways from Naples to Rome.

By driving five miles north and northeast of Capua, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American troops left the Nazis no choice but to fall back to their new defenses. The advance carried the fighting Americans into the towns of Pignataro, six miles north of Capua, Roccaromana, five miles northwest of Liberi, and Dragoni, a highway junction two and one-half miles northwest of Alvignano, which was seized the previous day. The villages of Formicola, Camigliano and San Potito also were taken.

British Beat Counter-Attack

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth army pushed through increased German resistance along the Adriatic to capture Petacciato, nine miles west of Termoli, and beat back a heavy enemy counter-attack on Montecilfone, occupied Monday. A spokesman said the Germans had been strongly reinforced all along the Eighth army front.

In addition to wreaking vengeance upon the Italian farmers for their country's surrender to the Allies, the Germans in their retreat were sowing the Fifth army's path with great numbers of mines and were fighting occasional artillery, mortar and machine-gun actions to

cover their withdrawal.

If the Nazi conduct north of the Volturno is to become a regular practice in their retreat toward Rome, the Italian peninsula will be left in a more ravaged state than after the passage of marauding hordes of Vandals and Visiogoths through it centuries ago.

When columns of smoke first were observed behind the enemy lines two days ago it was believed the Germans might be burning their own supply dumps. In this, however, the Allies underestimated the thoroughness with which the Germans were devastating the country, for when Fifth Army troops reached these areas they found most of the smoke columns were coming from the embers of burned homes, barns and other civilian buildings.

Surviving Italians of the area were found hiding in ditches, canals and woods—terrified by the last days of occupation by their former Axis partners.

The stubbornness with which the Germans clung on to the Volturno line and their apparent determination to make a fresh stand on Massico ridge, which is scarcely 10 miles beyond it, offers little hope of a speedy Allied entry into Rome.

Bitter Fighting Ahead

There may be many weeks more of costly fighting before the eternal city is reached. Meantime, blows being struck behind the enemy's lines by the Allied air force offer the best hope of hastening land progress, because of their weakening effect on the Germans.

An air attack yesterday on Nazi troop concentrations at Bojano was learned today to have been highly successful. Direct hits were second in the center of the town and on railway buildings. 'There can't be much left of Bojano," one pilot declared.

Light bombers swarmed over the entire area just behind the fighting lines, attacking enemy transport, bridges and railroad junctions. Heavy Liberators knocked out an important railway from Ancona to Pescara along the Adriatic coast. Not an Allied plane was lost during the day.

(The Rome radio declared in a broadcast recorded in London that five British and Canadian regiments had been wiped out in the Baronello sector. There was no similar report from any Allied source. Baronello is three miles north of Vinchiaturo, near the middle of the Allied front line.)

BERLIN FEARS ALLIED LANDING NEAR ROME

LONDON, Oct. 20 — (AP) An Allied landing in the area of Rome, which lies but 15 miles from the Tyrrhenian sea coast, was declared imminent tonight in a DNB dispatch broadcast from Berlin.

"Feverish efforts which have been observed recently to make the port of Naples serviceable by day and night shifts" were cited in the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press.

"The remarkably increased Allied shipping traffic at the southwestern coast of Italy seems also to lend emphasis to this assumption," it said.

DNB said its information came from well-informed Italians in Rome.

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By RELMAN MORIN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the United States Fifth Army in Italy, Oct. 20—Indications multiplied all along the American Fifth Army front today that the Germans were preparing for a major battle in an effort to hold the high ground due north of Liberi, twenty-five miles inland and five miles north of the Volturno.

Reconnaissance showed heavy concentrations of enemy troops and, a counterattack may be developing.

Having lost positions along the Volturno river, the Germans were forced to resume their early tactics. The main force withdrew behind a strong rear guard which fought covering actions only. Artillery placed in concealed positions on high ground and supported by infantry held off the Americans as long as possible and then fled, usually under the cover of darkness, to new positions.

Sharp Skirmishes Fought

For the last three or four days only our most advanced elements have been in actual combat with the enemy. I saw sharp skirmishes at several different points, when our forward troops collided with German positions in the hills, but there have been no major actions.

Self-propelled artillery and 88s temporarily halted us at some points. But by the following day the doughboys had pressed ahead again. We are now near a mountain ring which the Germans cannot afford to lose until the forces still confronting the British on the coastal plain near the mouth of the Volturno have escaped.

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Yugoslavs Foil Nazi Landings

Smash Sea-borne Attacks on Dalmatian Coast and Two Adriatic Islands.

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Yugoslav Partisan forces have smashed a German sea-borne attempt to land troops on the Dalmatian coast and two nearby islands in the Adriatic, a communique issued by Gen. Drug Tito's headquarters and broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio said today.

The landing attempts, the bulletin declared, were directed against the Peljesac Peninsula, which juts northwestward into the Adriatic between Split and Dubrovnik, and against the islands of Hvar and Mljet, which guard the approaches to those ports.

The Yugoslavs said the islands and peninsula were firmly in their hands. The importance of the islands in the Balkan picture was emphasized by the increased activity in that area. A communique issued Sunday by Allied headquarters in North Africa told of a sortie by small British craft between Mljet and Dubrovnik, and said they withdrew undamaged under fire from German shore batteries.

Two Towns Captured.

Fighting on widely scattered mainland fronts, today's Yugoslav bulletin said, was high-spotted by the capture of two towns by Partisan forces—Bilece, fifteen miles northeast of Dubrovnik in Herzegovina, and Nova Varos, northeast of Plevlje in Bosnia.

Details of sharp clashes between the patriots and German forces were carried in the communique. On October 15 Partisan troops launched a series of attacks on the town of Travnik, fifteen miles west of Zenica. Backed up by artillery support they stormed all the important fortifications around the town, but the Germans the next day made a strong motorized counter-attack and the Partisans were forced to retire.

Other patriot columns operating between Travnik and Serajevo clashed with German raiders and supply detachments over the week end. The Germans sent in a motorized force, but the Yugoslavs stood firm and fighting was reported to be continuous today. German losses so far included 300 trucks and ten tanks.

Nazis Make Some Gains.

Germans attacked a Croat column between Split and Trogir, but were hurled back when they tried to storm the latter town, the communique declared.

However, further up the Dalmatian coast Nazi motorized units, reinforced by a division of 100 tanks, rushed from Italy by Marshal Erwin Rommel, captured the towns of Susak and Ogulin, despite fierce resistance.

Continuing their efforts to cripple enemy transportation and communication lines, the Yugoslavs derailed several trains on the Susak-Sunja and the Sunja-Kostajnica railway lines. They were still holding their own in the town of Kostanjevica, where street fighting has been in progress for the past several days.

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Yugoslav Armies May Settle Their Differences

GOLDBERG

LONDON, Oct. 20.—(AP) Gen. Draja Mihailovic in his first public statement in months replied to critics today with a declaration widely interpreted as meaning he was willing to suspend the long and bitter quarrel between his Yugoslav army and the Partisan forces of Gen. Josip (Toto) Broz.

The statement was issued by the Yugoslav government in Cairo, of which Gen. Mihailovic is war minister, as Tito's Partisans announced they had smashed a German attempt to land on Yugoslavia's Dalmatian coast.

To Fight Common Foe

Gen. Mihailovic, who has been accused by Tito's supporters of cooperating with the Germans, declared that his Yugoslav army had stood fast for two and a half years in its "struggle against the invaders" and said that it is now ready to "vanquish the common enemy."

The statement contained an implied appeal for aid from the Allies.

"All I expect from the Allies is sufficient aid to enable us to accomplish definitely the most ardent wish of us all — —to vanquish the common enemy," said the General.

Although his statement made no mention of Tito's guerrillas, it was noted both in Cairo and London that he did declare that "the unity of our country is being sealed by the common struggle against the hated conqueror." This was interpreted as meaning Mihailovic was ready to make peace with the Partisans.

Yugoslav officials in Cairo pictured Mihailovic as having maneuvered for months, though unheralded, through ambushes, skirmishes and sabotage of enemy communications to isolate enemy forces, including large numbers of Bulgarians.

With the main rail line between Belgrade and Sarajevo cut at Chatchak and in several places in the Ouzice-Vichegrad area these officials said that Serbia and Bosnia virtually will be cut otf from each other when snow falls render nearly all the mountain passes unusable. These officials said that Mihailovic's units are continuing the struggle in Bosnia and Hercegovina and claim to hold the greater part of Montenegro.

The Partisan victory, announced a communique broadcast by the free Yugoslav radio, consisted in smashing a German sea-borne attempt to land troops against the Peljesac peninsula, which juts northwestward into the Adriatic between Split and Dubrovnik, and against the islands of Hvar and Mljet, which guard the approaches to these ports.

Prolonged fighting is continuing, however, between Travnik and Sarajevo, 50 miles to the southeast. Thus the Partisans remained in the vicinity of Zenica, the "Balkan Ruhr," which they previously held for a period long enough to enable them to destroy an important Krupp plant. Travnik is on the rail line connecting Sarajevo with Zagreb.

Report German Mutiny

The French radio at Algiers broadcast an Istanbul report tonight that mutiny had broken out among some German troops in the Balkans. The men were said to have declined to obey commands and in some cases to have killed their officers.

The statement of Gen. Mihailovic came one day after his aides in Cairo reported the first activity by his army in months—a drive against the Germans by 100,000 Yugoslav soldiers toward the great loop of the Danube.

Gen. Tito's Partisans have been reporting virtually all the fighting in Yugoslavia since the Allies landed in Sicily and Italy.

Gen. Mihailovic's statement said in part:

"I can assure the entire World that the Yugoslav army in our country will play a distinguished part in the Balkans and she will prove once more her high military valor in the struggle for King, liberty and a democratic Yugoslavia.

"I deny all unfounded assertions concerning the Yugoslav army, no matter whence they come. All attacks against the honor and unity of the Yugoslav army are nothing but a foul desire on the part of our enemies to prevent creation of a truly democratic Yugoslavia and harmony between the different communities of Yugoslavia."

MIHAILOVIC DENIES YUGOSLAVIAN RIFT

Cairo, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Yugoslav War Minister, issued a declaration today that "the unity of our country is being sealed by the common struggle against the hated conqueror."

This was taken in Cairo to mean that Mihailovic is willing to suspend internal quarrels, especially with the partisans of Josip (Tito) Broz.

The statement declared: "I can assure the entire world that the Yugoslav Army in our country will play a distinguished part in the Balkans, and she will prove once more her high military valor in the struggle for the King, liberty and democratic Yugoslavia.

"I dney all unfounded assertions concerning the Yugoslav Army no matter whence they come," said the statement released by the Yugoslav Government here. All attacks against the honor and unity of the Yugoslav Army are nothing but a foul desire on the part of our enemies to prevent the creation of a truly democratic Yugoslavia and harmony between the different communities of Yugoslavia.

"All I expect from the Allies is sufficient aid to enable us to accomplish definitely the most ardent wish of all—to vanquish the common enemy."

U. S. Bombers Attack Western Germany

Heavy Precision Assault On Targets Indicated

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—American heavy bombers, supported by Thunderbolts and Spitfires, attacked targets in Western Germany today.

It was the seventh major operation of the month for the American heavy bombers, but their first since the destructive smash at Germany's big bearing plant at Schweinfurt last Thursday.

The fact that both Thunderbolts and Spitfires accompanied the big bombers suggested a heavy precision assault on some German war-production target. In recent weeks most of the raids have been supported by Thunderbolts alone.

A small force of German air raiders dropped bombs at widely separated places in Eastern England last night, touched off the fourth successive night alert in London and caused some casualties.

Four persons were killed by a bomb which dropped in one suburb of the capital and 12 others were buried by falling debris, but they were rescued alive.

There was no indication of any large-scale RAF activity over the continent during the night.

FIGHTERS AID U. S. IN RAID ON REICH

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London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Using a new double-barreled fighter escort technic to meet the challenge of increasingly fierce Nazi opposition, American heavy

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bombers in their first attack since the costly Schweinfurt raid of six days ago pounded targets in western Germany today.

The American bomber formations, which struck at lunchtime, were protected by both American Thunderbolt and British Spitfire fighters as an answer to such Nazi fighter opposition as encountered over the important ball bearing plant at Schweinfurt, where sixty American bombers and 593 airmen were lost. Thunderbolts normally have been the exclusive support of United States Eighth Air Force heavy bomber operations.

A few hours after nightfall tonight the Berlin radio stopped broadcasting "on account of technical reasons," indicating that new Allied air raids on the Continent might be under way.

The significance of the move to give the daylight bombers a better fighter screen was pointed up by an R. A. F. commentator, who said that the Germans had increased their fighter force by one-third since January, obviously with the intention of providing a better defense against heavy American and British assaults.

Reich Metal Plant Hit In U. S. Fortress Raid

STURDEVANT

Eight Planes Lost In First Attack Since Schweinfurt—Increased Fighter Protection Carried

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, Oct. 21—United States Flying Fortresses attacked the non-ferrous metal plant at Duren, Germany, and a Nazi airport in Holland in strength yesterday and the roar of heavy bombers was heard over the English southeast coast in the night, indicating the RAF was again striking at the continent.

Eleven enemy fighters were declared destroyed in this raid in which a new double fighter escort technique was used to meet increased Nazi opposition. It was the first United States raid since the Schweinfurt attack six days ago which cost sixty Flying Fortresses.

Duren is twenty-two miles southwest of Cologne. The raid involved a round trip of at least 480 miles from British bases.

The communique said:

"Strong formations of United States Eighth Air Force Flying Fortresses attacked a non-ferrous metal plant at Duren, in western Germany, and the Gilze-Rijen airfield in Holland today.

Bombers Destroy Two

"The heavy bombers, which were escorted by Thunderbolts and supported by RAF, Dominion and Allied Spitfires, destroyed two enemy aircraft, while Thunderbolts destroyed six and Spitfires three.

"Spitfires engaged in supporting sweeps.

"From these operations, eight bombers are missing."

The operations, abetted by reinforced fighter support, were the seventh major offensive action of the United States Army Air Force of the month from British bases.

It was the first time that the small Ruhr city of Duren was attacked.

Flak Intense

Flak was intense in various areas. While some bomber crews reported no enemy fighter opposition, others said they encountered as many as twenty-five interceptors at one time.

Col. Maurice A. Preston, of Tulare, Cal., who commanded one large force of bombers on the Duren raid as pilot of the Stump Jumper said that "although weather conditions made accurate observations difficult, I believe we can say the bombing was good."

He said that in one vicious enemy attack eight Focke Wulf-190s swarmed on the formation and "apparently knocked down two Forts in the lower groups" before being driven off by our own fighters.

Lieut. Walter H. Reichold, of Winsted, Conn., who flew on his fifteenth mission as an observer said "we didn't have much flak, but about a dozen fighters attacked our group."

The Gilze-Rijen airfield, sixty miles east of Flushing, last was attacked by United States heavy bombers August 19 in a raid also aimed at Flushing.

Formidable Spitfire forces earlier in the day had scored a victory in a sweep over France and later RAF Typhoons attacked Woensdrecht in Holland and another enemy airdrome at St. Omer-Longuenesse in France. They knocked down three more Nazi fighter planes.

Two fighters were reported missing from these collateral operations.

The over-all toll of planes lost in the day's activities: Lost by the enemy, 20; by the Allies, 8 bombers and 2 fighters.

The American formations, which struck at lunchtime, were protected by both American Thunderbolt and British Spitfire fighters. Thunderbolts normally have been the exclusive support of United States Eighth Air Force heavy bomber operations.

Defenses Increase

The significance of the move to give the daylight bombers a better fighter screen was pointed up by an RAF commentator who said that the Germans had nearly doubled their fighter force since January, obviously with the intention of providing a better defense against heavy American and British assaults.

The commentator told correspondents that "the one thing standing between us and rapid destruction of Germany today is the German fighter force." The remarks referred to the British bombing effort but certainly are as applicable to the American daylight operations.

He gave this picture of the change in German fighter deployment (including both single-engined and twin-engined):

January—Western front, less than a third; Russian front, one third; Mediterranean front, more than one third.

Germans Over London

Now—Western front, two thirds; Russian front, less than one fifth; Italian front, one ninth, although being augmented.

While a few German planes were over England and London last night for the fourth night in a row, the RAF commentator emphasized that it was significant that in the one-hundred-day period between July 9, 1943, and October 17, 1943, the Germans dropped 480 long tons of bombs on England with a loss of ten per cent. of their sorties, while the RAF was dropping an average of the same amount on Germany — 480 long tons — for every night of that period.

48,000 Tons Dropped

Operating on seventy-two of the one hundred nights, the RAF dropped 48,000 long tons on Germany alone and more than 56,000 tons on Europe with a percentage of loss no greater than in 1942, although the Germans normally could be expected to make increasing inroads with greater defensive experience.

As an indication of th effectiveness of the Allied bombing, the commentator said that seventeen German cities had been so badly blasted that they were more of a liability than an asset to the German war effort, tying up more men in repairs than in production. Half of Germany's leading cities now have been severly damaged, he said.

Germans Deny Deaths Of Rolland and Herriot

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—After denying last night reports of the death of Romain Rolland, French author and Nobel Prize winner, the German DNB agency today quoted the Paris newspaper Petit Parisien to deny that Edouard Herriot, last president of the French Chamber of Deputies, had died.

The DNB broadcast said Herriot would "shortly be transferred to a home for nervous diseases in the Paris region."

Both Rolland and Herriot have from time to time been reported to be dead, in sanatoriums or in concentration camps.

4 Killed in Raid on London

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP).—A small force of German air raiders dropped bombs at widely separated places in eastern England last night and caused some casualties. Four persons were killed by a bomb which dropped in one London suburb and twelve others were buried by falling debris but they were rescued alive.

German Planes Bomb London

London, *Thursday*, Oct. 21 (AP). A number of fast, high-flying German planes swept over London from several directions early today, causing the fifth alarm here in as many nights and provoking the heaviest anti-aircraft barrage heard in the British capital in a long time.

A few enemy aircraft also were over northeast England, and bombs were reported to have been dropped in one area there.

Early yesterday evening a single Nazi raiding plane was driven off as it approached the Thames estuary area.

Two raiders were believed shot down in the northeast England area.

The German bombing attack on the London area was believed to have produced several casualties. Rescue squads searched for victims in bombed sections.

Beaverbrook Says British Have Post-War Air Plan

Reports Empire Awaits Action by U. S. and Russia

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Lord Beaverbrook disclosed today that Great Britain has an "extensive and complete" plan for post-war civil aviation ready to present to an international conference.

The publisher, lately appointed Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Lords this plan was adopted at a recent empire air conference in London and awaits only the approval of the Dominion governments. Submission of the plan to an international conference, he said, "must wait on the United States of America and particularly upon Russia."

The empire conference decided, he said, that "an international air transport authority should be intimately associated with and responsible to any United Nations security organization which might be established."

40 HOSTAGES SHOT

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The Germans shot forty hostages, including one woman in Warsaw streets last week end, the Polish Telegraph Agency said today, on the ground that German soldiers had been killed in those streets by unknown persons.

Princess Elizabeth Urged To Mix More With Public

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Suggestions that Princess Elizabeth should be given more opportunity to mix with the public and other young men and women of her age have been made in the House of Commons.

The subject came up yesterday during the second reading of the regency bill to allow the princess to become at counselor of state when she reaches the age of 18 next year instead of waiting until she is 21.

Laborite Arthur Greenwood proposed that her education should be conducted in association and cooperation with others of her own age "so that she might fulfill her responsibilities with knowledge and experience of life."

"It is the desire of the King and Queen that Princess Elizabeth should have every opportunity of gaining experience in the duties which would fall on her in the event of her accession to the throne," Laborite Herbert Stanley Morrison said.

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that final arrangements have been completed for the establishment in London of a United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.

Governments represented at a meeting today in addition to the United States and Britain were Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslaovakaia, rGeece, India, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia and the French National Committee.

Minister of State Richard K. Law, meanwhile, told Commons in reply to numerous questions that the British Government would make sure that German war criminals would not escape like former Italian Dictator Benito Mussolini.

Nazi-Held Shipyards At Trieste Wrecked

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Russian Tass Agency said today that the Italian shipyards at Trieste on the Adriatic, which the Germans "had hoped to use for repair and construction" purposes, had been wrecked by explosions.

The agency added in a broadcast that the 35,000-ton Italian battleship Impero, which the "Hitlerians hoped to complete in a few weeks, has been seriously damaged."

ATS Director Resigns Because Of Ill Health

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Jean Knox, 35-year-old director of Britain's Auxiliary Territorial Service, has resigned because of ill health, it was announced today. She had headed the women's army establishment since 1941.

The trim, slender Mrs. Knox, mother of a daughter, 16, and wife of an RAF squadron leader, G. R. M. Knox, enlisted in 1938 and three years later succeeded Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan as director. In effect, she was the youngest general in the British army.

Britain Is Told Senators Received 'All Courtesies'

DANIEL

One M. P. Asks Why Tour Was Called a Good-Will Mission

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Minister of State Richard K. Law told Commons today that the five United States Senators who visited Great Britain on their world tour received "all the facilities and courtesies normally accorded to tinguished vistors."

Criticism has been leveled at the Senators in Britain for statements attributed to them when they returned home.

Captain Alec S. Cunningham-Reid, Conservative, told Commons: "It is being widely stated in Washington that the Senators were treated by the authorities over here in a somewhat offhand manner."

Law, who recently returned from the United States, replied: "I am sure whatever is being said in America, the Senators themselves are not saying it."

The House laughed when Laborite George Russell Strauss asked: "Why was it called a good-will mission?"

Britons Leave Reply Up To Americans

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—With an

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official denial that they had been anything but courteous to five United States Senators who visited this country, Britons today left to their American friends the defense of this nation's war effort against criticisms attributed to the Senators.

Applauding the wisdom of Prime Minister Churchill's decision not to engage in "wordy warfare" with American critics, the *Express* said "the defense of Britain is being conducted with sturdiness by the Americans themselves."

The *Daily Telegraph* concurred, saying "a much better course is to let it peter out in a domestic scene where the work of refutation can safely be left to responsible Americans."

GABLE RETURNING TO MAKE AIR FILM

At a U. S. Fortress Base in England, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Packing up his things to return to the United States, Capt. Clark Gable declared today that the flyers he has been filming for six months are boys "America may well be proud of." They, in turn, summed him up as "a great guy."

"My chief impression from my work here is the splendid spirit and achievement of all the men," said the film actor who went on five raids over Europe. "It is amazing that kids who only two years ago were in school or at peacetime work have developed so rapidly into tough fighters—a real match for the Jerries who have been at it for four years."

Capt. Gable and his film crew expect to get departure orders in London shortly to return to Hollywood to complete editing a Fortress combat picture. Afterward he hopes to get another aerial camera assignment.

"Clarke came here to do a job and did it well," summed up one flyer. "He always was a good soldier, never imposed his popularity and took the bad with the good without complaining. He went on some tough missions with us—and proved himself a great guy."

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FORTRESSES SET RECORD

LONDON, Oct. 20 — (UP) Ten Flying Fortresses, survivors of a formation of 18, set an all-time record by shooting down 59 German planes over Munster on Oct. 10, U. S. Army headquarters revealed today.

Gunners on two of the planes—"Rose Marie" commanded by Lieut. Kenneth Dougherty of Kirkville, N. Y., and "Cabin in the Sky" commanded by Capt. Robert Brown of Houston, Tex.—got 11 each.

The announcement pointed out that the kill of the formation which was commanded by Col. E. M. Witton of Portage, Pa., took out of the skies the equivalent of six full German squadrons.

Winant's Son Was In 13 Raids Over Europe

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The crew of the Flying Fortress Tech Supply, piloted by Lieut. John G. Winant Jr., and shot down in a raid on Muenster, Germany, October 10, was disclosed today to have been the same as that which had made all of the ship's thirteen raids. In addition to Lieut. Winant, son of the American Ambassador to Britain, the crew members included Sergt. Robert W. Tredinnick of North Caldwell, N. J., navigator.

13 AMERICANS ONLY BOARD EXCHANGE SHIP

STRATEGIC

War Department Had Announced 17 Wounded Prisoners Were Freed

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[By the Associated Press]

Aboard the Hospital Ship Atlantis at Goteborg, Sweden, Oct. 20—Wearing British uniforms and broad smiles, thirteen wounded Americans boarded this vessel today for the voyage home in one step of the war's first exchange of disabled military war prisoners between the Allies and Germany.

Despite their wounds, the men—ten airmen, two infantrymen and a parachute trooper—left no doubt regarding their joy as they settled down to wait for tomorrow morning, when the ship is expected to sail for England, a four-day trip.

11 Arrive On Last Train

Eleven of them arrived today on the last repatriation train from Germany and walked up the gangplank to join the others, who had come on a German hospital ship.

They were greeted by Herschel Johnson, United States Minister at Stockholm, and William Corcoran, consul at Goteborg.

17 Coming, Army Said

The United States Army announced Tuesday the names of seventeen wounded Americans who had been prisoners of the Nazis, and said their next of kin had been advised they were en route home in the exchange.

10 KILLED IN OSLO AS BRITISH AGENTS

Stockholm, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Execution of ten Norwegians accused by the Nazis of being British agents training Norwegian patriots for revolt and supplying the underground with British weapons was announced in a special communique by the German Gestapo in Oslo last night.

The communique hinted at some of the operations of the underground, which is growing ever more menacing to the Germans, who have been forced to withdraw at least 40,000 troops from Norway for the defense of Europe.

The communique said six of those executed had played a decisive role in attempts against shipping in Oslo Harbor in April, when four ships were sent to the bottom.

"All had arms of British manufacture," the communique said, "and were training other Norwegians in the use of those arms."

PARLEY AIRS BIG WAR ISSUE

GLEMORE

Moscow Conferees Tackle Military Problems, Presumably Second Front

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 20—Foreign ministers of the three great Allied powers grappled with military problems for four hours today, presumably including the question of a British-American invasion of western Europe.

Whatever may be the final outcome of the tripartite conference here, it was learned that Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State; Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, with their military aides, had a congenial discussion of the first subject to be threshed out.

Two Generals Attend

Two military men—United States Maj. Gen. John R. Deane and British Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Ismay—sat in at today's meeting. Aides participating in the conversations will change as the various problems wherein they are experts come before the conference.

Deane has been attached to the chief of staff's office of the United States Army and Ismay is from the office of the British War Cabinet.

It was sensed at once that the presence of the two generals at this first real business meeting of the conferees might mean that a western European land front was discussed or at least that the Soviet Union's side of the matter was heard.

Agenda Exchanged

A British spokesman told American newsmen that Britain had agreed to discuss anything the Russians wished to discuss. It was pointed out that before the meetings began the representatives of the three nations had exchanged agenda.

Newsmen here understood that both Eden and Hull had been favorably impressed with the proceedings to date. Hull's already high regard for Molotov was reported growing. Molotov looked extremely well.

Persons who know Molotov say they can tell how he is thinking by the way he manipulates his pince nez. When everything is going well, they say, he removes his glasses and places them on his desk and talks without them. When he does not like the way things are going he keeps putting on and taking off his glasses.

Glasses Stay On Desk

This much has been learned about the first meetings—Molotov has kept his glasses on his desk.

W. Averell Harriman, the new United States Ambassador, is serving as Hull's assistant during the conference, and William Strang, British Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, likewise is attending the sessions.

The initial meetings yesterday were given over to setting the agenda for the conferences, a spokesman said, and he pointed out that there was "no challenge" to the agenda by any of the parties. Asked what it contained, a British spokesman said "there are all sorts of problems to be discussed."

Spirit Of Friendship

Describing a luncheon attended today by Molotov, Hull and Eden at the Spiridonovka Palace, an American who is a veteran of such affairs said:

"This was really something in the way of a luncheon. There was a real spirit of friendship around the table."

There were at least fifteen toasts and all were offered in the spirit of friendship. There was no toast to the "second front." Several Russian generals and at least one marshal were among the more than one hundred persons present. Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill all were toasted.

Chief Task Of Moment

The Moscow *News*, an English-language newspaper, today devoted most of its front page to the conference and to an editorial entitled "Chief Task of the Moment" that said:

"If the Hitlerite army has not yet been defeated it is only because there is not yet a second front in the west that would turn the present defeats of the Fascist armies into a death blow for Hitlerite Germany."

Earlier, the conferees disclosed that they would meet once a day in Spiridonovka palace until their discussions were concluded.

Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov settled down today to a program of daily conferences on wartime and post-war matters.

Their initial meeting lasted for two hours and fifteen minutes, and while no details were announced it was understood that the session was satisfactory.

The conferees disclosed that they will meet once a day in Spiridonovka Palace until their discussions are concluded. No formal announcement concerning the progress of the talks will be issued while they are under way.

Russian officials, in deference to Mr. Hull's 72 years and his habit of working in the daytime, have changed their custom of holding diplomatic conferences late at night. They are scheduling future sessions of the tripartite meeting for the late afternoon.

Frank Speaking Forecast.

Before last night's session, which started at 6 P. M., a spokesman said it would give the three diplomats a chance to share "frankly and freely what's on one another's mind." Messrs. Eden and Hull conversed at the official residence of the American Ambassador before the meeting. An American spokesman said Mr. Hull had not prepared a schedule before coming here and that topics would take shape as the talks progressed.

The foundation for future vital discussions among United Nations leaders will be largely laid at this conference, which is not expected to hit any lasting snags, although urgent matters will be discussed for the first time. It is expected that the talks will iron out numerous issues before other leaders confer. No military men attended the first meeting.

Meanwhile, the signing of the third lend-lease protocol, which will bring another year's flow of American, British and Canadian supplies to Russia, was taken here to indicate that co-operation between the nations is assured. Allied supplies are now in greater evidence here than ever.

Post-war Trade Envisioned.

The Russians, who frequently had manifested satisfaction with lend-lease operations, are understood to be willing to engage in widespread post-war trade. The prospective surplus of capital, goods, production and machinery in the United States, and the vast extent of untouched Russian sources of raw materials, such as platinum and manganese, are offered as a solid basis for trade.

Presumably, complete agreements would require a balance between Russian demands for heightened military activity and Allied desires for political co-operation after the war.

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Moscow Parley Starts Well

EASTERN

First Session Called Satisfactory—Three Ministers to Meet Once a Day.

Moscow, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Apparently satisfied with the results of their first formal talk last night, United States Secretary of State Hull, British Foreign Secretary

NAZIS STRIVE TO HALT PANIC

BRUTTO

"Internal Siegfried Line" Being Built To Bolster People's Nerves

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 20—Germany is building an "internal Siegfried line," first-aid posts and underground hospitals in an effort to prevent a collapse of morale on the home front, it was reported today.

The Bern newspaper *Der Bund*, describing the tremendous job of doctors and nurses, said the Allied bombings of German cities presented problems that must "be solved immediately if the civilian population is to be given any feeling of security."

Every bombing, said *Der Bund*, raises the questions: "Will the nerves of the bombed people hold? Can panic be avoided? Will the enemy succeed in breaking the home front?"

Tension At Highest Pitch

As Gen. Eric von Ludendorff, German commander in the last war, said on October 17, 1918, Reich leaders were reported to be

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saying today that "the tension of the individual man has reached a degree which cannot be increased."

Through the establishment of an internal Siegfried line, efforts are being made to prevent an increase in the tension, but *Der Bund* asked whether they would be successful when "winter makes new demands."

The Todt labor organization has been ordered by Adolf Hitler to undertake a vast program of construction of first-aid posts, auxiliary hospitals and underground fortress-refuges to prevent a home-front collapse.

Hospitals In Deep Cellars

Aid posts and auxiliary hospitals are built in the cellars of the most solid buildings, but even these can be destroyed by direct hits. Feverish efforts are being made to build hospitals outside the danger zones as well as underground concrete bunker-protected hospitals in the battle zones themselves.

There is a tremendous demand for army doctors to treat eye injuries caused by heat, smoke, dust, glass splinters and phosphorous clouds.

The newspapers give general explanations to the people on how to give themselves first aid for eye injuries.

Can't Hide Destroyed Cities

The press is striving to convince the people that defenses of the inner front are being improved daily and that there are countermeasures even against fire and phosphorous. *Der Bund*, however, questions whether these assurances will enable the German people to bear the great material and spiritual burdens.

"These questions are in the minds of the people of Germany today," the newspaper said. "It is possible to reopen eyes shut tight by phosphorous fumes and make the people see again but one cannot hide from them the terrifying sight of destroyed cities."

REPORT MUSSOLINI WANTS TO RESIGN

Berne, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—A Budapest dispatch to the Swiss newspaper Gazette de Lausanne said today that Benito Mussolini had indicated his intention to resign as head of Italy's "Fascist Republican Government" and had asked the directors of the party in Berlin to name Marshal Rodolfo Graziani as his successor.

The dispatch said the former Duce never had left Germany, although he was reported to have returned to Rome from Germany after his liberation by Nazi parachutists. Italians in Budapest, the dispatch added, said that Mussolini had never actively participated in the new Government, which was "against his heart."

Church Loses 1,147 In Italy During War

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 20 (AP)—A Vatican City dispatch to the Geneva newspaper *La Suisse* today said Vatican statistics show 1,147 priests and members of all religious orders had died in Italy since the start of military operations.

The dispatch said the list included two bishops.

Chiasso, Switzerland, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The Swiss Telegraphic Agency today quoted the Munich radio as saying that Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to Britain, was in the small village of Diana in Portugal.

The Portuguese Government has forbidden him to leave the locality, the broadcast said, adding that several other personalities were in exile there, including Gen. Auguste Nogues, former Supreme Commander of French Defense Forces in North Africa.

850 Frenchmen on Way From Spain to Africa

Barcelona, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—A group of 850 Frenchmen left Barcelona last night for Madrid, en route to southern Spanish ports, where they will embark for North Africa.

While the dispatch did not say, at least some of the group presumably planned to join the French forces in North Africa to fight against the Axis.

Clark Attends Rites For 3 Correspondents

Scafati, Italy, Oct. 20 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the United States Fifth Army, and groups of American and British war correspondents attended graveside services today for three British war correspondents who were killed September 28 on the Naples front.

The three correspondents, Stewart Sale, of Reuters; A. B. Austin, of the London *Daily Herald*, and William J. Munday, of the London *News-Chronicle* and the Australian press, were struck by a shell from a German tank.

Father Edward Ord Hexsam, of the Newcastle Diocese, officiated at the Catholic service and Chaplain Charles Brown, formerly of the Edgewater Community Church, Denver Colo., read the Protestant rites.

Ethiopian Prince Rescued From Italy

With the British Eighth Army in Italy, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The Ethiopian Prince Imru, cousin of Emperor Haile Selassie, has been released after seven years' internment in Calabria province. The Prince and his retinue of sixteen followers, including one woman with a blue tatooed neck, appeared in good health despite their long detention.

British authorities provided the Prince with air passage to Cairo and assigned an English captain as escort on the flight. The entire group, dressed in European clothes, dined last night in a famous hotel crowded with British, American and Italian military figures.

Aegean Targets Blasted.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—A Middle East communique, disclosing widespread aerial operations yesterday and Sunday, told of attacks on Antimachia airfield on Kos, Herakleion on Crete, harbor installations at Skyros and an enemy convoy off the north coast of Crete. One Allied plane was lost in these operations.

The raid on Skyros took place in daylight yesterday and two small vessels in the harbor were hit.

FAMOUS BRITISH UNIT IN ITALY

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—It was disclosed officially today that the veteran British Seventy-eighth Division—described by some Allied commanders as one of the finest infantry divisions in the world—is with the Eighth Army.

The Seventy-eighth was the major British unit in the landings in the Algiers area last November, and carried the brunt of the fighting in northern Tunisia last winter. It fought in Sicily, where its mountain veterans were credited with one of the most difficult and spectacular feats—the capture of the mountain citadel of Centuripe.

Japanese Exchange Ship Sheds Her National Flag

By The Associated Press.

MORMUGAO, Portuguese India, Oct. 20—After a Portuguese protest, the Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru lowered today a Japanese flag run up in place of the Portuguese flag which she is erquired by international law to fly while in a Portguese harbor.

The Rising Sun emblem had been sent aloft to celebrate the arrival of Japanese repatriots aboard from the Gripsholm, but the Portuguese would have none of it.

Aboard the Gripsholm, the center of attraction for 1,500 American repatriots was the store run by Benny Segal, where clothes, toilet goods and candy sold on a Christmas rush basis.

Repatriots said Don Bell, National Broadcasting Company commentator in Manila who had been reported killed after the Japanese occupied the city, was alive and well and doing three newscasts weekly over the loudspeaker system at the Santo Tomas internment camp.

Chinese Unity Predicted

MORMUGAO, Portuguese India, Oct. 20 (AP).—A prediction that China will become a great, unified democratic nation came today from Dr. Juan Marin, Chilean Charge d'Affaires in China and Consul General in Shanghai, who is returning home aboard the exchange ship Gripsholm from a four-year stay in China.

War Reporter Briggs Given Purple Heart

New Delhi, Oct. 20 (AP)—War Correspondent Walter (Buddy) Briggs, 34, of Peoria, Ill., was awarded the Purple Heart today for a wound received February 2, 1943, as the result of enemy action on the Donbaik front in western Burma.

Briggs, a native of Dale, Ind., is the son fo Doctor and Mrs. Walter M. Briggs, of Des Moines, Iowa. He has been a United Press reporter in the Orient for three years.

Wavell Takes Oath As Viceroy of India

New Delhi, Oct. 20 (A. P.)—Field Marshal Viscount Wavell was formally sworn in today as Viceroy of India, succeeding Lord Linlithgow, who has held the office since April, 1936. Viscount Wavell arrived here Monday by plane from Britain.

CHINESE HOLDING JAPS ON SALWEEN

FARNSWORTH

Chungking, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Jap troops still barred from crossing the Salween River on the Yunnan-Burma front have thrust north and south along the west bank of that water barrier to southwest China, engaging in bank-to-bank artillery dueling and close quarter fighting, the Chinese High Command declared today.

A communique said a Jap column which previously had been reported routed from its position opposite Luku, on the east bank, had divided into two forces, one going north, the other south.

A communique Monday said the Japs had been routed opposite Luku on Saturday. An announcement from Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters yesterday told of American airplane attacks on enemy troops at Luku Sunday, indicating that a crossing had been forced, but the Chinese have so far not conceded any such Jap advance.

Elsewhere fighting continued in the frontier section north of the Burma Road.

On the eastern front a Jap sortie from Siaofeng southeastward has been turned back. In southern Anwhei Province the struggle for Suitungcheng southeast of Hsuancheng continues in mounting ferocity.

(A joint war communique issued in New Delhi said R. A. F. planes damaged eleven locomotives and more than thirty-five railway cars yesterday east of Thazi junction and Mandalay, pounded Jap buildings at Kyauktaw and Mawlaik, and bombed the airfields at Magwe and Akyab. American Mitchells in Burma attacked the airfield at Myitkyina and shipping at Bhamo, a United States communique said.)

JAPANESE BURMA DRIVE CONTINUES

FARNSWORTH

CHUNGKING, Oct. 20 — (AP) The Chinese High command declared today that Japanese forces seeking to strike into southwestern China from Burma still had not forced the Salween river, but acknowledged that the enemy was driving north and south along the west bank.

Artillery duels raged across the Salween and there was close quarter fighting as the Japanese columns moved north and south. The Japanese split into two forces, the communique said, after they had been routed Saturday from their position opposite Luku, on the east bank.

An American announcement yesterday that U. S. planes had bombed Japanese troops at Luku Sunday indicated that the enemy had crossed the river, but the Chinese communiques still did not explain that attack.

The Japanese column hitting southward along the Salween has reached Lichaipah, the Chinese said, and the north column "is held south of Lusui by our troops."

(A Tokyo boadcast recorded by the Associated Press said 15,000 to 17,000 Chinese troops, including 36th division forces, had been trapped on the west side of the Salween by the capture of Lichaipah, a river ferry point, and of Likung, while other forces closed in from the rear and from the mountains to take a point northwest of Lichaipah. Their annihilation is imminent, Tokyo added.)

(Heavy air attacks continued upon Japanese positions in Burma, British and American communiques in New Delhi announced. U. S. 10th air force blasted airfields and rail tracks yesterday and Monday.)

China Denies Civil War With Reds Is Imminent

Information Minister Predicts Early Settlement of Quarrel

CHUNGKING, Oct. 20 (AP).—The Chinese government, speaking through its new Minister of Information, Lian Han-chao, voiced assurance today of prospective settlement of its quarrel with Chinese Communists and declared there would be no civil war in China.

Liang said the attitude taken by the Communists after the September session of the People's Political Council, China's budding parliament, had been "rather encouraging." In response to a question, he said developments of the next six months would show what he meant.

"I can assure you that no such thing as a clash is impending between the Kuomintang (National People's party) and the Communists," Liang asserted at his first press conference in his new position.

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AUSSIES REPULSE FIERCE JAP RUSH

MACARTHUR

Enemy However, Making Some Gains—Rabaul Smashed from Air.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, Oct. 21.—(AP) Several thousand troops are locked in bitter fighting along the Song river north of Finschhafen, New Guinea, where the Japanese are attempting to cut through elements of the Australian Ninth division to the sea to join other enemy troops.

These Australians, famed heroes of El Alamein in Egypt and the Oct. 2 captors of Finschhafen, killed more than 200 Japanese Tuesday in repulsing a series of fierce attacks but a headquarters spokesman said today the enemy has made some progress toward the mouth of the Song river.

It was the second straight day on

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which the spokesman told of progress by Japanese forces moving out of Sattelberg, 15 miles northwest of Finschhafen.

Tuesday morning, the enemy airforce made an ineffective attempt to support the ground units. Fourteen planes dropped 86 bombs in advance of their attacking troops without causing damage or casualties.

Rabaul Blasted Again

Another of the devastating daylight raids that point to the softening-up of New Britain for Allied invasion has fallen on Rabaul, strategic Japanese base, costing the enemy more than 60 planes and three ships. Three Allied planes did not return.

As this aerial blow, following the pattern of that of October 12, was reported yesterday by a headquarters communique, more sobering word came from a spokesman for General Douglas MacArthur of a Japanese advance from the northwest toward Finschhafen. This coastal point, captured by Australians on October 2, might be the springboard for invasion of New Britain.

Monday's raid on Rabaul was made by low-flying medium bombers which attacked in adverse weather without fighter protection. Again they caught the Japanese with their planes on the ground, destroying 36 of them. In attacks on shipping in the bay, the Mitchell bombers sank three vessels, including a destroyer.

As the bombers left their targets a force of 60 Zeros pounced on them. There were fights all over the sky. Twenty-four Zeros, and probably six more, were shot down. This brought to 243 the number of enemy planes destroyed or damaged in two raids on Rabaul in less than a week.

The Japanese went over to the offensive in that sector after a series of defeats, beginning in early September, during which they lost the air bases at Lae, Salamaua and Finschhafen. These bases are on the Huon Gulf, a potential springboard for Allied invasion of Japan's pivotal position of New Britain.

In the Solomons, another American raid in the southern Bougainville area has resulted in the downing of seventeen Japanese planes out of a force of fifty-five, today's communique said.

100 Planes Used

More than a hundred United States Navy and Air Force planes took part in the northern Solomons offensive Monday morning during which enemy gun positions and dumps were blasted.

Mitchell medium bombers, striking in coordination with the Ramu valley drive, strafed bridges and villages along a good road which the Japanese built with Chinese coolie labor from Madang past Bogadjim. Australians in the Ramu valley last were reported only twenty miles from Bogadjim, which is the main defense outpost for Madang.

The communique itself made no mention of the Japanese progress above Finschhafen, saying only that ground forces north of there "repulsed several sharp attacks, the enemy leaving more than 200 dead in our hands."

Unsuccessful Raid

Japanese aircraft sought at night to bomb Australian positions, but the raid was reported unsuccessful. The communique for the second straight day reported successful aerial action against troop-laden boats. This time it was a large barge filled with Japanese troops on a river in the Aroe Islands north of Australia. Long-range fighters sank it. Yesterday's communique disclosed the sinking of a troop-crowded transport near New Ireland.

The Japanese air base of Ballale on Shortland Island, just south of Bougainville, was the scene of the Solomons action.

First American raiding fighters tangled with forty Japanese planes. They shot down fourteen and damaged two others without loss to themselves.

Then heavy bombers, torpedo bombers and dive bombers attacked the airfield, tearing up the runway and bombing the areas where planes are dispersed. Escorting fighters downed three of fifteen enemy interceptors.

The barge depot of Kakasa on Choiseul Island was bombed by an American patrolling plane. North of Bougainville, four small Japanese ships were attacked at night by medium bombers in the vicinity of Buka.

Other patrol planes struck barges in the vicinity of New Britain, scene of heavy bombing attacks early in the week.

north coast and the Cape Gloucester field on the western tip.

Across narrow Dampier Strait from Cape Gloucester, Japanese troops achieved "some progress," an Allied spokesman said, in a drive southwestward from Sattleberg toward Finschhafen, 15 miles away. Finschhafen was captured by Australians October 2. Sunday the Japanese also tried to land from three barges near Finschhafen, but two of the barges were sunk and today headquarters said the troops which succeeded in landing had been wiped out.

Flying in Bad Weather.

The Mitchells flew alone in bad weather Monday, but they surprised the Japanese with the same treetop and mast height tactics they employed in the October 12 attack in which they were escorted.

The approximately 60 Zeros which opposed them managed to attack only after the Mitchells had dropped their bombs and were departing. In the resultant sky battles, 24 Japanese

Rabaul Attackers Fly So Low Pursuing Zeros Strike Sea

Sixty More Jap Planes and Two Warships Destroyed by Mitchell Bombers

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 20.—Mitchell bombers, flying so low that pursuing Zeros inadvertently dipped wings in the sea and crashed, have destroyed 60 more planes and sunk two more warships at the Japanese key base of Rabaul.

This second air pounding within a week of the New Britain fortress to which the enemy's New Guinea and Solomons defenses are hinged was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. But a spokesman also disclosed that Japanese troops have gone over to the offensive against the Australians in the Finschhafen, New Guinea, area where Gen. MacArthur's forces stand nearest New Britain.

Other Airfields Blasted.

The attack Monday on Rabaul heaped new destruction on the 177 enemy planes demolished or damaged and the three warships sunk in the 350-ton bombing assault of October 12.

Monday's raid was the major part of an aerial assault on New Britain. In addition to blasting Rabaul, on the northeast tip of the island, Allied bombers also struck the Cape Hoskins airdrome midway along the north coast and the Cape Gloucester field on the western tip.

planes were shot down and 3 Mitchells were lost. The other 36 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground at the Rapopo and Tobera airfields during the two-hour assault.

A destroyer and gunboat were the warships sunk. A 6,000-ton cargo boat also went down and another of similar size and a corvette were damaged severely. A Liberator patrolling off Kavieng, New Ireland, bombed and sank an 8,000-ton transport crowded with troops.

New Jerseyite in Big Air Battles of Pacific

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Staff Sergt. Maynard M. Reese, 3-12 26th street, Warren Point, East Paterson, N. J., has had his hand in the destruction within a week of 300 Jap aircraft by the Allied Fifth Air Force.

Sergt. Reese was credited with shooting down a Zero and probably a second while acting as gunner on a Mitchell medium bomber Monday in a raid on Rapopo Airport, New Britain. The bombers of his group, without escorts, destroyed twenty-four enemy ships.

NAVY LIEUTENANT IN FATAL SHOOTING

Honolulu, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Police Chief L. G. Gabrielson today named Lieut. (j. g.) Peter W. Allport, 23 years old, U. S. N. R., as the naval officer who participated in a gun fight yesterday involving two Honolulu policemen and two Army enlisted men.

Lieut. Allport and Sergt. Donald S. Wheeler of the military police, were wounded, and an unidentified military police private fatally shot. Military authorities withheld the name of the private until his nearest relative could be notified.

[The Navy Department in Washington gave Lieut. Allport's home address as 28 West 44th street, New York city.]

A board of inquiry was convened by Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District.

The fight broke out in the Honolulu police station, after Lieut. Allport was arrested for violation of the blackout curfew, and reached its climax in an exchange of shots in the business section between the naval officer and two police officers. Detective Neil Donahue, who directed the investigation, said Lieut. Allport had been drnking.

The military police private was fatally wounded when Lieut. Allport started shooting in the police station, Donahue said. Sergt. Wheeler and Lieut. Allport were wounded in the street fight.

The wounded lieutenant was turned over to naval authorities and taken to the naval hospital.

Brazil Completes 'Heart-Warming' Gift Of Its Coffee

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Getulio Vargas of Brazil presented the United States Ambassador, Jefferson Caffery, title to 53,000,000 pounds of coffee today for United States armed services, and Caffery described the gesture as "a heart-warming expression of the close friendship which has always bound our two countries."

The coffee itself—400,000 sacks of it—was given to President Roosevelt last July by Joaquim Pedro Salgado, Jr., Brazilian Air Minister, who was visiting the United States at the time.

Ramirez Ousts Argentines Who Signed Manifesto

Buenos Aires, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Pedro Ramirez dismissed several prominent Argentines from Government offices and honorary public posts tonight in line with his recent decree for discharge of all persons who signed a manifesto October 15 calling for the return of constitutional government and fulfillment of international obligations.

A communique, listing those dismissed from honorary or salaried Government positions, included Tomas A. Le Breton, Ambassador to London during the administration of President Ramon Ortiz Castillo, and Enrique M. Mosca, radical party leader and a former vice-presidential candidate, who were members of the honorary monument commission.

13 U. S. Army Flyers Die In Yukon Crashes

Edmonton, Alta., Oct. 20 (AP)—United States Army Air Force officers announced today that eleven officers and men were killed in the crash of a heavy bomber Saturday in the Yukon Territories. Two more died Sunday in the crash of a plane attempting to rescue men of the first craft. Names were withheld pending notification of relatives.

Canadian Clergy Call Communism Philosophy

Quebec, Oct. 20 (AP)—Canadian archbishops and bishops of the Catholic Church condemned Communist doctrines as "a philosophy" at a meeting here last week, a statement issued by the Archbishop's Palace announced today.

The statement said that church members were given all liberty to join any political group "as long as that party maintains the fundamental principles of Christianism which are traditional in Canada.

"The party also must favor in the economic and social order, the necessary reforms asked for in pontifical documents."

Grandson Of Swedish King To Marry Again

New York, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that Prince Sigvard Bernadotte, who in 1934 renounced his rights as a Prince of Sweden to marry a Berlin commoner, Actress Erika Patzek, is going to marry again. It named the bride-to-be as Sonja Robbert, Danish fashion designer and owner of a fashionable dressmaking establishment in Copenhagen.

The broadcast said Prince Sigvard, who also works as a designer of fashions, has been living in Denmark. He and his first wife were divorced.

Prince Sigvard is the grandson of King Gustaf V of Sweden and the second son of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf. The King snubbed Sigvard following his marriage to Erika Patzek and refused a reconciliation.

Sforza Will Head Italian 'Action Party'

New York, Oct. 20 (AP)—Count Carlo Sforza, anti-Fascist who recently returned to Italy after living for a number of years in the United States, will take over the leadership of the Italian "Action Party" tomorrow, Don Hollenbeck, NBC reporter, said tonight in a broadcast from Algiers.

"The Action Party," Hellenbeck said, is composed of "Socialist groups which have come out for a progressive socialist republic in Italy."

Ace German Runner Wounded Third Time

New York, Oct. 20 (AP)—Rudolf Harbig, Germany's best middle distance runner, has been wounded a third time in the fighting in Italy, the Berlin radio reports.

The wounds are not as severe as originally feared and Harbig, arriving at a Dresden hospital, said: "The doctor believes the injury to my knee will not have a lasting effect on my career as an amateur runner."

Sharp Drop In French Birth Rate Reported

New York, Oct. 20 (AP)—The German DNB agency said today that Philippe Renaudin, Vichy general commissar for family affairs, had

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told the Paris municipal council the French birth rate had declined to such an extent it meant "the disappearance each year of a town of 40,000 inhabitants from the map of France."

The broadcast, recorded by the Office of War Information, added that the population of France has the highest average age of any country in the world, with every seventh inhabitant over the 60-year mark.

Calling the situation "extremely serious," Renaudin forecast a population of only 29,000,000 by 1985. France had a population of 41,000,000 at the start of the war.

Nazi Thirst Held Major Factor In Alamein Defeat

New York, Oct. 20 (AP)—Thirst was a great factor in the Nazi defeat in the desert at El Alamein, and 1,100 German soldiers surrendered after drinking salt water by mistake, Major Peter W. Ranier, of the British army, said today.

While giving American-made tanks chief credit for the Allied victory, Ranier told a press conference that the Germans met their downfall partly through discovery of a pipeline the British had been using to test salt water from the Mediterranean.

"When you're very thirsty you can't tell the difference between salt and fresh water until you've drunk about a pint of it," he said.

"Eleven hundred Germans, with their tongues literally hanging out of their mouths because of thirst, came over and surrendered the day after they reached the position before El Alamein."

Nazis 'Respect' Aliens Working In Reich Plants

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—In a sudden departure from the "master race" theory, Fritz Sauckel, Nazi high commissioner for employment of all labor, was quoted today by the German news agency DNB as saying that Germany "respects the foreign worker as a co-worker and human being with spiritual and cultural needs."

A broadcast reported by the Office of War Information said Sauckel told a conference of labor leaders in Berlin that "Germany has in fact respected and acknowledges every European's dignity" and that she did not demand from foreign workers "greater or even as great efforts as those made with her own blood."

Evidently striving to placate the millions of foreign workers slaving in German-occupied territories, Robert Ley, Nazi trade-union commissioner, was quoted as speaking in a similar vein, saying he was convinced that "millions of those who felt no interest when they came have today become friends of Germany."

Indian Government Set Up In Singapore by Japs

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Tokio radio said today that Japan had set up a "provisional government of India" in Singapore under Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian extremist who fled from India in 1941 when he was ordered to trial on subversion charges.

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, added that "immediately upon its formation, the provisional government of India will declare war upon the United States and Britain."

Bose arrived in Japan from Germany last June and later moved his headquarters to Singapore.

Brazil Begins Selecting Expeditionary Force

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Selection of troops for the Brazilian Expeditionary Force will begin today at two medical centers in Rio de Janeiro, a Brazilian domestic broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said.

Perfect physical fitness and a minimum height of 5 feet 5 inches will be required, the broadcast said. Soldiers failing to meet these requirements will be placed in a "B" category and "held in readiness as auxiliary troops," the announcement added.

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House Members See Long War, Fear Optimism

Get Secret Report From Generals and a Private; Ask Freer News Policy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—A grim and graphic accounting of the war since Pearl Harbor, presented to House members by top-flight military leaders, left many convinced today that a terrific struggle lies ahead and brought home demands for freer release of information to counteract public optimism.

The legislators assembled in the Congressional Library auditorium to hear off-the-record talks by General George C. Marshall, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and other military men, among them a private, J. R. Oden, who gave a personal-experience account of the Sicilian landing in which he was wounded. Movies of fighting and of other phases of the war were shown.

House members reported the military men supplied this information as part of the over-all picture:

1. Siberian bases—Even if Russia would permit the United Nations to build or use airports at Vladivostok, Japan has a half-million men within a short distance, a consideration which would make their defense difficult.

2. German air arm—The Germans no longer accept battle with our fighter planes—not, as one member put it, that "they are scared or have given up"—but because they are saving their fighters for splitting bomber formations and tackling bombers, in some cases by head-on collisions.

3. The Pacific sky—Japan is building planes faster than we are destroying them.

4. Man power—Japan's manpower problem has not yet become as serious as this country's. The island empire has not called all of its eligible draftees or young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty.

5. General—Transportation of supplies remains one of the chief war problems, with big losses in landings and with planes still a long way from supplanting ships.

Five Senators Ignored

Not only was there no attempt to refute statements made by the five globe-girdling Senators upon their return from an inspection of war fronts, one member said, but there was no reference to their report.

"Straight-from-the-shoulder" . . . "Very convincing" . . . "Highly informative" . . . "No fancy stuff, just straight talk"—these were some of the descriptions with which Congressmen tagged the background report.

"General Marshall gave us the impression that we are in one hell of a war," said one member.

Representative Harris Ellsworth, Republican, of Oregon, summed up what seemed to be the sentiment of most of his colleagues when he said that the program had "debunked a lot of optimism."

From House Majority Leader John W. McCormack, Democrat, of Massachusetts, came the assertion that the House members had been given a "keen insight" into the War Department's problems. He said he thought that the greater part of the information could and should be made public.

Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin jr., of Masssachusetts, said: "It was a splendid, informative talk, and we got a lot of good out of it."

Foe's Production Stressed

A reporter and editor himself before he was elected to Congress, Representative A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat, of Oklahoma, termed the War Department's account the "most realistic job of reporting done on the war." "They didn't pull any punches," he said, "they didn't try to sell us on anything."

Particularly impressing many of the legislators was a detailed report of enemy production and reserves of war material. In what some members interpreted as an effort to dispel hopes for a crack-up within Germany itself, figures were presented to show that production of munitions—particularly of locomotives and submarines—is still high despite the bombings.

There was emphasis, too, on the huge war contribution of Russia. It was illustrated by charts showing disposition of troops, with only a small percentage of Nazi soldiers in Italy and in western Europe, as compared with the number arrayed in the East against the Red Army.

Speakers during the three-hour period in addition to Secretary Stimson and General Marshall, whose subject was "The Military Situation," included Major General George B. Strong, who talked on "The Strength of the Axis"; Brigadier General F. A. Armstrong, who discussed "Strategic Bombing: Germany"; Lieutenant Colonel Emmett O'Donnell, on Far East air problems; Brigadier General Lawrence S. Kuter, on the general air war, and Major General W. D. Styer, on logistics.

Secretary Stimson limped slightly as he entered the auditorium, after slipping on the marble steps of the library as he was entering the building.

LEND-LEASE RUMORS HIT

Crowley Denies Cosmetics, Beer, Champagne Have Been Charged Against Fund

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 20—Congress, beginning an investigation of lend-lease, received from Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley today a flat denial that cosmetics, beer and champagne have been charged against this fund for aiding American allies.

"I need not tell you," he added in testimony to a Truman war investigating subcommittee, "how disastrous to the effective prosecution of a coalition war such untrue and unsupported rumors can be."

Basis Of Joint Inquiry

Several members of the Appropriations Committee sat with Senators Mead (D., N. Y.) and Brewster (R., Maine), of the Truman committee, at the hearing. Both groups have projected investigations of lend-lease operations and Mead said Crowley's statement would form the basis of a joint inquiry.

Crowley said that of $15,235,000,000 worth of goods transferred and services rendered to lend-lease countries, fifty-one per cent. was "finished munitions," twenty-one per cent. industrial products, including such things as machine tools and chemicals, and fourteen per cent. agricultural products. Repairs to ships largely accounted for the rest.

"Investment" In Life Saving

Crowley described lend-lease as "an investment of American money and materials in the saving of American lives and the lives of the soldiers of every nation needing weapons with which to fight the Axis."

"The lend-lease program is carried out only after full consultation with the guidance of our top military, navy, shipping and other experts," he continued.

"Tanks or guns or airplanes or trucks or foodstuffs or other supplies are sent to the Soviet Union, to Britain, to China, or to others of the United Nations, because the Congress and our military strategists believe that these weapons can be most effectively employed against our enemies in the hands of our allies."

Invites Suggestions

Conceding that mistakes had been made, Crowley invited Congressional suggestions for improvement.

"The Foreign Economic Administration," he told the Senators, "has no stubborn attachment for any policy, plan or program which the facts demonstrate is incorrect or contrary to our best interests as a nation and as a member of a coalition fighting a war of survival against dangerous enemies."

MEASURE WOULD END CHINESE EXCLUSION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — (AP) Establishment of post-war democracy in the Orient would be aided by passage of the bill to end 61 years of Chinese exclusion and permit 105 Chinese to enter the United States annually on a quota basis, representative Magnuson (D.-Wash.) told the House today.

Speaking during debate on his bill to relax the immigration ban and permit naturalization of those legally resident here, Magnuson said:

"We have talked a great deal in platitudes and generalities regarding our feelings toward our Allies and how the Allies are going to rebuild this world. This is the first time since the war began that we have an opportunity to do something concrete about it, and toward the most valiant ally of all."

Answering objections of opponents, Magnuson maintained that his amendment to the immigration laws would counter-act Japanese propaganda based on exclusion of Orientals.

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Fathers' Draft As Last Resort Asked in House

Committee Approves Bill to Call All Non-Essential Non-Parents in U. S. First

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The House Military Affairs Committee approved legislation today which would require Selective Service to scrape the man-power barrel clean throughout the country before drafting any father who was married before Pearl Harbor.

The measure is a revision of a Senate-approved bill to cushion the drafting of fathers, which began generally Oct. 1. It incorporates most of the features of a bill by Representative Paul J. Kilday, Democrat, of Texas, which passed the House last spring but was shelved by the Senate when Selective Service protested that it would be impossible to administer.

The idea of the original Kilday bill was that no local board should draft a father if any other board within the same state could call single men. The measure approved today would apply that same principle on a nation-wide basis.

The fathers, however, would have only deferment priorities. A father whose work was not essential to the war effort, for instance, might be called before a non-father whose work was vital to war production. The legislation is aimed, however, at assuring that all non-fathers throughout the country with no more claim to occupational deferment than the father would be called first.

House leaders said the bill probably would be brought to the floor next Wednesday.

The measure which the House committee rewrote was the Bailey-Clark Bill, approved by the Senate on Oct. 6. By tightening rules for deferment, the Senate bill was designed to bring about induction of more single men and thus hold down the draft of fathers.

One of the Senate provisions retained calls for creation of a five-man medical commission to survey Army and Navy physical requirements and determine whether they can be lowered to allow drafting of some men who have been rejected as physically unfit.

The committee eliminated a Senate requirement for filing by

an employer of a certificate of indispensability before an employee could receive occupational deferment.

President Says North Africa Is Now Self-Sufficient

By the Associated Press.

President Roosevelt yesterday cited returning prosperity in North Africa as an example of what may be expected in all the Nazi-occupied lands once the Allies have driven out the oppressors.

North Africa was pretty well bled white at the time he went there for the Casablanca conference, Mr. Roosevelt told his news conference, but now is producing just about all its own food needs, supplying some food to British and American forces, and accumulating supplies for use during and after the liberation of France.

This shows how we are treating the lands we take over, he said, and points to what will be done in Sicily, Italy and elsewhere. Sicily also was bled white, he remarked, by the Nazis, who took about five-eighths of all produce. Now, he said, Sicilian farmers have the general feeling that they will be allowed to retain 00 per cent of what they grow.

tion as part of the over-all picture:

1. Siberian Bases—Even if Russia would permit the United Nations to build or use airports at Vladivostok, Japan has a half million men within a short distance, a consideration which would make their defense difficult.

Saved For Bombers

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3. The Pacific Sky — Japan is building planes faster than we are destroying them.

4. Manpower — Japan's manpower problem has not yet become as serious as this country's. The island empire has not called all of its eligible draftees or young men between the ages of 17 and 20.

5. Over-all — Transportation of supplies remains one of the chief war problems, with big losses in landings and airplanes still a long way from supplanting ships.

Statements Not Refuted

Freer Release Of War News Demanded By Congressmen

Action To Counteract Public Optimism Is Sought After Talk With Military Leaders

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 20—A graphic accounting of the war since Pearl Harbor, presented to House members by top military leaders, left many convinced today that a terrific struggle lies ahead and brought demands for freer release of information to counteract public optimism.

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Enemy Production

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There was emphasis, too, on the huge war contribution of Russia. It was illustrated by charts showing disposition of troops, with only a small percentage of Nazi soldiers in Italy and in western Europe compared with the number arrayed in the East against the Red Army.

foul desire on the part of our enemies to prevent creation of a truly democratic Yugoslavia and harmony between the different communities of Yugoslavia."

against the honor and unity of the Yugoslav army are nothing but a matter when they come. All attacks

Says Censors Lack Right To Add Notes to Letters

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — A military censor has no right to add his comment — witty or otherwise—to the mail he examines.

In announcing this, the War Department asked anyone finding remarks added by the censor in mail received from soldiers to report the incident to the Adjutant General, sending along the letter and envelope, "so that the point or origin and the identity of the offending censor may be determined for disciplinary action." The letters will be returned.

"Censorship of communications to and from persons under military jurisdiction," the department said, "is a necessity in wartime to prevent disclosure of information which would give aid and comfort to the enemy.

"The War Department has never intended that privacy of the mail should be invaded beyond this absolute necessity for security."

Danaher Assails Picture Of Roosevelt in Bond Ad

Asks Ban Against 'Political Propaganda' in Press Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).— A war-bond advertisement bearing a picture of President Roosevelt touched off today a Republican demand for a ban against "political propaganda" in a bill appropriating $30,000,000 annually for bond advertising in newspapers.

Senator John A. Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, recommended the amendment at a Senate Banking Committee hearing on the measure. Senator John H. Bankhead 2d, Democrat, of Alabama, author of the bill, and spokesman for newspaper groups at the hearing said Senator Danaher's proposal was acceptable to them.

Exhibiting a copy of the Treasury advertising containing President Roosevelt's picture, Senator Danaher declared: "This is an example of the kind of advertising the Treasury would put in every newspaper in the country, if no restrictions are put in this bill. The people shouldn't have to pay for advertisements containing pictures of political candidates."

He suggested an arrangement whereby the advertising copy would be submitted for advance approval to the majority and minority leaders in Congress.

The advertisement to which he objected was a full-page model prepared by the Treasury for the third war loan drive. Earlier, Phil Rich, publisher of "The Midland (Mich.) Daily News" and president of the Michigan League of Daily Newspapers, had exhibited copies of Canadian government bond advertisements and Senator Danaher noted approvingly that they "contained no pictures of Mackenzie King (Canadian Prime Minister) or any other official."

Liberty Ships to Honor 12 War Correspondents

By the Associated Press.

Twelve Liberty ships now under construction will be named for American war correspondents killed since the war began, the Maritime Commission announced yesterday.

The correspondents are Edward H. Crockett, Associated Press; Robert P. Post and Byron Darnton, the New York Times; Ralph Barnes, the New York Herald Tribune; Jack Singer, International News Service; Melville Jacoby, Time-Life; Frank Josef Cuhel, Mutual Broadcasting System; Ben Robertson, New York Herald Tribune; Webb Miller and Harry Percy, United Press; Carl Thusgaard, Acme News Pictures, and Ben H. Miller, the Evening Sun of Baltimore.

Army Air Forces Made Equal of Ground Forces

Marshall's Action in Effect Sets Up Separate Aerial Arm

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).— Equality of the Army Air Forces with the Ground Forces has been established formally by order of General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, in a step which appears to employ the principle of a separate air arm without an actual divorcement.

A manual governing the command and employment of air power, in use quietly for three months, describes the Ground and Air Forces as "co-equal and interdependent,"

It provides specifically that a theater commander must not attach Army Air Forces to ground units except when such units "are operating independently or are isolated by distance or lack of communications."

Thus has been written plainly into the War Department's Field Service Regulations a principle already widely in use in this war —autonomy of air and land forces within a single theater to coordinate their efforts.

The principle has been demonstrated in the Mediterranean, the South Pacific and the Aleutians, wherever in fact American forces have been in major contact with the enemy.

The new rules provide that "the command of Air and Ground Forces in a theater of operations will be vested in the superior commander charged with the actual conduct of operations in the theater, who will exercise command of Air Forces through the Air Force commander and command of Ground Forces through the Ground Force commander."

Venereal Disease Rate In U. S. Called 'Disgrace'

Col. Rowntree, Draft Official, Asks Federal-State Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).— An Army doctor bluntly termed the nation's venereal-disease record a "disgrace" today and urged Federal and state laws for compulsory reporting and control of syphilis cases.

The armed forces, by inducting men and curing them, are making a big dent in the problem, said Colonel Leonard G. Rowntree, chief of the medical division of selective service, but this reaches only one segment of the population.

His idea of a national program would be to place heavy emphasis on Southeastern states, where syphilis is most prevalent. He said that perhaps the program could be administered largely by the United States Public Health Service, in co-operation with state departments of health and the medical profession, handling venereal diseases as other communicable diseases are handled.

The program, he said, could be much more effective through Federal legislation. Some states have enacted laws for syphilis control but many have not.

"Syphilis can be controlled in the vast majority of cases," Colonel Rowntree said. "There are few diseases about which we know more, and for which we have more effective treatment."

U. S. Retains President Liners

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).— The Maritime Commission announced today that it had rejected all proposals for return of the American President steamship lines to private interests. Many of the propositions, the Commission said, offered substantial sums, but all were considered inadequate.

POSTHUMOUS HONOR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — (AP) The Navy today announced the posthumous decoration of Captain Leighton Wood, formerly of Riverside, Conn., with the Legion of Merit for services as commanding officer of a warship in the Solomons. His widow, Mrs. Angela F. Wood, lives in Washington.

Two Jersey Flyers Get Purple Heart

Washington, Oct. 20 (A. P.).— When two northern New Jersey men and sixteen other Flying Fortress crew members alighted from their bombers after a recent raid on Bologna, Italy, they found Major-Gen. James J. Doolittle, commander of the Northwest African Strategic Air Forces, waiting to award their decorations. The awards were for previous operations, the War Department announced.

The Purple Heart went to both Jerseyans, Second Lieut. Clark O. Fountain of East Oak avenue, Morristown, and Staff Sergt. John N. May of 329 76th street, North Bergen.

BOMBINGS EFFECTIVE

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 — (AP) McAlister Coleman, author, indicated today Germany may be entering a period in which worry over synthetics made from coal will prove to be a major factor in cracking domestic morale.

Coleman, in a book, "Men and Coal," published by Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., said:

"Our own and Britain's constant bombing of the Reich's industrial centers during the spring and summer of 1943 took a large force away from productive to repair work and upset the nice co-ordination of transport and coal essential to the mass use of synthetics."

Coal is responsible for an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 different by-products—many of which go directly into a nation's war machine and the rest into extremely active use on the home front, technicians said.

Three Navy Planes Missing

Boston, Oct. 20 (AP)—Three navy planes carrying a total of six men were reported missing by First Naval District headquarters today after night training flights from the naval auxiliary air facility on Martha's Vineyard Island.

The announcement said that there was a pilot and an enlisted man aboard each of the planes.

Tells Pacifists War Must Stop

WALLINGFORD, Pa., Oct. 20 (AP)—"Statesmanship demands that the war be stopped now," Frederick Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War told representatives of pacifist organizations at Pendle Hill Friends School yesterday. The

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Allied policy of demanding unconditional surrender wil make the war last longer, he continued.

BROTHER ACCEPTS AWARD

FORT DEVENS, Oct. 20 — (AP) The silver star with oak leaf cluster, won for gallantry in the North African campaign, were posthumously awarded to Corp. Daniel J. Sullivan of Springfield at formal retreat exercises tonight. A brother, Lieut. (j.g.) John B. Sullivan, U.S.N.R., a V-12 instructor at Holy Cross college, accepted the awards from Col. Howell M. Estes, new post commander Corp. Sullivan was killed in action at El Guetar.

UNION MINERS' OFFICIALS VOTE TO HEED LEWIS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20. — (AP) Local union officers and mine committeemen voted today to heed the plea of United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis and district U.M.W. executives and "do everything possible" to get 20,000 idle Alabama coal miners back to their jobs.

James H. Terry, U.M.W. international representative, said the "leaders of the local unions voted almost unanimously" for the back-to-work resolution. Terry asserted they would try to get many of the mines operating tomorrow.

This decision came as coal production dwindled almost to the vanishing point, with less than 2,000 men in the mines tonight, and none in the captive shafts which supply fuel for iron and steel industries here.

Terry and John J. Hanratty, also U.M.W. international representative here, had appealed to the local officials to end the unauthorized walkout, which began last week when Secretary Ickes returned the mines to their owners.

Better Russian Accord Is Urged By Rickenbacker

Chicago, Oct. 20 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker tonight advocated "a better understanding on the part of America and England with our ally, Russia, for the sake of the future peace of the world."

Such steps should be taken now, he said, "in order to eliminate the strong possibility of laying the foundation of World War III."

Rickenbacker's views were stated in an address he prepared for the Financial Advertisers' Association. But, because he was on a mission for the Secretary of War, it was read by his wife.

"We and they (the Russians) have no national interest in conflict," he maintained. "They have nothing that we want. They want nothing of ours.

"We should be good allies—and on that hope hangs the future peace of the world."

WALLACE SEES RAIL MONOPOLY

'Day Of Accounting' Has Come For Public Transport, Vice-President Declares

[By the Associated Press]

Dallas, Oct. 20—Vice-President Wallace said tonight the "public transport is again being brought under monopoly control," and "the evil consequences are everywhere apparent."

"The day of accounting has come," he declared in a speech before local civic and labor groups.

Five Specific Charges

Wallace leveled five specific charges:

Excessive transportation rates burden agriculture and industry and trade.

Non-competitive rates deprive agriculture and industry of the benefits of more efficient and cheaper forms of transportation.

Discriminatory rates are keeping the South and the West in a Colonial status.

Newer forms of transportation are being brought under monopoly control.

Monopolistic conditions already present in transportation are fostering monopolies in industry.

The Vice-President said the people of the entire South and West "have experienced the effects of excessive transportation charges—the high cost of the necessities of life and the inability to market the products of their labor."

Misconception About ICC

"Disproportionate and high rates have limited consumption and have penalized the farmer for producing abundantly," he said.

"There is a widespread misconception that the . . . Interstate Commerce Commission prescribes each and every rate for public transportation. This is not the fact. In reality, the actual transportation charges, with few exceptions, are made by private rate bureaus and conferences of the carriers.

"In no year during the past ten years did the Interstate Commerce Commission review as many as one per cent. of the tariffs filed with it; that is, more than ninety-nine per cent. of the tariffs filed became effective without action by the commission. . . .

Seek Special Legislation

"Instead of responding to the recent expose of their cartel methods by the Department of Justice by conforming to the law of competition which all business must observe, the railroads have rushed to Congress seeking special legislation to permit them to continue their illegal private rate-making practices which have been so costly to the entire nation."

He charged that "the early promise of cheap transportation by highway and waterway has been largely nullified.

"Under the slogan of 'equality of regulation,' Congress was persuaded to adopt legislation which placed waterways and highways under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

" . . . Private rate bureaus were developed by motor and water carriers. . . . Once competing forms of transportation were organized into private rate conferences, agreements and conspiracies were easily promoted. Through conspiracies between motor and rail carrier conferences, motor carrier rates have been raised to the level of rail rates.

Control Extended To Airways

"Not satisfied with eliminating competition in surface transportation, the railroads have even extended their control to the airways to prevent any competition from the carriage of air cargo. Through an exclusive contract between Railway Express Agency (which is owned by the railroads of the country) and the domestic air lines, air express rates have been maintained far above the competitive level and the movement of cargo by air has been effectively retarded."

Wallace spoke of "the so-called Western Agreement, which was recently exposed by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice in testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. Thirty-five railroads operating west of the Mississippi river adhered to the Western Agreement. The basic purpose was to "avoid practices which will dissipate railroad earnings in the western district."

"Public-Be-Damned" Spirit

"The spirit of this agreement was truly 'the public be damned.' I hope the Justice Department expose of this agreement . . . has really knocked the agreement out but I still have my f[illegible] rs crossed."

Wallace further charged that the transportation policies of the West were made at 40 Wall street and that "the American people should know that the Western Agreement and the private rate-bureau machinery of the entire country function for the purpose of making the public pay a return upon an obsolete railroad capitalization."

Author's Son Sentenced

Harry Leon Wilson Jr. Gets Two Years for Draft Defiance

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20 (AP).—Harry Leon Wilson jr. was sentenced today to two years in Federal prison for refusing to report for induction into military service. He is a son of the late author.

Wilson was an instructor in a school at Monteagle, Tenn., when he was arrested. He said his "humanitarian beliefs" precluded military service. His draft board denied him the status of a conscientious objector, and President Roosevelt rejected his appeal.

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ESTABLISHED
HE ENVISAGED FORCES OF 2,000 AIRPLANES ENGAGED IN CIVIL AVIATION
IN GREAT BRITAIN AFTER THE WAR. HE REMARKED, HOWEVER, THAT THIS
ESTIMATE--WHICH WOULD BE FOUR TIMES THE NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL PLANES
USED IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE WAR--"WILL NOT AFFORD A GREAT
BASIS FOR PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT AFTER THE WAR."
SPEAKING IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FROM A FORMER AIR MINISTER,
LORD LONDONDERRY, FOR A STATEMENT ON BRITISH AIR POLICY, LORD
BEAVERBROOK SAID THE EMPIRE AIR CONFERENCE, WHICH WAS HELD IN SECRET,
"REACHED UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT ON EVERY ISSUE."

ADD LONDON-CRIMINALS
HE SAID, "IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT ADEQUATE PROVISIONS OF THIS NATURE SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE ARMISTICE TERMS WITH
GERMANY."
WHEN ASKED IF THE GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO TRY RUDOLF HESS NOW AND CARRY
OUT THE SENTENCE IMMEDIATELY TO DETER THOSE WAR CRIMINALS AT LARGE,
LAW REPLIED, "IT WOULD BE MUCH BETTER TO LEAVE THIS TO THE INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES OF LAW WHICH ARE NOW BEING ARRANGED BETWEEN THE
UNITED NATIONS."
THE MINISTER OF STATED ADDED THAT UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVES

WERE DISCUSSING THE PUNISHMENT TO BE METED OUT TO THE WAR CRIMINALS AND WHETHER, AS ANOTHER QUESTIONER PUT IT, THE PROPOSAL WOULD INCLUDE ACCESSORIES BEFORE THE FACT," SOME OF WHOM LIVE IN THIS COUNTRY."

JP148PEW

ADD LONDON (DANIEL) XXX MISSION

LAW WAS DELUGED WITH QUESTIONS ABOUT PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS. HE ASSURED THE HOUSE THAT BRITAIN INTENDED TO MAKE SURE GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS WOULD NOT ESCAPE.

"IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT ADEQUATE PROVISIONS OF THIS NATURE SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE ARMISTICE TERMS WITH GERMANY," LAW ASSERTED.

CUNNINGHAM-REID INQUIRED WHETMER, IN ORDER TO DETER WAR CRIMINALS, RUDOLF HESS WOULD BE TRIED FORTMWITH AND SENTENCE CARRIED OUT IMMEDIATELY.

"NO, SIR," LAW SAID, "IT WOULD BE MUCH BETTER TO LEAVE THIS TO INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES OF LAW WMICH NOW ARE BEING ARRANGED BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS."

"IS THE MINISTER AWARE THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARE VERY CYNICAL ABOUT THIS PROPOSAL TO PUNISH WAR CRIMINALS WHEN THEY REMEMBER STUNTS ABOUT HANGING THE KAISER AFTER THE LAST WAR?" ASKED LABORITE RHYS JOHN DAVIES.

"I HOPE TO BE ABLE TO AVOID THE MISTAKES MADE LAST TIME," LAW REPLIED.

HE SAID THE UNITED NATIONS AT PRESENT ARE DISCUSSING THE PUNISHMENT TO BE METED OUT AND WHETHER--AS ANOTHER QUESTIONER PUT IT--THE PROPOSAL WOULD INCLUDE ACCESSORIES BEFORE THE FACT, "SOME OF WHOM LIVE IN THIS COUNTRY."

FD936AEW

ADD LONDON - WINANT'S CREW XXX NAVIGATOR

LT.RICHARD F.WALKER, ALBANY, GA., BOMBARDIER.

SGT.WALTER E.WEIDEMANN, AMSTERDAM, N.Y., TOP TURRET GUNNER.

SGT.PAUL E.HURLES, COLUMBUS, O., RADIO GUNNER.

SGT.ELMER F.JOSNE, CORNWELL, WIS., BALL TURRET GUNNER.

SGT.ALONZO P.SWOPE, HARLINGEN, TEX., LEFT WAIST GUNNER.

ROBERT V.WIRTZ, BALTIMORE, MD., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER.

FRANK V.MALONE, HONES BATH, N.C., TAIL GUNNER.

JP148PEW

ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN (O'QUINN) XXX BEFORE

"THE DRIVE, WHICH BEGAN OCT. 15, IS MOUNTING TO A CRISIS WHICH WILL FORCE GERMAN SOLDIERS TO MUSTER ALL THE MORALE AND MILITARY COURAGE THEY POSSESS, A STOCKHOLM REPORT SAID.

ONE GERMAN OFFICER WROTE IN THE BERLINER BOERSEN ZEITUNG "IT IS EASY TO SAY WE ARE RETREATING BUT IT IS TREMENDOUSLY DIFFICULT TO DO THAT."

A BERLIN BROADCAST BY MARTIN HALLENS LEBEN, DNB MILITARY CORRESPONDENT, SAID "THE PURPOSE OF THE GERMAN COMMAND APPARENTLY IS BY EVASIVE MOVEMENTS AND COUNTERTHRUSTS AND WITH AS SMALL LOSSES AS POSSIBLE TO HOLD A LINE WHERE THE TRANSITION FROM THE AUTUMN TO THE WINTER CAMPAIGN WILL BE EASIEST."

THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER PRAVDA SAID THE GERMANS WERE VIOLENTLY COUNTER-ATTACKING, ESPECIALLY WITH TANKS AND BOMBERS IN THE DNIEPER ELBOW. NUMEROUS NAZI BOMBERS WERE SAID TO HAVE COME FROM WESTERN EUROPE.

THE GERMANS HAVE FORTIFIED STRONGLY THE AREA WEST OF THE DNIEPER FOR 12 TO 15 MILES, PLANNING TO HOLD THIS LINE AT ALL COSTS, PRAVDA SAID. THE RED ARMY WAS GREATLY OUTNUMBERED WHEN IT FIRST CROSSED

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THE RIVER, BUT ITS SUPERIORITY DID NOT LAST LONG AS THE SOVIETS POURED TANKS, BIG GUNS AND MEN INTO THE AREA.

MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THAT IF THE GERMANS MUST RELY UPON A NATURAL BARRIER AND DO NOT HALT THE RED ARMY SHORTLY, THEY MAY BE THROWN BACK TO THE BUG RIVER ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KRIVOI ROG AT ITS NEAREST POINT. ALL INDICATIONS WERE THE NAZIS WANTED TO STAND AND FIGHT, AND FROM THE FURY OF THEIR COUNTERATTACKS IT APPEARED THEY SOUGHT EVEN TO REGAIN TERRITORY.

MT638PEW

LONDON, OCT 20-(AP)-RED ARMY TROOPS HAVE SLASHED FORWARD FROM THREE TO SIX MILES IN THEIR BREAK THROUGH SALIENT SOUTHEAST OF KREMENCHUG TO CAPTURE A RAILWAY STATION ON THE PYATIKHATKA-KRIVOI ROG LINE AND INCREASE THEIR THREAT OF ENCIRCLEMENT TO THE GERMAN DEFENDERS OX DNEPROPETROVSK, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

SOVIET SOLDIERS WERE REPORTED ALSO TO HAVE CAPTURED SEVERAL MORE CITY BLOCKS IN THE BLOODY BATTLE OF MELITOPOL.

THEIR ADVANCE NOW HAS CARRIED TO ZHELTYE-VODY, 49 MILES SOUTH OF KREMENCHUG, AND THEIR PENETRATION NOW HAS WIDENED OUT IN A SOUTHERN AS WELL AS A NORTHERN DIRECTION, SAID THE BROADCAST MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

CAPITALIZING ON THEIR CAPTURE YESTERDAY OF THE KEY RAIL JUNCTION OF PYATIKHATKA, 70 MILES WEST OF DNEPROPETROVSK, THE RUSSIANS MOVED DOWN THE RAIL LINE FIVE MILES SOUTH OF PYATIKHATKA. BY TAKING ZHELTYE-VODY THEY OCCUPIED A POSITION 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SCHASTLIVAYA, ALSO TAKEN YESTERDAY, WHICH IS ON THE RAIL LINE RUNNING NORTH OUT OF PYATIKHATKA.

NORTH OF KIEV AND SOUTH OF RECHITSA, THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED, RUSSIAN FORCES CONTINUED TO PROGRESS IN WIDENING THEIR DNIEPER RIVER BRIDGEHEADS. IN FIGHTING IN THE KIEV AREA THE RED SOLDIERS WERE OBLIGED TO REPEL ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, OCT 20-(AP)-THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK, ASSERTING THAT A WARTIME INCREASE IN VENEREAL DISEASE HAD "BECOME A GRAVE DANGER TO THE HEALTH OF THE NATION," ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY URGING THE EMPLOYMENT OF MORE POLICEWOMEN TO "HELP IN CHECKING PROMISCUITY." THEY ALSO URGED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MANY MORE FREE CLINICS.

M628AEW

LONDON, OCT 20-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE HURLING STRONG COUNTERATTAC. AGAINST THE ALLIES ALONG THE WHOLE ITALIAN FRONT BUT BOTH THE AMERICAN FIFTH AND BRITISH EIGHTH ARMIES ARE CONTINUING TO ADVANCE, RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS DECLARED TODAY.

THE FIFTH ARMY, SAID THE BROADCAST, IS DRIVING THE ENEMY BACK TOWARD THE APENNINES AND IS EDGING FORWARD IN THE HEIGHTS NORTH OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

M###AEW

LONDON, OCT. 20--(AP)--HALF OF GERMANY'S LEADING CITIES NOW ARE SEVERELY DAMAGED BY ALLIED BOMBING, AN RAF COMMENTATOR SAID TODAY--17 OF THEM SO BADLY THAT THEY ARE MORE OF A LIABILITY TO THE

WAR EFFORT THAN AN ASSET BECAUSE MORE MEN ARE TIED UP IN REPAIRING THAN IN PRODUCTION.

FOURTEEN ADDITIONAL CITIES, HE SAID, ARE DAMAGED VERY HEAVILY BY STANDARDS OF THE BLITZ PERIOD IN GREAT BRITAIN WITH HAMBURG HAVING RECEIVED IN ACREAGE DAMAGE TO ITS INDUSTRIAL MACHINE EQUIVALENT TO 60 COVENTRYS, COLOGNE, 17 COVENTRYS, DUSSELDORF 12, ESSEN 10.

THE NAZIS' RADICAL SWING TO THE DEFENSIVE IN THE AIR WAR IS REFLECTED IN AN INCREASE OF ONE THIRD IN HER FIGHTER FORCE SINCE JANUARY, AT THE COST OF BOMBER PRODUCTION. THE COMMENTATOR ADDED THAT THE RELATION OF THIS TO THE BRITISH-BASED AIR CAMPAIGN IS INDICATED IN THE FACT THAT IN PROPORTION THE FORCE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT DROPPED FROM ONE THIRD IN JANUARY TO LESS THAN ONE FIFTH AT PRESENT.

GERMANY'S DEFENSIVE POSITION IS ALSO EMPHASIZED, THE COMMENTATOR POINTED OUT, IN THE FACT THAT SHE LEFT 100 DAYS PASS AT THE HEIGHT OF THE RAIDING SEASON BETWEEN JULY 9, 1943, TO OCT. 17, 1943, PASS WITHOUT DROPPING ANOTHER BOMB ON ENGLAND.

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IN CONTRAST, DURING THE SAME PERIOD OF 1940 THE GERMANS MADE 20,000 DAYLIGHT SORTIES (INDIVIDUAL PLANE FLIGHTS) OVER ENGLAND AND DURING THE SAME PERIOD THIS YEAR THE RAF MADE 37,000 DAYLIGHT SORTIES--LARGELY FIGHTERS-- AND THE UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE MADE 24,000, DROPPING OVER 18,000 SHORT TONS OF BOMBS. #

LONDON, OCT. 20-(AP)-RAF PILOT OFFICER R.T.H. COLLIS SPLIT THE BACK OF HIS AIRCRAFT TODAY PULLING OUT OF A 500-MILE-PER-HOUR VERTICAL DIVE AFTER DESTROYING A FW-190 BUT MANAGED TO BRING THE PLANE HOME SAFELY.

THE ACTION WAS ONE OF SEVERAL BY TWO FIGHTER COMMAND SPITFIRE SQUADRONS WHICH SHOT DOWN NINE ENEMY PLANES WITHOUT ANY LOSS TO THEMSELVES DURING THE DAY.

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LONDON, OCT 20-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SHIPPED 19,722 TONS AND THE UNITED KINGDOM 40,848 TONS OF SUPPLIES TO FRENCH WEST AFRICA FOR civilian use during the first six months of 1943, the British War Cabinet annod today.

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AT A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, OCT.20-(AP)-SGT.JIM TOUCHIN, A FULL-BLOODED NAVAJO INDIAN WHO HAS SHOT DOWN FIVE NAZI FIGHTERS AS A TAIL-GUNNER, COMPLETED HIS 25TH MISSION OVER ENEMY TERRITORY TODAY WITH THE RAID ON THE GILZE-RIJEN AIRFIELD IN HOLLAND.

TOUCHIN, FROM GALLUP, N.MEX., WAS ONE OF TEN AIRMEN AT THIS STATION TO COMPLETE THEIR 25TH MISSIONS TODAY.

THE OTHER 25ERS WERE LT.FRED K.BRINKLEY, 207 CHURCH ST., BROOKVILLE, PA., A BOMBARDIER; LT. THOMAS J.CAHILL, 391 EAST MOSHULO PARKWAY, BRONX, N.Y., A NAVIGATOR; LT. JAMES W.STROUSE, 316 MISSION ST., MT.PLEASANT, MICH., A PILOT; AND GUNNER-SERGEANTS ROBERT J.REDMON, 426 WEST JAY ST., DENNIS, TEX.; WARREN E.FURNESS, BEDMINISTER,PA.; LOUIS KLINE, 1314 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., NEW CASTLE, PA.; LLOYD BLANCETT, 526 NORTH "E" ST., MCALESTER, OKLA.; ALONZO SOWELL OF NASHVILLE, TENN., AND ROSCOE TYLER, BATAVIA, OHIO.

HW1022PEW

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BY FRANKLIN BANKER

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, OCT. 20-(AP)-THE RADIO GUNNER WAS DEAD. THREE OTHER GUNNERS HAD BAILED OUT ON THE PILOT'S ORDERS. BILL ELLETT OF MC CAMMON, IDAHO, DECIDED TO TAKE MATTERS INTO HIS OWN HANDS.

HE SHUTTLED FROM WAIST TO WAIST ON THE BATTERED FLYING FORTRESS "RUSTY LODE" AND KEPT THE WAIST GUNS BLAZING AWAY AT THE PACK OF NAZI FIGHTERS.

IT WORKED. THE NAZIS, SEEING FIRE POURING FROM THOSE GUNS AND ONE MANNED BY THE BALL TURRET GUNNER, FIGURED THE FORTRESS WAS FULLY MANNED. THEY DEPARTED PROMPTLY.

THE PILOT, LT.ROBERT S.SABLE OF RIVERSIDE, ILL., BROUGHT THE "RUSTY LODE" BACK HOME.

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IT HAPPENED DURING A RECENT RAID.

ALL I COULD SEE," SAID ELLETT, "WAS PLANES GOING DOWN IN EVERY DIRECTION. I DON'T KNOW IF I HIT ANY--I WAS JUST TOO BUSY TO BE SURE."

A SHELL HAD EXPLODED IN THE RADIO COMPARTMENT. IT KILLED SGT. HAROLD MCGREGOR OF BARNESVILLE, OHIO, AND DISRUPTED INTERPHONE COMMUNICATIONS. FLAK TORE INTO THE FUSELAGE. AN ENGINE WAS SHOT UP.

SABLE TOLD THE CREW HEY COU

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BAIL OUT IF THEY WISHED. HE SAID IT WAS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE PLANE COULD GET HOME. SGT.JOSEPH S. TOLANOR, SCRANTON, PA., TAIL GUNNER, AND SGTS. LEON P.TENNETT, WATERTOWN, N.Y., AND MARVIN A.COX, HANNIBAL, MO., WAIST GUNNERS, JUMPED.

ELLETT WAS MAKING UP HIS MIND TO BAIL OUT. BUT HE HEARD THE SOUND OF FIRING FROM THE TOP TURRET. HE FOUND THAT SGT.GEORGE WOODCOCK OF 6115 NEWPORT AVENUE, CHICAGO, WAS UP THERE. HE DECIDED TO STICK IT OUT. THEN HE STARTED TO SHUTTLE-FIRE THE WAIST GUNS IN SHORT BURSTS.

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TO GET THE FORTRESS HOME, SABLE AND HIS CO-PILOT, LT.JOSEPH SUTTON, ORLANDO, FLA., HAD TO SWING IN A WILD EVASIVE ACTION.

LT.WARREN GISIGER OF 89-02 215TH STREET, QUEENS VILLAGE, QUEENS, N.Y.C., NAVIGATOR, AND JOHN J.CZEMERDA, CANNONSBURG, PA., BOMBARDIER,

WERE THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WHO GOT BACK SAFELY.

(EDS: IN 6TH PGH, ABOVE, WHERE WIRE HIT, MAKE IT X X X SABLE TOLD THE CREW THEY COULD BAIL OUT X X X ETC)

JPS16AEW

ABOARD THE HOSPITAL SHIP ATLANTIS AT GOETEBORG, SWEDEN--FIRST ADD AMERICANS ~~XXX CANADIAN UNITS.~~) EXCHANGE

ONE OF THE AMERICANS, STAFF SGT.BENJAMIN F.SPRING, 22-YEAR OLD FORMER WEST COAST JOCKEY OF DENVER, COLO., WHO HAD PARACHUTED DOWN INTO THE ARMS OF THREE NAZI SOLDIERS, SAID HE AND OTHER AMERICAN AIRMEN HAD BEEN INSULTED AND MISTREATED BY GERMAN CIVILIANS. A GERMAN GUARD SPIRITED THEM AWAY TO A POLICE STATION THROUGH BACK YARDS.

SPRING, WHO HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN THE HEAD AND SHOULDERS BY FLAK, SAID EIGHT MEMBERS OF HIS CREW WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED WERE ATTACKED BY A MOB AT THE LUNEBERG RAILWAY STATION.

"THE MOB THREW ROCKS AND HOT COFFEE AT US," HE SAID, "AND CALLED US 'SWINE.' A GERMAN GUARD SPIRITED US AWAY TO A POLICE STATION BY THE BACK WAY AND THROUGH BACK YARDS.

"WE RAN INTO A SECOND MOB, BUT ONLY A BLOCK FROM THE POLICE STATION, WHICH WE MANAGED TO REACH SAFELY.

"THE GERMAN GUARD ON ONE OCCASION STEPPED BETWEEN ME AND A CIVILIAN WHO WAS TAKING A SWING AT ME. HE SHOVED HIM AWAY AND WAS CALLED WHAT SOUNDED LIKE 'LOVER OF AMERICANS'."

THE AMERICANS, SPRING SAID, WERE TAKEN TO A GERMAN AIR FORCE CAMP OUTSIDE OF THE TOWN AND LOCKED IN ROOMS FURNISHED WITH ONLY WOODEN BEDS.

THE 13 YANKS, ALL OF WHOM HAVE GONE THROUGH EXCITING EXPERIENCES, ARE:

TECH. SGT.JOHN H.GARDNER, 23, RADIO MAN OF YOAKUM, TEX., WHO WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT AT MORE THAN 20,000 FEET WHEN HIS PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE MAY 17 RAID ON LORIENT.

STAFF SGT. MILTON K.WILLIAMS, 31, A TOP TURRET GUNNER, OF 1714-A NEBRASKA AVENUE, ST.LOUIS, MO., WHO BAILED OUT -- ALSO AT OVER 20,000 FEET -- WHEN HIS FLYING FORTRESS WAS BATTERED DURING THE FIRST DAYLIGHT RAID ON BREMEN APRIL 17. HE LOST A LEG WHILE HELPING A BUDDY TO LEAVE THE SHIP.

STAFF SGT. NORMAN C.GOODWIN, 24, OF 33 LAUREL AVENUE, BRADFORD, MASS., WHO WAS SERVING AS A RADIO MAN IN A PLANE THAT WAS SHOT DOWN JUNE 25 OVER THE NORTH SEA.

LT.ALBERT GLASS, 21, OF 125 NOTTINGHAM DRIVE, MACON, GA., BOMBARDIER WHOSE LIBERATOR WAS KNOCKED OUT JUNE 27 OVER WILHELMSHAVEN.

LT.GLEN HERRINGTON, 29, OF 18 26TH STREET, OGDEN, UTAH, NAVIGATOR ON A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH WAS DESTROYED JAN.3 OVER ST.NAZAIRE.

TECH. SGT.FRANK BARTNICKI OF MOOSIC,PA., TOP TURRET GUNNER WHOSE BOMBER WAS BLASTED JULY 28 NEAR KASSEL.

STAFF SGT. AUGUST E. TARNOW OF MOSSYROCK, WASH., TAIL GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS SHOT DOWN AT LORIENT MARCH 6.

SGT.EDWIN N.NELSON, 36, OF MARSHALL, MINN., RADIO MAN ON A FORTRESS KNOCKED OUT NEAR TUNIS MARCH 27.

STAFF SGT.BENJAMIN F.SPRING, 22, FORMER WEST COAST JOCKEY, OF 3858 FOX STREET, DENVER, COLO., WHO SAID HE BAILED OUT WHEN THE MOTORS ON THE FLYING FORTRESS ON WHICH HE WAS A GUNNER QUIT 18

MILES FROM HAMBURG DURING A RAID.

STAFF SGT.LESTER F.MILLER, 26, OF 57 LAUREL STREET, HARTFORD, CONN., A MARAUDER TAIL GUNNER SHOT DOWN OFF THE HOLLAND COAST MAY 17.

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PVT.ROBERT M.SCOTT, PARACHUTE TROOPER OF GREENSBORO, N.C., WOUNDED IN SICILY JULY 10.

PFC.HERBERT EHRICH, 24, OF 578 BARBEY STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHO WAS CAPTURED IN SICILY AUG.1.

PVT.LEROY KEITH, 23, OF DENVER,PA., WHO WAS CAPTURED IN SICILY AUG. 3.

FROM A COT ON THE HOSPITAL SHIP, GARDNER TOLD THIS STORY OF HIS ADVVENTURES AFTER ENEMY FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT HAD CRIPPLED HIS SHIP:

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"MY PARACHUTE PULLED ME UP WITH A JERK, INJURING A LUNG. LATER I DEVELOPED A TOUCH OF TUBERCULOSIS. I LANDED SIX MILES OFF THE SHORE IN THE BAY OF BISCAY AND WAS PICKED UP BY A FRENCH FISHERMAN AFTER 25 MINUTES.

"I CAN'T SWIM, BUT MY 'MAE WEST' KEPT ME AFLOAT. A GERMAN PATROL BOAT LATER TOOK ME ABOARD AND I RODE AROUND THE BAY UNTIL 11 P.M. THAT NIGHT BEFORE BEING LANDED WITH EIGHT OR 10 OTHER AMERICANS.

"WE WERE TAKEN TO FRANKFURT FOR INTERROGATION. IT WASN'T UNTIL AUG. 1 THAT THE TUBERCULOSIS WAS NOTICED AND I WAS TRANSFERRED TO A HOSPITAL NEAR MUNICH."

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GARDNER, A LEATHER GOODS SALESMAN BEFORE JOINING THE U.S. AIR FORCE LAST JANUARY, HAS A SISTER, MRS. R.E. BATT, AT HOUSTON, TEX., AND A BROTHER, CLYDE, IN THE COAST GUARD.

HE SAID AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN, MAJ. FRED BEAUMONT OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, WHO WAS CAPTURED IN TUNIS, TREATED HIM FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

"AS A RESULT OF GOOD CARE," HE SAID, "THE ILLNESS HASN'T TOO GOOD A START. WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS PACKAGES I GOT ALONG ALL RIGHT. THE WORST THING WAS THAT A LETTER FROM HOME DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE TO REACH ME, BECAUSE I WASN'T A PRISONER LONG ENOUGH."

WILLIAMS, WHO FLEW A CABIN PLANE FOR ENZINGER AIRCRAFT OF OMAHA, NEB., BEFORE JOINING THE ARMY FOUR YEARS AGO, SAT AT THE EDGE OF HIS COT, HIS LEG SUPPORTED BY A METAL BRACE, AS HE TOLD HIS STORY.

"WE WERE OVER BREMEN APRIL 17 IN THE FIRST DAYLIGHT RAID ON THAT NORTH SEA PORT," HE SAID, WHEN HIS FLYING FORTRESS WAS DISABLED AND A GERMAN SHELL STRUCK HIM IN THE ANKLE WHILE HE WAS HELPING THE BALL TURRET GUNNER TO ESCAPE.

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"I LANDED WITH MY PARACHUTE WEARING ONLY COTTON DRAWERS AND ONE SOCK," HE WENT ON. "WE JUST FLEW INTO TOO DAMN MANY JERRY FIGHTERS. THEY THREW EVERYTHING THEY HAD AT US. OUR PLANE WAS AFIRE. WE TRIED TO REACH SWEDEN, BUT HAD TO TURN BACK TO GERMANY. WHILE THE OTHERS PARACHUTED I STAYED TO ASSIST THE BALL TURRET GUNNER AND GOT A DIRECT HIT IN MY ANKLE.

"I LANDED OKAY JUST A QUARTER OF A MILE FROM A CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, 18 MILES FROM BREMEN. A VIGILANTE COMMITTEE IMMEDIATELY HUSTLED ME TO THE HOSPITAL. I GOT EXTRA GOOD TREATMENT BECAUSE THE CATHOLICS WERE NOT KEEN ON THE NAZIS.

"IN 68 MINUTES--I TIMED IT--MY FOOT WAS AMPUTATED AND I WAS BATHED AND IN BED."

WILLIAMS LATER WAS MOVED TO A CAMP HOSPITAL 27 MILES FROM BREMEN.

"I AM HUNGRY FOR MUSIC, THE THEATER AND BOOKS," HE SAID. "FOR WEEKS BEFORE THE FLIGHT I TRIED TO GET TO SEE A LONDON SHOW, 'DANCING YEARS.' I WAS SHOT DOWN THE DAY BEFORE I WAS TO GO TO THE SHOW."

HERRINGTON, WHO HAD TWO CAUSES FOR CELEBRATION TODAY THE OTHER BEING THAT IT WAS HIS BIRTHDAY, SAID THAT FLAK FRAGMENTS THAT HAD WOUNDED HIM HAD KILLED HIS BOMBARDIER.

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"OUR FORT, CALLED 'GARBAGE,' BLEW UP JUST AFTER I PARACHUTED," HERRINGTON SAID, ADDING THAT HE AND GLASS WERE TAKEN TO SAGANS, NEAR THE POLISH BORDER, WHERE A BRITISH DOCTOR TREATED THEM.

TARNOW SAID TWO MEMBERS OF HIS CREW WERE KILLED WHEN THEIR PLANE CRASHED INTO THE ATLANTIC 60 MILES FROM THE COAST, BUT THAT THE OTHERS CLIMBED INTO A BULLET-PUNCTURED RUBBER DINGHY.

"A COUPLE OF THE BOYS WHO WERE NOT WOUNDED KEPT THE DINGHY AFLOAT BY CONSTANT PUMPING," SAID TARNOW, FORMERLY A LOGGER. "AFTER 10 HOURS, A GERMAN BOAT FOUND US. WE LANDED AT BREST. I SPENT FOUR MONTHS IN A PARIS HOSPITAL AT MOOSBURG, 35 MILES FROM MUNICH, FOR TREATMENT FOR A RIP WOUND."

NELSON SAID HE FLOATED IN A DINGHY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN FOR TWO AND A HALF DAYS BEFORE HE WAS PICKED UP BY THE GERMANS. HE HAD A BROKEN PELVIS.

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BARTNICKI, ONCE A COAL MINER, SAID "OUR SHIP BLEW UP AND I WAS THROWN OUT WHEN I WAS JUST GETTING READY TO JUMP. THE NEXT THING I KNEW I WAS SAILING DOWN.

"FOR DAYS AFTER IN MY SLEEP I COULD HEAR SOMEONE SHOUTING 'BAIL OUT'."

THE PENNSYLVANIAN SUFFERED HEAD INJURIES AND A FRACTURED SPINE.

HJ1224AEW

ADD MOSCOW (GILMORE) XXX CONCLUDED

THE EDITORIAL CONCLUDED: "THE FASCIST BEAST IS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED. IT HAS YET TO BE FINISHED OFF, BUT THERE IS NO LONGER ANY DOUBT THAT IT WILL BE. THE IMPORTANT THING IS TO FINISH IT OFF NOW. THIS IS DICTATED BY THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE ALLIES AND THE WHOLE OF MANKIND."

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IN ITS FRONT PAGE ACCOUNT OF THE TRI-PARTITE MEETINGS ON WARTIME AND POSTWAR MATTERS THE MOSCOW PRESS SAID:

"CONFERENCES OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THREE ALLIED POWERS, THE SOVIET UNION, THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, OPENED IN MOSCOW YESTERDAY. THE SOVIET UNION WAS REPRESENTED BY V.M. MOLOTOV, THE UNITED STATES BY A DELEGATION HEADED BY SECRETARY HULL AND GREAT BRITAIN BY A DELEGATION HEADED BY FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN. UPON ITS OPENING, THE CONFERENCE PASSED IMMEDIATELY TO PRACTICAL WORK."

THE CONFEREES DISCLOSED THAT THEY WOULD MEET ONCE A DAY IN SPIRIDONOVKA PALACE UNTIL THEIR DISCUSSIONS WERE CONCLUDED.

BEFORE THE OPENING OF THEIR FIRST FORMAL TALK LAST NIGHT, WHICH LASTED FOR TWO HOURS AND 15 MINUTES, A SPOKESMAN SAID THE SESSION WOULD GIVE THE THREE DIPLOMATS A CHANCE TO SHARE "FRANKLY AND FREELY WHAT'S ON ONE ANOTHER'S MIND." WHILE THE TALKS ARE UNDER WAY NO FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THEIR PROGRESS WILL BE ISSUED.

DY459PEW

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MOSCOW, OCT. 20-(AP)-RUSSIAN OFFICIALS, IN DEFERENCE TO SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL'S 72 YEARS AND HIS HABIT OF WORKING IN THE DAYTIME, HAVE CHANGED THEIR CUSTOM OF HOLDING DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES LATE AT NIGHT. THEY ARE SCHEDULING SESSIONS OF THE TRI-PARTITE MEETING IN THE LATE AFTERNOON.

FD1101AEW

30.24 — 9465

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 20-(AP)-The Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, now published under nazi control, was quoted in a Milan dispatch to Der Bund of Bern today as saying that the abdication of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy in favor of Crown Prince Umberto was imminent.

(THIS IS A RECURRENCE OF REPORTS SPREAD BY THE GERMANS. BBC (BBC said in a broadcast recorded in New York by CBS that Crown Prince Umberto "visited Naples yesterday and was enthusiastically cheered as he drove through the streets in an open car.")

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MADRID, OCT 20-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE OF GERMAN AND BRITISH DISABLED WAR PRISONERS WILL TAKE PLACE AT BARCELONA OCT.28 OR 29, THE BARCELONA CORRESPONDENT OF TME SPANISH NEWS AGENCY CIFRA SAID TODAY.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN EXCHANGE OF ALLIED AND GERMAN PRISONERS WAS MADE IN LONDON YESTERDAYHBY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE WHICH SAID ONE TRANSFER WOULB TAKE PLACE AT BARCELONA AND ANOTHER AT GOETEBORG, SWEDEN. THE ANNOUNCEMENT GAVE NO DATZ FOR THE BARCELONA EXCHANGE, HOWEVER.

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M629AEW

ADD U-S-5TH ARMY, ITALY (MORIN) XXX ESCAPED

(GERMAN STRENGTH IN ITALY WAS ESTIMATED IN SWISS DISPATCHES SOON AFTER THE SALERNO LANDINGS AS HIGH AS 30 DIVISIONS, OF WHICH TWO THIRDS WERE SAID TO BE IN THE NORTH. WHETHER THE NAZI COMMAND WILL MOVE ITS DIVISIONS FROM THE NORTH AS REINFORCEMENTS OR RETAIN THEM FOR DEFENSE OF THE PO VALLEY LINE REMAINS TO BE SEEN.)

WD433PEW

ADD ALLIED HQ-ALGIERS (NORGAARD) XX HANDS

THE STEADY FIGHTING HAS BEEN A HEAVY STRAIN ON THE SEVEN NAZI DIVISIONS KNOWN TO BE FACING THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES, AND CONSEQUENTLY THE GERMAN COMMAND IS LIKELY TO SEEK THE SHORTEST AND MOST EASILY DEFENDED MOUNTAIN LINE ACROSS THE PENINSULA. IN THE VENAFRO AREA THIS LINE IS BASED ON MOUNTAINS RISING NEARLX 4,000 FEET.

IN AN ACCOUNT OF NAVY OPERATIONS LAST SATURDAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS IN THE ADRIATIC INTERCEPTED TWO ITALIAN STEAMERS NEAR THE ISLAND OF MLJET, NEAR DUBROVNIK. ONE WHICH HAD A GERMAN ARMED GUARD ON BOARD WAS CAPTURED AND TAKEN TO PORT, BUT THE CREW OF THE SECOND SET FIRE TO THEIR VESSEL AND IT HAD TO BE SUNK BY OUR FORCES.

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A MIDDLE EAST COMMUNIQUE, DISCLOSING WIDESPREAD AERIAL OPERATIONS YESTERDAY AND SUNDAY, TOLD OF ATTACKS ON ANTIMACHIA AIRFIELD ON COS, HERAKLEION ON CRETE, HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AT SKYROS AND AN ENEMY CONVOY OFF THE NORTH COAST OF CRETE. ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS LOST IN THESE OPERATIONS.

THE RAID ON SKYROS TOOK PLACE IN DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY AND TWO SMALL VESSELS IN THE HARBOR WERE HIT.

N853AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 20-(AP)-TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS INTERCEPTED TWO GERMAN-MANNED ITALIAN STEAMERS IN THE ADRIATIC SEA OFF THE DALMATIAN COAST SATURDAY, CAPTURED ONE AND SANK THE OTHER, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE ACTION TOOK PLACE OFF THE ISLAND OF MLJET, NEAR DUBROVNIK,

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WHERE THE YUGOSLAVS REPORTED TODAY THEY HAD REPULSED A GERMAN LANDING ATTEMPT.

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M746AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 20-(AP)-COL.K.K.COMPTON OF ST. JOSEPH, MO., LED A SMALL SHOCK FORMATION OF LIBERATOR BOMBERS THAT KNOCKED OUT THE STRATEGIC RAILWAY LINE FROM ANCONA TO PESCARA ALONG THE ADRIATIC COAST IN ITALY YESTERDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE LIBERATORS DESTROYED FOUR RAILROAD BRIDGES ALONG THE LINE IN 30 MINUTES BETWEEN 6:30 A.M. AND 7 A.M. GUNNERS SHOT UP FREIGHT CARS AND ROAD JUNCTIONS AFTERWARD.

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JP102JAEW

ADD NEW DELHI XXX YEARS

THE MEDAL WAS PRESENTED BY MAJ. FRED ELDRIDGE, 32, OF LOS ANGELES, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, BEFORE A GATHERING OF AMERICAN NEWSMEN AND OFFICERS.

HJ1052PEW

TENTH U.S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, INDIA, OCT. 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS HAS BEEN AWARDED TO A NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN COMBAT MISSIONS TOTALLING MORE THAN 200 HOURS OVER BURMA, THAILAND AND THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS DURING WHICH THEY PERFORMED "ACTS OF EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT IN AERIAL FLIGHT AND REFLECT THE HIGHEST CREDIT ON THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES."

THEY INCLUDED: LT.THOMAS B.COLUMBUS, 39 BURCH AVE., SOUTH BUFFALO, N.Y.; 2ND LT.WILLIAM G.CLARK, PITTSFORD, N.Y.; AND T/SGT. ROBERT W.EGNOR, CATSKILL, N.Y.

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AIR MEDALS WENT TO THE FOLLOWING HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBER CREWMEN FOR PARTICIPATING IN RAIDS TOTALLING MORE THAN 100 HOURS: 2ND LT. WILLIAM J.VOGEL, ELMA, N.Y.; LT.JOHN M.LLOYD, NEW HARTFORD, N.Y.; T/SGT.LAURENCE M.STICKNEY, PRATTSBURG, N.Y.; S/SGT.BERNARD BARISH, 986 PROSPECT AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.; S/SGT.DOMINICK J.DETTO, 11 CHARLES ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; S/SGT.EDWIN J.DOORRLEY, NORTH TARRYTOWN, N.Y.; S/SGT.JOSEPH M.MILLER, 57 N.CLINTON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.; S/SGT.EDWARD J.WARINSKY, 103-12 121ST ST., RICHMOND HILL, N.Y.; CPL.ALBERT J.ROSINI, 2042 HOBART AVE., THE BRONX, N.Y., AND PVT. DAVID SUKOVITZ, 1930 65TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

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JS1227PEW

ADD CHUNGKING XX POSITION

THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL ADJOURNED SEPT. 27 WITH A STRONG DENUNCIATION OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ACCUSING THEM OF A "DISOBEDIENT ATTITUDE AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES." THIS CLIMAXED RECRIMINATIONS BETWEEN CHUNGKING AND YENAN, HEADQUARTERS OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS, IN WHICH EACH ACCUSED THE OTHER OF DISRUPTING NATIONAL UNITY AND HINDERING PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

FD1010AEW

ADD ALLIED H.Q.S.W.PAC. (MCDANIEL) XXXXXXXX WEEK

INLAND TO THE NORTHWEST, AUSTRALIANS MOVING UP THE RAMU VALLEY AGAINST MADANG HAVE EXTENDED THEIR GRIP. IN A SERIES OF PATROL CLASHES BETWEEN OCT.12 AND OCT.17, THESE AUSSIES KILLED 72 JAPANESE.

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THE ENEMY APPARENTLY CONCENTRATED HIS STRENGTH IN THE JUNGLE AT SATTELBERG MISSION AFTER FINSCHHAFEN'S FALL.

ONE MITCHELL, WITH ONE ENGINE SHOT AWAY AND NUMEROUS BATTLE SCARS, WAS LIMPING HOMEWARD AT LOW LEVEL WHEN IT WAS ATTACKED BY

ENEMY PLANES. THE BOMBER, PILOTED BY LT.RALPH G.WALLACE OF RALEIGH, N.C., HAD SHOT DOWN FIVE ZEROS AND SUNK A CARGO SHIP. AS THE ENEMY FIGHTERS ATTACKED SOME OF THEM DIPPED THEIR WING TIPS INTO THE SEA AND CRASHED. WALLACE BROUGHT HIS PLANE IN SAFELY.

IN THE KAVIENG AREA AT THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF NEW IRELAND A HEAVY UNIT FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC FORCES GOT A DIRECT HIT ON AN 8,000-TON TRANSPORT HEAVILY LOADED WITH JAPANESE. THE VESSEL WAS LEFT "AFIRE AND SINKING," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

CG207PCW NM

(ADVANCE)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, OCT.21-(AP)-A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WAS AWARDED TODAY TO SECOND LT. WILLIAM H.SHAW, 4203 LARKWOOD, LOUISVILLE, KY., AND THE SILVER STAR WENT TO CORP.JOHN SIMON, 8746 EASTWICK, PHILADELPHIA.

LT.GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, CITED SHAW AND SIMON, WHO WERE MEMBERS OF A B-25 BOMBER CREW DURING A BOMBING ANDISTRAFING ATTACK AGAINST SHIP-PING ALONGH

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A B-25 BOMBER CREW DURING A BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACK AGAINST SHIP-PING ALONG THE COAST OF NEW BRITAIN LAST AUG.28.

CO-PILOT SHAW WAS ACTING AS BOMBARDIER WHEN THE PLANE STARTED A BOMBING RUN ON TWO JAPANESE DESTROYERS OFF CAPE GLOUCESTER. WHEN FIVE ZEROS RAKED THE B-25 DURING THE BOMB-RUN, SHAW AIDED THE PILOT IN KEEPING THE CRAFT IN THE SKY DESPITE SEVERE DAMAGE TO THE PLANE AND BAILED OUT LATER ON ORDERS FROM THE PILOT.

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SIMON WAS WOUNDED DURING THE ZERO ATTACK BUT GAVE FIRST AID TO HIS FELLOW GUNNER WHO WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED. HE THEN MANAGED TO SALVO THE BOMBS FROM THEIR RACKS, KICKED OPEN THE ESCAPE HATCH, HELD THE RELEASE RING OF THE WOUNDED GUNNER'S PARACHUTE AND ASSISTED HIS ESCAPE. SIMON THEN BAILED OUT ON ORDERS FROM THE PILOT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, THURSDAY, OCT.21.)

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FR947PCW NM

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,OCT.19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THEY CAN ISSUE A SPECIAL, BRIEF AND EXTREMELY WELCOME COMMUNIQUE TODAY IN EUREKA, ILL. IT WOULD READ "ONE OF OUR PILOTS NO LONGER IS MISSING."

FOR TODAY, 30 DAYS AFTER HIS P-38 ENGINES WERE SHOT OUT DURING A FIGHT OVER WEWAK, CAPT.CHARLES P.SULLIVAN RETURNED TO HIS SQUADRON. HE WASN'T QUITE AS CHUBBY (THE BOYS USED TO CALL HIM "MEATBALL" AND "MR.FIVE-BY-FIVE") BUT HE LOOKED HEALTHY, ACTED HEARTY AND FELT HUNGRY.

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HE WAS SPORTING A HANDSOME REDDISH BEARD WHICH GAVE HIM A SOME-WHAT SAINTLY APPEARANCE. THERE WAS A PATCH OF THIN HAIR WHERE AUSSIE COMMANDOS HAD SHAVED IT CLEAN TO ATTEND A SLIGHT SCALP WOUND HE SUSTAINED IN CRASH LANDING 23 DAYS BEFORE HE REACHED THEIR CAMP. HIS FEET STILL WERE SORE FROM 18 DAYS OF TRAMPING THE NEW GUINEA WILDS, CLIMBING ROCKS, SCALING MOUNTAINS WITHOUT SHOES.

BUT -- AND THIS ESPECIALLY FOR MRS.SULLIVAN -- HE FEELS FINE. HE SAYS SO HIMSELF. AND HE IS STILL HUNGRY.

FOR TWO HOURS TODAY SULLY HELD AN AUDIENCE OF HIS ENTIRE OUTFIT SPELLBOUND AND MADE MOST OF WHAT UNDOUBTEDLY WAS A GRIM AND HORRIFYING EXPERIENCE SEEM VERY AMUSING.

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BESIDE HIM AS HE GESTURED FREQUENTLY WITH A GLASS OF ICEWATER SAT CAPT.CHARLES W.KING, 556 CITY PARK AVE., COLUMBUS,OHIO, WHO WAS THE LAST WHITE MAN TO SAY ANYTHING TO HIM UNTIL HE LOCATED THE AUSSIE CAMP 18 DAYS LATER. WITH A ZERO ON SULLIVAN'S TAIL, IT WAS KING WHO ASKED HIM OVER THE RADIO, "ARE YOU OKAY, SULLY?"

JUST AFTER THAT SULLIVAN'S LEFT ENGINE WAS PUT OUT OF COMMISSION AND BEGAN SPRAYING OIL. THE FIGHTER PILOT PUT HIS PLANE INTO A DIVE AT 500 MILES PER HOUR, TRYING TO GET AWAY BUT THE ENGINE FINALLY HAD TO BE CUT OUT AS THE JAP CLOSED IN.

SULLY HEADED FOR THE CLOUDS, "BARRELING ALONG AT 300 ON THE RIGHT ENGINE ALONE," AND DODGED IN AND OUT OF THREE CLOUDS BEFORE HE FINALLY SHOOK HIS PURSUER.

BYT THAT TIME HIS RIGHT ENGINE WAS HEATING UP. HE REALIZED HE COULD FLY ONLY ABOUT FIVE MINUTES MORE. AT THE END OF THAT TIME BOTH ENGINES WERE SMOKING AND HE LOOKED FOR A PLACE TO LIGHT.

FORTUNATELY THERE WAS A SMALL PATCH OF KUNAI GRASS BELOW BUT THERE WERE ALSO TREES. SULLY MANAGED TO MISS THE BIGGEST OF THESE BUT OTHER TREES KNOCKED OFF MOST OF ONE WING AND THE BOOM PROP WAS CRUMPLED. THE PILOT WAS KNOCKED OUT BRIEFLY AS HE HIT HIS HEAD ON ONE SIDE OF THE COCKPIT.

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AFTER FIRST AID TREATMENT OF HIS SCALP WOUND, SULLIVAN RETRIEVED HIS JUNGLE KIT AND CLIMBED ON THE WING TO GET HIS BEARINGS. HE PICKED OUT A CLUMP OF TREES AS HIS FIRST OBJECTIVE, PUT A SLUG IN THE CHAMBER OF HIS .45 AND SET OUT.

"IT TOOK ME THREE HOURS TO COVER A DISTANCE WHICH NORMALLY WOULD HAVE BEEN A 15 MINUTE WALK," HE RECALLED. IT WAS FIVE DAYS AFTER THAT -- FIVE DAYS OF SLEEPING IN A HAMMOCK FORMED FROM HIS PARACHUTE, OF SWINGING DOWN RIVER, AND OF EXERCISING FOR WARMTH WHEN RAIN AWAKENED HIM AT NIGHT -- THAT HE MET A NATIVE AND HIS WOMAN, WHO HAD BEEN PIG HUNTING.

BY SIGNS SULLY CONVEYED THE IMPRESSION HE WAS HUNGRY -- HE HAD MADE 12 SQUARES OF CHOCOLATE RATION LAST FOUR DAYS. THE NATIVE PRODUCED SOME BANANAS, THEN TOOK HIM TO HIS HOUSE WHERE HE WAS GIVEN A CHUNK OF PIG WHICH THE PILOT COOKED HIMSELF. HE WAS ALLOWED TO SLEEP OUTSIDE THE HUT WITH THE MEN AND PIGS WHILE WOMEN AND CHILDREN SLEPT INSIDE.

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ON THE NEXT DAY ANOTHER NATIVE AGREED TO START SULLIVAN ON HIS WAY TO THE NEAREST KNOWN ALLIED OUTPOST. HE WAS ESCORTED TO A NATIVE VILLAGE.

IT WAS THERE THAT SULLIVAN ENCOUNTERED NATIVES UNDER JAPANESE INFLUENCE WHO TRIED TO DETAIN HIM AND QUITE OBVIOUSLY MEANT TO KILL HIM. WHEN TWO OF THEM TRIED TO ATTACK HIM THAT NIGHT, SULLY HAD TO SHOOT THEM. THE OTHER VILLAGERS WERE PANICKED. HE MANAGED TO SLIP INTO THE JUNGLE BEFORE THEY RALLIED.

WHILE CRAWLING THROUGH THE BRUSH AFTER HE HAD SEEN A NATIVE, SULLY TOOK OFF HIS SHOES SO HE COULD MOVE MORE QUIETLY. HE HUNG HIS SHOES AROUND HIS NECK BUT THEY MADE A THUDDING SOUND AS THEY STRUCK TOGETHER. HE LEFT THEM BEHIND, "A DECISION WHICH I REGRETTED MANY TIMES DURING THE NEXT 18 DAYS."

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FROM THEN UNTIL HE WALKED INTO AN AUSSIE OUTPOST 18 DAYS LATER HE WAS NEVER THIRSTY BUT OFTEN HUNGRY AND HAD TO HALT FOR TWO DAYS

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OF REST IN ORDER TO LET HIS FEET HEAL.

DURING THOSE DAYS IN THE JUNGLE HE ATE WHAT HE COULD FIND AND IT WASN'T MUCH -- FOUR PAWPAWS OF PAPAYAS, TWO OF THEM GREEN; PERHAPS A DOZEN WILD PASSION-FRUIT; SOME BANANAS AND GRASS -- WHICH INCIDENTALLY WASN'T BAD, HE SAID, WITH SALT ON IT.

SEMERAL TIMES HE SAW PLANES OVERHEAD AND ONCE FIRED HIS AUTOMATIC WITHOUT ATTRACTING THE PILOT'S ATTENTION.

UPON REACHING THE AUSTRALIAN OUTPOST, SULLIVAN HAD THREE DAYS REST BEFORE A PATROL GUIDED HIM TO A FORWARD AIRSTRIP.

THERE HE FOUND A PILOT WITH A PIPER CLUB WHO OFFERED TO FLY HIM TO NADZAB AIRDROME, NEAR LAE, BUT THEY PUT RANGE FUEL INSTEAD OF GASOLINE INTO THE TINY SCOUT PLANE BY MISTAKE AND IT MADE A CRASH LANDING.

"ALL I COULD DO WAS LAUGH ABOUT THAT ONE," SAID SULLY. "AND AFTER ALL IT DIDN'T HURT ME."

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F1646ACW

PEARL HARBOR, T.H., OCT.20-(AP)-FOUR SUBMARINE SKIPPERS HAVE BEEN DECORATED WITP NAVY CROSSES FOR THEIR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM" IN OPERATIONS THAT RESULTED IN THE SINKING OR DAMAGING OF "MANY THOUSANDS OF TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING," PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE MEDALS ZERE PRESENTED BY VICE ADM.CHARLES A.LOCKWOOD, JR., COMMANDER OF THE SUBMARINE FORCE OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, AT A SUBMARINE BASE CEREMONY YESTERDAY. THE RECIPIENTS WERE:

COMDR. CHARLES TRIEBEL, 148 PLANT ST., NEW LONDON, CONN., GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND NAVY CROSS.

COMDR.SAMUEL DAVID DEALEY, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

COMDR.EUGENE THOMAS SANDS, OAKLAND, CALIF.

LT.COMDR.HARRY HULL, 313 ROSEMARY ST., CHEVY CHASE, MD.

BECAUSE SUBMARINE OPERATIONS ARE HIGHLY SECRET, DETAILS OF THE SKIPPERS' EXPLOITS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

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IN AWARDING THE DECORATIONS, ADMIRAL LOCKWOOD SAID:

"OUR SUBMARINES HAVE PENETRATED PRACTICALLY EVERY NOOK AND CORNER OF THE SEA AREAS UNDER CONTROL OF JAPAN, HAVE ATTACKED AND SUNK VITALLY NECESSARY SHIPS OF ALL TYPES UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF JAPANESE AVIATORS, DESTROYERS AND ANTI-SUBMARINE FORCES. WHEN SOMETIMES THESE LANE DESTROYERS GOT TOO OBNOXIOUS, THEY, TOO, HAVE OFTEN PAID WITH THEIR LIVES THE PRICE OF THEIR INQUISITIVENESS. XXX EVERY TIME YOU SINK A TANKER, TRANSPORT, CARGO SHIP OR MAN 'O WAR NOT ONLY DO YOU KILL A NUMBER OF OUR ENEMIES XXX BUT ALSO, BY DESTROYING THESE MEN AND MUNITIONS, YOU ARE SAVING THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF SHIPMATES IN THE NAVY AND BROTHERS-IN-ARMS IN THE MARINE CORPS AND ARMY.

"SO DON'T LET ANY FALSE FEELING OF HUMANITY STAY YOUR HAND WHEN THE OPPORTUNITY COMES TO PULL THE TRIGGER."

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XA8PCW

OTTAWA, OCT 20--(AP)---A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT SAID SGT. EDWARD HENRY BAKEMAN, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT YARMOUTHPORT, MASS., NOW IS PRESUMED DEAD. HE PREVIOUSLY WAS

REPORTED MISSONG.

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CP 10 JRT 1020PEW

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD SFORZA X X X IN ITALY."

ANOTHER RADIO REPORT SAID SFORZA MET WITH KING VITTORIO EMANUELE AND PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO TODAY.

NT1131PEW

ADD UNDATED BERNADOTTE (NY) xx RECONCILIATION

IN 1935 PRINCE SIGVARD WENT TO HOLLYWOOD FOR SIX MONTHS' WORK AS A DIRECTOR FOR METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER STUDIOS. HIS CO-WORKERS CALLED VHIM

A DIRECTOR FOR METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER STUDIOS. HIS CO-WORKERS CALLED HIM "SIGGIE." HE AND HIS FORMER WIFE LEFT HOLLYWOOD EARLY IN 1940 FOR SWEDEN.

FD1037AEW

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NEW YORK, OCT 20-(AP)-WHEN GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE VISITED CORSICA OCT. 8 AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM AJACCIO QUOTED HIM AS TELLING 3,000 CHEERING CORSICANS THAT FRANCE WOULD BE FREED AS CORSICA HAD BEEN AND THAT "ALL MUST GIVE WAY TO THE CROSS OF LORRAINE."

A SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT VERSION OF THE QUOTED PASSAGE COMES FROM THE FRENCH PRESS AND INFORMATION SERVICE IN NEW YORK, AN AGENCY OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INFORMATION OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IN ALGIERS, WHICH OFFERS THE FOLLOWING AS THE OFFICIAL TRANSLATION:

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"WHAT HAS BECOME I ASK YOU, OF THE SO-CALLED VICHY REGIME? WHERE IS THAT TOUTED NATIONAL REVOLUTION? WHAT DID HOLD TOGETHER THAT WOBBY FRAMEWORK OF LIES, POLICE AND DENUNCIATION? HOW IS IT THAT SO MANY PORTRAITS, BADGES AND MOTTOES HAVE GIVEN WAY IN A WINK TO THE HEROIC CROSS OF LORRAINE, A NATIONAL INSIGNIFIA IF THERE EVER WAS ONE, A SYMBOL OF PRIDE AND DELIVERANCE?"

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATHC WAS WRITTEN BY A CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS IN AJACCIO AT THE TIME.

MT1128PEW

UNDATZD JAPANESE

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TME TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT VICE ADMPRAL NAOKUNI NOMURA HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDANT OF TME KURE NAVAL STATION IN JAPAN SUCCEEDING VICE ADM. CHUICHI NAGUMO WHO WAS TRANSFERRED "TO A CERTAIN IMPORTWNT POST AT THE FRONT."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE 58-YEAR-OLD NOMURA WAS APPOINTED TO THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL IN 1942 AFTER HAVING SERVED AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE FLEET IN NORTH CHINA WATERS, COMMANDER OF A SUBMARINE FLEET, CHIEF OF STAFF OF TME COMBINED JAPANESE FLZET, AND NAVAL ATTACHE OF TME JAPANESE EMBASSIES IN BERLIN AND CHINA.

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CIVILIAN USE DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1943, THE BRITISH WAR CABINET ANNOUNCED TODAY. o

MT1026PEW

London, Oct. 20-(AP)-The shipwreck and humane society today awarded a silver medal to Sgt. Hamilton T. Moody of Northfield, N.J., for a daring rescue in which he and a British civilian saved two British seamen from drowning in the Mersey river.

The rescue was made at night and "both rescuers incurred serious personal risks," the citation said. #

LONDON, OCT.20-(AP)-DR.ALEXANDER GRANT RUTHVEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, WHO HAS BEEN STUDYING WORK BEING DONE IN ADULT EDUCATION BY THE BRITISH ARMY AND THE WORKERS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS FACING POST-WAR EDUCATORS WERE THOSE DEALING WITH ADULT EDUCATION.

"THE MEN RETURNING TO CIVILIAN LIFE FROM THE ARMY WILL BE OLD IN EXPERIENCE IF NOTLHIN AGE, HE SAID. "YOU CANNOT PLACE SUCH MEN WITH A GROUP OF SOPHOMORES."

RKTHVEN RECENTLY VISITED HIS UNIVERSITY'S MEDICAL GROUP STATIONED AT A U.S. ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

HW1038PEW

LONDON,OCT.20-(AP)-THREE U.S.FARM LEADERS WHO ARE CONCLUDING A TOUR OF BRITISH FARM DISTRICTS SAID TONIGHT THAT, ON THEIR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES, THEY WOULD PRESS FOR AN IMMEDIATE INTERNATIONAL CONFERANCE OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS TO WORK OUT A POST-WAR PROGRAM.

THE THREE--HARRY L.WINGATE OF COLLINS,GA., PRESIDENT OF THE GEORGIA FARM BUREAU AND REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION; HARVEY L.SOLBERG OF DENVER, COLO., PRESIDENT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FARMERS UNION AND REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION AND MORTON TOMPKINS OF DAYTON, ORE., MASTER OF THE OREGON GRANGE--MET WITH FOUR BRITISH AGRICULTURISTS WHO RETURNED TODAY FROM A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

COMMENTING ON THE USE BEING MADE OF LEND-LEASE GOODS RECEIVED HERE FROM THE UNITED STATES, WINGATE SAID: "DON'T LET THE FIVE SENATORS WORRY YOU. WE SHALL HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY TO THEM WHEN WE GO BACK. BUT BOTH YOUR GOVERNMENT AND OURS HAVE FAILED IN THEIR DUTY TO EXPLAIN TO THE PUBLIC WHAT LEND-LEASE IS DOING."

WINGATE REFERRED TO RECENT CRITICISM IN WASHINGTON OF LEND-LEASE BY FIVE U.S. SENATORS WHO TOURED U.S. MILITARY POSTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HW1036PEW

BY ERNEST AGNEW

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, OCT.20-(AP)-THE LARGEST NUMBER OF EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS EVER TO OPERATE ON ONE MISSION CRISS-CROSSED EUROPE TODAY TO ESCORT THE FLYING FORTRESSES WHICH BOMBED DUREN, GERMANY, AND THE GILZERIJEN AIRPORT IN HOLLAND.

THE U.S. FIGHTERS DESTROYED SIX AND DAMAGED SEVEN OTHER NAZI PLANES

OCT 21 1943

WITHOUT LOSS.

THE THUNDERBOLT GUNS OF LT.COL.EUGENE P.ROBERTS, 817 EAST INDIANA AVE., SPOKANE, WASH., WHO WAS PROMOTED FROM MAJOR ONLY TODAY, DESTROYED A MESSERSCHMITT-109 TO BRING HIS SCORE TO NINE--WHICH IS HIGH FOR THUNDERBOLTS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

"I SPOTTED THE 109 ABOUT 3,000 FEET UP AND ABOUT 300 YARDS AWAY," HE SAID. "I HELD UP UNTIL I HAD CLOSED TO ABOUT 200 YARDS AND THEN GAVE HIM THE WORKS. HE BURST INTO FLAME AND BLACK SMOKE SHOT OUT ALL OVER HIM. THE LAST I SAW OF HIM HE WAS SPINNING DOWN."

LAST SATURDAY ROBERTS WAS PRESENTED THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THE U.S. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS. MONDAY HE RECEIVED A SILVER STAR FOR HIS DSC.

MAJ.RAYMOND B.MYERS OF DUNDEE, MISS., A SQUADRON LEADER, DESTROYED ONE AND PROBABLY ANOTHER TODAY--THE FIRST TIME HE HAD EVER FIRED HIS GUNS IN COMBAT. TODAY'S MISSION WAS HIS 25TH.

SWEEPING DOWN ON TWO FOCKE WULF-190S, HE GAVE THE REAR ONE A BURST AND AS THAT ONE WENT INTO A SPIN HE CAME UP ON THE LEAD PLANE. HE SENT THAT ONE DOWN IN FLAMES.

COL.HUBERT ZEMKE OF MISSOULA,MONT., LEADER OF ONE GROUP, ADDED TO HIS SCORE OF FIVE BY KNOCKING DOWN A FOCKE-WULF-190.

OTHERS WHO DESTROYED ENEMY PLANES WERE LT.LAWRENCE J.BISETTE, 250 CAPEN BLVD., BUFFALO, N.Y.; CAPT.DON GOODFLEISH, 1847 STANWOOD AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND LT.JOHN W.VOGT,JR., 633 CLEVELAND AVE., ELIZABETH, N.J.

HW1007PEW

BY W.W.HERCHER

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, OCT.2 (BY MAIL)-(AP)-THIS IS A HOME OF HEROES IN BROGANS.

YOU WOULDN'T RECOGNIZE THEM, SLOUGHING THROUGH THE MUD, BEEFING ABOUT THE WEATHER AND WINKING AT THE VILLAGE GIRLS. HEROISM AND HIGH GALLANTRY AREN'T FLOWN LIKE FLAGS AT A FLYING FORTRESS STATION.

YET SINCE THIS HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP FLEW OUT ON ITS FIRST MISSION OCT.9, 1942, ITS OFFICERS AND MEN HAVE BEEN WINNING AWARDS AND DECORATIONS AT THE RATE OF ABOUT SEVEN A DAY.

MORE THAN 2,500 MEDALS HAVE BEEN PRESENTED AT THIS WRITING, EVERYTHING FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WHICH WENT TO SGT. MAYNARD H.SMITH OF CARO,MICH., FOR A FLAMING FLIGHT BACK FROM ST. NAZAIRE, TO 2,102 AIR MEDALS OR OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO THE SAME MEDAL FOR GOING OUT AGAINST THE NAZIS IN MISSION AFTER MISSION.

FOUR MEN HAVE WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION--FIRST LT.EUGENE G.HANES, A PILOT, OF 1926 EIGHTH AVE., SOUTH, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; STAFF SGT.CHARLES E. VONDRACHEK, RFD NO.2, REEDSILLE,WIS.; STAFF SGT.JOHN R.ROLLER, LINCOLN, ARK., AND SGT.ARIZONA T.HARRIS, 603 W.EIGHTEENTH ST., 53.03, ARIZ.

FOUR OTHERS HAVE WON THE LEGION OF MERIT IN RECOGNITION OF EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES, 14 THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION, 207 THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, AND 84 THE PURPLE HEART, AWARDED TO ALL SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN ACTION.

IT IS A BRAVE STATION AND TYPICAL OF ALL STATIONS IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE--HIGHLY DECORATED, AND, FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER, HIGHLY DECORATIVE.

HW710PEW

30.24 — 9475

OCT 22 1943

Russians Sweep On in Dnieper Elbow, Clear Germans From Heart of Melitopol; 8th Army Takes 2 Towns in 7-Mile Gain

REDS SEIZE 50 VILLAGES IN NEW GAIN

Six-Mile Advance Puts Army Within 23 Miles Of Krivoi Rog

Mosc[illegible]v Reports Clearing Foe From Center Of Melitopol

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, Oct. 22—The Red army plunged to within twenty-three miles of the industrial center of Krivoi Rog yesterday, over 1,500 German dead and through fifty more Dnieper river loop villages in a six-mile stride toward the Black Sea, Moscow announced early today.

"The enemy is sustaining enormous losses and under the blows of our troops is retreating, abandoning arms and stores of war materials," said a midnight communique supplement broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Take Center Of Melitopol

While a Berlin spokesman admitted the southern German army was in an "extremely dangerous" plight, enmeshed in a giant Soviet pincers, the Russians also announced the capture of the center of embattled Melitopol, Crimean gateway far to the southeast, and fresh gains north of Kiev and southwest of Gomel.

In Melitopol, last major Axis position east of the lower Dnieper which is holding up the other arm of the Soviet pincers, the Russians said their units wiped out 1,000 enemy troops and smashed German reinforcements in violent fighting.

The streets of the city were declared strewn with German dead, dozens of wrecked tanks, 88-mm. guns and other abandoned enemy equipment.

Foe Holds Northern Part

The Germans still hold the northern part of Melitopol, the Russian bulletin said, as the fighting enters its tenth day of street combat.

Fanning out over the steppes in the Dnieper loop, the Russians captured Annovka, twenty-three miles north of Krivoi Rog, in a sweep that has carried them fifty-five miles south of Kremenchug, on the Dnieper. Petrovo, ten miles to the northwest, also fell, and Alexandrovka, fifty miles to the northwest, also was a prize seizure.

Alexandrovka is only sixteen miles from the vital rail junction of Znamenka, which controls east-west and north-south communications in the vast area where huge German forces risk entrapment. Once Znamenka is attained, the Russians can turn west toward Kiev, and south toward Niolaev on the Bug river where it empties into the Black Sea.

Wipe Out Garrison

In the fighting north of Kiev the communique said the Russian army had taken another village, wiping out the enemy garrison. Most of a German battalion was annihilated when it broke and fled in the same sector.

Soviet airmen shot down fifty-two planes yesterday in supporting the land drive, the bulletin said, and great quantities of equipment was seized and prisoners taken. At one point Soviet tankmen routed an entire German regiment.

Moscow dispatches said the Russians already had established air bases west of the Dnieper in the Kiev sector, and a Soviet commentator, Col. Nikolai Akimov, disclosed that "more and more crossings of the Dnieper" were being effected.

Battering their way toward Rechitsa, twenty-eight miles west of Gomel in lower White Russia, the Russians captured six more German strong points and killed more than 3,000 of the enemy, the communique said.

Admits New Crossing

In an apparently belated reference to this Russian sweep across the middle Dnieper above Kiev, Berlin broadcasts acknowledged that 120,000 Russian troops supported by hundreds of tanks had smashed through German lines on a three-mile front.

Stockholm dispatches, quoting Berlin spokesmen, said the Russian drive across the Dnieper loop toward the Black Sea was the greatest show of Russian strength of the war. The German spokesmen also were quoted as saying the Germans still were withdrawing in an effort to avoid being caught in a Soviet noose.

This indicated that German positions at Dnieperopetrovsk and elsewhere along the Dnieper bend were being abandoned, no longer tenable.

The reported German "evacuation" of the Crimea was partly true, "Red Star" said, but the Soviet Army newspaper added that the German divisions leaving that imperiled peninsula were being thrown into the fighting at Melitopol, where, the Russian communique said, Rumanian and German forces were suffering severe losses in men and equipment.

The Russian communique said Russian forces knocked out twenty-two German tanks and shot down eighty planes on all fronts during Wednesday.

With a collapse of the entire German line based on the Dnieper now possible, the next natural barrier west of there is along the River Bug, one hundred miles southwest of Krivoi Rog at the nearest point. The Nazis are said to have installed elaborate defenses in depth along the Bug to protect the Bessarabian frontier.

Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul

Joseph Goebbels admitted "temporary weaknesses in our position," in his weekly article in "Das Reich," and said: "We must satisfy ourselves with defensive successes." He added: "Every big war is finally decided mainly by staying power—the steadfastness of a warring nation."

Nazis Flee Via Land Bridge,

Reds Say

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 21—The German armies in the Crimea have begun a mass withdrawal from the peninsula via the Perekop land bridge, Moscow advices indicated today, to escape entrapment by a powerful Russian advance threatening their line of retreat.

Battling to stem the steady progress of Russian troops pouring through the Kremenchug bridgehead west of the Dnieper river, the German command was said to be throwing all available reserves into the breach.

But the Soviet drive, hourly increasing in momentum, smashed farther west through the Ukrainian steppe country to overlap the Crimea on the north, a Russian communique disclosed.

Closing On Krivoi Rog

A second Red column was racing south toward Krivoi Rog, important rail junction and center of the south Russian iron industry, and today it was reported to be within thirty-five miles of that key German stronghold guarding the last escape railway route from the Crimea.

More than 1,500 Nazis were killed in the advance, the Russian communique declared.

Capture of Krivoi Rog would virtually seal off the tens of thousands of Germans huddled in Dnepropetrovsk and in the Dnieper bend above Melitopol, where the Russians were reported to be cleaning out last-ditch Nazi units who have been holding out for more than a week.

Bayonet Battles

Some of the bloodiest fighting of the war was going on inside the city, with the Red spearheads inching slowly forward at bayonet point, front dispatches said.

Elimination of the German forces in the Dnieper bend, which the Russian communique indicated was practically assured after yesterday's advances, would leave the way open for a Red drive across the steppes to Perekop peninsula and the mouth of the Dnieper river where it flows into the Black Sea.

Unless the Nazis make good their escape from their Crimean positions, they face the possibility of a debacle unequaled since Stalingrad.

Counter-Offense At Kiev

North of Kiev and south of Rechitsa, the Moscow war bulletin said, the Germans were falling back before Red thrusts across the Dnieper. The Nazis were counter-attacking in the Kiev area, perhaps to cover reported preparations to evacuate the Ukrainian capital, but these assaults were all beaten back, the Soviet communique stated.

With the collapse of the entire German line based on the Dnieper river now possible, the next natural barrier to the west is along the Bug river, one hundred miles southwest of Krivoi Rog at its nearest point, where the Nazis are said to have installed an elaborate "defense in depth" to protect the Bessarabian frontier.

Allies Test New Nazi Lines In Italian Hills

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 21—The Fifth Army has made slight gains in the area north of the Volturno river, it was announced today, and advanced elements are probing the region to determine exactly where the Germans are setting up their new defenses based on Massico ridge.

The ditches and irrigation canals of this fertile but now devastated agricultural terrain slowed up the progress of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops.

Eighth Takes Two Towns

On the Eighth Army front, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops stormed the high ground dominating the road running northwest from Vinchiaturo, occupied Busso, a mountain village about four miles due west of Campobasso, and swept into Oratino a few miles to the north. Busso, situated 2,400 feet above sea level, overlooks Baranello to the south.

Stabbing deeper into the Balkans than on any previous flights, American medium bombers from the Northwest African Air Forces wrecked the roundhouse and locomotives at Nis, Yugoslavia, to lend an assist to the guerrilla forces fighting the Germans there.

Important Rail Junction

Nis lies between Belgrade and Sofia and is an important junction through which the Orient express passes. From Nis the line branches to the south to Salonika through Skoplje, which recently was raided by the Northwest African Air Force.

Railway objectives at Nis were left a mass of flaming wreckage by the American Marauders, escorted by Lightnings.

Occupation of the high ground west of Campobasso—given up by the Germans with great reluctance—was essential for movement of General Montgomery's forces along the important road northwestward from Vinchiaturo toward the road and railway junction of Isernia.

Main North-South Road

This is the main north-south highway of central Italy in this part of the peninsula. At Isernia it joins with the lateral road leading southwest to Venafro, picked by the Germans as the eastern anchor of their proposed Massico ridge line.

Any push of the Eighth Army along this Isernia road thus threatens the flanks of the enemy forces facing the Fifth Army.

Patrols were active in other parts of the Eighth Army front, including the Adriatic area above Termoli.

Wearied as the Germans may be by the long fight along the Volturno and by clashes with the Eighth Army on the other side of the peninsula, they continue to resist bitterly, according to latest

reports from both the Fifth and Eighth armies.

70 Direct Hits Pictured

At Nis, the American aircraft left a roundhouse enveloped in flames, destroyed two locomotives and a number of freight cars in the yards, and left the tracks in the yards a twisted mass, the air command announced. They also beat up an adjoining airfield.

Photographs showed seventy bomb hits square on the target. Three big explosions sent plumes of smoke 5,000 feet high.

This second raid on important Balkan communications being used by the Germans in hurried efforts to strengthen their defenses in southeastern Europe coincided with heavy and sustained attacks on German airfields and rail communications in central and northern Italy above Rome.

Airfields at Casale and Marcigliana were singled out for attacks by both day and night. Marcigliana is a half-dozen miles north of Rome along the Tiber, while Casale is in northwestern Italy near the border.

Hangars, Planes Bombed

American Flying Fortresses, with Lightning escorts, splashed both fields by daylight with fragmentation bombs. At Marcigliana, where official reports said the precision bombing was "specially good," thousands of the fragmentation explosives hit hangars, repair sheds and parked planes, all of which had been well camouflaged by the enemy.

Medium bombers again attacked the same fields by night, adding new destruction to that already plainly in evidence from the air. The mediums also hit Cerveteri, also north of Rome.

Other heavy daylight bombers destroyed railroad bridges at Grosseto on the west coast above the Italian capital and at Orvieto, inland on the route between Florence and Rome.

FIFTH ARMY'S GAINS SLOWED TO MILE A DAY

GALLAGHER

Pace Reduced As Terrain Grows Tougher And Nazi Resistance Stiffer

Eighth Army Captures 2 Towns In Heights West Of Campobasso

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 21—Hopes of a quick Allied conquest of Rome faded tonight as Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army slogged forward at a slackened pace through muddy terrain a little more than twenty-one miles north of Naples, just twenty-one days after entering that port.

An average of a mile a day in country that was growing increasingly difficult and against German resistance growing correspondingly stronger placed the capture of the Eternal City, one hundred airline miles away, a considerable distance into the future.

Clark's Gains Slight

Yesterday Clark's augmented forces registered only slight gains north of the Volturno river as patrols probed into the enemy's new twenty-seven-mile-long defense line that follows the rugged Massico ridge from the sea to Venafro. The soggy, devastated agricultural terrain posed terrific transport problems for the American and British allies.

[The Berlin radio said Thursday night that "the possibility that the Allies are planning a further landing in Italy is envisaged" in Berlin. "German military quarters point out," said the broadcast, "that the Allies probably desired to make up for lost time and to compensate for the delay which has arisen in the south of Italy." Mediterranean shipping has been "unusually lively" since the beginning of October, Berlin said.]

Fighting 2,400 feet above sea level along Italy's mountainous backbone, General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army captured the village of Busso, about four miles west of Campobasso, and Oratino, a few miles to the north.

Essential To Transport

Storming of the high ground west of Campobasso against strong Nazi resistance was essential for the movement of Montgomery's forces along an important road toward the highway and rail junction of Isernia.

From Isernia a lateral road leads southwest to Venafro, and any push along this road by the Eighth Army would threaten to flank the inland anchor of the Nazis' new defense line.

Apparently encouraged by his troops' successful delaying action, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, the German commander, has brought fresh forces into the fray and is offering greater resistance along the line, particularly on the Eighth Army front.

Unlike the Tunisian campaign, there is little chance of trapping a large force of Nazi troops with a sudden, overwhelming smash. The enemy has plenty of room over which to retreat, and his engineers already have prepared extensive demolitions and mine fields far behind his present lines.

The brightest spot in the Allied picture was the unceasing activity of the American and British air forces. Yesterday, American medium bombers and Lightning fighters stretched deep into the Balkans to wreck a roundhouse and locomotives at Nis in Yugoslavia, an important junction between Belgrade and Sofia. Photographs showed seventy bomb hits on the yards and explosions sent smoke billowing to 5,000 feet.

Nazi Targets Bombed

The raid coincided with heavy and sustained air attacks on Nazi airdromes and communications in central and northern Italy above Rome. Warhawk fighters blew up a German ammunition train west of Ancona. "There was just no evidence of anything left in the vicinity," said Capt. Arthur Exon, of Esterville, Iowa, leader of the Warhawks.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, touring the forward areas of the front with General Clark, expressed horror at the ruthlessness with which the retreating Nazis are dealing with the Italian civilian population.

"The people in America should get down on their knees and thank God that such things are not happening there," he said. "All day I was impressed with the evidence of the ruthlessness of the German enemy—their murder of innocent civilians, the peaceful farm buildings and crops they've destroyed, the homes they have ruined."

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Military Advisers Join Tri-Partite Sessions; Western Attack Hinted

Moscow Talks Declared Most Cordial, Other Details Withheld

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—The tripartite conference dug into its agenda in a harmonious four-hour session yesterday, and the presence of American and British military advisers suggested that a land attack on Western Europe might have been a topic.

Although all official representatives stuck to the rule that nothing about the actual conversations can be made public until the conclusion of the conference, they relaxed sufficiently to say that a cordial atmosphere prevailed throughout the second formal meeting.

Aides participating in the talks will change at the various problems wherein they are experts come before the conferees. The call yesterday to United States Maj. Gen. John R. Deane and British Lt. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay to enter the closed meeting room left little doubt that the main topic on the agenda worked out the day before was military.

Kharkov Captor Called.

Gen. Deane has been attached to the United States Army Chief of Staff's office and Gen. Ismay is from the office of the British War Cabinet. As their Soviet counterpart, the Russian delegation called to the council rooms a high Red Army general, Col. Gen. Filip I. Golikov, commander of the forces which captured Kharkov and head of a Soviet military mission to the United States in 1941.

The Soviet press insisted before the conference opened that closer military co-operation must precede any improvement in political and economic co-ordination of the three great powers—the United States, Russia and Britain.

In an editorial entitled "Chief Task of the Moment," the Moscow News, an English-language newspaper, yesterday declared that "if the Hitlerite army has not yet been defeated it is only because there is not yet a second front in the west. * * *"

Session Follows Luncheon.

Yesterday's conferees for the United States were Secretary of State Hull, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and Gen. Deane; for Britain, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Gen. Ismay and William Strang, assistant undersecretary for foreign affairs, and for Russia, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, Gen. Golikov and Maxim Litvinoff, former Ambassador to Washington.

The session opened at 5:45 p.m. after a prolonged formal luncheon given by Mr. Molotov and ended at 9:45.

The rule of secrecy on the nature of the conversations was attributed by a spokesman to the fact that the foreign representatives of the three nations are "working on big problems which will shape our world and there is no reason to let the enemy know what we are doing."

Many of the conference decisions, it is understood, may become effective as soon as ratified by the respective governments, but others may go before another meeting of high leaders of the three nations.

War-Parley Objective As Hinted In London

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 21—Agreement on the whole range of military and economic problems involved in coordinating Allied strategy to win both the war and the peace is regarded here as the ultimate objective of the tripartite conference in Moscow.

Definite ways and means of defeating Germany, encouraging a democratic successor to Hitlerism and controlling Germany's militaristic tendencies after the war presumably are among the complex issues before the conference.

Military "Sidetracked"

The Allied attitude toward at least two Kings—George of Greece and Peter of Yugoslavia—not to mention young King Simeon of Bulgaria, also is expected to figure in the frank discussions.

Military aspects of the conference appear to be secondary, notwithstanding Russian insistence on the immediate opening of a front in western Europe and the view of the Soviet press that military questions should head the agenda.

Red Paper's Warning

The assertion earlier this week by Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, that a "grand assault" on Hitler's European fortress would be made in 1944 seemed to dispose of that issue so far as London is concerned.

The Moscow publication *War and the Working Classes* has warned that a prolonged war would bring the risk of revolutinoary upheavals in the German satellite countries which would be difficult to control.

The London *Economist* interpreted this as a suggestion that Russia might be able to "act as a force of law and order in Europe if the war is brought to an early conclusion," but that she "may have to wash her hands if by unduly prolonging the war the Allies themselves let loose revolution."

In the field of Allied agencies, the Russians want to invest the Mediterranean commission in which they are represented with wider powers than those of a mere advisory body.

Reds Cautious About AMG

The Russians also remain cautious about the AMG (Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories) setup in the Mediaterranean, although they apparently are ready to assume co-responsibility if given certain assurances.

The British take pains to emphasize that there is no British-American bloc confronting the Russians, but that Hull and Eden represent separate and sometimes divergent viewpoints.

Tripartite Talks Near End Of First Subject

GILMORE

Generals Again Sit With Secretaries In Moscow Conferences—Eden Pleased With Progress

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 21—The American, British and Russian Foreign Ministers met again today, with United States and British military leaders once more in attendance, and a British spokesman said they were nearing the end of their "very frank and full" discussions on the first topic of the agreed agenda.

The three groups sat around the conference table for four hours at Spiridonovka palace. The expansion in the number of conferees might be taken to mean that the scope of the discussions had broadened already and that deliberation on purely military matters was closed, temporarily at least.

Full Staffs To Attend

Full staffs were expected to attend all subsequent daily meetings.

A British spokesman was asked at a press meeting whether the Russians at the parley had brought up the statement of Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts which suggested that a "second front" in Europe would come in 1944 and not this year. The spokesman replied:

"No, and so far as I know there has been no reference to it."

Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, new head of the permanent American military mission to Russia, and Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Ismay, chief staff officer for Prime Minister Churchill, entered the conference with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, and Vyascheslav Molotov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Suggests Military Topic

Their presence for the second straight day and the British spokesman's declaration suggested the delegates were winding up the military subjects—which the Russians have been so eager to discuss fully and at the beginning of the historic conference.

[The Moscow radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet moni-

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tor in London, said Premier Joseph Stalin received Eden today. Also at the meeting were Molotov and Sir Archibald J. C. Kerr, British Ambassador.

[Later, the Moscow radio said Molotov received the United States Ambassador, W. Averell Harriman, "in connection with the forthcoming presentation by him of his credentials to Mr. (Michael) Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R."]

Col. Gen. Filip I. Golikof, a high Red army general, represented Russia at the first conference yesterday in which the military men participated. He headed a Soviet military mission to the United States in 1941.

"These discussions," said the British spokesman, "have been very frank and full."

Eden Reported Pleased

Eden was reported as pleased over the progress to date. The reaction of Secretary Hull was not learned immediately, in keeping with American policy to divulge nothing until the sessions end.

Nor was the Soviet attitude disclosed, but to judge by all the usual signs there was no doubt about the friendliness of the whole atmosphere in Moscow today. Hardly at any time in the history of the Soviet Union have relations been so cordial with the United States and Britain.

Moscow newspapers continued to emphasize the news of the conference, and one Russian military commentator, Col. Nikolai Akimov, again touched on the subject of an Allied "second front" in Europe.

"The Red army's recent successes," he said, "have made the situation more favorable than ever for an invasion of Europe by British and American troops.

Would Seize Advantage

"The strategic leadership of the armed forces of the United Nations must take advantage of the present situation and strike while the iron is hot."

Asked if Secretary Eden was not being "too optimistic" about the proceedings and their outcome, the British spokesman said: "Up to this point I would say no."

The spokesman had said yesterday that the conference was not solely to lay the groundwork for a future meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin. He explained today that he did not mean that that was not being done.

"I would say that, too, will be included," he added today.

Morning For Staff Meetings

With the sessions now getting down to routine, Hull's and Eden's days are about the same. They hold business meetings with their advisers and staffs in the morning until lunch, then go to meetings with Molotov in the afternoon. Following these three-way talks Hull and Eden again meet their staffs and discuss what took place.

There has been no separate meeting of Hull and Eden since the two reached Moscow, and it was suggested strongly that there would be none.

"This is a meeting of the three powers' secretaries, not any two," a spokesman said.

Many Subjects Likely

The impression prevailed that a good many subjects would be gone over thoroughly by the three foreign ministers, with any tentative agreements reached to be referred back to the legislative bodies of the United States and Britain.

Hull and Eden held their usual business conferences with their assistants at Spasso House and the British Embassy, respectively, this morning before going to the conference.

The United States Secretary again got a good night's sleep and was up early for breakfast, where he expressed himself as eager to again tackle the day's business.

As the three ministers go deeper into issues, the sessions are likely to become longer. Hull has no objection to this, but he does like to get home, according to his custom, for early retirement.

The Russians, who are showing every consideration to their 72-year-old American guest, probably will alter their routine of working late at night and stick to long afternoon conferences.

U. S. AIRMEN ATTACK FOE IN YUGOSLAVIA

"Desert Rats" Help Patriots By Pounding Nazi Shipping Off Dalmatia

By DANIEL DE LUCE
[Associated Press Correspondent]

An Advanced Allied Base in Italy, Oct. 20 (Delayed)—The American "desert rats," who have fought the German air force from Egypt to central Italy, carried the air war into Yugoslav territory today in support of the patriot forces.

United States fighter-bombers, for the first time in history, attacked enemy shipping in the "inland passage" between two German strongholds along the Dalmatian coast, Split and Zara.

Swooping down with bombs and machine-gun fire, the raiders from a veteran Warhawk outfit, commanded by Col. Arthur G. Salisbury, Sedalia, Mo., wrecked one enemy power boat and damaged five others during two strong offensive patrols.

Signal To Yugoslavs

These missions, executed without need for extra fuel in belly tanks, emphasized the vulnerability of the German positions on Yugoslavia's shoreline to attacks from even short-range Allied fighters based on the new Italian fields. They were a signal to the Yugoslavs that the period of unchallenged German air force supremacy in Yugoslavia is at an end.

Although today was a big day in the history of Salisbury's "desert rats," it did not touch their performance of last Palm Sunday when they destroyed seventy-four German JU-52 transports and escort fighters in a sizzling ambush off Cape Bon, Tunisia.

What Squadrons Did

Today, however, in addition to opening air hostilities in a new country, Salisbury's squadrons did the following:

Exploded an ammunition train near Ancona on the Italian east coast, destroying approximately fifty railroad cars; received three Distinguished Flying Crosses in a personal presentation by Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, and celebrated the safe return of Lieut. Lewis L. Bowen, Eagle Pass, Texas, who has been shot down twice this month and took nine days to elude Nazi patrols after his second crash on the enemy side of the Allied line in central Italy.

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BALKAN RAIL CENTER RAIDED

Patriots Widen Attacks as Flyers Strike Deep.

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Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Stabbing deeper into the Balkans than on any previous flights, American medium bombers from the Northwest African Forces wrecked the roundhouse and locomotives at Nis, Yugoslavia, to lend an assist to the guerrilla forces fighting the Germans there.

Nis lies between Belgrade and Sofia and is an important junction through which the Orient Express passes. From Nis the line branches to the south to Salonika through Skoplje, which recently was raided by the Northwest African Air Force.

Railway objectives at Nis were left a mass of flaming wreckage by the bombers, escorted by P-38 Lightnings.

From the Middle East, R. A. F. bombers carried out wide attacks in the Ægean, a Cairo announcement said. Targets included airfields at Maritza (on Rhodes) and Antimachia (on Kos), harbor facilities at Melos, Syros and Kos, as well as shipping.

Partisans Push New Offensives In 3 Provinces

Attack Nazis in Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina; British Navy Aids Tito

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP).—Mobile columns of Yugoslav Partisans have extended their offensive operations to widely scattered sections of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro and have done great damage to Germain rail installations and supply depots, a communique of the Yugoslav Liberation Army said today.

The communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, announced that German units which attacked Partisan positions around the town of Cetlye were driven back with severe losses by the Yugoslav 5th Brigade.

On the Dalmatian coast the Nazis were attacking in force around the towns of Sinj, Split (Spalato) and Trogier, the communique said, while the patriots were battering their way toward Ston, in the same sector.

In eastern Croatia the German-held town of Pacrac was stormed by guerrilla troops. Despite strong enemy resistance the guerrillas captured a tank, 250 freight cars and three military trucks.

Hitler's Surrender?

"Who is master of Germany?" asked the *Daily Mail* in a Geneva dispatch suggesting Keitel's call to the high command signified Hitler's final surrender of the grand strategy role to his generals.

The *Mail's* dispatch asserted nearly all the top generals except Nazi types like Kurt Zeitzler, Georg von Kuechler, Gunther von Kluege and Erwin Rommel want to cut military losses in Russia to avert another Stalingrad and so have abandoned Hitler's intuitive grand strategy.

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3d 'Crisis Conference' In 2 Weeks Staged By Nazi Chiefs

E. L. DANIEL

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 21 — The third "crisis conference" in a little more than two weeks has been held in Germany to shore up Nazi morale for the winter. A meeting of the chief agents of Nazi "justice" was announced last night by the German news agency DNB in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information.

The agency said Minister of Justice Dr. Otto Thierack, former president of the Nazi Peoples' Court and friend of the assassinated Reinhard Heydrich, spoke on "the signifiance of the administration of justice on the bearing and attitude of the home front in keeping with the demands of total war."

German Fears Cited

The meeting of the German judges coincided with Stockholm reports of German fears of another and even greater Stalingrad as the result of the Russian break-through on the Dnieper.

News of the crisis and Nazi restorative measures was coupled in London with speculation over the fact that Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel as chief of the high command, and not Hitler, called a conference this week of German military leaders.

Massive Fleet Rains Bombs On City

JAMESON

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 21—A great fleet of RAF heavy night bombers, out for the eighth time this month, smashed at the Germans' second line of industrial defense last night, hitting the big city of Leipzig, where many of the Ruhr's bombed-out industries have moved.

Mosquito bombers roared swiftly over the German capital for the third time this week, while other bombers ranged over widespread areas of the Reich.

17 Bombers Lost

The RAF lost seventeen bombers, the same number as in the last big raid on Hannover Monday. Eight bombers were lost in yesterday's raid by Flying Fortresses on the metal plants at Dueren. These losses indicated the Nazi destruction of sixty Fortresses over Schweinfurt a week ago may have been only a break of luck for the German defenders.

The big attack on Leipzig, unbombed since its sixth raid of the war, November 23, 1940, came while the Germans, in sharp contrast, sent tiny force of bombers over England to give London its fifth successive night alert and kill six persons with a handful of scattered bombs.

100 Miles From Berlin

Leipzig, Germany's sixth industrial city, is situated in the middle of the country, one hundred miles southwest of Berlin and almost on the Czecho-Slovakian border.

Leipzig has one of the world's largest railroad terminals on lines linking it with other important industrial centers, like Berlin, Regensburg and Kassel, also recently blasted by Britain-based Allied bombers.

It was the first big attack of the war on the city and represented a round trip flight of more than 1,000 miles for the raiders.

With a population of more than 700,000, the city manufactures airplanes, munitions, chemicals, textiles, rubber products and machinery.

Record Fighter Escort

RCAF Lancaster squadrons participated in the attack.

The American daylight assault on Dueren and the collateral bombing of Gilze-Rijen airbase in Holland which led the Leipzig attack yesterday in a round-the-clock double blow at Germany, brought out the largest escort of American fighters ever put up and was supplemented by RAF Spitfires.

The powerful guard took the starch out of the Germans' defensive attacks, returning flyers said in an enthusiastic report of the results of the bombing. The Dueren metal works were described as "non-ferrous" with the implication that they were making important light metal airplane parts.

Important Plane Plants

Leipzig's big railroad yard is one of the prime junctions for traffic to the Nazis' dire-pressed Russian front.

Its airplane plants include engine and assembly factories for the Junkers-88, which is believed to be one of the chief types engaged in recent London night bombing, and Messerschmitt-109s which, with the

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Focke-Wulfs, have constituted the Fortresses' main opposition.

Nazis Report Attack

Leipzig was a huge, peacetime manufacturing center of consumer goods, including one of the world's major book-publishing centers. When the RAF started bombing out the western war industries, the city afforded a good refuge to which they could be transplanted.

A German communique, broadcast by Berlin, said Nazi bombers "carried out a strong attack against the harbor district of Hull," British east coast port about 160 miles north of London, last night.

At least twelve persons were killed in the attack on London, three of them in a suburb which was straddled by a stick of four bombs. And anti-aircraft shell killed a man and two children in suburban Sydenham.

A Virtual Hornet's Nest.

The American daylight assault on Dueren and the collateral bombing of Gilze-Rijen air base in Holland which led the Leipzig attack yesterday in a round-the-clock double blow at Germany, brought out the largest escort of American fighters ever put up and was supplemented by R. A. F. Spitfires.

The powerful guard took the starch out of the Germans' defensive attacks, returning flyers said in an enthusiastic report of the results of the bombing. The Dueren metal works were described as "non-ferrous" with the implication that they were important light metal airplane parts.

American Thunderbolts and R. A. F. Spitfires formed a virtual hornet's nest around yesterday's Flying Fortress formations and the enemy had little opportunity to repeat the tactics that knocked the record number of sixty bombers from the fleet sent against Schweinfurt. The big bombers were credited with destroying two enemy aircraft, the Thunderbolts six and Spitfires three.

Hit-and-run Attack on London.

The London alert system sounded soon after midnight for the fifth successive night as Nazi raiders swooped in over the capital area, some of them trying to dive or glide noiselessly over the city. Bombs were dropped at a number of spots, resulting in some casualties. There was considerable damage in residential districts.

The raid, like those which preceded it, was of brief duration and was of the hit-and-run variety, with a comparatively small number of planes participating. Bombs also dropped at scattered points in both southeast and northeast England.

A German communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio, said that Nazi bombers last night "carried out a strong attack against the harbor district of Hull," the east coast port about 160 miles north of London.

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RAF Delivers First Major Air Blow Of War At Leipzig

Heavy Bombers Fly Almost To Czech Border To Pound Vital Railway Junction.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 21—The RAF's heavy night bombers flew into the heart of Germany last night and attacked Leipzig, third most important Nazi industrial center and a key railroad junction for supplying the German armies on the Russian front.

A large force gave Leipzig its first large-scale blasting of the war with a loss of seventeen planes, the same number lost over Hannover on Monday. Simultaneously the RAF's fast, twin-engined Mosquitos again harassed Berlin and other western Germany cities in a campaign to "keep the sirens going" between knockout saturation raids.

Leipzig, a city of 700,000, lies almost on the Czech border one hundred miles southwest of Berlin and more than 500 airline miles from London. Only Berlin and Hamburg are more important industrially to the German war machine.

Not since its sixth raid of the war—which was as long ago as November 23, 1940—had Leipzig been bombed. Since then many bombed-out plants in the Ruhr are believed to have been transplanted to the more remote Leipzig.

The city is known to have been turning out airplane engines and to be assembling twin-engined Junkers-88 fighter-bombers—the type of craft making nuisance incursions into England—and Messerschmitts 109s, one of the Nazis' two chief single-engined fighters.

The raid undoubtedly disrupted [illegible] assistance to the Nazis crumbling eastern front. Leipzig is one of the world's largest railroad terminals, with big freight yards on main lines to important war-production centers like Berlin and Kassel—both hit this month—and Regensburg, where Flying Fortresses in August battered another Messerschmitt plant.

The city also produces munitions, chemicals and machinery.

Raid Average Kept Up

The operation of the RAF [illegible] large-scale attack of the month, along with the Americans' seventh yesterday against Dueren in Germany and Gilze-Rijen in Holland, kept the average of Britain-based bomber activity well up with the best previous pace, despite a spell of bad weather.

The German air force went through feeble measures of retaliation over England, but in contrast to the many hundreds of big bombers that invaded Germany, flew in a force of about only thirty, with twelve of them reaching London to give the capital its fifth alert in five nights. Random bombs were dropped and seventeen persons were killed.

Admiral Pound, British Fleet Chief, Dies

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 21—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, who resigned early this month as First British Sea Lord because of ill health, died today in London at the age of 66.

Sir Dudley directed the British fleet through four of its most critical war years and is credited more than any other man with shaping the course of Britain's modern naval policy.

At Quebec Parley

He was taken ill while returning from the Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Quebec. He resigned as First Sea Lord on October 4 and was succeeded the next day by Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, who had been commander of British naval forces in the Mediterranean.

Sir Dudley had been called the "father" of Britain's present strategy of aggressive action. At the time of Sir Dudley's resignation, Prime Minister Churchill expressed regret that it must come just "when control of the Mediterranean is within our grasp." He had gone to the Royal Masonic Hospital on September 20.

Long Churchill Associate

He long was close to Churchill and was present at the sea conference with President Roosevelt when the Atlantic Charter was drawn.

In his younger days he was on duty as commander of the H. M. S. Colossus in the battle of Jutland. He was in command of the Mediterranean fleet in 1935 when war with Italy loomed over the Ethiopian situation.

With war about to break out with Germany, he was appointed chief of naval staff in the summer of 1939 and soon afterward was given the rank of admiral of the fleet.

Held High Order

Sir Dudley was one of two living naval officers to hold the British Order of Merit.

Like Prime Minister Churchill, Sir Dudley was half American. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Pickman Rogers, of Boston, who married Alfred John Pound, an English lawyer.

Born August 29, 1877, he became a naval cadet in 1891 and two years later was a midshipman on the "China Station." At 19, Pound was commissioned and was continuously afloat, except for his qualifying course for torpedo lieutenant, until 1909, when he was transferred to the Admiralty's torpedo department.

Two Bravery Citations

On two separate occasions his personal bravery brought him commendation. Once he descended into a gas-filled hold to attempt the rescue of three men who died from suffocation. Again, he rescued a stoker from drowning, diving overboard fully clothed off British Columbia.

In the battle of Jutland he was mentioned in dispatches for the daring with which he maneuvered his ship under heavy fire.

Mediterranean Chief Three Years

In 1933 he was created a knight. Two years later he was promoted from rear admiral to admiral. He served as temporary chief of staff in the Mediterranean from 1935 to 1936 and as commander in chief then from 1936 to 1939.

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Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, British Fleet Chief, Dies

Had Resigned Post Of First Sea Lord Early This Month Because Of Ill Health

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 21—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, who, as First Sea Lord was credited with winning the Battle of the Atlantic and thus perhaps saving Britain frem defeat died today.

Little known outside the navy when he took charge of the fleet in 1939, the admiral, who had an American mother, became a national hero in four years of struggle against terrific odds.

Ill health the only thing that could make him step down at the time, forced his retirement on October 4, at the age of 66. He had been First Sea Lord from the beginning of the war, a job that five different men tackled in the last war.

Close To Churchill

Long close to Prime Minister Churchill, the admiral was present at the sea conference with President Roosevelt when the Atlantic Charter was drawn up and at later Roosevelt-Churchill parleys.

He commanded H. M. S. Colossus in the Battle of Jutland during World War I and was in charge of the Mediterranean fleet in 1935 during the critical period with Italy over Ethiopia.

Sir Dudley was born August 29, 1877, the son of an English lawyer, Alfred Pound, and a Bostonian, Miss Elizabeth Pickman Rogers.

"Hell Of A Fight"

He was knighted in 1933 and was frequently cited for personal bravery.

A strong supporter of naval preparedness, he called for more battleships in 1933, saying, "there is going to be a hell of a fight in the next two or three years, whether we build them or whether we don't. We have got to build them."

Sir Dudley's wife died July 20 this year. They had two sons and a daughter.

Born In 1877

Sir Dudley Pound was born on August 29, 1877, and following his preliminary education at Fonthill, East Grinstead, and the Limes, at Greenwich, he joined the navy as a cadet in 1891 and two years later was a midshipman on the China Station.

At 19, Pound was commissioned a second lieutenant and was continuously afloat, except for his qualifying course for torpedo lieutenant, until 1909, when he was transferred to the Admiralty's torpedo department.

Feats Of Gallantry

During the years immediately following, his gallantry brought him note on several occasions. While serving as an executive officer on H. M. S. Superb, he received the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for rescuing three men from suffocation in the ship's hold. Later, while a lieutenant on the cruiser H. M. S. Graften at Esquimault, he rescued a stoker from drowning.

His distinguished services during the first World War won him many honors, among them the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States.

Advanced To Captain

He was executive of the battleship H. M. S. St. Vincent at the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 and was soon advanced to captain at the youthful age of 37.

After a brief period ashore, including service at the Admiralty under the late Lord Fisher, then First Sea Lord, he commanded the battleship H. M. S. Colossus at the battle of Jutland in 1916. In that engagement he was mentioned in dispatches for the daring with which he maneuvered his ship under heavy fire.

On Hood And Repulse

After service respectively on the H. M. S. Hood with Sir Roger Keyes, and in command of the H. M. S. Repulse in 1920, he returned to the Admiralty as director of plans in 1922, holding that post until 1925 when he was appointed chief of staff to Sir Roger Keyes, then commander in chief in the Mediterranean. Sir Dudley served in this post until 1927. During this period he reached the rank of rear admiral.

He was created a knight in 1933. Sir Dudley Pound was promoted to admiral in 1935 and served as temporary chief of staff in the Mediterranean from 1935 to 1936, and as commander in chief in the Mediterranean from 1936 to 1939.

In 1939 he was appointed First Sea Lord, and a month later came the crowning honor of his career—he was named admiral of the fleet, a rank solely in the gift of the King.

Goebbels Says 1918 Can't Be Repeated

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, attempted to assure the German home front today that the "tragic collapse" of 1918 could not be repeated.

"The Germans now have in sufficient abundance" that which they did not have in 1918 and resulted in their failure, he wrote in his newspaper *Das Reich*, according to the Berlin radio.

Goebbels listed as abundant "a political understanding of the fateful nature of this war, courage, endurance, steadfastness and tenacity."

He said the Germans were well aware of the "temporary dangers" of their position, "but were not unaware at the same time of their strength and their resulting chances of victory."

Nazis To Stop Drafting Frenchmen, Vichy Says

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Vichy radio said today that Fritz Sauckel, Nazi labor commissioner, had told Pierre Laval, chief of government, that Germany would make no new demands on France for manpower during 1943.

Laval is reported to have delivered at least 1,200,000 Frenchmen to the German labor service during the year.

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Give Up Arms, Rumanians Told

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP).—Rumanian military authorities were reported tonight to have ordered civilians to surrender all arms by Oct. 30 under penalty of death in a drastic step apparently aimed at discouraging revolt among a war-weary people. The Hungarian radio said the decree was issued by military chiefs and that the death penalty was also ordered for "those who aid parachutists, spies and escaped prisoners."

Nazis Seek To Deport All Jews In Holland

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Germans have deported every Jew they could find in Holland, Pieter S. Gerbrandy, Netherlands Premier, said tonight in a broadcast to his homeland over Radio Orange, the Dutch station here.

The Premier said the last group of 5,000 Jews was sent to a concentration camp at Westerbork, across the German border, from Amsterdam during the night of September 28.

At the start of the war Holland had some 120,000 Jews, with another 60,000 persons having some Jewish blood. It is estimated about 10,000 Jews are in hiding in the Netherlands, shielded by the sympathetic Dutch.

Mussolini Admiral Is Reported Killed

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—A German Transocean Agency broadcast said today Admiral Antonio Legnani, named secretary of the navy in Benito Mussolini's Republican Fascist regime September 23, had been killed in an automobile accident.

The broadcast, recorded by Reuters, said the admiral's car skidded and crashed between Vicenza and Verona.

French Revolt Urged In Moscow Broadcast

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—A call for the French nation to revolt now against the Germans to speed the Allied invasion of western Europe came tonight in a French-language broadcast from Moscow.

Taking a stronger view than British and American spokesmen, who have cautioned the French against a premature uprising, the Moscow broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said "France must no longer wait passively."

The invasion will come sooner if the German position is made even more insecure by an uprising, it explained.

4 Main Polish Parties Agree To Act Together

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Polish Government announced today underground representatives of the four main parties in occupied Poland have agreed to act together until a proper constitutional legislature is restored by democratic elections after Poland is liberated from Nazi rule.

Parties represented are Peasant, Socialist, National and Christian Democratic Labor—the same four which form the coalition cabinet-in-exile.

The agreement also called for a federation of European states around the nucleus of a Poland-Czech union.

3 Nations in Monetary Pact

GLADBERG

Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg Agree on Exchange in Accord

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP).—Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg signed today a monetary pact, with the Belgian franc and Dutch guilder fixed at the pre-war rate of one guilder to 16.52 francs.

The guilder is valued unofficially at 7.6 guilders to the pound, roughly $4. That would make the guilder worth about 53 cents and the Belgian franc about 3 cents. (Pre-war foreign exchange quotations substantially agreed with these.)

London banking circles, aware that the pact was in the making, viewed it beforehand with elation as an example of what can be done by countries which are determined to subdue nationalistic policies. "It is considered an example to other nations and a happy portent for the future," "The Financial Times" said.

Sir John Cunningham In Mediterranean Post

Succeeds Cousin, Sir Andrew, as Allied Fleet Head

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP).—Admiral Sir John H. D. Cunningham has been appointed commander in chief of the Allied fleet in the Mediterranean, succeeding his cousin, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham. The appointment, effective Oct. 15, was made public today. He is fifty-eight years old.

One of Britain's famous "fighting Cunninghams," Sir John was made a full admiral soon after his appointment as commander in chief in the Levant last August. He was formerly Fourth Sea Lord and chief of supplies and transport.

Sir Andrew was named First Sea Lord earlier this month, upon the retirement of Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, who died today.

Sir John will serve as fleet commander under General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief.

Powerful New Searchlight Aids In War On Subs

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—The British Air Ministry disclosed today that a powerful new searchlight of millions of candlepower had been the "keystone of success in the air offensive against the U-boats in the Atlantic."

It said the light, flashing over the water from patrol planes, had forced the submarines to remain submerged at night and risk surface movement by day, with the result they were "safe neither by day nor by night."

Reuters Director Named

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—John R. Scott, chairman and managing director of the *Manchester Guardian*, has been appointed a member of the board of directors of Reuters, replacing W. J. Haley, who has resigned to become editor in chief of the British Broadcasting Corporation, it was announced today.

Governor of Bengal Resigns

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Sir John Herbert has resigned for reasons of health as Governor of Bengal, the Indian State currently in the news because of a widespread famine, the India Office announced tonight. Sir Thomas Rutherford, Governor of Bihar, was named acting Governor of Bengal Sept. 4.

25,000 Reported Dead Of Famine in Bengal

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Calcutta to the Daily Mail said today that 25,000 persons have died in Bengal in the last four months as a result of the famine in that Indian province.

Recent Calcutta dispatches have described that metropolis as the "city of slow death." In New Delhi, it was said mortalities also are mounting with 2,154 deaths last week.

Would Study Rebuilding Of House Of Commons

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill today proposed the appointment of a committee to consider plans for rebuilding the historic House of Commons, struck by a German bomb the night of May 10, 1941.

The explosion wrecked the debating chamber and, although the mace and many documents were saved, Commons has been forced since to hold sessions elsewhere.

More American Forces Land In British Port

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—Another contingent of American forces including hundreds of WACs arrived recently at a British port, it was anounced today.

The WACs attracted numerous onlookers as they marched singing to their quarters.

ANTI-INVASION WORK SPED BY BALKAN NAZIS

COLBURN

Unusual Activity Noted As Germans Bolster Defenses In Yugoslavia

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 21—Fearing Allied attack from three sides on the "under belly" of Europe, the Germans are making frantic anti-invasion preparation in the already nervous Balkans, according to Swiss reports reaching here tonight.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has established headquarters in Zagreb, and a Bern report to the newspaper *Allehanda* said Nazi troop trains were rolling continuously across northern Italy from France with troops to bolster German defenses in Yugoslavia, where the patriots are playing havoc with Nazi forces.

Attack Expected

A Zurich dispatch to the *Aftonidningen* said the Germans were looking for a possible Allied attack on Yugoslavia's west coast or through Albania, and also were preparing for a possible combined Soviet-British offensive through the Black Sea against Rumania and Bulgaria.

Previously the German press has speculated on an American-British thrust into the Balkans from Cyprus and through Greece.

Zurich reports said huge contingents of foreign workers were laboring, under the direction of the TODT organization, on a series of concrete fortifications, bunkers and anti-tank ditches along the Rumanian and Bulgarian Black Sea coasts. New heavy coastal gun installments also have been laid, the Swiss reports said.

Given Special Attention

South of Odessa the defenses around the ports of Sulina, Constanta, Varna and Burgas have been given special attention, according to the latest reports.

Swiss dispatches said Rommel was reinforcing his Balkan units not only to prepare against an Allied invasion—capitulation of the Italian army left the Germans with a big gap to fill in the Balkans—but to try to wipe out resistance from the Yugoslav guerrilla forces of Drug Tito and Gen. Draja Mihailovic.

Rommel, these reports said, also had to take cognizance of the possibility the Nazis might not be able to depend on Hungarian and Bulgarian troops in case of an invasion.

New Weapons Needed

Travelers from Hungary said the army was lacking in sufficient first-class weapons and equipment. New Hungarian contingents are being called up, but Hungary, instead of sending the men to help Rommel, was reinforcing the area around the disputed Sibenburgen district where they fear an attempt by Rumania to regain that territory.

Six Rumanian divisions are reported ready to try to invade the territory which the Hungarians got three years ago as a reward for joining the Axis. Hitler engineered the "gift" despite the objections of the Rumanians.

Rumanians Complain

Rumanian officers meanwhile were reported complaining to the Germans about the lack of artillery at their disposal. The officers protested Rumania had received no modern equipment from Germany for two years.

Gen. Ion Antonescu was reported in a Bern dispatch to *Allehanda* to be negotiating with Germany for the return of Rumanian units from the Crimea for reassignment for the defense of Rumania.

Saboteurs continued to be active in Bulgaria and Rumania, and the Gestapo ordered all residents of Bucharest to surrender their arms by October 30. Persons having firearms in their possession illegally after that date are threatened with the death penalty. The Germans also have designated a number of provinces along the Danube as restricted areas and prohibited travel in them.

Exchange Ships Sail for Britain And Germany

SHAFFER

Leave Goteborg and Oran; U. S. Flyer Says Nazis Lynched Fortress Crew

GOTEBORG, Sweden, Oct. 21 (AP). — The exchange of 5,000 wounded British, Canadian and Australian soldiers and fourteen Americans for a similar number of German invalids was completed today with the sailing of three ships for Great Britain and two for Germany.

The German hospital ship Meteor, once Kaiser Wilhelm's yacht, sailed with hundreds of Germans this morning. The British vessel Atlantis pulled out fifteen minutes later. They were followed by the Ruegen, headed for Germany, and the Empress of Russia and Drottningholm, bound for Britain.

Thirteen Americans—ten airmen, one parachutist and two infantrymen—were on the Atlantis. A fourteenth was on the Drottningholm as part of a contingent of Canadians with whom he had fought.

The soldiers crowded the rail of the Empress of Russia as she cast off, tossing gaily colored streamers across the dock and giving rousing cheers. One blind Tommy on the Atlantis hummed a jazz tune and danced a jig.

British nurses helped the Americans to bunks and made them comfortable in the hospital wards. None of them had been in Germany more than nine months, some only three months; certain of the British were prisoners for years.

The repatriates said one of the main needs of the Americans who are still held in Germany is more Red Cross packages.

"If they don't get more Red Cross help, they are facing a grim winter," said Technical Sergeant Frank Zartnicki, of Moosic, Pa., a top-turret gunner whose bomber was blasted on July 28 near Kassel.

Private Robert M. Scott, parachutist, from Greensboro, N. C., who was wounded in Sicily on July 10, said two other Americans were on the hospital train that took him to Germany. He said they were Robert Hanson, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Jack Stewart, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pfc. Herbert Ehrich, 24 years old, of 578 Barbey street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was wounded by sharapnel and lay in a field for sixteen hours after the Americans were blasted from a hill at Troina, Sicily, by Nazi artillery. He was taken to Naples and then Munich. He and Private Leroy Keith, 23, of Denver, Pa., captured in Sicily August 3, were the only two Americans to go to that hospital. They got excellent treatment from a Serb physician. Keith was wounded by a mortar shell at Enna.

Downed in Marauder.

Anti-aircraft fire downed the Marauder in which Staff Sergt Lester F. Miller, 26, of Hartford, Conn., was flying after a low-level attack on a power station in Holland.

"The plane nose-dived into the water." Sergt. Miller said. "I was in the tail of the machine, and it broke off: I owe my life to my helmet which absorbed the blow against the side of the plane. I was in the water twenty minutes before being picked up."

Night fighters, concentrating on the Fortress of Staff Sergt. Norman C. Goodwin, 24, of Bradford, Mass., forced it down far out to sea. He was taken to the Frisian Islands where he underwent a leg operation.

Jolt Ahead For Nazis

By Edwin Shanke

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Aboard the British Hospital Ship Atlantis, Goeteborg, Sweden, Oct. 20 (Delayed)—The majority of the 835 German war wounded and civilians being repatriated from Britain dismiss reports of deteriorated conditions at home as "Allied propaganda."

That, at any rate, is the impression which British Royal Army Medical Corps attendants obtained in talking to them on the four-day sea journey from England. It is also the impression which I got as I watched German air force and navy personnel transferred from the Atlantis.

"They don't realize what they are going back to," said Fred Brown, an RAMC private. "Three fourths of the Germans aboard this ship are from bombed cities such as Hamburg, Bremen, Emden, Dortmund, Berlin and Hannover. They don't believe the news, for example, that Stuttgart or Munich have been seriously bombed. Hamburg may have been hard hit, they agree, but the inland cities not at all."

Nazi Reserves Diverted

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 21 (AP).—The "Social-Demokraten" reported in a Bern dispatch yestetrday that Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein, Chief of German Army Headquarters in the East, has been unable to get reserves for the Russian front because it was necessary to send them to northern Italy.

Fear Drive From Leningrad

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 21 (AP).—German military experts are predicting that the next big Russian offensive will strike in the Leningrad sector, Swedish correspondents reported from Berlin today. Coastal guns which the Germans moved from Sevastopol to the Leningrad sector last winter have been shelling the city, in an effort to disrupt any planned Russian offensive.

Vatican Protecting Anti-Nazis

Flatly Refuses German Demand to Turn Over Refugees Within Its Walls.

Berne, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—A frontier dispatch to La Suisse of Geneva said today that the Vatican refused to deliver to the Germans the anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi refugees who have found sanctuary within its walls, and that "Germany bowed to this decision." Among the refugees were leaders of the former Fascist regime who became prominent anti-Fascists after Benito Mussolini's fall, the dispatch said.

Several members of the Grand Council that voted Mussolini's ouster are believed to have entered the Vatican.

La Suisse went on to say that although the Lateran pact in 1929 provides that political refugees may not receive sanctuary in the Vatical City, the situation has been altered inasmuch as the Holy See still recognizes the government of Premier Badoglio and the German occupation of Rome in effect abrogates the treaty.

Relations between the Vatican and Germany improved after Cardinal Maglione, the papal secretary of state, received assurances that the Reich had no intention "to protect Vatican territory as it has protected Bohemia and Moravia," the dispatch continued.

There has been much talk of the Pope's efforts to have Rome recognized by the belligerents as a holy city in order to save it from the ravages of war. There has been great reserve in Vatican circles regarding this proposal, but the possibility of such an accord is not excluded.

Meanwhile, in the north of Italy, where resistance to the Nazis is increasing constantly, the arrest of Badoglio supporters including many clergymen was reported continuing. An unconfirmed report said that persons under Nazi surveillance included Cardinal Schuster, the Archbishop of Milan, who has threatened to excommunicate writers of anonymous letters and others who denounce political opponents of the Germans.

VATICAN REFUGEES SAVED FROM NAZIS

Germany Bows As Pope Refuses To Deliver Sanctuary Seekers, Bern Hears

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 21—A dispatch from the Swiss-Italian frontier town of Chiasso to the newspaper *La Suisse* said today the Vatican had refused to deliver refugees to Germany and that the Nazis "had bowed to this decision."

It listed among those who have sought sanctuary within the Eternal City, Fascist leaders who turned anti-Fascist after Benito Mussolini's downfall, possibly several members of the grand council who voted to oust Mussolini, "many foreigners" who feared Nazi retaliation, and a number of friends of the Pope.

Mascagni Named

Among the last it named the Italian composer Pietro Mascagni, who it said was invited by the Pontiff to remain in Vatican City when he asked permission to place some of his works there for safety.

The dispatch explained that although under the Lateran pact of 1929, which resulted in a resumption of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Italian Government, political prisoners could not be given sanctuary in the Vatican, the Holy See had continued to recognize the government of Premier Pietro Badoglio.

Situation Aggravated

German occupation of Rome also removed one of the parties to the pact, and the German declaration that they had assumed the "protection" of Vatican City further aggravated the situation, it continued.

The dispatch said that relations between the Vatican and Germany had improved following conferences between Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, and the German Ambassador, and after assurances had been received that the Reich had no intention to "protect Vatican territory as it had Bohemia-Moravia."

From northern Italy, however, came reports that many clergymen were being included in the Nazi roundup of Badoglio supporters.

Morgenthau Visits Italian Front Line With Gen. Clark

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 21.—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau traveled through forward areas of the Italian front with Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark today and had high praise for British and American soldiers and for AMG's work in restoring the city of Naples.

"I am much struck by the young British and American soldiers," he said. "Their faces seemed so alert and they were so evidently in the pink of condition that they seem to be ready for anything."

The Secretary noted that water service was being restored in Naples.

"I can assure Gen. Clark that the fighting forces have nothing to worry about the people at home," he added. "They are solemnly behind the war and they'll provide every dollar and every piece of material—and that means a good many dollars and lots of material—necessary to bring about complete victory."

Zeal and Enthusiasm.

"My trip to the front has been one of the greatest experiences of my life. I am filled with new zeal and enthusiasm and I am going home to tackle the fourth war loan in the aggressive spirit of Gen. Clark's 5th Army."

The Secretary voiced horror over the sufferings of the Italians and declared "The people in America should get down on their knees and thank God that such things are not happening there. We haven't really begun to make sacrifices in the United States yet. In contrast with what I've seen today our little annoyances seem so small.

"All day I was impressed with the evidence of the ruthlessness of the German enemy—their murder of innocent civilians, the peaceful farm buildings and crops they've destroyed, the homes they have ruined. The people at home should see these things."

Praises Co-operation.

He said the 5th Army was a smooth-running machine with the finest kind of co-operation between Americans and British.

"The closer I got to the front the more impressive was the discipline," he added.

Mr. Morgenthau was the witness of three battlefield promotions made by Gen. Clark.

Lts. Howard M. Thompson of Grand Junction, Colo., and Donald L. Nabity were made captains and Maj. Edward W. Bird of Des Moines, Iowa, was made a lieutenant colonel.

DECLARES FOR SFORZA

Naples, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The Partito d'Azione (Action party), announcing today its allegiance to Carlo Sforza, the pre-Fascist Foreign Minister, published an eight-point program demanding the immediate establishment of a republican form of government in Italy and numerous economic and social reforms, including the division of large estates and control of big business.

The party, which probably is the largest Italian democratic group, timed its announcement to coincide with Sforza's arrival in Italy from the United States, where he had long been in exile.

3,910 Germans Leave Oran

ALGIERS, Oct. 21 (AP).—As a part of the American-British prisoner exchange with Germany, 3,910 German wounded and protected personnel embarked on four vessels from Oran harbor this morning.

The Germans included 350 so badly wounded they are out of the war, and "protected" personnel such as doctors and stretcher bearers.

The prisoners, most of whom were captured during the African compaign, embarked on two French liners and two Italian hospital ships sent from Marseilles.

Cremieux Decree Reinstated In Algeria

Algiers, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Cremieux Decree assuring French citizenship to Jews born in Algeria was reinstated today by the French Committee of National Liberation.

The decree was revoked in March, 1943, by Gen. Henri Giraud and terms of the abrogation were left indefinite. By today's action, the committee declared the Cremieux Decree still in effect.

The action followed abrogation of other legislation discriminatory against the Jews. Many of these laws were decreed by the Vichy regime.

Death Plot Described

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Oct. 21—French patriots wearing captured uniforms of the Vichy youth organization raided a German arms warehouse near Limoges to obtain the land mines which nearly caused the death of Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Foreign Minister, in his Chantilly home Monday night, reports from the French border said today.

De Brinon himself revealed the attempt on his life in an interview with the German DNB Paris correspondent, which was broadcast by the Paris radio. The Foreign Minister said he was struck by a splinter on the cheek, and his secretary was seriously wounded in the chest.

Shows Underground's Power

Details of the theft of the mines furnished a perfect example of the strength of the anti-Nazi underground organizations and the weakness of the German position in France, the border reports said. They gave this story of the incident:

The guerrilla patriots early in September learned that the German guard around the arms warehouse, composed of several hundred German soldiers "resting" from service on the Russian front, had been rushed to the defense of Italy and had been replaced by thirty men, all over 45 years of age, belonging to the German Home Guard.

Guards Overwhelmed

Three weeks ago the disguised guerrillas swooped down from their headquarters in the Limousin mountains south of Limoges, routed the guard without difficulty, loaded a truck with land mines and disappeared.

Later they dispatched a number of the mines to underground connections in Paris, and it was these instruments of death which were planted in De Brinon's Chantilly home.

JAP EXCHANGE LINER SAILS

Americans Cheer as They See Last of Ship.

Mormugao, Portuguese India, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The Jap exchange liner Teia Maru sailed for Japan today with Jap nationals repatriated from the United States and Latin America.

The Gripsholm, aboard which the Japanese were brought here was expected to sail tomorrow with American nationals and other repatriates who arrived here on the Teia Maru.

The Japanese apparently were disgruntled over the crowded quarters on the Jap ship in comparison with the spaciousness of the Gripsholm, and they showed it by their manner.

Americans Cheer.

As the ship began pulling away, the American repatriates let out a loud cheer which was answered briefly by the homeward-bound Japanese. The last part of the Gripsholm which the reparting Japanese could see was the main promenade deck thickly hung with laundry washed by the passengers who for the first time had plenty of water and frothy American soap.

American authorities won a race to get 2,400 tons of Red Cross supplies transferred from the Gripsholm to the Teia Maru before she steamed out of this port. The cargo had to be stored in a specified arrangement so that it could be unloaded in order for internes and Allied prisoners at the various ports where the ship will stop on the voyage to Japan.

The delay in the Gripsholm's sailing left the 1,500 Americans, Canadians and Latin Americans who disembarked from the Teia

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Maru with nothing to do for an extra twenty-four hours. However, they did not appear to be suffering much. Some tried to get shore leave to visit some ancient churches on an island a few miles away, while others spent the time dancing or sitting around eating the bountiful fare provided by the Gripsholm's galleys.

HOPES VOICED FOR SPEEDIER REPATRIATION

Japanese And American Officials Both Praise War Exchange

[By the Associated Press]

Mormugao, Portuguese India, Oct. 21—Hopes for future repatriation exchanges were voiced by both United States and Japanese officials today as the Japanese ship Teia Maru left for home.

She was laden with Japanese nationals and 2,400 tons of Red Cross goods for internees and war prisoners in Japan.

The Japanese, repatriated from the Americas, were traded for Allied nationals who were brought here on the Teia Maru and transferred to the Swedish liner Gripsholm.

The Gripsholm, which took aboard 400 tons of Red Cross supplies for Japanese interned in the Americas, was expected to sail tomorrow with 1,500 Americans, Canadians and Latin Americans.

More Trades Favored

In a message relayed through the Swedish Embassy, Baron Yasushi Hayashi, who conducted the exchanges here for the Japanese, said that he favored more such trades and that he hoped arrangements could be made to consummate them more quickly.

At the same time, Austin Roe Preston, United States Consul General in Portuguese India, who directed exchange arrangements for the Americans, said the operation was "run very smoothly indeed."

"I sincerely hope more will occur," he added. "The policy of the United States is to have more exchanges. We have many more people in the Far East to be evacuated."

He lauded Portuguese authorities for the facilities they made available to expedite the exchange, and said that during it they showed "absolute impartiality."

REPEL RAID ON INDIA

New Delhi, India, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Japanese bombers in one of their rare raids on Allied bases in India were intercepted last night before reaching Chittagong and forced to jettison most of their bombs, a British communique said today. Several of the raiders were probably destroyed and little damage and few casualties were caused by the attack, the communique said.

On the offensive dive-bombers and fighter-bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked enemy positions near Kalemyo and Kalewa in Burma.

MOUNTBATTEN ENDS PARLEY

Southeast Asia Commander Completes Talks With Chiang And Stilwell

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 21—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme Allied commander in southeast Asia, has completed a series of talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in Chungking, it may now be disclosed.

Other American representatives as well as General Stilwell, who is chief of staff of Allied forces in China, took part in the strategical discussions.

Mountbatten arrived in Chungking October 16 and returned to India yesterday. He was named to head Allied forces for the expected offensive in southeast Asia at the Quebec meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill last August.

Somervell Attends

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general of the United States Army Service of Supply, was high among the American consultants. His primary interest is in the movement of food, fuel and munitions, a job largely carried on by air in the Chinese theater since Japanese seizure of the Burma road.

Maj. Gen. George Stratemeyer, commander of United States air forces in China, Burma and India, and Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, head of the United States Fourteenth Air Force, also were called in for consultations.

The sessions were held at Chiang's country retreat in the pine-covered hills near the capital.

Britain Represented

British representatives at the discussions included Maj. Gen. Gordon Grimsdale, head of the British military mission in China.

Chiang was assisted by a galaxy of Chinese officers, including Gen. Ho Ying Chin, chief of staff; Rear Admiral Chen Shao Kwan, commander in chief of the Chinese navy, and Gen. Shang Chen, head of the foreign bureau of the National Military Council. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek also participated in the discussions.

Mountbatten completed the last lap of the trip to Chungking in General Stilwell's plane.

Before seeing the generalissimo, Mountbatten paid a courtesy call on Dr. H. H. Kung, former premier of China.

Pictures of the conferees showed China's first lady standing among them wearing a black cape on which was the insignia of an honorary commandant of the American Flying Tigers.

Significance Noted

The fact that the discussions here took place while the Russian, British and American conference was beginning in Moscow was viewed by the Chinese as a happy augury for intensification of the war against both Germany and Japan.

The official Chinese Central News Agency, whose dispatches generally carry official benediction, said "questions concerning military cooperation were discussed in great detail," adding "decisions were reached on various questions which had been brought up to discussion."

The news agency said General Somervell, who arrived here the day before Mountbatten, "reported to President Chiang on the recent Quebec conference and on matters concerning Sino-American relations."

Lord Mountbatten Off for Chungking

New Delhi, India, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander in southeast Asia, left today for Chungking.

JAPS' YUNNAN DRIVE HALTED

Chinese For First Time Report Salween Positions Unchanged

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 21—The Chinese high command, following up its declaration yesterday that the Japanese offensive along the Burma Road in southwestern China had not succeeded in pushing across the Salween river, indicated today that a three-pronged Japanese drive had been halted, at least temporarily.

In its account of action against the eight-day-old Japanese drive in western Yunnan province to force the Chinese back across the Salween, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters reported no change in the positions there.

Open Chekiang Drive

With the apparent halting of their Yunnan drive, the Japanese forces on the east China front opened an offensive south from Siaofeng in western Chekiang province, the Chinese reported without indicating the size of the enemy drive.

The high command bulletin said the action began Tuesday and the Japanese were pushing southwest from Siaofeng toward Chingchiwu, Shunchangwu and Changchuani.

[In Burma, meanwhile, a British communique reported a resumption of Japanese aerial activity on a large scale. It said Japanese bombers, attempting to raid Allied bases, were intercepted before reaching Chittagong and forced to jettison their bombs.

[RAF bombers, however, continued their pre-offensive pounding of Japanese bases with dive-bomber and fighter-bomber attacks on positions near Kalemyo and Kalewa in Burma.]

No Change Reported In Burma Battle

Chungking, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—For the first time since a Japanese offensive in the Yunnan-Burma border region was announced eight days ago, field reports to the Chinese high command today told of no changes in positions, indicating perhaps that the Chinese forces were holding fast.

This report followed upon yesterday's Chinese announcement that the Japanese had not been able to force the Salween River and drive into southwestern China from Burma.

Communists Get Place On Chinese Committee

Chungking, Oct. 21 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, new president of China, has appointed two Communist leaders, Gen. Chou En-lai and Tung Pi-wu, to a committee of sixty designated to lay the groundwork for a constitutional government.

The appointments were announced today although they were made Tuesday, the day before Minister of Information, Liang Han-chao, told reporters the Communist attitude had been "rather encouraging" and that "there will be no civil war in China."

In the Chinese Communist party, Chou is outranked only by the Communist army commander, Mao Tze-tung.

Tung Pi-wu is a Communist member of the People's Political Council.

AUSSIES STOP FRONT BLOWS ON SONG RIVER

Allied Spokesman Explains Operations North Of Finschhafen

Five Enemy Planes Shot Down In Raid On Port Defenders

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Friday*, Oct. 22—Japanese troops in the jungle northwest of Finschhafen, New Guinea, have advanced still farther by infiltration in a move disclosed for the first time today by an Allied spokesman as one intended to save their forces by reaching the coast.

The enemy drive, which precipitated a battle involving thousands of Japanese and Australians, is not presently aimed at recapturing Finschhafen, the spokesman said.

Frontal Attacks Repulsed

Although acknowledging some enemy progress for the third straight day, he explained their limited successes were due to infiltrating patrols sent out at night, with all frontal assaults repulsed. The Japanese, moving out of the Sattelberg area fifteen miles northwest of Finschhafen, are seeking to achieve a solid line along the Song river. Its mouth is five miles north of Finschhafen, the coastal base wrested from the enemy October 2.

Elements of Australia's Ninth Division are barring the way to the coast. These Aussies control areas on both sides of the Japanese positions, the spokesman said.

In one of the heaviest raids made recently by the Japanese, thirty planes harassed Australian positions around Finschhafen in the darkness of Wednesday morning from 1 A. M. to 7 A. M. Their bombs caused minor damage and casualties.

5 Downed In Earlier Raid

Today's communique also contained a delayed report of an enemy raid in the same sector Monday by six escorted bombers. Airacobras intercepted, shooting down four bombers and a fighter and probably destroying the other two bombers. One Airacobra was shot down but the pilot was saved.

To the northwest, Thunderbolts shot down six enemy float planes taking off at Wewak.

In the Solomons, eight Japanese fighter planes were downed in a new American raid against the Kahili airdrome on Bougainville.

Wrecks 17 Barges

Across Dampier Strait from the Finschhafen ground-fighting scene, a Liberator bombed and wrecked seventeen enemy supply barges at Borgen Bay, New Britain.

Unea Island, in the Bismarck Sea north of New Britain was bombed by this same patrolling Liberator which was set upon by twenty-two enemy fighters during two running fights. The Liberator shot down three for certain, probably downed two others and damaged an additional three.

The Gasmata airdrome, another New Britain base near the New Guinea jungle front, was raided by Allied attack planes.

Off Dutch New Guinea, Liberators sank a 4,500-ton freighter-transport near Cape Waios and attacked shipping at Sorong, a base recently developed by the Japanese on the island of Doom.

Japs on Offensive.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Several thousand Jap and Australian troops waged a bloody battle today in the jungle a short distance north of Finschhafen, New Guinea, with the enemy on the offensive.

From strongly held positions at Sattelberg, fifteen miles inland, the Japanese achieved some success in a drive to join another force on the coast and thus form a solid line along the Song River. The river mouth, toward which the enemy is on the move, is five miles north of Finchhafen.

This counter-offensive cost the Japs more than 200 men Tuesday in fierce action against elements of Australia's famed Ninth Division, which captured Finschhafen on October 2 and before that had gained battle glory at El Alamein in Egypt against the Germans.

The enemy took the initiative for the first time since Gen. MacArthur, in a swift series of paratroop and amphibious pincer thrusts, began enveloping New Guinea bases from which it would be possible for him to invade New Britain.

Japs End Retreats.

It also was the first time in months that the opposing forces had come to grips on such a large scale, indicating Jap determination not to continue further the withdrawals they made from Salamaua on September 12, Lae on September 16 and Finschhafen.

But inland from this battle

scene, other Australians moved slowly up the Ramu Valley less than forty miles from Madang, the next important coastal base northwest of Finchhafen. Latest advices were that these Australians had slain seventy-two more Japs in extending their positions while Mitchell medium bombers pounded the enemy's main supply road.

In the Solomons ,a raiding force of more than 100 American planes added seventeen more Jap planes to the approximately 400 shot down or destroyed on the ground in the South and Southwest Pacific within the past ten days. The seventeen were among fifty-five which challenged the raiders Monday over Ballale on Shortland Island in the vicinity of Bougainville in the Northern Solomons.

Reconnaissance Reveals New Construction

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in Northwestern Australia, Oct. 18 (Delayed)—The Japanese are building up airfields in the Netherlands East Indies to give them strong protection against any move by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific forces or those of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in Southeast Asia.

The heaviest developments have been noted by Allied reconnaissance on the islands of Timor, Celebes, Amboina, Doom, Kai, Tanimbar, Selaroe and Ceram, sprinkled through the Arafura and Banda seas, northeast of Australia. Some are only an hour away from Allied bomber bases in northwestern Australia.

Allied Air Power Growing

The Japanese now face growing air power in the Southwest Pacific backdoor to the rich Netherlands which they captured early in 1942, as well as the threat of offensive strikes from the direction of the new Southeast Asia Command.

Makassar, the old Dutch stronghold on Celebes, is an important shipping center for the Japanese, as is Soerabaja on the island of Java and Balikpapan on Borneo.

Called "Land-Based Carrier"

American flyers out here call Timor a "land-based aircraft carrier." The Kai Islands and Amboina have many new fighter strips completed or under construction. Much activity has been noted at Sorong on Doom Island, which is at the tip end of Dutch New Guinea.

Four new strips have gone in at Fuiloro on Timor within the last five months. One bomber strip has been built at Dili in Central Timor and another at Atombia. The old Dutch airdrome at Penfoei has been converted into a large field with numerous concrete runways in operation at this time.

Other New Installations

The Kaio Islands, below Dutch New Guinea's western extremity, are of growing importance in Japanese eyes, with strips developed at Langoer. There twin-engined Japanese fighters recently have been encountered for the first time. New anti-aircraft positions have been installed on Langoer and huge stores of supplies scattered in warehouses around the town.

Ambon on Amboina Island, rimming the top of the Banda Sea, is becoming an important port for Japanese shipping which is on the increase in that area. For the most part, small 200-ton ships built in the Indies are being used because they are easily constructed, inexpensive and hard to bomb because of their size.

NUMBER 1 ACE IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Somewhere in the South Pacific, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—A former Flying Tiger now holds the No. 1 spot among the United States flyers now in action in the South Pacific. By bagging three Jap Zeros on October 17 in a sweep over Bougainville Island, Major Gregory Boyington, Marine Corps ace from Okanogan, Wash., ran his total to nineteen. He now stands tied for third place in the box score of aces in the South Pacific.

Major Joe Foss tops the list with twenty-six planes downed, followed by First Lieut. Kenneth A. Walsh with twenty, and Major Boyington and Major John L. Smith, tied at nineteen each. Only Major Boyington still is on combat duty.

MISSING DECORATED

Allied Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area, Oct. 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Staff Sergt. John F. Dowd of 279 Ninth street, Newark, N. J., was one of five missing officers and men awarded Silver Stars for gallantry in action by Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific area. The men were on a Liberator bomber that exploded.

Staff Sergt. George J. Smith, 12 Brower Place, Lynbrook, L. I., was one of six members of the crew of a B-24 bomber awarded the Silver Star today for gallant action over the Madang area.

The crew radioed weather reports which enabled other planes to make a successful strike and destroyed a bridge and three enemy aircraft on their return flight.

Americans Raid Tarawa, Major Base in Gilberts

Japanese at Finschhafen Gain Against Australian Troops by Infiltration

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 21 (AP).—Tarawa, major Japanese base in the Gilbert Islands, was attacked again on Oct. 19 "by a small force" of Navy Liberator bombers, the Navy announced here today.

The heavy bombers encountered "considerable anti-aircraft opposition," the announcement added, "but our forces suffered no damage." No enemy aircraft were sighted during the raid.

Tarawa, some 2,500 miles southwest of Hawaii, was one of the places attacked by the carrier task force and land-based Army and Navy bombers which raided the Gilberts Sept. 17 and 18.

[The Tokio radio said early Thursday that six American Liberators had attacked in the Gilbert Islands. The broadcast minimized damage done by the raiders.]

Army Restores Habeas Corpus

Right in Hawaii

But Court Declines to Purge Richardson of Contempt in Civil-Military Dispute

HONOLULU, Oct. 21 (AP).—The controversy over the right of habeas corpus in war-time Hawaii evaporated today with the Army's announcement that two German-American internees held incommunicado had been released and that a general order suspending the right had been rescinded.

Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger denied, however, the military government's motion that he vacate his order holding Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson jr. in contempt, although the court reduced the general's fine from $5,000 to $100. In his capacity as Military Governor, Richardson had issued the order forbidding habeas corpus action and, in effect, telling the court to forget the fine for the duration.

At issue was whether habeas corpus action remained suspended under partial martial law in the territory, thereby giving the military authorities the right to hold prisoners without trial.

The dispute revolved around two internees. They were Walter Glockner, forty-three years old, former brewmaster, and Erwin R. Seifert, twenty-nine, former construction worker. When they sought freedom through habeas corpus action, the military refused to obey a court order to produce them in court for a hearing. Judge Metzger then held Richardson in contempt and imposed on him a $5,000 fine. Richardson then issued a military order suspending the right of habeas corpus.

A series of conferences was held in August in Washington among officials of the Justice, War and Interior Departments concerning the controversy. It was expected that the outcome would set far-reaching precedents for relations between the military and civil populations in American areas which come under enemy attack or become subject to such attack.

Edward J. Ennis, Special Assistant Attorney General, in asking the court today to vacate the contempt ruling submitted a copy of a radiogram showing that Richardson had acted under instructions from General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff. These instructions from a superior officer, Ennis contended made it impossible for Richardson to obey a United States court.

In denying the motion, Judge Metzger observed: "Such instructions do not legally exculpate General Richardson, but I consider that they greatly mitigate what appeared at the time to be a flagrant, wilfull defiance of and disrespect to the court." The court then reduced the fine to $100.

Richardson also advised the court today that he had ordered the removal from Hawaii to the mainland of all interned American citizens of German descent, "in furtherance of the war effort and for purposes of military security." A military government spokesman said only military internees of Japanese descent would be held in Hawaii.

Australia Will Start Meat Rationing in 1944

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Oct. 21.—Premier John Curtin announced today that Australia's war cabinet had decided to introduce meat rationing for civilians next January.

Total demands for meat during next year by the British Food Ministry, American forces in the South and Southwest Pacific and by the commonwealth's civilian population were expected to exceed production.

Gilbert Foreign Minister In Argentine Change-Over

Replaces Storni Amid Reports of Other Cabinet Changes

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 21 (AP).—General Alberto Gilbert resigned today as Minister of the Interior and was appointed Foreign Minister to replace Segundo Storni, who resigned Sept. 9 after the United States refused lend-lease aid to Argentina.

[Gilbert's change of posts came on the heels of other shifts in the Argentine Cabinet, reported in dispatches from neighboring nations to have been at odds over the maintenance of neutrality and diplomatic relations with the Axis, as well as such domestic issues as press censorship.]

General Luis C. Perlinger was named to succeed Gilbert as Minister of the Interior.

Until June, Gilbert was a colonel. He has been serving as acting Foreign Minister since Storni resigned.

ARGENTINE STUDENTS REPORTED ON STRIKE

College Ouster Protest Grows—Gilbert, Foreign Minister

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Argentine Federation of University Students has declared a students' strike throughout the country's six universities as a manifestation of solidarity with professors dismissed by the Government for signing a pro-democratic manifesto last week, travelers from Argentina said today.

King Carol Hires U. S. Counsel To Tell Story

Mexico City, Oct. 21 (AP)—Former King Carol of Rumania announced today he had retained a United States public relations counsel to present his story "truthfully and wholly" to the United States press and to avoid "misrepresentation concerning me and the one for whom I care."

His statement was issued through the new counsel, Russel J. Birdwell, who has offices in Los Angeles, New York and Washington. It made no other reference to Mme. Magda Lupescu, his companion in exile.

WRECKAGE SIGHTED

Montreal, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Searchers for a missing Liberator bomber bringing twenty-four Royal Canadian Air Force personnel from eastern air bases sighted wreckage in the St. Lawrence River near the mouth of the Saguenay today, and it was feared the wreckage was that of the missing plane.

Squadrons of planes have been covering the St. Lawrence and adjacent areas since yesterday in what was described as the biggest air search in the history of Canada.

While no official statement has been made other than that the search is under way, it was reported the big ship was bound from an Atlantic port to Montreal and had last been officially checked over Quebec City.

Attempts Reported On Laval's Life

New York, Oct. 21 (AP)—French patriots have tried to kill Pierre Laval four times in the last fifteen days and as a result the Vichy Chief of Government has reinforced his bodyguard, the Dakar radio said today in a French language broadcast reported by OWI.

Bombs Free Prisoners

New York, Oct. 21 (AP)—The British radio said today the Mayor of Hagen, Ruhr industrial city raided October 1 by the RAF, had published a proclamation revealing that the bombardment had freed 500 war prisoners and declaring that the population was hiding and feeding them. The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

Japs Report U. S. Raid On Gilbert Islands

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP).—Six American Liberator bombers attacked Japanese installations in the Gilbert Islands yesterday, the Tokio radio said today in an English-language broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

The broadcast minimized damage done by the raiders, but did not report any of them had been shot down.

Nazis Report Sinking Of 7 Allied Ships

By the Associated Press.

The German high command asserted today that seven Allied vessels totaling 54,000 tons had been sunk from Mediterranean convoys by raiding U-boats.

The broadcast claims, which were without Allied confirmation, did not say when the attacks took place.

Another Berlin broadcast, which placed the attacks "east of Gibraltar" and "between Sicily and Salerno," said the new sinkings had raised Allied losses in war material destined for Southern Italy to more than 80,000 tons.

BATTLE LOSSES IN ITALY BELOW U. S. ESTIMATES

Stimson Reveals Casualties

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From Sept. 8 to Volturno River Engagement.

879 WERE KILLED IN ACTION

3047 Wounded and 2848 Missing Reported Instead of 8307 Total in Forecast.

Washington, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Estimates of American casualties in Italy from September 8 to the beginning of the battle of the Volturno River have been reduced substantially in recent reports, Secretary of War Stimson said today. He told a press conference that the latest report for this period was 879 killed, 3,047 wounded and 2,848 missing, a total of 6,774.

The Secretary noted that this total was well below the 8,307 which were reported in a preliminary estimate on October 7, which listed 511 killed, 5,428 wounded and 2,368 missing. The Secretary said that casualties in the Volturno battle, which began about October 8 when Capua was taken by Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army, were not included in the new estimate. He added that the British losses in the Fifth Army's operations were believed to be somewhat greater than the American.

Stimson Estimates Needs.

The Army will need about 75,000 men monthly after the first of the year as replacements to keep its total strength at 7,700,000, Secretary Stimson said. Asked at a press conference about a report by Senator Downey (D.-Cal.) that the Army plans to call up a million more men than the 7,700,000 level, Secretary Stimson replied that there has been no change in the Army's program since that figure was fixed by Lieut.-Gen. Joseph T. McNarny, Deputy Chief of Staff.

The Army enrollment stood at about 7,300,000 on September 1 and to bring it up to the planned total by December 31, Secretary Stimson estimated that 400,000 men, plus 300,000 replacements, would be needed.

Japanese-Americans Are Praised.

American soldiers of Japanese ancestry led the Italian mainland attack of a famous American division which had previously distinguished itself in Tunisia, and in announcing this today, Secretary of War Stimson said that the Japanese-Americans had passed the test of Nazi fire with flying colors, and now are "fighting in the battle lines along the road to Rome."

They form the 100th Infantry Battalion, their division not identified. All were born in Hawaii of Japanese parents.

Capt. Taro Suzuki of Honolulu —a reserve officer for sixteen years, three of which were spent on active duty—led the first company into action. The fight began at 5:30 A. M. along the historic Appian Way and by afternoon the outfit was still pushing ahead.

"It was our own fight," Capt. Suzuki reported to the War Department. "The company had to sink or swim by itself. We had walked by blown-out bridges that stopped heavy artillery from being brought up behind us, and then worked our way down a winding road. . . . Our leading scouts rounded a bend and three German machine guns opened up.

Mortars Go Into Action.

"You know what stopped all that Nazi wrath? Our little 60 mm mortars. We got them on there and they went right in. Boy, it felt good to see them dropping.

Sergt. Yutaka Nezu of Waimanalo, Oahu, took a squad into a deserted town and brought out twenty-two American paratroopers who had been cut off behind the German lines for sixteen days.

Among the battalion's few white officers are Lieut. Roy Peterson of East Orange, N. J., and Lieut. Andrew Krivi of Bridgeport, Conn.

Secretary Stimson surveyed the progress of the war at his press conference, giving this picture by fronts:

In Italy.

The Fifth Army is making substantial progress toward Rome, having crossed the Volturno only after a week of hard and difficult fighting against reinforced German forces which counter-attacked repeatedly. Evidence has been received that the Germans are sending additional troops into Italy and additional fighter aircraft also. In the center of the Italian peninsula and along the Adriatic coast, units of the Eighth Army are meeting increased German opposition, but are steadily moving forward. Allied air forces maintain their superiority.

Aerial Blows at Germany.

The air offensive against Germany was climaxed by the successful attack on important roller and ball-bearing plants at Schweinfurt. The photographs (taken during the attack) and subsequent reconnaissance pictures confirmed the destruction of plants producing 50 to 75 per cent of the ball and roller bearings essential to the manufacture of all German machinery.

"Our success at Schweinfurt was accomplished only at the cost of our heaviest loss of heavy bombers in a single attack since the start of the war," Secretary Stimson said. "We lost sixty Flying Fortresses and two Thunderbolt fighters.

"Most of our losses were suffered by the leading wing. The Germans met them with a heavy concentration of single and twin-engined fighters, using all types of weapons, including the new rockets.

"In addition to destroying the factories, our planes shot down about 100 enemy planes.

"While both sides suffered heavy plane losses, it is important to know that we can replace our losses, but the Germans can ill-afford to replace theirs. We can ill-afford to lose the 600 gallant crew members and we all join in a fervent hope that most of them are safe, even though in German hands."

In the Southwest Pacific.

Allied airmen are reporting a continuing success against the Japanese, notably in two attacks on Rabaul, and Japanese attempts to retaliate by attacking Allied shipping at Oro Bay have been costly failures. In the last week to ten days, the Japanese have lost more than 300 planes in the Southwestern Pacific, against an Allied loss of about twenty. The resurgence of Japanese ground attacks above Finschhafen is being resisted strongly by Australian troops.

In Burma.

The Japanese have assumed activity to a limited extent in northern Burma and have made some gains, but their advances have been slowed by Chinese troops in that area.

DISPLAY OF ITALY'S FLAG A QUANDARY

Washington, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Somebody wondered aloud today whether it is now possible legally to display Italy's flag in the United States—and sent the experts into a dither.

The State Department experts said they could find no law covering the situation, and suggested that the Justice Department might know.

Justice Department Attorneys likewise could not find the answer in the books, but they had some ideas of their own. Chiefly, they said, it's a question of who displays the flag and under what circumstances.

For example, a person known for his loyalty to this country apparently need not fear going to jail, if he runs up the American and Italian flags and tells his neighbors, "Hurray for our side!"

The man down thes treet, howevre, might find himself in jail by displaying the flags and saying something nice about Benito Mussolini. The Mussolini admirer, however, would not be guilty of illegally displaying the Italian flag, but might be accused of "seditious or disloyal conduct."

NEW SOVIET ENVOY ACCUSES GERMANY

Gromyko Charges Nazis With Trying To Introduce Dissension In Allied Ranks

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 21 — Andrei Gromyko, in his first radio speech as Russian Ambassador, tonight accused Germany of trying "to introduce dissension into the ranks of the Allies" and countered with a prediction:

"The ties binding our countries will grow stronger and stronger in the course of our mutual military efforts."

The new Ambassador, appearing as a guest on "The March of Time" (NBC), said "The more active the cooperation between our countries in military as well as other spheres, the sooner victory will be achieved against our common enemy—Hitlerite Germany and her satellites in Europe."

He made no mention of the war in the Pacific.

He said the "heaviest burden of effort and sacrifice" has fallen on the Russian people, and declared "their confidence in the inevitability of victory has grown stronger from a consciousness that they are not alone in this fight."

Only Way To Lose War Is To Kick It Away, Knox Says

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP)—"The only way we can lose" this war, Secretary of Navy Knox said tonight, "is to kick victory away, through disunity."

Full of praise for the way he said he found Americans and British working like brothers to crush the common enemy, Knox said his recent 22,000-mile trip to war theaters convinced him of "certain and ultimate victory."

But, without mentioning who he thinks might be upsetting victory efforts by causing Americans to doubt the work of the British, he said over and over that unity must be had.

DOUGHTON SAYS EXPENDITURES WILL BE PARED

Ways and Means Chairman Tells of Assurances by Administration.

M'NARY OPPOSES HIGHER TAX

Senate Republican Leader Asks End to 'Waste of Public Funds' Immediately.

Washington, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Representative Doughton (D.-N. C.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said today that he had received assurances that the administration would make every effort to find and eliminate all unnecessary expenditure in the Government. The statement was interpreted at the Capitol as a move to save proposed new tax legislation from defeat.

The announcement followed the first Ways and Means meeting behind closed doors to consider tax plans on which the committee completed public hearings yesterday. The chairman did not say from whom the assurances were received, but he said that they pledged that everything reasonable, looking toward economies would be done and that they came after he had been "urging, questioning and demanding them."

"They have assured me they will make every effort to locate and eradicate all unnecessary expenditures," hes aid. This development came amid increasing indications that new tax legislation had little chance of approval unless coupled with a rigid economy program.

Senator McNary of Oregon, Republican leader in the Senate, voiced opposition today to an increase in individual or corporation income taxes "until after Congress stops the administration's profligate waste of public funds." He told a reporter that he did not believe there would be any new tax bill this year, adding that some economies in expenditures should be made to cut the gap between the Government's outgo and income.

Increase Provided For.

Similarly, Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), a member of the Senate Finance Committee, said he thought it much more important at this time to preserve the national economy than to saddle an additional tax burden on citizens.

"I think we probably can increase taxes about $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000 above present levels," Senator Vandenberg said. "We could do more if we had not already provided a 12½ per cent increase for both 1944 and 1945."

This reference was to the amounts that will be due in the unabated portion of 1942 or 1943 taxes from many individuals. Senator Vandenburg said he thought that it might be possible for Congress to enact a graduated sales tax and put very low rates on necessities such as food and clothing, but he emphasized that this would have to be accomplished, if at all, over administration opposition.

"The administration has practically promised the C. I. O. a wage increase if Congress enacts a sales tax," he asserted. "Economic Stabilization Director Vinson has said that a sales tax would precipitate demands for wage increases and has practically said he felt such demands would be justified under those circumstances."

FALSE TEETH ITEM UPHELD

Robert P. Patterson Defends War Contract Payments, Resents Warren Attack

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 21—The running controversy between the War Department and the General Accounting Office over war contract payments entered its third round today as Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, defended the propriety of charges for such items as false teeth and dog transportation.

Patterson made his second appearance before the House Military Affairs Committee in support of legislation to give the department final and conclusive authority in negotiating settlements of terminated contracts.

Patterson-Warren Issue

At issue in the dispute between Patterson and Lindsay C. Warren, head of the accounting office, is the question of whether Warren's agency should be permitted to audit negotiated settlements. Patterson insists that the delay would be fatal to industry waiting to have its war-invested capital unfrozen for peacetime business. Warren

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told the committee he could handle the situation promptly and efficiently.

Patterson's defense of allowance of a $225 payment for an extra set of false teeth and $1.39 for transportation of a family dog was in reply to Warren's charge that past action of army contracting officers allowing such claims indicates the necessity for an audit by an independent agency.

Takes Up Items One By One

One by one Patterson took up today the items called to the committee's attention by Warren when he asserted that contracting officers were "inept and inefficient" and spent public money with "reckless abandon."

The accounting office, Patterson said, has approved 99.95 per cent. of the vouchers submitted to it by the War Department for audit in the four months ended last August 31, and "aside from items called to its attention by the War Department," the accounting office's disallowances total less than 10 cents per $1,000 expenditure.

Patterson Resents Attack

In ninety per cent. of the cases Warren complained of, Patterson added, the items were subsequently allowed by Warren or were "brought to light" by the War Department itself.

The War Department and its officers, Patterson told the committee, have done a "careful and conscientious job" and "I resent the attack that has been made on the integrity of these men, on charges that are without foundation."

That False Teeth Item

Explaining the item of the false teeth purchased for a contractor's employe, Patterson said the matter involved the Navy Department, not the army. Under the contract, he said, the services of a mechanic to repair engines in Russia were required, with the Government to furnish hospitalization, medical care and other necessities. The navy, he said, advised the contractors that employes wearing glasses should take more than one pair abroad, and those having dentures "should have at least one spare set."

So the company furnished the extra false teeth, he explained, and the action "seems to me to have been decent under the circumstances and the terms of the contract."

Patterson added that the employe actually lost his teeth in Russia "and had to use the spare set."

"No Brief For The Dog"

A $1.39 item for dog transportation, he said, was involved in a case where the accounting office ruled that the expenses of transporting the family and its effects were proper, but refused to pay for the dog's fare.

Patterson said he held "no brief for the dog," but doubted that item justified "a charge of incompetence and inefficiency."

The committee went ahead, meanwhile, with testimony of aviation industry spokesmen and heard Webb Wilson, representing the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, testify that the average aircraft company has tied up so much of its capital in inventories, taxes and working capital that it would not have "a fighting chance to survive" unless it could convert its investments into cash within a few weeks after contracts are terminated.

HOUSE VOTES END OF BAN ON CHINESE

Washington, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The House voted today to repeal the sixty-one-year-old Chinese exclusion act and to permit immigration of 105 Chinese annually on a quota basis. The action was taken on a voice vote.

The legislation, introduced by Representative Magnuson (D.-Wash.), also amends naturalizations laws to permit Chinese to become American citizens by naturalization.

The bill now goes to the Senate.

Earlier the House defeated by a standing vote an amendment which would have eliminated that part of the bill extending an immigration quota to the Chinese.

The House also ruled that amendments offered which would have cut or eliminated all immigration quotas were not germane to the bill and could not be acted on.

The author of one such amendment was Representative Allen (D.-La.), who said that he believed all immigration should be stopped until the post-war reconstruction period had assured employment to Americans. He said his amendment was based on a resolution adopted by the American Legion at its recent Omaha convention.

Battle Garment Gives Navy Men 4 Protections

Aimed at Shrapnel, Flash Burns, Drowning and Depth-Bomb Rupture

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 (AP).—A new battle dress for the Navy to give a man four kinds of protection was exhibited as the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States opened its annual meeting here today.

The dress protects against small fragments and splinters of shells and bombs; against flash burns from explosions, which have been causing 30 per cent of American naval casualties; against drowning, and against blast injuries. The latter are the under-water explosions of any type, which are lethal four times further away from the explosion than they would be if the same missile had exploded in the air.

This battle dress weighs three pounds twelve ounces. It is made of gray-green poplin and covers a man from head to foot, except his face and hands. In front, from neck to thighs, it is padded like a baseball umpire's chest protector. The bulk is much less than the baseball protector. The stuffing is ribs of kapok.

The kapok protects vital parts from fragments and splinters. It also helps a man to float. And it saves him from injury by underwater blasts because such explosions do their greatest harm through the walls of the abdomen and chest.

Added to this battle dress, if a man wants to wear it, is a small, flat package about as wide and long as a weekly news magazine and a little more than an inch thick. It weighs four pounds. It is hooked across the small of a man's back, and when in the water, if he pulls a cord behind his hip, the package blooms out into a full size rubber boat with him lying in it. The pulling of the cord opens a carbon-dioxide cylinder which spreads this boat and fills it until it is actually much bigger than the man.

Also shown today was a new pillow bandage for wounds. The pillows are made of cotton, stuffed with mechanic's waste. They are small, flat but very springy. When put on they press gently, with surprising results.

Gentle pressure substitutes for tourniquets in all wounds, except the stump of a limb, stops even arteries from dangerous bleeding and prevents swelling. The pillows wrap around fractured and torn limbs, and splints afterward are put on outside the bandages.

The pillows will wrap anything from a small wound to the entire body. They can be left in place safely for two weeks. They reduce the shock which frequently kills wounded men before reaching a hospital. In burns, covering the entire area with the compressed pillows has saved many lives.

'SMEAR' LAID TO OWI CHIEF

Ellicott City Publisher Resents Davis' 'Insinuations' Against Small Town Press

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 21—Declaring that Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, insinuated weekly newspapers often set aside the ideals of public service, the publisher of a Maryland weekly accused Davis today of "smearing" the small-town press.

Paul G. Stromberg, Ellicott City, quoted Davis as having told a Congressional committee that weekly papers might become so dependent upon Government advertising that the administration in power would "be in a position to ruin any particular newspaper by withdrawing that advertising."

Before Senate Committee

Before the Senate Banking Committee in support of the Bankhead bill for paid Government war-bond advertising, Stromberg said that Davis "is going out of official bounds when he insinuates that the ideals of public service are set aside by the great bulk of weekly newspapers when they receive pay for advertising from local, county, State or Federal governments."

Stromberg quoted Davis' statement opposing the Bankhead bill as saying the weekly press relied now upon "county printing" but that this was all right because political control of counties was so distributed that neither party had the power to ruin all the small newspapers.

Senators Vote Connally Pledge

Foreign Relations Committee Approves Its Chairman's Post-war Resolution.

Washington, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved without change today the Connally resolution pledging the United States to join with free and sovereign nations in the maintenance of world peace. Senator Shipstead (R.-Minn.), who came out of a closed meeting, said that the resolution was adopted after proposals by a group of Senators to strengthen and clarify its wording had been rejected.

As previously approved by a subcommittee, the resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate of the United States:

"That the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved; that the United States co-operate with its comrades-in-arms in securing a just and honorable peace; that the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

Amendment Is Defeated.

Senator Clark (D.-Mo.) said that the resolution was approved by a vote of 20 to 2 after an amendment by Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) in behalf of those seeking stronger commitments, was defeated, 16 to 5. Another similar amendment offered by Senator Wagner ,D.-N. Y.) also was rejected.

Majority Leader Barkley announced immediately that the Senate would begin debate on the historic resolution on Monday. Chairman Connally later announced the formal vote, adding that Senators LaFollette (Prog-Wis.) and Johnson (R.-Cal.), both absent, were recorded against it.

Voting for the resolution were: George (D.-Ga.), Wagner (D.-N. Y.), Thomas (D.-Utah), Van Nuys (D.-Ind.), Murray (D.-Mont.), Pepper (D.-Fla.), Green (D.-R. I.), Barkley (D.-Ky.), Guffey (D.-Pa.), Gillette (D.-Iowa), Clark (D.-M..), Glass (D.-Va.), (by proxy), Tunnell (D.-Del.), Capper (D.-Kan.), Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), White (R.-Me.), shipstead (R.-Minn.), Nye (R.-N. D.), Davis (R.-Pa.) and Connally (D-Tex.) Senator Reynolds (D.-N. C.) was absent and not recorded.

PLANE CRASH NEWS SPEEDED

War Department Takes Steps To Expedite Information On Accidents

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 21—The War Department said today it is taking steps to expedite publishable information concerning airplane accidents.

The department issued this memorandum:

"Commanding officers of all military installations within the United States have been directed by the War Department to speed up the release of information about airplane accidents in their neighborhood.

"In the orders the commanding officer of the facility nearest to the scene of the accident is required to provide newspapers, wire services and radio stations with complete releasable information three hours after the dispatch of telegraphic notification of casualty to next of kin or immediately following telephonic notification.

No Interference

"Where the scene of an accident is beyond the limits of a military reservation specific instructions have been given that there shall be no interference by military personnel with reporters and photographers in the performance of duties.

"It is the desire of the War Department," the circular reads, "to reduce the over-all delay between the time of an aircraft accident and the release of information to the press.

"Such procedure will relieve the anxiety of parents and other relatives of all airmen stationed at the field which figures in the accident."

Increased Output Of Aircraft For October Is Seen

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP)—Responsible officials forecast today that October aircraft production will set a new high mark and attributed the gain in part to improvement in the manpower situation.

Output of heavy bombers is "doing well," it was reported. Indicating an improvement of West Coast labor conditions.

September production of all types of war planes was 7,598, a drop from the 7,612 of August. However, officials said the September showing was not actually a decline, since a gain in total weight of planes produced was achieved. In addition, the month was one day shorter than August, which at the present rate of output could have meant a drop of about 250 planes.

Gen. Woods Heads Marine Aviation

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Louis E. Woods has been appointed director of Marine Corps aviation, succeeding Maj. Gen. Roy Geiger, who now is on duty in the field.

For a month and a half during

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the fall of 1942, Woods commanded all army, navy and Marine Corps aviation units based on Guadalcanal. Under his command the Guadalcanal flyers sank twenty-two Japanese ships and destroyed sixty-five enemy planes, and he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Born in Fredonia, N. Y., Woods attended Syracuse University and entered the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant in 1917. His wife lives in Washington.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 286 United States soldiers killed in action, including these with next of kin:

KILLED

NEW YORK.

European Area.

BATES, EARL R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Ina R. Bates, 249 East 68th street, New York.
EGBERT, JOHN B., technical sergeant; father, George W. Egbert, 59 Hope avenue, Rosebank.
FERRIS, ROBERT L., JR., staff sergeant; father, Robert L. Ferris, Sr., 122-05 Sutphin avenue, Jamaica.
GOTCHER, HAROLD C., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Alda Gotcher, 104-04 Merrick Road, Jamaica.
GULLAGE, EDMUND, technical sergeant; friend, Miss Loretta T. Ingoldsby, 303 West 42d street, New York.
LONDON, DANIEL A., first lieutenant; father, Dr. L. S. London, Essex House, New York.
POSEMSKY, JACK, sergeant; father, Samuel Posemsky, 1425 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
STEINHARDT, SAMUEL E., technical sergeant; father, Ellis L. Steinhardt, 16 Fifth avenue, New Rochelle.

North Africa Area
(including Italy)

ALFANO, SALVATORE, private; sister, Mrs. Angelina A. Iasenza, 1045 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.
BLUM, EDWARD A., private first class; wife, Mrs. Lottie E. Blum, 70 Dubois avenue, West New Brighton.
FERRIS, RICHARD, private; wife, Mrs. Esther Ferris, 1310 Morris avenue, New York.
MASCIA, VINCENT J., private; wife, Mrs. Catherine Mascia, 20 Havemeyer street, Brooklyn.
MASLOW, SEYMOUR, private; father, David Maslow, 267 Floyd street, Brooklyn.
OLSON, ARTHUR T., private; mother, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, 160 East 84th street, New York.

Southwest Pacific Area.

BITTIG, EDWARD R., corporal; mother, Mrs. Kathryn Bittig, Averill Park.
HETMAN, LEO, pfc.; brother, Metro Hetman, 527 Dean street, Brooklyn.
ISRAEL, SIDNEY, corporal; wife, Mrs. Rosalind G. Israel, 7901 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.
TEIXEIRA, VINCENT A., private; sister, Mrs. Nora O'Rourke, 595-A 18th street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

European Area.

PETERSON, JOHN J., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Alfreda M. Peterson, 192 Sherman street, Perth Amboy.

North African Area.

DELORENZO, PHILIP P., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Delorenzo, 37 Anderson street, Raritan.

MADDEN, GEORGE A., technician fourth grade; father, Martin S. Madden, 182 St. Nicholas avenue, Englewood.
RICE, JACOB G., private; father, Effridge G. Rice, 18 Elm street, Madison.

Pacific Area.

SCHMIDT, HENRY A., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Henry Schmidt, 409 Fifty-ninth street, West New York.

Southwest Pacific Area.

FISCHER, STANLEY J., private; mother, Mrs. Regina Fischer, 856 Henry street, South Amboy.
GREENE, LEONARD R., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Greene, 20 Essex street, Irvington.
SLOVIK, MATTHEW P., private first class; uncle, Stanley Lowjewski, Eden Lane street, Whippany.
WISE, FRANK A., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Mildred B. Wise, 1052 Lorraine avenue, Union.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today twenty-seven casualties, including three dead, five wounded and nineteen missing.

This brings to 30,698 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941, including 11,962 dead, 5,411 wounded, 9,134 missing, 4,191 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today included:

NEW YORK.

Missing.

ESTERHAZY, STEPHEN JOSEPH; wife, Mrs. Anna May Esterhazy, 84 West 188th street, the Bronx; sister, Mrs. John Regan, 3318 Perry avenue, the Bronx.

NEW JERSEY.

BARTOSZEK, THADDEUS EUGENE; father, Anthony Bartoszek, 31 Clarke avenue, Jersey City.
HINDRICHS, RAYMOND JOSEPH, lieutenant (J. G.); wife, Mrs. Margaret Ann Hindrichs, 189 Prospect Place, Rutherford.

Manufacture Held Faulty In St. Louis Glider Crash

Stimson Report Also Says Inspection Failed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, reported today an investigation indicated that faulty manufacture by a sub-contractor and faulty inspection "combined to produce a fatal hidden defect in a wing strut metal fitting" of the glider which crashed at St. Louis Aug. 1, carrying ten persons to death.

Mr. Stimson's statement said, in part: "The results of the investigation indicate that faulty manufacture by a sub-contractor, faulty inspection by the prime manufacturer of the glider, the Robertson Aircraft Corporation, and inadequate enforcement of inspection procedures combined to produce a fatal hidden defect in a wing strut metal fitting. The inner ring strut end fitting which carries the lift load for the right wing of the glider failed, leaving the wing without adequate support and causing it to fold back. The fitting which failed had been improperly machined by a sub-contractor. Metal thickness at the shoulder was less than two-thirty-seconds of an inch, when it should have been twelve-thirty-seconds of an inch, with a tolerance of one-thirty-second.

"The investigation has established that the part which failed had no source inspection at the sub-contractor's plant. From the sub-contractor's plant, the strut end went to the Robertson plant to be tested to determine flaws. The part then went to Aircraft Metal Manufacturing Company, where its open end was closed by welding a steel tubing into it. After this step, the thinness of the metal could not be determined by visual inspection as it was hidden by the welded tubing. The Army Air Forces material Command had ordered that Robertson make 100 per cent inspection of all parts received from sub-contractors.

"The air inspector general reports that immediately after the accident the air materiel command took steps to enforce 100 per cent inspection at the source of all materiel produced by sub-contractors. This is being carried out. In addition, action has been taken to bring inspection standards at the receiving department of the Robertson Corporation up to standard prescribed."

BROWN RESIGNS AS CHIEF OF OPA

Washington, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt accepted today the resignation of Prentiss M. Brown as Price Administrator.

Mr. Brown turned in his resignation in a six-page letter dated last Tuesday, in which he said he thought the price control program was well defined in laws and in Presidential orders and that the main task now was one of administration.

The President is expected to send to the Senate soon the nomination of Chester Bowles, general manager of the Office of Price Administration, to succeed Mr. Brown.

Mr. Bowles prior to becoming general manager of OPA was the agency's director for Connecticut.

Mr. Brown, former Senator from Michigan who was defeated for reelection, took over the reins of OPA from Leon Henderson less than a year ago.

In his letter to Mr. Roosevelt he said the OPA organization had been greatly improved and he believed it was in competent hands. He said he thought price control was not only successful but also appreciated by the country.

Apparently the President and James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, attempted to persuade Mr. Brown to remain. Mr. Brown thanked the President for urging him to stay. Since his resignation reached the White House it had been in the hands of Mr. Byrnes.

Presumably the resignation will be effective immediately, White House officials said.

Canadian Field Held Rich In Crude Oil

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 21—Large quantities of crude oil for the Alaskan war front have been made available by the development of new wells near Fort Norman, Canadian northwest territory, R. W. Gallagher, president of Standard Oil Company (N. J.) disclosed here.

The wells, located only one hundred miles from the Arctic circle, were drilled by Imperial Oil, Ltd., Standard's Canadian affiliate, at the request of the United States Army. The Norman field, Gallagher said, is the only proved source of crude oil in quantity near Alaska.

Low Cost Cited

Oils from the Norman properties will be sold at $1.25 a barrel. This, said Gallagher's statement, compares with a price of crude in the United States ranging from $1 to more than $2 a barrel. He added that oil transported from the United States to Norman would cost approximately $6 a barrel.

Expansion of production at Norman is a part of the big so-called Canol project being carried on in support of the Alaskan war theater. It includes construction of roads, air bases, a pipe line to Whitehorse, near the Alaskan boundary, and a refinery at Whitehorse. Gallagher said Imperial Oil has no part in any of these activities, its sole assignment being the development of oil production. The refinery will be operated by Standard Oil Company of California, which has no corporate ties with Standard of New Jersey or Imperial.

Expense To Be Repaid

Gallagher's statement added:

"The United States Government is underwriting direct expense incurred by Imperial in developing the project, but this money is to be repaid to the Government through a reduction to 50 cents a barrel of the price of crude it buys. This reduction will begin after the Government has purchased 1,500,000 barrels of oil at the regular price of $1.25 a barrel and will continue until the Government has been reimbursed for all outlays to Imperial."

The statement said that drilling operations of the last year have disclosed that the Norman field, discovered by Imperial geologist in 1919, "is larger than originally believed, and is comparable in size to a major United States field, although not exceptional."

General Patton's Poem – A Prayer

New York, Oct. 21 (AP)—The two-fisted, gun-toting commander of the American Seventh Army, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., known affectionately to his men as "Old Blood and Guts," was revealed as a poet today.

A poem which the editors said would take place "with the world's great war literature," was published in the current issue of the *Woman's Home Companion*. The hitherto unpublished work was turned over to the magazine, its editors said, by Mrs. Patton.

The poem, which the *Woman's Home Companion* gave permission to quote:

GOD OF BATTLES

From pride and foolish confidence,
From every weakening creed,
From the dread fear of fearing,
Protect us, Lord, and lead.

Great God, who through the ages
Hast braced the bloodstained hand,
As Saturn, Jove or Woden
Hast led our warrior band,

Again we seek Thy counsel,
But not in cringing guise.
We whine not for Thy mercy—
To slay: God make us wise.

For slaves who shun the issue,
We do not ask Thy aid.
To Thee we trust our spirits,
Our bodies unafraid.

From doubt and fearsome boding,
Still Thou our spirits guard.
Make strong our souls to conquer,
Give us the victory, Lord.

U. S. Freeing Its Soldiers Of Typhus

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 21—American medical discoveries which promise to wipe out fever among American forces all over the world were described to the American Public Health Association here.

Typhus has been the largest killer in all previous large-scale wars outside the United States. The American discoveries range from preventives to vaccines.

Toured War Theaters

The typhus measures were described by Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, director of the army's preventive medicine division. He has just returned from a four-month visit of war theaters. There have been to date, he said, only three or four cases of typhus among all American troops. All recovered.

"We are not a bit worried about typhus," he explained, "because of the measures developed by the National Research Council, United States Department of Agriculture and many other agencies and American industrial laboratories.

Dusting Powder

"First we have a dusting powder. If a soldier sprinkles it in his underwear no louse will enter his clothing for about four days."

Body lice are the carriers of typhus. Further, the Americans have discovered that methyl bromide is a miraculous killer of both lice and louse eggs, in clothing.

Steam chambers had to be used in World War I.

But now a soldier's clothing, packed as tightly as possible inside his barrack bag, can be put in a box filled with methyl bromide vapor, and within an hour every cootie and its eggs will be dead clear to the center of the bag.

Other Methods

Or an ampule of the stuff can be broken inside a bag and again all the cooties and their eggs die. Even a hole in the ground, covered by canvas, is enough to make an efficient typhus delousing chamber for clothing.

The military forces also have the Cox vaccine, developed by this officer of the public health service. Tried in mild doses in the Orient, it did not prevent typhus, but none of the vaccinated victims died. Now the army has a more concentrated form of this vaccine under trial in Cairo.

New Navy Ships Bottled Up

Craft Made at Leesburg, N. J., Can't Use Shallow Maurice River Channel.

Trenton, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Some of the ships built for the Navy by the Delaware Bay Shipbuilding Corporation at Leesburg can't get out to sea because the channel of the Maurice River is too shallow where the river enters Delaware Bay, Director Joseph N. Fowler of the State Board

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of Shell Fisheries said today.

Army engineers have balked at dredging the channel, Mr. Fowler added, until they are assured there will be no claims filed by the State or by private lessees for damage done to oyster beds. The shallow water in Maurice river cove contains the State's largest and most valuable oyster beds.

He asserted that Attorney-General David T. Wilentz had given an opinion that the shell fisheries board could not guarantee that no damage claims would be filed by aystermen who lease beds from the State, but could guarantee only that it would present no claims for the beds under direct State control.

Such a guaranty was given, Mr. Fowler said on condition that a Board representative keep a constant check on the dredging operations and apptrove the location of the area where the dredged material was to be dumped.

A spokesman for the Attorney-General's office said that compensation could be paid by the State to private owners of oyster beds only by direct legislative action.

Flyer Becomes Father On Day He Is Missing

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Lieut. William S. Isengard, 27 years old, of Binghamton, pilot of a B-19 bomber, became a father on October 8, the same day he was listed by the War Department as missing in action in the European area.

On that day a daughter was born to his wife, Mrs. Ruth Isengard.

Parents Urged To Save Letters From Soldiers

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 21 (AP)—James L. Monnahan, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans, urged parents, wives and sweethearts today to save letters from men in the armed forces, especially any telling of injuries or illness.

"It is a safe bet that records of the present war will be similar to those of World War I, and will fail in many instances to show hospitalization or treatment for sickness, wounds or disabilities suffered in service," he said in a statement. "When the time cames to prove the service connection of some ailment it will be difficult to do so if the official record has been lost or misplaced and if there is no substantiating evidence in the form of letters home from the lad."

CommandantOf Marines Warns War May Be Long

Quantico, Va., Oct. 21 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps, warned four classes of graduates in officer training yesterday that the corps was prepared to fight a long war.

"But we hope to shorten it," he assured them. "America is on the long, hard road to victory."

As the war progresses, there should be no reason for any lessening in the importance of amphibious warfare, the type in which marines are trained, he commented.

"Tokyo is on an island, and the European seacoast lies on our main road to Berlin."

PVT. IRVING G. BANKS

SECOND ARMY FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Somewhere in Tennessee, Oct. 21 (AP).—Private Irving G. Banks, of 205 Runyon Street, Newark, N. J., member of an infantry division on maneuvers here, died on Oct. 19 of injuries received in an Army vehicle accident near Carthage, Tenn., Army officials announced tonight. He was thirty-three years old. His mother, Mrs. Tillie Banks, of 406 Hunterdon Street, Newark, survives.

Parents Give Up Trip To Get Son's Award From President

[By the Associated Press]

Helenville, Wis., Oct. 21—The Congressional Medal of Honor lay in its case today alongside a picture of the late Sergt. Kenneth E. Grunnert in the modest home here of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grunnert.

It had come through the mail with a citation signed by the President and a letter from Secretary of War Stimson because the Grunnerts had wanted it that way.

Grunnerts Wrote Letter

The Grunnerts had been asked by the War Department to receive the medal for their son from the President. They didn't believe they should go, however, so wrote a letter to the War Department. It took a long time to write. This is what it said:

"We feel honored indeed to receive a medal of honor for our departed son, to be delivered to us personally by the President of the United States.

"Under present conditions, however, we can not help but give expression to some of the following thoughts which race through our minds day and night.

"On the back of the B sticker on our windshield is this question: "Is this trip really necessary

Every Cent For Supplies

"We are in the midst of the Third War Bond drive. We believe every cent of money subscribed should be used to supply our boys with the necessities of war and not spent for trips that do not directly help the war effort.

"Only this last week, thousands of other parents lost their loved ones on the battle fields of Italy, all brave boys that were loved by their parents as much as we loved our own. These parents can not all converge on Washington, and because of the common bond we have with them we feel we shouldn't either. The loss of our brave boy is still too fresh in our memory for us to make this trip even though it would be in his honor.

"Convey Regrets"

"Will you please convey our regrets to the President?

"Will you please ask him whether it would be posisble for him to put whatever message he may have to us in writing, so it may be delivered to us along with the Medal of Honor and we will ever cherish and treasure them both in the memory of our boy."

The letter found its way to the desk of Secretary of War Stimson. It was evident that it had moved everyone who had seen it, for Secretary Stimson wrote back:

Copy To President

"The spirit of unselfishness, understanding and sacrifice which breathes through your letter has deeply impressed not only the President, who requested a copy for himself, but all of us in the War Department who have been privileged to read your letter. We stand humble in the face of such a demonstration of patriotism as yours. . . . I realize the personal sorrow you are so bravely bearing. May I extend my own sympathy and reassure you that this sacrifice will not have been in vain.

"You have lost a son; the nation has lost a son; we all grieve together."

New Guinea Hero

The citation signed by the President said the medal had been awarded for "leadership so outstanding that it placed victory above the life of the leader himself."

The sergeant was killed last Christmas Eve in New Guinea when he advanced alone ahead of the platoon of which he was second in command and made it possible for the platoon to split the Japanese position on the beach near Buna.

He knocked out one enemy pillbox single-handed and drove the occupants of another into the open, where they were routed by his men. He was killed by snipers before the platoon could reach his advanced position.

Brooklyn Flyer Killed in Crash

SAN MARCOS, Tex., Oct. 21 (AP).—Two officers and three aviation cadets were killed in the crash of a training plane from the San Marcos Army Air Field on Wednesday. The dead included Second Lieutenant Roy L. Eklund, twenty-two years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Eklund, of 2076 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

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ADD LONDON-AERIAL (JAMESON) XXX

THE FORTRESS CREW WERE JUBILANT OVER THE RESULTS OF THE ATTACK
ON DUREN, THE SEVENTH MAJOR OFFENSIVE ACTION BY THE U.S. ARMY AIR
FORCE THIS MONTH FROM BRITISH BASES.

THE OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION OF DUREN PRODUCTION AS "NON-FERROUS"
METALS SUGGESTED THAT THE FACTORY WAS TURNING OUT LIGHTWEIGHT METALS
USED IN AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION.

COL. MAURICE A.PRESTON OF TULARE, CALIF., WHO COMMANDED ONE LARGE
FORCE OF BOMBERS, SAID THAT 'ALTHOUGH WEATHER CONDITIONS MADE ACCURATE
OBSERVATIONS DIFFICULT, I BELIVE WE CAN SAY THE BOMBING WAS
GOOD.'

NAZARO

ADD LONDON-TRI-PARTITE (MAGGOCK) XXX VIEWPOINTS

THE QUESTION AS TO THE KINGS PREVIOUSLY REFERRED TO HINGES ON
DIFFERENCES AMONG THE YUGOSLAVS AND GREEKS AS TO WHETHER THEIR
MONARCHIES SHOULD BE SUPERSEDED BY REPUBLICS.

THIS IS COMPLICATED IN YUGOSLAVIA BY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE
COMMUNIST-SUPPORTED PARTISANS OF DRUG TITO AND THE FORCES OF GEN.
DRAJA MIHAILOVIC. LITTLE DIFFICULTY IS EXPECTED ON THIS SCORE,
HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S ACCEPTANCE OF KING
VITTORIO EMANUELE IN ITALY.

30.24 — 9487

IN ALL THESE QUESTIONS THE BRITISH TAKE PAINS TO EMPHASIZE THAT THERE IS NO BRITISH-AMERICAN BLOC CONFRONTING THE RUSSIANS, BUT THAT HULL AND EDEN REPRESENT SEPARATE AND SOMETIMES DIVERGENT VIEWPOINTS. WITH REGARD TO THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION, FOR INSTANCE, THE BRITISH VIEW LEANS MORE TOWARD RUSSIA THAN AMERICA.

ON THE BRITISH-AMERICAN SIDE, EDEN AND HULL ARE EXPECTED TO SEEK A RUSSIAN STATEMENT ON THE EXACT MEANING OF THE "FREE GERMANY" COMMITTEE FORMED IN MOSCOW OF CAPTURED GERMAN OFFICERS AND REFUGEE GERMAN COMMUNISTS, AS WELL AS THE SIMILAR FREE POLAND, RUMANIA AND HUNGARY COMMITTEES.

FRONTIER QUESTIONS APPARENTLY HAVE BEEN RULED OUT OF THE DISCUSSION AS FAR AS THE RUSSIANS AND BRITISH ARE CONCERNED. IN THE SOVIET VIEW, RUSSIA CLAIMS ONLY THE TERRITORY WHICH MOSCOW ALREADY HAS INCORPORATED IN THE SOVIET UNION. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT FRONTIERS SHOULD BE LEFT FOR SETTLEMENT AMONG ALL THE POWERS AFTER THE WAR RATHER THAN PIECEMEAL NOW.

M305AEW

ADD LONDON XXX PRISONERS

ANOTHER REPORT FROM THE HUNGARIAN RADIO SAID THAT MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, IN AN ADDRESS OPENING A CADET SCHOOL FOR RADIO OFFICERS, ISSUED A STERN WARNING "TO THOSE YOUTHS WHO LISTEN TO SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA WHICH URGES THEM TO TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST THE ESTABLISHED ORDER."

ANOTHER DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE HUNGARY STATION TOLD OF THOUSANDS OF RUMANIANS RETURNING FROM THE CAUCASUS, CRIMEA AND BESSARABIA, REFLECTING FEARS OF GENERAL AXIS COLLAPSE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

B735PEW

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QUOTATIONS? ADD LONDON (GOLDBERG) XXX

THE PACT WAS THE FIRST OF MONETARY STABILIZATION STEPS TAKEN BY THE SMALL NATIONS OF EUROPE IN THIS WAR AND WAS HERALDED BY SOME AUTHORITIES AS A FORERUNNER OF A GREAT POST-WAR TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

A JOINT COMMUNIQUE RELEASED BY THE DUTCH AND BELGIAN GOVERNMENTS HERE--BELGIUM REPRESENTED LUXEMBOURG IN THE DEALINGS--ANNOUNCED OTHER COUNTRIES COULD BECOME PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT ON THE BASIS OF RECIPROCITY.

"IT HOPES THAT IN THIS MANNER ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD WILL BE FACILITATED," THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

"ON THE BASIS OF THIS ARRANGEMENT, EXPERTS FROM BOTH COUNTRIES WILL STUDY METHODS TO INSURE FRIENDLY TRADE RELATIONS WHICH THEY HOPE ULTIMATELY WILL LEAD TO ELIMINATION OF TRADE BARRIERS WHICH MIGHT FORM AN OBSTACLE TO COMMERCE."

SIGNERS FOR THE NETHERLANDS INCLUDED EELCO N. VAN KLEFFENS, H.J. VAN MOOK, J. VAN DEN BROEK AND PIETER A. KERSTENS, WHO IS ECONOMIC AFFAIRS CHIEF NOW ON A MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

BELGIANS SIGNERS INCLUDED PAUL HENRI SPAAK, CAMILE GUTT AND ALBERT DE VLEESCHAUWER. FOREIGN MINISTER JOSEPH BECH SIGNED FOR LUXEMBOURG.

THE SIGNATURES OF VAN MOOK AND DE VLEESCHAUWER ARE SIGNIFICANT SINCE THEY ARE COLONIAL MINISTERS OF THEIR NATIONS, WHICH BEFORE THE WAR HELD RICH COLONIAL AREAS.

THE AGREEMENT MAKES THE PACT EFFECTIVE THROUGHOUT THEIR TERRITORY.

"NOTHING IN THE PRESENT AGREEMENT IS TO IMPEDE THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM FROM ADHERING TO MULTI-LATERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS RELATING TO STABILIZATION OF EXCHANGES," THE JOINT TEXT SAID. "THEY PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO DO SO ONLY JOINTLY."

THE GOVERNMENTS' COMMUNIQUES TWICE DWELT ON THE "GOOD NEIGHBOR" FEATURE OF THE ACCORD AS WELL AS AVERTING AN INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF EXCHANGE WHEN THE TIME COMES TO DO BUSINESS AGAIN.

DY358PEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 22-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY THAT FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS HAD OFFERED TO SEND LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAINS, MILK POWDER AND OTHER FOODS FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO HELP RELIEVE THE BENGAL FAMINE AND THAT THE OFFER HAD BEEN ACCEPTED.

EV922PEW

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LONDON, OCT. 21-(AP)-COL.J.J.LLEWELLIN, BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER IN WASHINGTON IN CHARGE OF SUPPLY FOR NORTH AFRICA, HAS BEEN NOMINATED AS THE UNITED KINGDOM MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF UNITED NATIONS FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION AND WILL LEAD THE UNITED

KINGDOM DELEGATION AT THE FORTHCOMING COUNCIL MEETING AT ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TONIGHT.

SIR FREDERICK LEITHROSS, CHIEF ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT, WILL BE LLEWELLIN'S ALTERNATE.

EJ642PEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 22-(AP)-THE GERMANS STAGED THEIR SIXTH SUCCESSIVE AIR RAID ON LONDON EARLY TODAY, BUT ACCORDING TO FIRST REPORTS CAUSED LITTLE DAMAGE.

SOME CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED IN ONE OUTER LONDON RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.

THE ALERT SOUNDED ABOUT 3 A.M., AND THE ALL CLEAR ABOUT AN HOUR LATER. THE HUM OF THE NAZI PLANES WAS HEARD SHORTLY AFTER THE ALERT SOUNDED, AND INTERMITTENT GUNFIRE FOLLOWED.

GROUND GUNS SHOT OUT SOME OF THE FLARES DROPPED BY THE RAIDERS TO LIGHT UP TARGETS.

(NO PICKUP)

TA127AEW

LONDON, OCT 21-(AP)-GERMAN AIR RAIDERS GAVE LONDON ITS FIFTH SUCCESSIVE NIGHT ALERT LAST NIGHT, DODGING IN THROUGH THE CITY'S DEFENSES FROM SEVERAL DIRECTIONS TO LOOSE BOTH HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES WHICH CAUSED A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AND CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS.

THE RAID, LIKE THOSE WHICH PRECEDED IT, WAS OF BRIEF DURATION AND WAS OF THE HIT-AND-RUN VARIETY, WITH A COMPARATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF PLANES PARTICIPATING.

BOMBS ALSO DROPPED AT SCATTERED POINTS IN BOTH SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST ENGLAND.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY BERLIN, SAID NAZI BOMBERS "CARRIED OUT A STRONG ATTACK AGAINST THE HARBOR DISTRICT OF HULL," BRITISH EAST COAST PORT ABOUT 160 MILES NORTH OF LONDON, LAST NIGHT.

AT LEAST 12 PERSONS WERE KILLED IN THE ATTACK ON LONDON, THREE OF THEM IN A SUBURB WHICH WAS STRADDLED BY A STICK OF FOUR BOMBS. AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL KILLED A MAN AND TWO CHILDREN IN SUBURBAN SYDENHAM.

XM921AEW

LONDON, OCT.21-(AP)-RUSSIAN INFANTRY HAS CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM THE CENTRAL PART OF MELITOPOL ON THE NINTH DAY OF BAYONET AND STREET FIGHTING IN THAT STRATEGIC SOUTH UKRAINE CITY, MOSCOW SAID TONIGHT.

THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY STILL REMAINS IN GERMAN HANDS, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR. THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE SUSTAINED ENORMOUS LOSSES IN MANPOWER AND MATERIAL.

TO THE NORTH, IN THE BATTLE OF THE DNIEPER BEND WHERE THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS FACED IMMIMENT ENCIRCLEMENT, THE RUSSIANS FORGED AHEAD FROM THREE TO SIX MILES TO WITHIN 29 MILES OF KRIVOI ROG, RAILROAD JUNCTION AND IRON MINE CENTER.

LONDON, OCT.21-(AP)-A BROADCAST BY INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, SAID TODAY THAT EIGHT RUSSIAN RIFLE DIVISIONS AND SEVERAL HUNDRED TANKS HAD MADE A THREE-MILE BREAKTHROUGH IN THE FRONT NORTHWEST OF CHERNIGOV.

THE LOCATION OF THE BREAKTHROUGH INDICATED THE RUSSIANS WERE

ATTACKING AT THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE PINSK MARSHES SOUTH OF THE CONFLUENCE OF THE SOZH AND DNIEPER RIVERS BETWEEN KIEV AND GOMEL.

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON RUSSIAN IF DEUIRED.)

XM117PEW

London, Oct. 21-(AP)-The Berlin radio today broadcast a Transocean propaganda agency dispatch from Oslo saying that the majority of Norwegians now in German labor service would NOT be discharged after six months as originally announced.

Quoting an official announcement, Transocean it had become necessary to prolong the periods of service because of the general labor situation. Discharges after six months will be possible only in special cases such as poor health, the broadcast said.

apra80 hab205pew

A U.S. AIR FORCE REPAIR DEPOT IN ENGLAND, OCT. 21-(AP)-ONE OF THE BIGGEST AIRCRAFT REPAIR AND SUPPLY DEPOTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WAS FORMALLY TRANSFERRED TODAY TO THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BY THE BRITISH.

THE NEW DEPOT, EMPLOYING AMERICAN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY ASSEMBLY LINE METHODS, IS COMMANDED BY COL.I.W.OTT, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AND MAJ.WILLIAM H.ARNOLD, DALLAS, TEX., WHO WON THE INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY RACE IN 1930. ON THE STAFF IS LT.COL.WILLIAM BRITTON, PERSONNEL OFFICER, ONETIME HEAD FOOTBALL COACH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

EJ317PEW

THETFORD, ENGLAND, OCT. 21--(AP)---A BRONZE PLAQUE PRESENTED BY AMERICANS STATIONED IN ENGLAND WAS UNVEILED HERE TODAY AT THE BIRTHPLACE OF THOMAS PAINE (1737-1809), PENNSYLVANIA EDITOR WHO WAS A LEADER OF THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE PLAQUE SAID PAINE, A "CHAMPION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE COMMON MAN, X X X LIVES ON THROUGH IDEALS AND FIN PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC WORLD FOR WHICH WE FIGHT TODAY."

APL 166 OQUINNS 02038 JRT 545PEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 21-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED AND FROM THREE TO NINE MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK BY U.S. PLANES DURING THE ALLIED SEA-AIR RAID OCT. 4 IN THE BODOE REGION OF NORWAY.

A NORWEGIAN UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPER NEWLY RECEIVED HERE SAID NAZI OFFICERS DESCRIBED THE ACTION AS "THE GREATEST CATASTROPHE EVER SUFFERED BY GERMAN SHIPPING ALONG THE NORWEGIAN COAST." INFORMANTS SAID NINE CRAFT WERE BELIEVED SUNK AND AN 8,000-TON TANKER AND TWO TRANSPORTS

WERE POSITIVELY ACCOUNTED FOR. TWO SMALLER BOATS WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED.

(THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED OCT. 5 THAT PLANES FROM A U.S. CARRIER OF THE AMERICAN-BOLSTERED BRITISH HOME FLEET HAD SCORED HITS ON EIGHT MERCHANT SHIPS AND THREE OTHER VESSELS IN THE RAID, WHICH COST THREE PLANES. THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT CLAIM THE VESSELS AS SUNK.)

A FRENCH PRISONER WHO ESCAPED FROM A NAZI LABOR SERVICE CAMP AT NARVIK SAID THE GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE DROWNED IN THE SINKING OF THE TRANSPORTS. HE SAID PANIC SWEPT BODOE AFTER THE RAID AND MANY GERMAN SEAMEN WHO ESCAPED DESERTED TO SWEDEN.

TA132AEW

BATTLE.OB

CFLBURNS 0095D DCF 808A

ADD MOSCOW (GILMORE) XX CONFERENCES

MORE SOCIAL FUNCTIONS BY THE RUSSIANS FOR THEIR GUESTS ALSO ARE PREDICTED. FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV'S LUNCHEON YESTERDAY, PRECEDING THE AFTERNOON CONFERENCE, WAS ATTENDED BY MARSHAL KLEMENTI VOROSHILOV AND A.I.MIKOYAN, TRADE COMISSAR, BOTH OF WHOM ARE MEMBERS OF THE POLITBURO, AND VICE COMMISSARS ANDREI J.VISHINSKY, S.A.LOZOVSKY, AND ALEXANDER E.KORNEICHUK.

THE SOVIET CAPITAL CONTINUED TO ENJOY ONE OF ITS FINEST AUTUMNS IN MANY YEARS WITH BRIGHT SUNNY DAYS AND CRISP COOL NIGHTS.

B528PEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 21-(AP)-HEAVY CANNONADING ALONG THE GERMAN CONVOY ROUTE BETWEEN DENMARK AND SWEDEN WAS HEARD THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON BY THE SWEDISH FLEET OBSERVATION STATION NEAR VARBERG, STATES PERSONNEL SAID TODAY.

THE SOUND POSSIBILITY OF TARGET PRACTICE WAS ACKNOWLEDGED BY OBSERVATION POST ATTACHES, BUT SWEDISH FISHERMEN DO EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE BOOMING CANNON WERE ATTACKING A CONVOY.

NAVAL ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED IN THE SAME AREA LAST [illegible] WEEK, BUT NEITHER GERMANY NOR THE ALLIES HAS [illegible] HAVE ANNOUNCED A

MADRID, OCT.21-(AP)-HERE'S THE LATEST FRENCH STORY GOING THE ROUNDS IN MADRID:

DESPITE A FOOD SHORTAGE AND THE FRENCH LOVE OF CHEESE, RESIDENTS OF THE LITTLE TOWN OF ACION IN NORTHEASTERN FRANCE TOOK THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS AND BURIED A STINKING CARLOAD OF 18,000 SPOILED CAMEMBERT CHEESES OWNED BY THE GERMANS.

THE CHEESES WERE BOUND NORTH IN A CLOSED BOXCAR WHEN THE ODOR CONVINCED THE GERMANS SOMETHING WAS WRONG, SO THEY SIDETRACKED THE CAR AT ACION, WHERE IT REMAINED THREE DAYS.

NOW GESTAPO AGENTS ARE TRYING TO FIND THE FRENCHMAN WHO ADVISED THEM THAT CHEESE SHOULD BE TRANSPORTED IN A TIGHTLY SEALED CAR INSTEAD OF IN ONE EXPOSED TO THE AIR.

--BASH--

30.24 — 9491

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BY RELMAN MORIN

NAPLES, OCT. 21-(AP)-PARTITO D'AZIONE (ACTION PARTY), WHOSE LEADERS SAY IT IS THE LARGEST OF SIX ANTI-FASCIST POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH EXISTED UNDERGROUND THROUGH THE 21 YEARS OF MUSSOLINI'S REGIME, PUBLISHED TODAY A BROAD PROGRAM DEMANDING WIDE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REFORM AND A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT FOR ITALY.

THE PARTY PLEDGED ALLEGIANCE TO CARLO SFORZA, PRE-FASCIST FOREIGN MINISTER WHO ARRIVED TODAY IN ITALY AND IS EXPECTED IN NAPLES IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS. HE HAD BEEN IN EXILE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR YEARS.

THE PARTY'S EIGHT-POINT PROGRAM COMPRISED THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

2. FORMATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE FORM OF GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED BY DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND IN WHICH GOVERNMENTAL POWERS WOULD BE DIVIDED.

3. ABOLITION OF REACTIONARY AND CAPITALISTIC INSTITUTIONS THROUGH EXPROPRIATION AND NATIONALIZATION OF MAJOR INDUSTRUES.

4. IMMEDIATE PARTICIPATION BY WORKERS IN THE PROFITS OF PRODUCTION.

5. PARTICIPATION BY WORKERS IN THE PROFITS OF MIDDLEMEN.

6. INSTALLATION OF A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR SOCIAL SECURITY FOR PROLETARIATS.

7. AGRARIAN REFORMS THROUGH LIQUIDATION OF LARGE ESTATES AND GRADUAL DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AMONG THE FARMERS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED ON THEM.

8. INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION LOOKING TOWARD THE ORGANIZATION OF A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

LEADERS OF THE ACTION PARTY SAID THAT FOR THE PRESENT THE SIX ANTI-FASCIST PARTIES ARE SOLELY CONCERNED WITH EXPULSION OF GERMAN OFFICIALS FROM ITALY.

TA138AEW

AN ADVANCED ALLIED BASE IN ITALY--FIRST ADD DE LUCE'S DESERT RATS X X X IN CENTRAL SICILY.

LT. WALTER SCHWARTZ, A FORMER RAF PILOT OF 502 ALLEN LANE, MOUNT ERIE, PHILADELPHIA, LED THE MORNING FLIGHT WHICH "CLOBBERED" AN ARMED POWER BOAT OFF THE SMALL ISLAND OF IZ, BETWEEN ZARA AND SPLIT.

"IT WAS BURNING WHEN WE LEFT AND WHEN WE RETURNED IN THE AFTERNOON IT HAD DISAPPEARED COMPLETELY," SCHWARTZ SAID.

TWO OTHER BOATS WERE STRAFFED, ONE IN A SOLO ATTACK BY LT. HAROLD MONAHAN, OF 23 GREENWOOD ST., LAKE PLACID, N.Y., WHO SAID THAT HE "ALMOST RAMMED THE DECK BEFORE I COULD PULL UP."

THIS AFTERNOON, SCHWARTZ' FLIGHT POUNCED UPON A FAST, CAMOUFLAGED 100-FOOT BOAT MAKING FOR THE NEARBY BAY OF MURTER ISLAND.

"WE JUST NATURALLY DROVE THAT SKIPPER NUTS," SAID LT. CHARLES BEAVERS, OF 1216 HUNTSVILLE ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. "HE RAN HIS BOAT CLEAR UP ON THE SHORE AND BEACHED IT."

LT. IVAN ANDRUS OF OLD MISSION, MICH., PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK.

THE SECOND AFTERNOON FORMATION LED BY LT. JAMES HADNOT OF COOLIDGE, ARIZ., BOMBED TWO BOATS AT THE DOCKS OF TIJESNOON, MURTER ISLAND.

"WE TOOK A LOOK AROUND AFTER WE DROPPED OUR STUFF AND WE DECIDED THOSE BOATS WOULD NEED PLENTY OF REPAIRS," SAID HADNOT'S PILOTS, LT. CLAIRE BIGELOW OF 162 W. WOODLAND AVE., YOUNGSTOWN, O.; LT. JAMES

W.SMITH OF 2301 HAMILTON AVE., COLUMBUS, GA.; AND LT.EMMETT BAIR OF 240 ATLANTA AVE., DECATUR, GA.

GEN.DOOLITTLE, PAYING AN UNEXPECTED VISIT TO THE BASE OF THE OUTFIT THAT STARTED ITS FIGHTING IN EGYPT WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, PRESENTED D.F.C.'S TO THE 27-YEAR-OLD SALISBURY, WHO ALREADY HAS THE LEGION OF MERIT, THE AIR MEDAL WITH FOUR CLUSTERS, THE PURPLE HEART AND THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS; AND TO LTS.ROBERT J.GOLDCAMP OF 303 E. FOURTH ST., IRONTON, O., AND CHARLES C.LEAHKY 5E94,

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303 E. FOURTH ST., IRONTON, O., AND CHARLES C.LEAF OF 411 THORNDEN ST., SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.

OF THE PILOTS WHO TOOK OFF FROM THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER RANGER IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, FLEW ACROSS TO AFRICA AND A MONTH LATER BEGAN ENGAGING MESSERSCHMITTS ABOVE EL ALAMEIN, SEVEN ARE STILL WITH THE OUTFIT.

SALISBURY AND BOWEN, EACH OF WHOM HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN TWICE, ARE AMONG THIS ELITE OLD GUARD.

OTHERS ARE MAJ.ARCHIE J.KNIGHT OF BOX 160, FOUNTAIN CITY, IND.; MAJ.GILBERT O.WYMOND OF DETROIT, MICH.; CAPTS.JAMES T.GARDNER OF MILBURN, OKLA., AND JOHN J.STEFANIK OF 275 FAIRVIEW AVE., CHICOPEE, MASS.; AND LT.JAMES F.TEICHROW OF 1625 HEWITT AVE., SAINT PAUL, MINN.

"I'VE SENT A LOT OF MY OLD-TIMERS HOME," SAID SALISBURY.

"SOME LIKE SCHWARTZ AND LT.JAKEL ABRAHAM (OF PORT GIBSON, MISS.) BOTH OF WHOM TRANSFERRED TO US FROM THE RAF, ARE STILL ACTIVE. BUT THERE ARE A LOT OF NEW FACES AROUND HERE. THEY'RE EAGER AND THEY TAKE TO THE OFFENSIVE LIKE A HOUSE AFIRE.

"THE NEWCOMERS ARE JUST AS GOOD OR BETTER THAN WHAT WE OLD TIMERS THOUGHT OURSELVES TO BE."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (BJT BY GALLAGHER) "X X X HAVE RUINED."

ALWAYS MASTERS OF LAYING LAND MINES, THE GERMANS RECENTLY HAVE IMPROVED THEIR DEVICES TO MAKE DETECTION INCREASINGLY SLOW AND DIFFICULT, THOUGH NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

THERE IS LITTLE HOPE THAT THE ALLIES WILL BE ABLE TO BUILD UP A GREAT STRIKING FORCE OVERNIGHT, AS NAPLES IS THE ONLY MAJOR PORT NOW AVAILABLE ON THE ITALIAN WEST COAST. THE NEXT BIG PORTS OF LEGHORN AND GENOA ARE FAR NORTH OF ROME.

NOTHING COULD SUIT HITLER'S PLANS BETTER THAN TO BIS NG

AND GENOA ARE FAR NORTH OF ROME.

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NOTHING COULD SUIT HITLER'S PLANS BETTER THAN TO BE ABLE TO ENGAGE ALLIED FORCES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ITALY FOR THE WINTER, PARTICULARLY IF HE COULD DO SO WITHOUT EMPLOYING ANY MORE THAN THE SEVEN NAZI DIVISIONS NOW KNOWN TO BE IN THE LINE.

SW410PEW

ADD ALLIED HQ. ALGIERS (KENNEDY) xx ROME

LT.CHARLES F.BRUNNER, 1014 GRANDWOOD DRIVE, PARMA, OHIO, ONE OF A FORTRESS CREW WHICH BOMBED MARCIGLIANA AIRFIELD, SAID THE TARGET WAS "SO WELL CAMOUFLAGED WE HAD TO PICK IT OUT BY THE BENDS OF THE RIVER. THE WEATHER GAVE US A BREAK FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A WEEK, BUT JERRY FAILED TO GIVE US ANY RECEPTION AT ALL. THE FIELD WAS

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SMEARED."

BRUNNER IS A FORMER CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYE AT FORT HAYES, OHIO.

STAFF SGT.MARTIN E.FURRER, BOMBARDIER FROM CHARLESTON, W.VA., SAID MARAUDERS FOUND A HOLE IN THE CLOUDS AND SCORED THREE DIRECT HITS ON A RAILROAD BRIDGE 13 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ORVIETO, 40 MILES NORTH OF ROME. LATER, THE FORTRESSES REPORTED AT LEAST FOUR SQUARE HITS.

"THERE WERE HITS IN THE CENTER AND ON BOTH SIDES," FURRER ADDED. "THEN THE BRIDGE WENT DOWN."

THIS WAS CONFIRMED BY STAFF SGT.HARRY M.WALDEN, OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AND A PILOT, LT.HARRY DOUTMAN, 28 GRANADA WAY, CLAYTON, O., WHO REPORTED THE FLIGHT ENCOUNTERED NEITHER FLAK NOR FIGHTERS.

CAPT.ARTHUR EXON OF ESTHERVILLE, IOWA, LED WARHAWKS ON THEIR FIRST FORAY ACROSS THE ADRIATIC AND REPORTED THREE ENEMY COASTAL VESSELS WERE SET AFIRE OFF THE YUGOSLAV COAST, AND AN AMMUNITION TRAIN STRAFED UNTIL IT BLEW UP A FEW MILES WEST OF ANCONA ON THE EAST ITALIAN COAST. THREE CARS AND NEARBY STATION BUILDINGS WERE BLOWN HIGH INTO THE AIR AND DEBRIS REACHED A HEIGHT OF AT LEAST 2,000 FEET.

"THERE WAS JUST ONE LARGE FLASH WHICH PUT OUT ALL THE FIRES WHICH HAD BEEN STARTED. WE ARE NOT SURE WHETHER THE TRAIN WAS LOADED WITH TNT OR AMMUNITION, BUT WHATEVER IT WAS THERE WAS JUST NO EVIDENCE OF ANYTHING LEFT IN THE VICINITY," HE SAID.

G925AEW

CHUNGKING, FRIDAY, OCT 22-(AP)-RANKIN ROBERTS OF CHICAGO, ILL., AMERICAN PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER IN CHUNGKING, CELEBRATED A PROMOTION FROM CAPTAIN TO MAJOR BY STAYING AT HIS DESK UNTIL 3 A.M. TODAY TO CENSOR OUTGOING STORIES CONCERNING THE VISIT OF ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN TO CHINA'S CAPITAL.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS, IN APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES, DECIDED TO HONOR HIM WITH A DINNER SATURDAY.

MK141AEW

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC -- FIRST ADD ACE BOYINGTON (TOP ON AAA) X X X COMBAT DUTY.

THE KAHILI RAID THAT BOOSTED BOYINGTON'S ENEMY TOLL ALSO GAVE HIS FELLOW MARINE PILOTS A TASTE OF DRAMATIC ACTION AND SUCCESSFUL COMBAT.

FIRST LT.BURNEY L.TUCKER, MURFESBORO,TENN., SAID HE CAUGHT A ZERO IN HIS GUNS AND THE ENEMY CRAFT EXPLODED 50 FEET AWAY -- SO CLOSE "I WAS ENVELOPED IN SMOKE, FLAMES, PIECES OF BURNING ZERO AND MY COCKPIT WAS SIMMERING UNTIL I CLIMBED UP TO COOL OFF."

THE ZERO WAS ONE OF A PAIR DOWNED BY TUCKER IN THE KAHILI RAID AND HIS THIRD OF THE WAR.

THE KAHILI RAID ENABLED FIRST LT.BRUCE J.MATHESON, 10026 INDIANA AVE., CHICAGO., TO CHALK UP HIS FIRST ZERO OF THE WAR.

FJ433ACW

ADD ALLIED HQ. S.W. PAC. (SCHEDLED) LX DOOM

THE SOLOMONS ACTION AGAINST KAHILI WAS EXECUTED BY AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES. TWENTY ENEMY PLANES CHALLENGED THEM. IN ADDITION TO THE EIGHT SHOT DOWN, TWO OTHERS WERE DAMAGED. ONE RAIDER WAS

LOST. THE FIGHTERS ALSO HIT TROOP QUARTERS ON NEARBY SHORTLAND ISLAND.

TO THE SOUTHEAST OF BOUGAINVILLE, ESCORTED DIVEBOMBERS ATTACKED BIVOUAC AREAS AT KAKASA, ON CHOISEUL ISLAND. KAKASA IS THE BAGE DEPOT TO WHICH MANY ENEMY SOLDIERS WERE EVACUATED FROM THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS ON A RETREAT TOWARD BOUGAINVILLE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, OCT 8--(DELAYED)--(AP)--

STAFF SGT. GEORGE J. SMITH, 12 BROWER PLACE, LYNBROOK, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., WAS ONE OF SIX MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF A B-24 BOMBER AWARDED THE SILVER STAR TODAY FOR GALLANT ACTION OVER THE WANDANG AREA.

THE CREW RADIOED WEATHER REPORTS WHICH ENABLED OTHER PLANES TO MAKE "A VERY SUCCESSFUL STRIKE" AND DESTROYED A BRIDGE AND THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT ON THEIR RETURN FLIGHT.

AB--AUSTRALIAN MAIL--1130A

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, OCT.21-(AP)-

THEIR FLYING FORTRESS' FLIGHT GYRO WAS DISABLED, AND ENGINE TROUBLE CAUSED THE PLANE TO LOST 3,500 FEET ALTITUDE IN A FEW SECONDS, BUT THE CREW DECIDED TO CARRY OUT THEIR BOMBING MISSION, REGARDLESS.

FOR THEIR COURAGE AND TENACITY IN MAKING THE RAID ON JAPANESE AIRDROMES AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, LAST JULY 10, BRAVING A TROPICAL STORM AND INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THE CREW HAS BEEN DECORATED BY LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE AIR MEDAL WENT TO 2ND LT.CHARLES H.SHAVER, 264 MAIN ST., LEE, MASS.; SGT.J.BLASEWITZ, 1114 MORRIS AVE., NEW YORK; CORP.JAMES R.PETERSON, 6 WILLOW DRIVE, MASON CITY, IA., AND PFC DANIEL T.CLINTON, 282 N.MONTELLO ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

OAK LEAF CLUSTERS FOR THEIR PREVIOUSLY WON AIR MEDALS WERE AWARDED STAFF SGTS.GEORGE PREZIOSO, 50 MAPLES AVE., BELLEVILLE, N.J., AND JOSEPH F.WILSON, 1422 SO.ALLISON ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SEVERE WEATHER AGAIN WAS ENCOUNTERED AFTER LEAVING THE TARGET AND THE PLANE FLEW THROUGH TURBULENT STORMS AND RAIN FOR FOUR HOURS, WITH FUEL RUNNING LOW. FINALLY, A CRASH LANDING WAS MADE ON A BEACH.

FR1124PCW

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC,OCT.21-(AP)-1ST LT.DONALD H.FISHER, 2301 SOUTHWEST 23RD ST., MIAMI,FLA., SHOT DOWN THE FIRST TWO JAPANESE PLANES HE HAD EVER SEEN.

HE WAS FLYING AS WINGMAN FOR MAJ.GREGORY BOYINGTON, LEADING FIGHTER ACE NOW IN ACTION IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, IN A SWEEP OVER THE ENEMY AIRDROME AT KAHILI ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND OCT.17 WHEN A ZERO GOT ON THE TAIL OF BOYINGTON'S PLANE.

FISHER CAUGHT THE ENEMY PLANE IN THE FIRE OF HIS GUNS. "THE ZERO'S COCKPIT TURNED CHERRY RED AND THE PLANE BLEW UP," HE SAID. HE GOT HIS SECOND ZERO IN SIMILAR FASHION.

LATER WHEN A THIRD ZERO GOT ON HIS TAIL, FISHER DIVED SO CLOSE TO THE WATER THAT "MY ALTIMETER READ BELOW SEA LEVEL." HE IS THE SON OF DR.AND MRS.RAYMOND H.FISHER OF MIAMI, AND ATTENDED

THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.

FJ614ACW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OT.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE TERM "ARMED RECONNAISSANCE" CAN COVER A GREAT VARIETY OF HAPPENINGS. TODAY FOR THE LIBERATOR CREW HEADED BY PILOT LT.JACK L.SELLING, DETROIT, MICH., IT TOOK IN THE FOLLOWING:

FIGHTING OFF 22 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT, THREE OF WHICH WERE SHOT DOWN TO BRING THE ENEMY LOSSES IN THIS WAR THEATER TO MORE THAN 300 PLANES FOR THE PAST EIGHT DAYS.

BLOWING OFF THE MAP PART OF THE ENEMY SETTLEMENT ON LITTLE UNEA ISLAND ABOVE THE NORTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN.

SELLING'S BOMBER WAS JUMPED BY SEVEN ZEROES OFF THE WESTERN TIP OF NEW IRELAND. IN THE RUNNING BATTLE WHICH FOLLOWED, AND IN A SECOND ONE SHORTLY AFTERWARD WHEN THE LIBERATOR WAS JUMPED BY 15 MORE ZEROES, THE GUNNERS DOWNED THREE, GOT TWO "PROBABLES," AND DAMAGED THREE OTHERS, WITH BOMBARDIER SECOND LT.IRVING A.MONROE, PASADENA, CALIF., GETTING CREDIT FOR TWO, AND STAFF SGT.DONALD E.COATNEY, FRANKLIN, OHIO, ANOTHER FROM HIS WAISTGUN POSITION.

ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY, MONROE DROPPED 500-POUNDERS ON WHAT THE CREW DESCRIBED AS "EUROPEAN TYPE" BUILDINGS ON UNEA ISLAND.

MEANWHILE, ANOTHER B-24 LIBERATOR ON RECONNAISSANCE SPOTTED A STRING OF JAPANESE BARGES--32 IN ALL--TWO MILES WEST OF NATAMO IN BORGEN BAY NEAR THE WESTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN.

SECND LT.PHILMORE H.CREEN, JR., ARLINGTON, MASS., THE BOMBARDIER, LOOSED A STRING OF QUARTER-TONNERS, AND IN THE WORDS OF THE COMBAT REPORT, "WHEN THE SMOKE CLEARED, ONLY 15 WERE STILL AFLOAT, INDICATING 17 HAD BEEN SUNK."

FR1112PCW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PFC JOSEPH A. O'NEILL OF (529 WALNUT) ASHLAND, PA., MEMBER OF A MITCHELL BOMBER GROUND CREW, GAVE HIS LIFE TO SAVE THE LIVES OF HIS MATES AND TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO COSTLY EQUIPMENT.

BEFORE DAWN OCT.11, NINE ENLISTED MEN AND A SECOND LIEUTENANT WERE LOADING FRAGMENTATION BOMBS, WHICH WERE IN CLUSTERS, ON TWO MITCHELLS PARKED IN A REVETMENT.

ONE CLUSTER, STANDING ON END UNDER THE BOMB BAY, BECAME ARMED.

"LIVE BOMB," SHOUTED STAFF SGT.CHARLES C.CHARD, 2023 EAST BIDDLE, BALTIMORE, MD., AND SGT.GAETANO B.BALLIRANO, 65 WOODHALL, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

THE TEN MEN TOOK SHELTER. EMERGING AFTER A FEW MINUTES, SERGEANT CHARD AND PRIVATE O'NEILL CRAWLED UNDER THE PLANE TO INVESTIGATE. FIRST THEY TRIED TO TAKE THE FUSE OUT BUT WERE UNSUCCESSFUL.

THEY THEN PICKED UP THE CLUSTER, CARRIED IT TO THE TOP OF THE REVETMENT AND TOSSED IT OVER. SECONDS LATER, THE BOMB EXPLODED, KILLING O'NEILL. HIS NAME HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR POSTHUMOUS DECORATION.

OTHERS AT WORK IN THE REVETMENT INCLUDED MASTER SGT.LLOY G.CLEARY, 2696 MONTGOMERY, DETROIT, STAFF SGT.EDWARD J.DIBBERN, 2033 EAST EAGER, BALTIMORE, SGT.ROBERT L.CONNERY, 1136 SYCAMORE,

STEUBENVILLE, O., CORPORALS THOMAS C.CALABRO, 60 CARROLL AVE., VALLEY STREAM, N.Y., AND KENNETH L.AUSTIN, RIO, WIS.

IN ADDITION TO THE TWO BOMBERS, OTHER EQUIPMENT ENDANGERED INCLUDED TWO ORDNANCE TRUCKS, A WEAPONS CARRIER, A JEEP AND 144 CLUSTERS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS.

FR11PCW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-COL.NEAL "THUNDERBOLT" KEARBY, TEXAN WITH TWINKLING BROWN EYES, BROUGHT DOWN TWO MORE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT OVER WEWAK YESTERDAY. BUT HE AND HIS THREE COMPANIONS ALMOST GOT CAUGHT ON THE WRONG END OF THEIR OWN TECHNIQUE.

THE SCORE FOR KEARBY NOW STANDS AT 12, ALL BAGGED SINCE SEPT.4, NINE OF THEM IN THE LAST NINE DAYS.

KEARBY, CAPT.WILLIAM DUNHAM, NEZ PERCE, IDAHO, AND LTS. FRANKLIN B.LOVE, 49 HILLCREST, MANHASSET, N.Y., AND THEODORE S.WOOD, 317 NORTH FAIRVIEW, LANSING, MICH., WENT TO WEWAK YESTERDAY AND HUNG AROUND AT CT

S.WOOD, 317 NORTH FAIRVIEW, LANSING, MICH., WENT TO WEWAK YESTERDAY AND HUNG AROUND AT 8,000 FEET.

SUDDENLY, THEY SAW FOUR JAPANESE FIGHTERS TAKING OFF FROM THE AIR STRIP. KEARBY PEELED OFF INTO A STEEP DIVE AND THE OTHERS FOLLOWED BUT BY THE TIME THEY CAME BARRELING THROUGH THE CLOUD, THE JAPANESE HAD DISAPPEARED.

"WE WERE PRETTY BURNED UP ABOUT THAT," SAID KEARBY. "BUT WE STARTED CLIMBING AGAIN. WE NOTICED A WAKE ON THE WATER OFFSHORE BUT WE COULDN'T SEE A SHIP. THAT SEEMED ODD SO WE DROPPED DOWN A BIT TO INVESTIGATE. WE SAW IT WAS SIX JAPANESE FLOATPLANES ABOUT TO TAKE OFF."

DOWN ROARED THE FOUR THUNDERBOLTS AND IN THE FIRST RUN OVER THE ENEMY, SENT FOUR OF THEM ROCKETING INTO THE WATER. KEARBY AND HIS MATES PULLED UP, BANKED, CAME AROUND AGAIN AND KNOCKED DOWN THE REMAINING TWO.

"IT WAS AT THAT POINT, WITH US PRACTICALLY AT SEA LEVEL, THAT I LOOKED UP AND SAW ABOUT 12 JAPANESE FIGHTERS WAITING UPSTAIRS," KEARBY RESUMED.

"ORDINARILY, WE WOULD'VE LIKED NOTHING BETTER THAN TO TANGLE WITH THEM. BUT IN THAT POSITION THEY HAD THE DROP ON US. THERE WAS NOTHING MUCH WE COULD DO BUT GET OUT FROM UNDER."

SO THE THUNDERBOLT PILOTS ROARED HOME WITH THE SCORE READING: KEARBY, TWO DOWNED FOR A TOTAL OF 12; DUNHAM, TWO DOWN FOR A TOTAL OF FOUR; LOVE, ONE, HIS FIRST, AND WOOD, ONE, HIS FIRST.

FR1044PCW

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

SOMEWHERE IN NORTHWESTERN AUSTRALIA, OCT.19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS CAMP IS PITCHED NOT FAR FROM AN OLD KANGAROO WATERING PLACE WHICH IS DRY AS A BONE NOW.

THE AIR IS HOT AND SULTRY AND HEAVY WITH DUST. THE WHIRR OF STRANGE BIRDS IS EVERYWHERE.

THE CAMP POPULATION FOR THE MOST PART IS MADE UP OF YOUNG FLIERS

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WITH A SPRINKLING OF GRAY HAIRED MEN AMONG THEM, PERHAPS TO LEVEL OFF THINGS. THEY HAVE NOTHING MUCH TO DO EXCEPT FIGHT AND TONIGHT THERE WERE NO MISSIONS SCHEDULED SO EVERYONE WAS TAKING IT EASY.

SOMEBODY MANAGED TO PRODUCE A FEW SACKS OF AUSTRALIAN BEER AND THE AMBER FLUID BEGAN TO FLOW EARLY. IT WAS HOT AND ANYTHING WET IN THIS PLACE IS WELCOME.

"HOW WOULD YOU LIKE SOME ICE TO COOL THIS BEER AND MAYBE SOME GOOD BROILED SIRLOIN STEAKS?" ASKED CAPT.PAUL HADLEY OF DENVER, COLO.

EVERYBODY WAS EAGER FOR BOTH ICE AND STEAKS BUT IN THIS WASTELAND THE IDEA SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE. BUT THE GRAY-HAIRED HADLEY, A FORMER STOCK AND BOND MAN, CRANKED UP HIS JEEP AND SPED AWAY.

AT HOUR LATER HE WAS BACK WITH TWO BIG CAKES OF ICE AND REAL SIRLOIN STEAKS FOR 10 MEN.

CAPT.WILLIAM THOMPSON OF MONTICELLO, FLA., SALTED THE STEAKS. LT.WILLIAM MCFERRAN OF HOOPESTON, ILL., AND LT.AL DELAGI, 2283 SOUTHERN BLVD., NEW YORK CITY, ICED THE BEER.

LT.JOHN LAWLER, FORMER NEW YORK CITY LAWYER, PRODUCED A GRIDDLE AND LTS.JOHN PERRY, DETROIT, AND AL PARIS, MINNEAPOLIS, GOT BREAD AND POTATOES AND SPREAD THE TABLE.

OVER COLD BEER, CAPT.HADLEY LATER EXPLAINED THE MAGIC HE WORKED TO GET THE SIRLOINS: HE LOCATED AN AUSTRALIAN FARMER AND TRADED FOJR PACKS OF AMERICAN CIGARETTES FOR THE ICE AND STEAKS.

FR905PCW

AN ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, OCT.21-(AP)-CAPT.EDDIE RICKENBACKER TODAY OBSERVED THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS HARROWING LOST PLANE ADVENTURE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC BY COMPLETING HIS TOUR OF THE WORLD'S WAR FRONTS AS A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON.

THE ARMY FLIER OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, ON A 150,000-MILE MISSION, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE FORESAW THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY POSSIBLY BY NEXT FALL AND THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN "IN ANOTHER YEAR AFTER THAT--IF WE'RE LUCKY."

HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION "THE HEART WILL BE CUT OUT OF JAPAN" BY AIR BOMBINGS.

RICKENBACKER WAS ON TOUR OF THE PACIFIC WHEN HIS PLANE FAILED TO FIND ITS ISLAND OBJECTIVE LAST OCTOBER 21 AND, OUT OF GASOLINE, CRASHED.

HE WAS RESCUED WITH SIX OTHER SURVIVORS AFTER 21 TORTUOUS DAYS ON RUBBER RAFTS.

FR1056PCW NM

SANTIAGO, CHILE, OCT.21-(AP)-THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT HAS ORDERED THE CANCELLATION OF GASOLINE RATIONS TO 200 MOTORISTS WHO REFUSED TO EMPLOY CHAUFFEURS UNDER A PLAN TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT, SOCIALIST DEPUTY LUIZ GONZALEZ ASSERTED TODAY.

XM1249PEW

MEXICO CITY, OCT.21-(AP)-THE FIRST INTERAMERICAN IMMIGRATION CONGRESS ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS AT ITS CLOSING SESSION TODAY ESTABLISHING AN OFFICE WHICH WILL STUDY AND DRAFT PLANS FOR A PERMANENT INTERAMERICAN IMMIGRATION INSTITUTE.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION PLEDGED THE AMERICAN COUNTRIES NOT TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST IMMIGRANTS FOR "RACIAL, CULTURAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS."

EV1122PEW

TORONTO, OCT.21-(AP)-ANDRE KOSTELANETZ, NEW YORK MUSICAL CONDUCTOR TONIGHT WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL FOR SERVICE OF THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA FOR CONDUCTING A SPECIAL CONCERT BY THE TORONTO PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY DAVID H.GIBSON, NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA.

HW122SAEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 21-(AP)-A DESCRIPTION OF GERMANY'S NEW RADIO-CONTROLLED GLIDER BOMB, AS GIVEN BY A U.S. ARMY OFFICER WHO SAW IT IN ACTION WHEN 11 NAZI BOMBERS TRIED TO ATTACK AJACCIO, CORSICA, WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY GEORGE HICKS, BLUE NETWORK ALGIERS CORRESPONDENT.

HICKS QUOTED CAPT. E.QUIGLEY, FRENCH LIAISON OFFICER FOR U.S. FORCES IN CORSICA, AS SAYING THAT FRENCH INTERCEPTORS SHOT DOWN SIX AND BOCKED ALL BUT ONE OF THE OTHER NAZI PLANES, AND ADDING:

"HE (THE NAZI) WAS RUNNING SIDEWAYS TOWARD SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR. SUDDENLY I SAW WHAT LOOKED LIKE A SMALL SPITFIRE TURNING IN A SLOW GLIDE AWAY FROM THE NAZI BOMBER.

"IT HAD WINGS, A TAIL AND SEEMINGLY ROCKET PROPULSION-- BECAUSE FIRE WAS COMING FROM THE TAIL-PIECES.

"IT CURVED AND SWOOPED LOWER, SEEMINGLY DOGGING A LANDING CRAFT THAT HAD LEFT A CARGO SHIP AND HEADED FOR SHORE. IT NEARED THE LANDING CRAFT AND EXPLODED NEAR THE BOW OF THE BOAT."

HICKS SAID THAT "ALLIED FORCES ARE COGNIZANT OF THE NEW WEAPON AND HAVE PREPARED METHODS FOR COUNTER-ATTACKING IT."

TA125AEW

BUFFALO, N.Y., OCT. 20-(AP)-THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE IS READY TO EXPAND ITS PARTICIPATION IN HEMISPHERIC DEFENSE TO AS GREAT AN EXTENT AS THE EQUIPMENT THE UNITED STATES SUPPLIES IT WILL ALLOW, LIEUT. GEN. MANUEL TOVARIAS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CHILEAN AIR FORCE, SAID TODAY.

"ANY EQUIPMENT WHICH CHILE IS GETTING IS BEING USED IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE MANNER WE KNOW HOW," GEN. TOVARIAS ASSERTED SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVING IN BUFFALO AT THE HEAD OF A CHILEAN MISSION TO INSPECT BUFFALO AREA AIRCRAFT PLANTS.

"WE ARE INTERESTED NOT ONLY IN THE DEFENSE OF CHILE BUT IN THE DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE," HE DECLARED. "WE ARE READY TO TAKE OVER AS MUCH OF HEMISPERHIC DEFENSE AS WE CAN WITH THE EQUIPMENT WE CAN GET."

DURING A VISIT TO THE BELL AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLY PLANT AT NIAGARA FALLS THE GENERAL ASSERTED "I AM KEENLY INTERESTED IN AVIATION DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, BOTH FROM THE STANDPOINT OF MANUFACTURING PROCEDURES AND MAINTENANCE OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT."

THIS IS GENERAL TOVARIAS' FIRST TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES. AN ARMY PLANE BROUGHT HIS PARTY TO BUFFALO FROM NEW YORK.

TOMORROW THE GENERAL AND HIS PARTY WILL VISIT THE CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION AIRPLANE DIVISION PLANTS IN BUFFALO.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GROUP ARE BRIG. GEN. OSCAR HERREROS, COL. EDISON DIAZ, GROUP COMMANDER RAUL N. GONZALES AND MAJ. JAVIER UNDURRAGA, ALL OF THE CHILEAN AIR FORCE, AND THESE U. S. ARMY OFFICERS: COL. OMER NEIRGARTH, CHIEF OF THE U. S. AIR MISSION TO CHILE, COL. GLENN L. DAVASHER, COL. JOSEPH S. EDGERTON,

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CAPT. JACK D. KOSER, LIEUT. JACK LEONARD AND LIEUT. JAMES SUTTER.

W959PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 21-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO QUOTED PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO TODAY AS TELLING STUDENTS SHIFTING FROM 77 JAPANESE SCHOOLS TO JAPAN'S ARMED FORCES THAT THEIR ILK WOULD "OVERWHELM" AMERICAN AND BRITISH STUDENTS "IN BOTH SCHOLASTIC AND FIGHTING POWER."

ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST, QUOTING FROM THE NIPPON TIMES, SAID AMERICAN AND BRITISH WAR LEADERS WERE TRYING TO RESTORE "CONDITIONS OF THE PRE-WAR WORLD BY SHEER BRUTE FORCE" WHILE JAPAN WAS BUILDING

JAPAN, THIS PROPAGANDA TRANSMISSION DECLARED, IS BUILDING A NEW ORDER THAT "WILL SUPPLANT THE DISCREDITED INDIVIDUALISM OF THE OLD ORDER AND REPLACE IT WITH A SENSE OF ETERNAL HUMANITY AND COMMON DESTINY."

THE PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRES AND U.S. MONITORS.

SW--OWI 28-30/APR 101--620P

NEW YORK, OCT. 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY THE MAYOR OF HAGEN, RUHR INDUSTRIAL CITY RAIDED OCT. 1 BY THE RAF, HAD PUBLISHED A PROCLAMATION REVEALING THAT 900 WAR PRISONERS HAD ESCAPED WHEN THE BOMBS HIT SOME PRISON CAMPS IN THE AREA, AND DECLARING THAT THE POPULATION WAS SHELTERING AND FEEDING THEM.

THE BRITISH BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, QUOTED THE PROCLAMATION AS SAYING:

"IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT THEY ARE BEING SHELTERED AND FED BY THE POPULATION. THE PRISONERS OF WAR MUST BE REPORTED TO THE NEAREST POLICE STATION AT ONCE. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THIS ORDER WILL BE PUNISHED."

SW--CBS 31--825P

NEW YORK, OCT. 21 (AP)--GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST APPEALED TONIGHT TO PATRIOT GROUPS IN GREECE WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES TO END THEIR "USELESS AND FRATRICIDAL STRIFE" AND TO UNIT FOR THE "COMMON AIM" OF DEFEATING GERMANY.

THE GENERAL'S MESSAGE WAS READ DURING A BROADCAST FROM CAIRO WHICH WAS BEAMED TO GREECE AND RECORDED HERE BY THE U.S. FOREIGN SERVICE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

WILSON WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT /THE COLLAPSE OF ITALY/ HAD CREATED A "VERY DIFFICULT POSITION" FOR GERMANY IN THE BALKANS, PARTICULARLY IN GREECE, AND HE WARNED THE GREEKS THAT THE NAZIS WERE TRYING TO WEAKEN THEM BY INTERNAL STRIFE TO OFFSET THEIR ABILITY TO SHIFT TROOPS FROM OTHER FRONTS.

"THIS IS GERMANY'S LATEST GAME," HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. "YOU MUST SEE TO IT THAT IT FAILS."

WILSON'S MESSAGE POINTED OUT THE GREEKS THAT THE "GREAT SUCCESS" OF THE UNITED NATIONS THIS YEAR HAD BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY UNITY AND THE SETTING ASIDE OF DIFFERENCES. HE DECLARED THAT "GERMANY IS NOW FACING DESTRUCTION ON EVERY FRONT" AND HE CALLED ON THE GREEKS NOT TO SLACKEN THEIR EFFORTS IN THE "REMAINING STRUGGLE" WHICH HE SAID WOULD BE "VERY HARD AND VERY LONG."

THE BRITISH COMMANDER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE WAS AWARE OF GREECE'S INTERNAL PROBLEMS BUT DECLARED THEY SHOULD NOT BE SETTLED BY ARMS AND THAT HE BELIEVED "THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE GREEK PEOPLE ARE UNITED IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ENEMY."

"IN THE INTERESTS OF THIS GREAT MAJORITY AND FOR THE SAKE OF

U ITY X X X I RELY ON YOU TO BEAR IN MIND THE SE... MILITARY RESPONSIBILITIES TO YOUR COUNTRY, TO YOUR ALLIES AND TO THE HISTORY OF YOUR COUNTRY."

DW138AW812P

new york, oct. 21 (ap)—... withdrawn "from the heartland of Asia"—china's ... of sinkiang, or turkestan—and the chinese government has resumed full authority ... there, a correspondent of time magazine reports in the current issue.

Theodore white, time's chungkin correspondent, tells of this change, "a diplomatic feat as great as any in chinese history, as significant as the abolition of extraterritoriality (in china) by the u. s. and britain," after reporting from the first visit to that little known territory by a foreign journalist in many years.

sinkiang had been under soviet influence ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ from 1934 to 1942, when chinese diplomacy began working ~~xx~~ to recover ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ full authority. During the soviet period, white recounts, the Russians were invited by the local chinese governer to set up a red army garrison at Hami, his capital.

"a full regiment of russian troops was stationed there--- dressed not in soviet uniform, but in the chinese uniform," white wrote. " russia was permitted to establish a trade agency called sovintorg which monopolized all sinkiang export trade.

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all sinkiang export trade. the newly built (russian) turksib railway exercised enormous economic force. Russians helped to lay out ~~xxxxx~~ roads, planned irrigation projects, trained a provincial army, staffed provincial hospitals. a stern and efficient police force was modeled on russian lines. the ~~x~~ u. s. s. r. loaned ~~xxx~~ 5,000,000 gold rubles to the sinkiang government."

But in 1942 the chinese were ready to negotiate for the return of control. In the war against Japan ~~xxx~~ china's fighting front ~~xxxxxxx~~ was stabilized. the parleys were climaxed by a secret, dramatic ~~xx~~ flight by Madame Chiang Kai-shek herself to sinkiang. agreement finally was reached and the russians began withdrawing.

White and his companion, photographer william vandivert of life, arrived in sinkiang at the height of the change.

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"outgoing roads were dotted with cars hauling out russian equipment," white said. "the russians were withdrawing their drilling and refining equipment from the sinkiang oilfields. the russian garrison at hami was d parting by truck, in small units. x x x

"a u. s. consulate had been established at urumchi in march (1943); in september a british consul arrived."

white's closing comment was:

"perhaps the greatest significance of the past 18 months in central asia's history was the transfer of power in quiet peace, with differences settled at the table and not in the field. In this sense sinkiang was a victory for the ~~xx~~ principles of the united nations as great as any achieved by force of arms."

sinkiang lies on "the roof of Asia," time notes, adjoining the empires of britain and russia. It is inhabited by ~~xxxxx~~ some 4,00 ,000 moslems and chinese. its exact area is a matter of dispute, estimates ranging from 400,000 to 700,000 square miles.

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time (by permission of mr. hulburd)

MADRID, OCT. 21-(AP)- A REPORT REACHING HERE FROM BULGARIA TODAY SAID THAT AN IMPORTANT GERMAN DIPLOMAT HAD THRICE APPROACHED A RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT IN BULGARIA WITH PEACE PROPOSALS AND HAD BEEN TURNED DOWN WITH FLAT "NOES".

THE REPORT - WHICH MAY BE INSPIRED BY GERMANY IN ITS PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN TO RAISE THE BUGBEAR OF A GERMAN-SOVIET AGREEMENT,SAID THAT THE THREE MEETINGS WERE REQUESTED BY COUNT WERNER VON DER SCHULENBURG,THE LAST GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW. HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE MET WITH V.G. DEKANOZOV,THE LAST RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN AND NOW AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA.

(WHILE BULGARIA HAS DECLARED WAR ON OTHER ALLIES,IT STILL MAINTAINS PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA DESPITE THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN TROOPS AND GERMAN PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BOY KING SIMEON II AND HIS REGENTS.)

THE REPORTS GAVE THIS VERSION OF THE SUPPOSED MEETINGS.

VON DER SCHULENBURG,A TRIM,STIFF PRUSSIAN DIPLOMAT WHO IS AN EXPERT ON RUSSIA, FIRST ASKED DEKANOZOV,WHO IS EQUALLY WELL-INFORMED ON GERMANY,IF RUSSIA WOULD QUIT THE WAR AND KEEP HANDS OFF THE BALKANS IN THE EVENT THAT GERMANY RETIRED TO THE 1940 FRONTIERS IN POLAND AND THE BALKANS. THE ANSWER WAS "NO".

THEN HE ASKED IF RUSSIA WOULD QUIT THE WAR OF GIVEN A FREE HAND IN THE BALKANS,INCLUDING THE DARDANELLS,WITH THE EXCEPTION OF HUNGARY AND CROATIA,WHICH WOULD REMAIN GERMAN. AGAIN THE ANSWER WAS "NO".

FINALLY,VON DER SCHULENBURG ASKED FOR THE ALLIED PLANS FOR THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY IN THE EVENT OF A GERMAN DEFEAT. WHETHER THERE WAS AN ANSWER TO THIS ONE WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

THE REPORT OF THE MEETING CAME AS THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS CHIEFS OF BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA MET IN MOSCOW AND AS THE RUSSIANS ENDANGERED THE ENTIRE GERMAN DNEIPER RIVER LINE BY THEIR BREAKTHROUGH BETWEEN KREMENCHUG AND DNEPROPESTROVSK.

(IN LONDON IT WAS RECALLED THAT DEKANOZOV WAS LISTED AMONG THE RUSSIANS WELCOMING BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW OCT. 18.)

APL MADRIDS 1730 SERIES RO 1100p

UNDATED ANDRE ANTOINE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A PARIS DISPATCH REPORTING THE DEATH OF ANDRE ANTOINE, FAMOUS FRENCH ACTOR AND THEATRICAL DIRECTOR, AT POULIGUEN IN BRITTANY. HE WAS 86 YEARS OLD.

AN OUTSTANDING FIGURE IN THE FRENCH THEATER AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, ANTOINE WAS CREDITED WITH HAVING INFLUENCED PROFOUNDLY THE TREND OF THE STAGE IN PARIS AND OTHER CAPITALS BY CHAMPIONING NATURALISM.

HE FOUNDED THE THEATRE LIBRE (FREE THEATER) IN PARIS IN 1887 TO PRODUCE PLAYS MIRRORING THE REALITIES OF LIFE.

THE PARIS DISPATCH SAID ANTOINE APPEARED IN PUBLIC FOR THE LAST TIME IN MAY, 1941, WHEN SACHA GUITRY ARRANGED A PERFORMANCE IN HIS HONOR AT THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

APM46/FILES/ELP103PEW

UNDATED CONVOYS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ASSERTED TODAY THAT SEVEN ALLIED VESSELS TOTALING 54,000 TONS HAD BEEN SUNK FROM MEDITERRANEAN CONVOYS BY RAIDING U-BOATS.

THE BROADCAST CLAIMS, WHICH WERE WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION, DID NOT SAY WHEN THE ATTACKS TOOK PLACE.

ANOTHER BERLIN BROADCAST, WHICH PLACED THE ATTACKS "EAST OF GIBRALTAR" AND "BETWEEN SICILY AND SALERNO," SAID THE NEW SINKINGS HAD RAISED ALLIED LOSSES IN WAR MATERIAL DESTINED FOR SOUTHERN ITALY TO MORE THAN 80,000 TONS.

XM920AEW

30.24— 9503

Reds Tighten Dnieper Pincers, Make New Thrust Below Kiev; Americans Take 2 Towns in Italy

SOVIET TROOPS SWEEP AHEAD FOR KRIVOI ROG

Stalingrad Victors Rushed to Dnieper Bend to Crush Nazis.

MELITOPOL'S FALL IMMINENT

Enemy Resistance There Reported Slowly Giving Way After Fight of More Than a Week.

London, Oct. 22 (A. P.). — The Red Army threw tested veterans of the battle of Stalingrad into its bold drive to isolate some half a million Germans in the Crimea and the Dnieper bend today. A Reuters dispatch placed the Russian vanguards only eighteen miles from Krivoi Rog, iron ore city in the bend.

The Germans themselves acknowledged in their daily communique that Soviet attacks are boiling over into additional sectors, adding that these assaults were particularly strong north of the Sea of Azov.

A Russian landing effort on the east coast of the Crimea also was reported in the German communique, which said the attempt was made with weak forces yesterday and was repelled.

The Reuters dispatch reporting the new advance toward Krivoi Rog said "the German air force no longer has enough fighter planes to prevent the attacks of the Soviet air force."

At Melitopol, the Red Army gained more ground and now commands three-quarters of the city's area. The Germans consider Melitopol the key to the Crimea and are fighting desperately for it and flinging reinforcements into the struggle..

A dispatch to the Russian newspaper Izvestia said that Melitopol was ablaze and the beautiful orchard country around it ruined by the machines of war.

A Moscow broadcast depicted German resistance at Melitopol as "showing signs of giving way after well over a week of battle."

Line Is Crumbling.

German positions north of Krivoi Rog have lost all semblance of a line and the Nazis are fighting hastily improvised actions from first one point and then another, dispatches asserted.

German broadcasts said that German naval forces were bombarding Soviet positions on the north coast of the Sea of Azov in an effort to halt the squeeze offensive toward the throat of the Crimea.

The Swiss radio reported that Dnepropetrosk at the Dnieper Bend was now completely encircled by Russian forces.

Have 70 Divisions.

According to the best information available in London, two German armies in the Melitopol area and the Crimea were threatened with entrapment. These were the reconstituted Sixth Army, destroyed at Stalingrad, which was now believed fighting in the Melitopol area north of the Sea of Azov, and the Seventeenth Army, which once garrisoned the Kuban Peninsula in the Caucasus, but which now has been withdrawn into the Crimea and farther north.

Between the Pinsk Marshes and the Sea of Azov the Germans were said to have between seventy and ninety divisions.

The battle of Melitopol, last major German stronghold east of the lower Dnieper River, capture of which would render untenable the position of some 500,000 Nazi troops crowded into the Dnieper bend, raged toward a climax today, with the Germans sustaining enormous losses in men and equipment.

Plunging down from Kremenchug to the north, meanwhile, Red Army columns backed by mobile artillery units and augmented air power battered their way to within twenty-three miles of Krivoi Rog, a Soviet communique reported.

Seek to Close Pincers.

Their spearheads were pointing toward a junction with Soviet troops storming Melitopol and also in the direction of the Black Sea port of Nikolayev at the mouth of the Bug River, through which passes the last escape railway for the German garrisons in the Crimea.

More than fifty towns were captured by the Russians yesterday in their six-mile drive toward Krivoi Rog, said the Soviet bulletin, including such important strongholds as Alexandrovka, Petrovo and Annovka, the latter barely twenty-three miles from Krivoi Rog itself. Alexandrovka is sixteen miles from the vital rail junction of Znamenka, which controls communications in the German-occupied area west of the Dnieper. Capture of Znamenka would allow relief columns to turn north to aid in the siege of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, and would also open a path across the flat steppes to Nikolayev to the south.

"The enemy is sustaining enormous losses and under the blows of our troops is retreating, abandoning arms and stores of war materials," the Russian communique said in describing the fighting north of Krivoi Rog. More than 1,500 German dead were counted as the Soviet columns plunged steadily forward.

Center of Melitopol Seized.

The war bulletin also announced capture of the center of embattled Melitopol, isolating the Germans in the northern section of the city. The streets of the city were reported strewn with German corpses, dozens of wrecked tanks, huge 88 mm. guns and other abandoned equipment.

Moscow dispatches said the Nazi command was hurling masses of reserves, rushed from the Crimea, into the fight to save Melitopol, but that all counter-attacks were repulsed in violent fighting.

Additional gains north of Kiev and southwest of Gomel were noted by the Moscow war bulletin, and front dispatches, relayed through the Russian capital, said air bases already had been established west of the Dnieper in the Kiev sector. "More and more crossings" of the river were reported by Russian commentators.

Driving toward Rechitsa, twenty-eight miles west of Gomel, whose fall appeared imminent, Soviet troops captured six minor enemy strongholds and killed more than 3,000 Nazi troops, the bulletin reported.

REDS SQUEEZE NAZIS IN THE DNIEPER BEND

Tank Columns Thrust Out From Bridgehead South Of Kiev

Troops Aiming For Krivo Rog Are Reported Only 18 Miles Away

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Oct. 23—Russian forces have slashed to within thirty-one miles of Dnieperopetrovsk and within eighteen miles of Krivoi Rog as they squeezed hundreds of thousands of German troops in the Dnieper river elbow, Moscow said today.

To the northwest, below Kiev, the Russians thrust out tank columns from their bridgehead at Pereyaslav in a drive that may catch even more German troops in the river loop. A major tank engagement ended with thirty-two wrecked German machines, a Russian bulletin said.

Fierce fighting raged in the last part of Melitopol held by the Germans after ten days of street fighting—the northern district—while north of the city the Russians cracked several German strong points and beat back German counterattacks with heavy Nazi losses, said a midnight communique supplement recorded by the Soviet monitor. Over 1,500 Germans were killed in the city.

Fifty Towns Captured

Over fifty other towns and hamlets fell to the advancing Soviet troops in the Dnieper bend area where the Russians captured Verkhnedneprovsk on the river and the railway station of the same name several miles away to the south. This drive, paralleling the Dnieper river on the west bank, was hurling back the Germans to Dnieperopetrovsk, already hemmed in by Russians camped on the east bank.

The fall of the Verkhnedneprovsk rail station put the Russians astride the Dnieperopetrovsk-Kiev line only thirty-one miles from Dnieperopetrovsk. It also cut off that German garrison's most direct communication line with imperiled Krivoi Rog.

Other Russian columns were swinging south toward Krivoi Rog, a strategic rail junction and iron center. With yesterday's capture of Iskrovka, eighteen miles to the north, they were approaching to within artillery range of their objective. Znamenka, a rail terminal far to the northwest, also was threatened by Russians only sixteen miles away. A strong force of Soviet planes raided Znamenka Thursday night, bombing a concentration of German military trains and starting many fires.

Reinforcements Brought Up

The Germans hurriedly pushed in several infantry divisions, some of them coming from as far as Norway, Holland and France, as they sought to avoid complete disaster. Moscow reports said the Nazis had lost all semblance of a line in this area and were hastily improvising defenses.

A southerly wind—so strong at times that fighters could hardly stand upright—added to the din in the battle for Melitopol, southeast of the Dnieper bend, Moscow reports said.

Red Star said the Germans counterattacked thirty times yesterday in their efforts to hold the city, but the Russians succeeded in clearing twenty-one additional blocks. Thirteen were cleared the day before.

"The street clashes remained as fierce as ever," the army newspaper said, "gardens, yards and alleys are the scenes of many struggles."

Bombers Active

Both north and south of the city the Red army pushed additional dents in the heavily fortified line built by the Germans from the Sea of Azov north to fallen Zaporozhe. Russian bombers attacked communication lines from the Crimea and other points in the German rear.

The fighting raged on a twenty-five-mile wide front centering about Melitopol. The German defenses themselves stretched sixty-two miles between Melitopol and Zaporozhe to the north.

The Germans have two armies in the Melitopol and Crimean areas and a total of between seventy and ninety divisions in the area from Gomel south, London sources said. Included in these forces were the Seventeenth Army which retired to the Crimea from the Caucasus and the Sixth Army in the Melitopol area. These forces were said to be strong enough to repel any attack from the Kerch straits and the Germans themselves announced they had repelled a Russian landing attempt in the eastern Crimea.

Nazis Report New Red Drive

LONDON, Oct. 22 (UP).—Moscow dispatches based on news from the front as well as official statements emphasized today the intensity of the Dnieper bend battle. They pointed to the frequent announcements that German garrisons have been destroyed as indicating that the Germans are fighting to the last man.

German reports agreed as to the desperate character of the fighting. Russian dispatches said the German resistance showed that the enemy forces were aware of their urgently dangerous situation. German reports emphasized the ferocity and power of the Russian attacks.

Most of the country where the fighting is in progress is flat and almost treeless, ideal for motorized warfare or airplane strafing and with no natural cover for troops. Under normal conditions the Dnieper River will not freeze over for six weeks to come.

German broadcasts admitted Russian breaks in the German line in the Melitopol area and southeast of Kiev, and the German International Information Bureau, an outlet for the Foreign Ministry at Berlin, reported a great new Russian offensive west of Smolensk on what used to be the Moscow front.

Fifth Army Takes Key Junction; Repels Furious Attack in Italy

NORGAARD

Alife Is Captured by Clark's Troops in Drive That Nets Allies Ten Miles—Eighth Army Stabs Ahead.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Pursuing the retreating enemy too close to permit him to establish new defense positions, American troops of the Fifth Army captured the important road junction town of Alife in a ten-mile advance and beat off a furious German counter-attack, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters said today.

The town of Piedimonte d'Alife, near Alife, also fell before the American assault while on the Fifth Army's left flank British troops beat off a massive German attack aimed at Cancello on the north bank of the Volturno, eight miles in from the sea.

Alife has been bombed repeatedly since long before the start of the Volturno battle.

Counter-attacks Fail.

The violent German counter-attacks both at Alife and Cancello obviously were designed to disrupt Allied plans for close pursuit of their foe and to give the Germans more time to withdraw their major forces to their new Mondragone-Mount Massico-Venafro line.

But the Germans found Gen. Clark's Fifth Army troops ready and waiting.

With the capture of Alife, the Americans were in position to continue the thrust along both banks of the Volturno toward Venafro, eighteen air line miles to the northwest, where the Germans are fortifying their mountain line overlooking the roads to Rome.

Meanwhile Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army of British, Canadians and Indians consolidated their positions in the eastern sectors of the trans-peninsula line and sent patrols thrusting into enemy territory. These met with what was officially termed "varying resistance."

Sixteen Enemy Planes Felled.

The air war was raised to a suddenly increased tempo and a total of sixteen enemy planes were knocked down in air combats.

Marshal Albert Kesselring's battered air force sent out fifteen fighters to battle B-26 Marauders which attacked the railway bridge at Acquapendente, fifty-five miles north of Rome. A Lightning escort promptly shot down six of the enemy.

Allied fighters and fighter-bombers swept over the battle area in force, bombing and machine-gunning.

Hitting at the coastal line of communications north of Rome, forty-five miles northwest of Naples, as a part of the day and night hammering of the battle front area.

Warhawks and Kittyhawks, sweeping up and down the east coast, fired some barges at San Benedetto, thirty-eight miles north of Pescara, and R. A. F. Wellingtons topped off the aerial barrage by a bomb cascade on the railway at Giulianova, twenty miles north of Pescara.

Meanwhile, Airacobras and Beaufighters protecting an Allied convoy off the North African coast yesterday shot down four German bombers.

Flying Fortresses smashed at two bridges near Santa di Albinia, six miles to the north, and Marauders bombed the bridge at Montalto di Castro, twenty-one miles to the south of Orbetello.

Rail Spans Attacked.

For good measure, Liberators also struck at the rail and road spans near Orvieto, sixty miles north of Rome, and flying Fortresses hit the railway viaduct at Terni, fifty miles north of the capital.

The tactical air force's medium and light bombers made a heavy and concentrated raid on the Germans in the vicinity of Cassino, towns of Alife and Piedimonte d'Alife, harassing German efforts to install themselves in new mountain defensive positions north of the Volturno river, Allied headquarters announced today.

Seizure of the two towns in advances north and northeast from Dragoni, captured two days previously, placed the Americans in position to continue their thrust along both banks of the upper Volturno toward Venafro, 18 airline miles away, where the Nazis have sunk the inland anchor of their new defense line.

Germans Strike Back

Both at Alife and at Cancello, where British troops hold positions eight miles inland from the mouth of the Volturno, the Germans struck back with everything in their arsenal in an effort to relieve the Allied pressure, but in each instance Gen. Clark's alert forces met them with a withering fire that threw the Nazis back and littered the field with bodies.

(Berlin dispatches to the Spanish press relayed German reports that an Allied thrust against Rome both from the air and from the sea, only 10 miles away, was imminent. Spanish correspondents in Berlin said the Germans had reported that heavy Allied naval concentrations were maneuvering off Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber and that Allied parachute troops were standing alert at many air fields.)

Six Stukas Shot Down

The great Allied air fleet extended its manifold activities as it undertook to give aerial support to Yugoslav ground troops fighting the Germans along the Dalmatian coast. In the initial engagement of this new Balkan operation, American Warhawk fighters shot down an entire flight of six Junkers-87 Stukas that had been sent out to dive-bomb Yugoslav Partisans.

As the Yugoslavs have no air force of their own, the Nazis went on the mission apparently confident of encountering no opposition in the air. Upon being intercepted by the American fighters, they attempted to escape, but the Warhawks chased them through valleys and clouds until the last one was destroyed.

As the Warhawks carried the aerial war to Dalmatia, American Lightning fighters again bombed the important Serbian rail center of Skoplje, and German shipping in the Adriatic also was attacked by Allied planes. R.A.F. Wellington bombers smashed Nazi railway installations by night along the Italian side of the Adriatic.

The violent German counter-attacks at Alife and Cancello obviously were designed only to disrupt Allied plans for a close pursuit of the enemy and to give Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's forces more time to withdraw troops and heavy equipment to their new mountain entrenchments.

British Patrols Active

British, Canadian and Indian forces of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army, meanwhile, consolidated positions they gained earlier in the week and sent patrols thrusting into enemy territory. They met with what was officially termed "varying resistance."

The day's principal air blows were aimed against Nazi communications both north and south of Rome, upon which the enemy is heavily dependent for the movement of reinforcements and supplies necessary for a prolonged stand before the capital.

For the first time in many weeks the Germans made a serious effort to halt the deluge of bombs. Fifteen enemy fighters swarmed up to attack a formation of Marauder medium bombers that was hammering a railway bridge at Acquapendente, 55 miles northwest of Rome, but escorting Lightnings knocked down six of the attackers and drove them off.

R.A.F. Beaufighters, protecting an Allied convoy off the North African coast, shot down four German bombers. In all, 17 German planes were officially reported destroyed in the day's engagements against a loss of one Allied craft.

AMERICANS MOVE ON BOTH BANKS OF VOLTURNO RIVER

Gen. Clark's Troops Point for Anchor of German Defense Line.

ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL

Alert Allies Take Heavy Toll of Foe's Infantry.

PLANES AID PARTISANS

Squadron of Divebombers Shot Down Over Yugoslavia by U.S. Fighters.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 22—(AP) Beating off enemy counterattacks at two points, American troops of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army have captured the strategic inland Italian

BRIDGEHEAD AT SALERNO ALMOST LOST

One More Push By Nazis Might Have Split U. S. Landing Forces

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 22—One more German push might have driven the Fifth Army from its Salerno bridgehead during the critical days of the Nazi counterattack below Naples, a headquarters commentator disclosed today in a review of the Italian operations to date.

The landing of parachute troops as reinforcements at this juncture, however, helped disrupt the enemy's plans. Of 800 parachute troops dropped at Avellino, northeast of Naples and some fourteen miles behind the German lines, most were thought at first to have been killed or captured. All but 150, however, finally rejoined the Allied force.

While the Germans have taken losses in their retreat, these probably have been less than those suffered by the Allied armies.

Campaign Reviewed

These were three of the salient facts disclosed by the commentator today in a review of the Italian campaign from the time of the early morning landing at Salerno on September 9 to the present lull during which the Fifth and Eighth armies are girding for further assaults after the strain of pushing the Germans off the Volturno line and up the Adriatic coast.

The commentator divided the operations into four phases—establishment of the narrow beachhead at Salerno, the fierce German counterattacks on the fourth and fifth days, occupation of Naples and crossing of the Calore and Volturno.

As to the future, he said, the Germans would continue brisk counterattacks to slow the Allies, but would hardly risk a major counteroffensive this side of Rome.

Surrender Helped

Major factors contributing to initial success in the landing, he said, were the announcement of the Italian capitulation, which upset the Germans, and the fact that they did not know exactly where the main debarkations might be made.

The Germans had a good chance to attack while Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Americans and British were "half in and half out of the sea," but decided to await developments, the analyst said.

But four days after the landing, the Germans apparently were satisfied they had the Allied plan of operations diagnosed and launched terrific attacks along the river Sele, using a heavy concentration of tanks.

Narrowest Point

"He came very close to driving us out," the commentator said. "The beachhead was the narrowest there and there were a certain number of untried troops in line. He almost drove a wedge, by following the river, to the sea. If he had got to the sea he could have cut the Fifth Army in two and prevented further landing operations.

"The Allies had to pull back and for a time there was considerable alarm. But some American officers in command at that place were determined the enemy was not going to advance. The Allied troops opened a fire which created the idea they were there in greater strength than was the case."

Having saved its beachhead, the Fifth Army got a psychological shot in the arm when Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army pushed through from the south to link up with it.

Five Days Late

Naples was entered in twenty-two days after the landings, five days behind schedule, after hard fighting in the highlands of the Sorrento peninsula.

The Germans then formed their line of seven divisions from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic with an armored division at each end.

"As the Germans once showed us how to advance they then showed us how to retreat," the commentator said in tribute to their skill.

Three-Line Front

The German front consists of three lines, he said. When badly battered, the foremost line retires through the second, leaving that in front, and takes up a new position farther back.

Twelve days after entering Naples, the Fifth Army launched its attack on the Volturno line, and because the enemy opposition was so fierce it was unable to throw a bridge across the river for the first twenty-four hours.

The commentator said Italian sabotage behind the German lines was much less than it might have been had the Italians been more resolute. Italy's sixty-two divisions are now mostly disarmed, he added

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Fifth Wins Hard Test In Moving Its Supplies

By the Associated Press.

ALGIERS, Oct. 21 (Delayed).—Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army has won a behind-the-lines victory of transportation and supply.

In a race with winter and harassed by many handicaps, including enemy fire, the Fifth Army's supply men have kept materials flowing steadily into Italy.

Their greatest achievement came when they shifted the supply route from across the Gulf of Salerno beaches into the devastated port of Naples. A few days after the Army reached that port, a Liberty ship had snaked its way in and unloaded its cargo.

A company of amphibious ducks under Capt. Mahlon Fisk of Little Rock, Ark., handled a big part of the tonnage going onto the beaches in the early days, bringing food, water, gasoline and other supplies—even 105 mm. guns to help the infantry blast the enemy off the beaches.

A duck driven by Pvt. Floyd L. Browning, Houston, Texas—the Sea Horse—came ashore with one such gun, and 11 minutes later it was blazing away. Within 17 minutes it had knocked out two machine-gun nests and one enemy 88.

The ducks were loaded and placed in the water 12 miles from shore at 2 a. m. In the darkness they slipped in unobserved by the enemy—who was positively flabbergasted when the gunfire suddenly broke loose.

After the enemy was driven from Naples, engineers, salvage crews and Italian workers plunged into the job of clearing wharves of wreckage and debris and cutting a lane for shipping through the sunken hulks of ships.

Before Naples fell, transportation experts had solved one problem—they recalled a branch railway line from Paestum, where supplies were being unloaded on the beaches, to Salerno. They took the flanged wheels from damaged railway cars and welded them to the brake drums of G. I. trucks for locomotive power.

The trucks were able to haul five cars laden with 10 tons each.

Then the men under Lt. Gen. R. H. Carkson of Sante Fe, N. M., Fifth Army transportation chief, repaired a steam locomotive which could haul 250 tons of freight.

There was no electricity in Naples—so three Italian submarines were brought in and their 70-kilowatt generators provided the power.

The commanding general of the port of Naples said when he reached it that "the Army has taken over the greatest concentration of port ruins in the history of war."

German Airport Wrecked By U. S. Medium Bombers

LONDON, Oct. 22.—(AP) American Marauder medium bombers working with an escort of R.A.F. Spitfires wrecked a Nazi airdrome 45 miles west of Paris today to maintain at a brisk pace a new cycle of round-the-clock bombing of the continent.

The Americans sped to their target, the airbase at Evreaux-Fauville, over approximately 75 miles of Nazi territory and returned to their British bases without encountering a single enemy plane.

First Unchallenged Raid

This performance, probably the first time in the war that such a sizeable operation into an enemy stronghold had been allowed to go utterly unhindered, attested to the depletion of the German air force strength.

The raid came in the midst of an autumn flurry of cross-channel aerial warfare in which the Allies have been landing solid punches while the Germans have been limited to light jabs.

The Nazis made their seventh straight nuisance raid on the London area tonight when a handful of planes set the sirens going soon after blackout in the earliest alarm of many months. Searchlights and guns went into action immediately but a few raiders managed to drop flares and bombs in one urban district and in one suburban area.

R.A.F. Typhoon bombers with an escort of Typhoon fighters dived through openings in the clouds over Tricqueville, France, late today, and they also encountered no fighter opposition, although light anti-aircraft fire was reported.

A 24-hour pounding of Nazi targets had started with an R.A.F. Mosquito sweep into western Germany, the fourth in five nights.

Eight Nazis Shot Down

R.A.F. Spitfires, besides accompanying the Marauders, carried out a number of sweeps and met increased enemy action, however. They shot down eight Nazi planes for a loss of one Spitfire.

Returning crewmen reported extensive damage done at the Evreux-Fauville airdrome. They left a hangar flaming and numerous fires among other buildings, and also hit runways, dispersal areas and parked enemy aircraft.

All the bombers returned safely, keeping the Marauder losses to 13 in 77 missions.

The remarkable lack of opposition to the Evreux-Fauville attack—it was the Marauders' first flight after two weeks of bad weather over the continent—did not mean that the German air force is so low that it could not put up any resistance.

The phenomenon was taken to indicate, however, that the German air force, with intensified attacks on more fronts to cope with, is so hard-pressed that the Nazi strategists consider it not worthwhile to risk precious planes in defense of secondary targets.

A late Air ministry communique said R.C.A.F. Mustangs on offensive patrols destroyed a Nazi bomber and damaged several locomotives, while Whirlwind bombers damaged a Cherbourg peninsula viaduct. A Beaufighter of the coastal command, patrolling off the Dutch coast, attacked and hit two enemy trawlers, leaving it in flames.

The communique said one Typhoon and six Boston bombers were missing from offensive operations over the low countries during the afternoon.

A few swift German planes struck at the southwest coastal area after dark.

Two persons were killed, several seriously injured and others feared trapped when Nazi bombs demolished houses in a working class district of London.

RAF Bombers Over Continent After Marauders Hit Airfield

Berlin And Cologne Radios Off The Air—U. S. Planes Unopposed—London Attacked

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Oct. 23—RAF heavy bombers roared over the south coast of England for more than an hour last night headed toward the Continent, indicating they were out on their third big raid of the week, after American Marauder medium bombers wrecked a Nazi airdrome near Paris yesterday.

The Berlin and Cologne radios went off the air before midnight.

The Marauders in daylight attacks yesterday struck at an airdrome forty-five miles west of Paris.

The Americans sped to their target, the air base at Evreux-Fauville, over approximately seventy-five miles of Nazi territory and returned to their British bases without encountering a single enemy plane.

This performance, probably the first time in the war that such a sizable operation into an enemy stronghold had been allowed to go utterly unhindered, attested to the depletion of the German air force strength.

The Nazis made their seventh straight raid on the London area tonight when a handful of planes set the sirens going soon after blackout in the earliest alarm of many months. Searchlights and guns went into action immediately, but a few raiders managed to drop flares and bombs in one urban district and in one suburban area.

The German raiders also dropped bombs at four places in southeastern and southern England as they fanned out singly over a wide area.

RAF Typhoon bombers with an escort of Typhoon fighters dived through openings in the clouds over Tricqueville, France, late today and they also encountered no fighter opposition, although light anti-aircraft fire was reported.

RAF Spitfires, besides accompanying the Marauders, carried out a number of sweeps and met increased enemy action. They shot down eight Nazi planes for a loss of one Spitfire.

Nazis Charge Italian King Plotted To Kidnap Hitler

Claim Vittorio Emanuele And Badoglio Sought To Turn Fuehrer Over To Allies

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 22—The German high command charged today that King Vittorio Emanuele and Marshal Badoglio of Italy had plotted to lure Adolf Hitler to Italy, kidnap him and turn him over to the Allies along with Benito Mussolini.

Quoting Italian military "documents," the high command charged that Marshal Badoglio had invited Hitler to Italy to confer with him and the King.

Invitation Turned Down

"The invitation was refused coolly," said the German news agency DNB in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information. "It came at a time when the handing over of the Duce was decided and sealed. Today it is known that the King and Badoglio arranged with the enemy to place into his hands the Fuehrer as well as the Duce."

Prime Minister Churchill disclosed on September 21 that the Badoglio Government had planned to keep Premier Mussolini in Allied hands, but that he had been allowed to escape, with the aid of German parachutists, by Italian caribinieri who "failed in their duty" to guard him.

According to Berlin's statement today, Hitler was invited to Italy by the Italian military attache in Berlin acting in the name of the King and Badoglio.

Claims Plot Is Obvious

"It is obvious," said Berlin, "that the invitation was given to the Fuehrer" in order to trap him.

Although Hitler and German propaganda outpourings indicated at the time of the Italian capitulation that the move came as a surprise to Germany, the high command statement asserted that the German Government became aware as early as August 15 of Marshal Badoglio's intentions. The surrender was announced September 8.

The statement disclosed for the first time that even before the Italian surrender was announced, three Italian divisions stationed on the frontier resisted German units advancing into the Adige Valley on September 7.

Ascribed To Roatta

This resistance was laid to orders of Gen. Mario Roatta, Italian chief of staff. General Roatta now is in the Badoglio Government over protests of both the Yugoslavs and the Greeks.

Italy's intention of deserting Germany became apparent to Berlin, the high command's statement continued, at a conference at Bologna on August 15 between German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and General Roatta, attended by their aides.

General Roatta, Berlin said, tipped the Italian hand by proposing that Italian troops alone should occupy Rome, all major harbors, and all passes to Germany, France and Croatia through which the Germans might enter Italy.

According to today's story from Berlin, the German generals did not give any sign that they were aware of General Roatta's "aims."

LIGHTS ON PLANES DOOMING U-BOATS

London, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—One of the big secrets of the battle of the Atlantic against the U-boats has at last been revealed—the million candle power searchlights carried by Royal Air Force Coastal Command planes which turn night into day over big stretches of the ocean, wiping out the undersea prowler's refuge hours of darkness formerly used for essential surfacing to recharge their batteries.

Use of the weapon which had been kept secret for more than a year, means that the submarines either have to risk the glare of the searchlight to recharge—which must be done on the surface—or attempt it by daylight when they also are very likely to be spotted and bombed.

The searchlights were so successful that on their first tryout they spotlighted two Nazi submarines, which were attacked immediately under favorable circumstances.

The technic has been worked out by specially trained "Leigh Light Squadrons," named after the originator, 46-year-old Wing Commander Humphrey Deverd Leigh, world war I naval pilot—whose "hush-hush" receipt of the high order of the British Empire in the new years' honors list probably is explained by today's disclosures.

Leigh volunteered to re-enter the service before the present war, "sold" the Admiralty and the Coastal Command on the searchlight idea, and from a tryout with a single plane built up his present force by personally selecting and training his crews of specialists.

PATRIOTS TAKE BIG IRON MINE

Yugoslavs Also Storm Into Bosanska Dubica.

London, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Strong partisan forces have stormed into Bosanska Dubica in North Central Yugoslavia and also have captured the Lyubiya iron mine, second largest in Europe, a Yugoslav liberation Army

communique announced today.

The communique, recorded by the Associated Press, said these important victories were achieved by storm units of the Eleventh Brigade of the Fifth Yugoslav Corps, commanded by Milosh Shelegovic.

Storming of Bosanska Dubica, the bulletin declared, was accomplished after the guerrillas in a surprise attack blew up a bridge over the Ura River. They captured 120 Nazi prisoners, 360 rifles and other war material.

The Lyubiya Iron Mine is situated near Prijedor, about sixteen miles southwest of Bosanska Dubica, and was said to have been an important source of iron ore for Germany's war plant. The guerrillas, led by Col. Slavko Rodic, destroyed all the mine's installations, the communique said, rendering it useless for months to come.

The ancient town of Senj, a small Croat fishing port at the foot of the Velebit Mountains midway between Trieste and Zara, was attacked by a heavy formation of German dive bombers and completely destroyed, the Yugoslav war bulletin said, adding that "a majority of the inhabitants (approximately 3,000) were killed."

Hitler Calls Balkan Chiefs To Session on War Moves

LONDON, Oct. 22—(AP) Adolf Hitler, confronted with a Balkan problem growing graver for him every day, has called in the regents of Bulgaria for a conference with him and his highest military aides, the Berlin radio disclosed tonight.

The meeting was held last Monday, the German announcement said, as both military and political developments indicated increasing difficulties for Germany. A report from Madrid today said German peace overtures to Russia had been made recently in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, and had been turned down flatly.

Iron Mine Wrecked

In Yugoslavia, meanwhile, guerrillas charged into Europe's second largest iron mine in Croatia and wrecked all the installations there, capturing the nearby city of Bosanska Dubica, the Partisan army announced. One hundred and twenty prisoners and 360 rifles and other war materials were reported taken in the city's capture.

The German announcement said high Nazi officials took part in the meeting with Prince Cyril, younger brother of the late King Boris, and Bogdan Philov, premier until his recent election as regent and strong man in the German satellite country. The announcement came as the Germans expressed belief that an Allied invasion from the Black sea through Rumania and Bulgaria was being planned.

The broadcast said German Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel of the High command and Gen. Alfred Jodl, chief of the armed forces guidance staff, also met the Bulgarians.

The regents are ruling Bulgaria for the boy king, Simeon II, six-year-old son of King Boris who died Sept. 28 after a visit to Hitler.

Peace Proposal Rejected

The Madrid reports said Count Werner von der Schulenburg, the last German ambassador to Russia, had approached a Russian diplomat in Sofia three times with peace proposals and had been turned down.

He was reported to have suggested to V. G. Dekanozov, the last Russian ambassador to Berlin and now ambassador to Bulgaria, that Yugoslav government headquarters in Cairo said.

Cross Into Hungary

One report via Stockholm and Bern said Yugoslav guerrillas had crossed the border into Hungary where they were causing Hungarian troops difficulties.

The German occupiers of Yugoslavia answered these threats by naming a new police chief for Zagreb and beginning a new combout for forced labor corps.

On the Balkans' southeastern flank, where the Germans openly voiced new fears of invasion, the Middle East Air force bombed the Maritza airfield on the island of Rhodes. Other reports from this area said British naval forces, aided by Greek units, sank several enemy ships and damaged others off the Dodecanese islands. The Germans asserted that the British sent a landing party to the Dodecanese island of Kalymnos but were made prisoners as soon as they were put ashore.

Commando Raid Reported.

London, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—A Berlin broadcast said today that British forces had made a Commando-like landing on the Dodecanese island of Kalymnos, between Kos and Leros, in an effort to carry out large-scale demolitions.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, declared the force was captured as soon as it was put ashore. It was described as a reconnaissance detachment carrying quantities of dynamite and other explosives.

BRITISH CARRIER SAILS IN PACIFIC WITH U. S. FLEET

LONDON, Oct. 22—(AP) The 23,000-ton British aircraft carrier Victorious has been operating with a U. S. Naval task force in the Pacific, it was announced today and her skipper, Capt. Lachlan D. MacIntosh, told an Admiralty press conference the operation was "completely successful."

Details of the operations were not disclosed, but Capt. MacIntosh described it as a major maneuver which at one time required the Victorious to be under way for 28 consecutive days.

The British naval officer said that at no time during six months in which the Victorious was under loan to the U. S. Navy was the ship attacked by the Japanese. An American aircraft carrier also was with the task fleet.

Sailed 9,000 Miles Monthly

The British Admiralty delegation in Washington disclosed that the Victorious had been serving with the U. S. in the Pacific, and said that during the six months, the vessel covered the Coral sea and mid-Pacific and averaged 9,000 miles of sailing monthly.

This is the first report of the presence of any British ships in the Pacific during combat operations since the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse were sunk by Japanese planes north of Singapore early last year.

The loan of the Victorious for the south Pacific operations has since been repaid, as an American aircraft carrier has been assigned to the British fleet operating in the north Atlantic and recently participated in a raid on German shipping in Norwegian waters.

Close Cooperation

"I have never worked in closer cooperation with anyone than with the commander of the American aircraft carrier that was part of our task group in the Pacific," Capt. MacIntosh said. "At one time we had a squadron of American planes on our ship while one of our squadrons was based on the American carrier."

The captain, who holds the Distinguished Service Order and the Distinguished Service Cross, praised American cooperation at naval bases at Norfolk, Pearl Harbor and at an undisclosed Pacific port.

Captain MacIntosh said that when he was about 1,000 miles west of the Panama canal an outbreak of diphtheria aboard the Victorious caused him to break radio silence and request serum. Sixteen hours later an American Liberator plane, after a 1,300 mile flight from Panama, dropped the serum to him.

British Use Corsairs

The British Admiralty disclosed today that the new American Corsairs and Hellcats, supplied to the British navy under Lend-Lease, had proved highly satisfactory and British aviators described them as "high class."

The British Admiralty delegation in Washington said "invaluable tactical experience was gained" during the course of the operations in which the Victorious participated.

The Victorious previously had seen service in the North sea, the Atlantic, Arctic and Mediterranean.

With the announcement of the activity of the Victorious it was disclosed that arrangements for full exchange of information between American and British naval authorities had been completed with British staff officers in Washington and an equal number of Americans in the Admiralty in London.

COMMANDOS GET NEW COMMANDER

LONDON, Oct. 22 — (AP) Brig. R. E. "Lucky" Laycock, dashing and handsome veteran of the Commandos, was designated tonight to head that branch of the service, officially known as combined operations.

The British War office announced that Brig. Laycock, 36, succeeds Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, now Allied chief in southeast Asia.

Brig. Laycock, a lover of adventure who as a youth sailed around the world aboard a Finnish windjammer, receives the acting rank of major general. He has taken part in many Commando operations including an effort to snare Rommel, and once was officially listed as missing.

Participating in the audacious raid on Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel's Libyan headquarters in 1941, he was one of two raiders who returned to British lines after wandering 40 days in the desert. He led Commandos covering the main evacuation of British troops from Crete. When Germans ambushed his headquarters, he jumped into a tank and chased the Nazis away.

Brig. Laycock received the D.S.O. for gallantry in Sicily. He is the son of Brig. Gen. Sir Joseph Laycock.

Tirpitz Badly Damaged, Admiralty Is Convinced

London, Aug. 22 (AP) — Further reconnaissance activity has satisfied the British Admiralty that the battleship Tirpitz, pride of the Nazi fleet, was badly damaged in the midget submarine raid on her Norwegian fjord hideaway last month, it was disclosed today.

At the same time, it was revealed that except for her part in the recent attack on Spitsbergen, the Tirpitz had been virtually immobilized in the fjord for more than a year.

Vichy Reports Swiss Flights

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The German-controlled Vichy radio said today that "Anglo-American" planes flew over Swiss territory last night, causing alerts in Lausanne, Neufchatel and Zurich.

[There were no immediate reports from London of any Allied air activity by Britain-based planes during the night.]

Nazi Paris Commander Possible Attack Victim

London, Oct. 22 (AP)—A report from the French underground reaching here tonight said General von Schaumburg, the German commander of Paris, might have been killed in an attack on his automobile July 28.

Two German officers riding with von Schaumburg were killed by grenades hurled by French patriots, the report said, and while the fate of the Nazi commander was not definitely known the German press on August 27 said von Schaumburg had been relieved by General Langsfield.

Nazis Offer Hardship Bonus

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP).—The Berlin radio said today that the German high command has offered bonuses for "deterioration in conditions of living and cases in which soldiers become necessarily involved in the enemy's vicinity." Bonuses also will be paid for "repeated nights spent in open trenches and in cases of irregular or insufficient food supplies."

Britain's Farm Land To Set Harvest Record

London, *Saturday*, Oct. 23 (AP)—Britain's farm land—plowed by bombs and drastically reduced by the need for airfields and battle training grounds—nevertheless will produce the greatest harvest in history this year, Robert Spear Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, said today.

The fields will yield 1,000,000 more tons of grain and over 250,000 tons more of potatoes than last year, Hudson disclosed in a broadcast.

Skoplje Bombed Again.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—The daily headquarters communique reported another aerial venture into Yugoslavia, Allied fighter-bombers attacking Skoplje. Six Ju-88's also were destroyed in forays off the Yugoslav coast.

From the Middle East R. A. F. bombers attacked airfields at Maritza (Rhodes) Wednesday night with bursts occurring on the runway and in the landing area, a Cairo announcement said. Fighters also destroyed one Ju-99 in the Eastern Mediterranean the day before.

In wiping out a formation of six Stukas southeast of Zara, Allied fighter-bombers engaged in the first air battle with the enemy over Yugoslavia.

Churchill Sees Daughter Help Rout Nazi Planes

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill, who is always popping up in unusual places, paid a surprise visit to a London anti-aircraft battery tonight during an air raid and saw his daughter help drive off German raiders.

The Prime Minister stepped into the control room as Subaltern Mary Churchill repeated the order to "fire."

Women Walk Streets Naked As Punishment

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 22 (AP)—Italy may have surrendered, but French Corsicans have not yet accepted the Italians as allies, an American officer returning today from that island said.

More than a dozen women who had been fraternizing with the Italians recently were forced by the infuriated Partisans to walk through the streets naked, he said.

The officer brought back photographs of the women being stripped.

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Hull Expected to See Stalin

Moscow Parley Reported Working Smoothly Toward Early Full Agreements.

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Moscow, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Premier Stalin took a personal hand in the Moscow tri-partite conference by receiving the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, at the Kremlin yesterday and there was every indication today that he would soon see Secretary of State Hull also.

The nature of Mr. Eden's talk with Stalin was not disclosed, but presumably it was connected with military, political and economic co-operation during and after the war.

At the conference itself, the talks were proceeding so satisfactorily, spokesmen intimated, that their decisions on a number of subjects may stand without going before President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Stalin. It now seems generally understood here that a personal meeting of the heads of the three great Powers will definitely follow the present conference, however.

A British spokesman said that the current talks were not solely intended to lay the groundwork for a subsequent Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin parley, but he added yesterday: "I would say that that, too, will be included."

The secrecy surrounding the conference meanwhile deepened, however, and officials said that even the identity of those called in could not be revealed if there was any chance this might disclose pertinent information. An official spokesman insisted that such secrecy was not intended to conceal divergencies of views and warned the correspondents that speculation on the subjects under discussion may do more harm than good. The spokesman said a sincere atmosphere of friendly co-operation persisted.

The conference met for four hours yesterday. It was said that there was very full and frank discussion. It was suggested again that the talks were of a military nature, for the American and British military advisers — Major-Gen. John R. Deane and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay—were called in for the second straight day.

Moscow Talks Continue With Unity Keynote

Trend to Political Topics Indicated; Atmosphere Called 'Very Cheerful'

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (AP).—In an atmosphere of cheer and friendly co-operation, the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and Russia conferred again today, and it was suggested that the talks had veered into political channels.

Today's conference, the fourth among Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov, began at 3 p. m., an hour earlier than the others, in an atmosphere described as "very cheerful."

After the session, which lasted three and a half hours, it was learned that Molotov was presiding at the talks. Molotov had suggested at the outset that the chairmanship rotate, but both Hull and Eden said they would be pleased to have the Russian preside right along, it was said.

Decisions were understood to have been reached already on some of many political questions under discussion. This did not mean, however, that the political action was as important as the military action taken—or to be taken.

As for official announcements of what has been said behind the conference doors in Spiridonovka Palace, there have been none and will be none until the historic parley ends. It has been intimated that Hull may meet newspapermen formally as the end of the talks nears, and that the British and Russians also may say something publicly at the same time.

Yesterday, Premier Josef V. Stalin wore a new marshal's uniform, with epaulets and long trousers, instead of his customary khaki suit and boots, when he greeted Eden. There are indications he will see Hull soon.

The Russians announced that their delegation to the conference includes Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov, commander of Russian forces in the Far East; Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs Andrei Vishinsky, Vice-Commissar Maxim Litvinoff and V. A. Saksin, of the Foreign Office.

American and British military advisers attended yesterday's four-hour session. It was announced, however, that the names of those attending future daily talks would not be announced.

Hull and American and British correspondents met informally this morning, and the American diplomat appeared to be in good health.

The diplomats were accompanied at today's parley by their civilian and military staffs.

After today's session, which lasted three and a half hours, it was learned that Molotov was presiding at the talks. Molotov had suggested at the outset that the chairmanship rotate, but both Hull and Eden said they would be pleased to have the Russian diplomat preside right along, it was said.

The three foreign affairs experts conduct the meetings around large conference tables and their advisers are called in when needed, it was reported.

What Stalin and Eden discussed at their meeting yesterday, which took nearly two hours, was not known, but it was said that Eden brought no message from Prime Minister Churchill. In addition to today's regular meeting, the British diplomat conferred separately with Molotov, and it was said unofficially that this meeting, while connected with yesterday's Eden-Stalin talk, had nothing to do with the main conference.

It was suggested that subjects involving only Soviet-British relations might arise, requiring individual meetings, but whatever the reasons may be for them, it was learned, the United States delegation is being thoroughly informed in advance.

Hull was said to be looking forward with great pleasure to meeting Stalin. The two never have met

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STALIN DRESSES UP TO MEET EDEN

Moscow, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Premier Joseph Stalin dressed up in a new marshal's uniform yesterday to receive the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden. Instead of his old unadorned khaki suit and high boots, he wore a military tunic, with a marshal's epaulettes, and long trousers.

Air Transport Shot Down Off Sweden; 13 Die

Nazis Believed Responsible for Crash; Plane Was on Way From England

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23 (Saturday) (AP).—Thirteen persons were killed late last night when a Swedish transport plane flying from England to Stockholm was shot down, presumably by a German fighter plane, off the west coast of Sweden.

A spokesman for the Aero-Transport Company said a radio message received from the plane before it crashed said: "Forced to make an emergency landing. We have been shot down."

It was not known here immediately whether there were any prominent persons aboard the plane. Six Russians, however, were said to have been passengers.

The Aero-Transport Company said the plane crashed in flames fifty miles north of Goteborg about 11 p. m.

Munich Turning.

Stockholm, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—A Swedish traveler just completing a trip through Germany said today that strong reaction is piling up against Nazism and Prussian militarism in Munich, birthplace of National Socialism, fed by a desire for post-war separation from Prussia. He pictured Munich as desiring inclusion in a Danubian federation or some group which will keep that area out of Prussia.

Anti-Nazi feeling at Munich has been strengthened by "action against Catholics," he added.

He gave the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter this further picture of the situation:

"All the people of Munich hope to gain their freedom from Prussia. Nazi subordinates in Munich are aware of this feeling, but are afraid to report the trend to Hitler and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler for fear they will lose their jobs. So they furnish false reports on the conditions in order to hide the true situation."

Nazis Say Raids Delay New City-Buster Bomb

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22 (AP).—Allied aerial bombs and saboteurs are delaying production of Germany's newest "secret weapon"—a bomb with terrific explosive power—a dispatch today from Bern to the newspaper "Aftontidningen" said.

The dispatch said that three weeks ago Dr. Robert Ley, German labor-front leader, in a speech at Leipzig said it would be six weeks before the new weapon, which he asserted would blot out a city, would be ready for production, because of delays caused "by treason and terror attacks."

DANISH SABOTEURS BUSY

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22 — (AP) Free Danes said tonight that saboteurs in Denmark had damaged German headquarters in Aarhus — the third Nazi center they have struck in 10 days. The others, it was said, were the Nazi headquarters in an Aalborg hotel and Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen, both of which were reported wrecked by bombs.

NAZIS POINT FINGER AT GRANDI

Berne, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Footnote to history:

Milan's Corriere Della Sera, now German-controlled, said today that Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to London, was "90 per cent responsible" for the fall of Benito Mussolini.

Grandi, who led the fight in the Italian grand council which ousted Mussolini, is now reported in Portugal.

Madrid, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Allied action against Rome is imminent, Berlin dispatches to the Spanish press speculated today.

The correspondents asserted that heavy Allied Naval concentrations were maneuvering off Ostia, the port of Rome, while large forces of Allied parachutists were standing ready for action on Allied-controlled airfields in Southern Italy.

Envoys in Spain At Prisoner Swap

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The British Embassy announced today that British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare will leave for Barcelona Sunday and remain until Oct. 28, when it is expected that the impending exchange of wounded British and German war prisoners there will be completed.

The German Ambassador to Spain also is expected to go to Barcelona this week end.

Vessels Passing Through Gibraltar Seen From Spanish Port

La Linea, Spain, Oct. 22 (AP). Seven Allied ships filled with troops, and twenty-four large landing barges, laden with war material, entered the Mediterranean from the Atlantic through the Straits of Gibraltar today.

The troopships included two large United States merchantmen, three British, one Dutch and one Norwegian transport.

Five British freighters were unloading war material at Gibraltar while thirty other freighters in ballast left for Britain from the Mediterranean.

[Berlin dispatches to the Spanish press relayed German reports that an Allied thrust against Rome both from the air and from the sea was imminent. Spanish correspondents in Berlin said the Germans had reported that heavy Allied naval concentrations were maneuvering off Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, and that Allied parachute troops were standing alert at many air fields.]

Count of Paris in Seville.

Seville, Spain, Oct. 21 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Henri Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne, arrived in Seville today with his mother, the Duchess of Guise, to visit his cousin, Infante Don Carlos. The Count has been living in Spanish Morocco. It was said his visit had no political significance.

Romain Rolland Gravely Ill

MADRID, Oct. 22 (AP).—Dispatches from France today quoted the newspaper "La Garonne," of Toulouse, as saying that Romain Rolland, seventy-six-year-old French playwright, historian and Nobel Prize winner, was gravely ill in a private hospital in Vezelay. (The Berlin radio quoted the Paris press on Tuesday as reporting Rolland had died, but later the same day another Berlin broadcast said this report was erroneous.)

Morgenthau Tours Malta

Valletta, Malta, Oct. 22 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Field Marshal Lord Gort, commander in chief of Malta, toured this bomb-battered island today.

GREEK QUARRELING ORDERED STOPPED

Cairo, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Warning the Greeks against internal quarrels, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander of the British Ninth Army, today ordered that fratricidal strife in Greece must cease.

His message to the Greeks took official cognizance for the first time of small-scale quarreling between the groups, the Leftists and the Guerrillas, in the mountains of Greece.

Gen. Wilson told the Greeks bluntly that the United Nations are looking to them to fight on shoulder to shoulder, so that the coming day of freedom will not be postponed.

The collapse of Italy, he de-

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clared, had confronted the Germans with a serious problem in the Balkans and especially in Greece.

"Germany cannot afford to withdraw troops from other fronts," he said. "She can only hope to remain in Greece if she can weaken you by internal quarrels. This is Germany's last gamble and it is the responsibility of each one of you to see that this gamble fails.

"Germany is not yet beaten and she is still very strong."

The commander said the great Allied victories of the past year have been due to the Allies working together regardless of differences which must be sunk in the stress of war.

Rommel Shifts Quisling.

Cairo, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Marshal Erwin Rommel, seeking to tighten the Nazi control of Yugoslavia in the face of bitter guerrilla attacks, has shaken up his quisling subordinates a nd intensified a slave labor roundup, the official Yugoslav news agency said today.

Security Chief Filip Kavenkovic has been replaced in zagreb by Milan Yourici, head of the Ustachi police as an emergency measure, andthe 1917 to 1921 classes in Serbia have been ordered to report "for deportment to labor establishments," the agency said.

Gen. Draja Mihailovic's regular guerrilla forces were reported bitterly engaging German forces in the Fruchka Gora area and north of Belgrade in Srem.

BRITISH UNITS HOLD DODECANESE ISLE

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BODRUM, Turkey, Oct. 21 — (delayed) — (AP) The British were reported today still holding the Dodecanese island of Lero in the face of repeated German aerial attacks and attempts by the Nazis to effect landings.

A report reaching neutral Turkey said the Germans on the nearby island of Cos used stolen British signals in an attempt to sneak boats by Allied patrols guarding the beaches of Lero but that Allied naval craft sank two of three German gunboats.

The report said Italians manning anti-aircraft guns fled when German planes bombed and machine-gunned them.

Another report said 700 Fascists, being evacuated from Cos after the Germans recaptured the island from the Allies, were aboard a tanker sunk by Allied naval craft and only 50 of them survived.

Patriarch To Visit Holy Land

Jerusalem, Oct. 22 (AP)—For the first time in history, the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Sergei, will visit the Holy Land, it was announced today. Exactly when the visitor will arrive was not announced.

CHINA EXPECTS BATTLES SOON

Lord Mountbatten Ends Allied War Talks.

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Chungking, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Predictions of closely co-ordinated action against Japan by Britain, the United States and China were voiced by the Chungking press today as Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten returned to India after a series of talks here with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and British and American military men.

The general tenor of the comment stired by the visit of the new Allied commander for Southeast Asia was "reflected in the Chinese Army organ, Sao Tang Pao, which said:

"We shall soon see on the battlefields the decisions reached in Chungking."

The paper went on to suggest the possibility of a "gigantic pincer movement against Burma" in which, it said, China will play an important part.

Sitting in with Lord Mountbatten and Gen. Chiang at the latter's country retreat near the capital were Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, chief of staff of Allied forces in China, and other American, British and Chinese officials.

High among the American consultants was Lieut.-Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding General of the United States Army Service of Supply, whose primary interest is in the movement of food, fuel and munitions, a job largely carried on by air in this theater since loss of the Burma Road.

Other Americans included Major-Gen. George Stratemeyer, commander of United States Air Forces in China, Burma and India, and Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault, head of the United States Fourteenth Air Force.

Japs Reinforced.

Japanese forces engaged in the Yunnan-Burma border offensive have been reinforced to about 30,000 men—two divisions—and are aiming at the encirclement of the outnumbered Chinese forces deployed in the mountain region along the west bank of the Salween River, a Chinese spokesman said today.

This estimate of the enemy's strength represents a tripling of his offensive force since the Japanese drive was launched three weeks ago along the southwestern gateway to China. Two divisions among "more than five and possibly seven" now are based in Burma, according to the spokesman.

Using a specially drawn map the spokesman, Major-Gen. C. C. Theng, showed newspaper men how the Jauanese, by two general movements—a dash eastward from Myitkyina and northward from both Lungling and Teng Yueh—are trying to close a trap on the Chinese.

Cheng said that there was some mechanized equipment in the vicinity of Lungling, an enemay advance base on the Burma Road. Referring to the general Japanese stategy he explained that the enemy, knowing that he himself is being encircled in Burma, had seized the initiative in anticipation of an Allied offensive.

CHINESE CLING TO SALWEEN LINE ON BURMA BORDER

CHUNGKING, Oct. 22—(AP) Outnumbered Chinese forces, clinging to precarious positions west of the Salween river near the Burma border, battled desperately tonight against an encircling movement by Japanese forces officially estimated at 30,000.

The Japanese columns, already tripled in number since the beginning of the Yunnan province offensive three weeks ago, have received further reinforcements and are also gaining in air support for the first time since the battles flared on the mountainous frontier of southwestern China, tonight's High command communique said.

The Japanese, however, have been unable to show new advances in fighting at two points west of the Salween—at Lichaipah and Chaikungfang—while the enemy force moving northward opposite Luku was being held in the area south of Lusui where a "furious struggle" was continuing.

The overall Japanese objective, a Chinese spokesman said today, appears to be an attempt to seal off the Salween as a barrier to Chinese forces which they fear might begin a westward invasion of Japanese-held Burma in conjunction with an eastern Allied drive from India.

dia.

He said Japanese reinforcements for the Salween campaign had been drawn from the 70,000 to 100,000 troops the enemy is estimated to have in Burma.

Chinese operations are under the command of Gen. Chen Cheng, master strategist credited with defeating the Japanese summer campaign along the upper Zangtze river.

The High command's announcement reported no major developments on the other active Chinese front, where some 20,000 invaders have been battling Chinese forces along the Kiangsi-Anhwei border of eastern China.

Despite the size of the forces Japan has thrown into the Salween action, a Chinese spokesman said today, the apparent enemy objective is the annihilation of Chinese forces still guarding river ferry approaches on the west bank.

"We gather that the enemy may not have designs on the region east of the Salween," he said, but added that Chinese forces have been disposed at all possible ferry crossings for "any eventuality."

Wedged Within Gap

Explaining the Chinese positions, he said those still held on the river's west bank are wedged within a gap in the Japanese positions a little more than ten miles wide.

In this connection, the Chinese press saw in Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's visit to Chungking and conferences with Allied chiefs tains the beginning of closely-coordinated action by Britain, the United States and China.

JAPANESE FIX TRAP ON SALWEEN FRONT

30,000 Aim at the Encircling of Outnumbered Chinese on the West Bank of River

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CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 22 (AP)—Japanese forces engaged in the Yunnan-Burma border offensive have been reinforced to about 30,000 men—two divisions—and are aiming at encirclement of the outnumbered Chinese forces deployed in the mountain region along the west bank of the Salween River, a Chinese spokesman said today.

This estimate of the enemy's strength represents a tripling of his offensive force since the Japanese drive was launched three weeks ago along the southwestern gateway to China. The two divisions were from "more than five and possibly seven" now based in Burma, according to the spokesman.

Using a specially drawn map the spokesman, Maj. Gen. C. C. Theng, showed newspaper men how the Japanese, by two general movements, a dash eastward from Myitkyina and northward from both Lungling and Teng Chung, are trying to close a trap on the Chinese.

This country of high peaks and deep gorges is so difficult that the Japanese are unable to give air support to their forces, consisting of infantrymen and mountain artillerymen for the most part, with one regiment of cavalry. Besides the Burma Road, there are only two usable motor roads in this country so the Japanese are trying to convert at least one mountain trail to truck traffic.

Major Cheng said that there was "some mechanized equipment" in the vicinity of Lungling, an enemy advance base on the Burma Road. Referring to the general Japanese strategy he explained that the enemy, knowing that he was being "encircled" in Burma, had seized the initiative in anticipation of an Allied offensive. His purpose would seem to be to keep the Chinese from striking westward toward Myitkyina in conjunction with an Allied drive from India.

Japanese had overstretched their lines of communications and transportation and also would need most of their forces to garrison the three occupied ferry crossings.

The communiqué reported no changes in the lower Yangtze River area of Eastern China, where fighting was said to be continuing in the suburbs of the Si River town of Siaofeng and around the railroad centers of Suangcheng and Kwangteh. It reported that the Chinese had inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese in attacks on enemy-occupied villages near Lanchi, ten miles northwest of the Chekiang Province air base town of Kinhwa.

JAPS ATTACK IN NEW GUINEA

Anzacs Hold Edge in Savage Battles Near Finschhafen.

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Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Imperiled by Australian forces on two sides, the Japanese in the jungle northwest of Finschhafen are battling savagely in an attempt to reach the New Guinea coast, an Allied spokesman said today. These enemy troops at present are not trying to recapture Finschhafen, the spokesman explained, although their objective on the coast is only a few miles north of that air base.

Australians of the Ninth Division have thrown back frontal attacks, but the Japanese have achieved some progress by night infiltrations of small patrols.

Headquarters advices today told of a harassing six-hour raid in the darkness on Wednesday on Allied positions around Finschhafen by thirty Japanese planes. Some damage and casualties were acknowledged. Five Japanese planes were shot down in a smaller raid on Monday.

Today's communique also reported widespread Allied aerial action. Attack planes and dive bombers hit the enemy north of Finschhafen. Mitchell bombers attacked communications ahead of the Australians moving up the Ramu valley against Madang. At Wewak, Thunderbolts shot down six enemy float planes as they took off.

A single Liberator wrecked seventeen barges at the western tip of New Britain and later fought off twenty-two enemy planes, downing three for certain, probably bagging two more and damaging another three. Corsairs of the South Pacific Air Force raided the big enemy airdrome of Kahili on Bougainville on Monday and shot down eight, losing one, in a fight with twenty enemy interceptors.

RECORD AIR ATTACK HITS JAPS IN JUNGLE

Many Enemy Troops Killed, New Guinea Defenses Destroyed by Bombs.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Saturday, Oct. 23.—(AP) Many Japanese soldiers were killed and their jungle defense levelled Thursday by a record weight of 221 tons of bombs dropped by Liberators assaulting the imperiled positions northwest of Finschhafen, New Guinea, from which the enemy is making frantic efforts to escape entrapment.

This fiery aerial assault was directed at the Sattelberg mission area where the Japanese in considerable force are attempting to avoid the peril presented by Australian forces on two sides.

The resultant explosions and fires virtually levelled the enemy-occupied area.

Troops Hit Heavily

Reinforcements which the Japanese painstakingly had moved from the north through the jungles were hit heavily by the Thursday raid, made in daylight by a considerable force of Liberators.

Even so, the growing battle was expected to assume still larger proportions in a triangular sector, five miles in length, chosen by the Japanese for the operation.

The bomb weight, particularly large when the almost pinpoint target is considered, was the heaviest ever unloaded in a single day's attack on New Guinea although it was exceeded by the 350 tons dropped on the much larger target of Rabaul, New Britain, Oct. 12.

(In the past such pulverizing air assaults by General MacArthur on New Guinea jungle defenses of the Japanese have preceded land operations of moment. As an instance, Japanese headquarters were demolished by a concentrated air attack on Lae shortly before Gen. MacArthur began the pincers drive

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which won him that air base).

Any Japanese reinforcements for their imperiled Sattelberg force from the north would inevitably have to come either from or by way of Madang, itself presently threatened by an Australian force moving up the Ramu valley to the northwest of the Finschhafen ground scene.

Foes' Plans Changed

The enemy reinforcements at Sattelberg are believed to have been intended originally for the strengthening of the Finschhafen garrison. But before they could arrive, that coastal base nearest the enemy's key stronghold of New Britain, was captured Oct. 2 by Australians.

Failing to get to Finschhafen, the next logical stop of those reinforcements was Sattelberg where they apparently dug in.

They probably hope to stem the Allied northward push in that sector but evidently expect to be driven cut eventually and are trying to keep an avenue to the sea open. Military reports indicate that only a small force of Japs is defending the road to the sea.

The record bombing exceeded the previous high mark of 206 tons dropped in September on Madang.

No mention was made of any additional progress by the Sattelberg Japanese in their efforts to cut their way from the jungle interior through elements of the Australian Ninth division.

Allied planes, in addition to giving air support to the operations north of Finschhafen, also attacked the enemy ahead of the Aussies in the Ramu valley. These planes attacked Bogadjim, the main defense outpost of Madang.

Beauforts have damaged a light Japanese cruiser off Kavieng, New Ireland, today's communique announced.

In the latest of constant air operations over Japanese's last main base of Bougainville in the Solomons, six more enemy planes have been shot down and five destroyed on the ground.

For the second straight day the communique reported considerable destruction of barges at Borgen Bay, New Britain, which is only a short distance from the New Guinea coastal section toward which the Sattelberg Japanese have pointed their thrust. Eleven such barges, which the Japanese favor both for supply and for troop movements, were destroyed by a reconnaissance bomber, the communique said. Yesterday's communique reported the wrecking of seventeen barges by a patrolling Liberator.

The target in the Solomons was Buin, on southern Bougainville. Medium bombers, torpedo-bombers and dive-bombers attacked the recently developed Kara airdrome three times. Their bombs tore up the runway and blasted anti-aircraft positions. The five grounded planes were destroyed at Kara.

These bombers were escorted by fighters, as were Liberators which destroyed a gun position and started huge fires at the big enemy airdrome of Kahili. Fifteen enemy fighters intercepted and the six were shot down out of that group. Three American raiders were lost in the Kara and Kahili raids.

[A Tokio communique broadcast Friday by Berlin acknowledged for the first time the loss of Salamaua and Lae, New Guinea, captured by MacArthur's forces more than a month ago. It said Japaneses troops now are engaged in the Madang area. The German broadcast also declared fighting for Finschhafen had "increased in intensity since Oct. 16," and gave Allied lossess as "more than 12,000 men, while Japanese losses as established thus far were 2,000 dead. The Japanese have not yet admitted the loss of Finschhafen.]

DOGS GUARD CANAL

Canal Zone, Oct. 22.—Dogs are proving of great value in helping to guard important defense installations at Panama Canal. At one of the important defense points, a Marine outpost near here, German shepherds and collies and other dogs of uncertain breed daily walk post for hours at a time, held under leash by Leatherneck sentries.

The dogs are especially valuable at night when their keen sense of smell compensates for the sentries' inability to see clearly in the dark. The dogs came to Panama after intense schooling in the Western United States where they learned to respond to commands instantly.

Ecuadoreans May Join U. S. Army

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 22 (AP)—The enlistment of all Ecuadoreans who wish to join the armed forces of the United States to serve the cause of "democracy and liberty" has been approved by President Carlos Arroyo del Rio, the Defense Minister announced today.

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Argentine Policy Clear, New Minister Declares

Buenos Aires, Oct. 22 (AP)—Gen. Alberto Gilbert, Argentina's new Foreign Minister, said in his first press conference today that the nation's foreign policy is already fixed and "is plain and clear with out any complications."

Gilbert said he would endeavor to promote economic links with al countries.

He dismissed any suggestion tha the Government was associated with totalitarian regimes when referring to rumors that members o the Government have reactionary sympathies.

Report Germans Hide Escapees

By the Associated Press.

The British radio said today the Mayor of Hagen, Ruhr industrial city raided Oct. 1 by the RAF, had published a proclamation revealing that the bombardment had freed 500 war prisoners and declaring that the population was hiding and feeding them. The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

Air Skirmish in Pacific

U. S. Catalina and Japanese Bomber Clash Off Russian Islands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—A brief engagement between a big naval-patrol bomber and a Japanese bombing plane off the Koman-Dorski islands in the North Pacific was reported by the Navy today.

The Navy Catalina, the Navy said, engaged a Japanese Mitsubishi medium bomber yesterday afternoon 135 miles west-northwest of Attu Island. That location would put the engagement southwest of the Komandorskis, which are Russian islands 190 miles from Attu.

Both planes scored hits, but neither was shot down in the short engagement. The Naxy added that the patrol bomber suffered no casualties to personnel and no material damage.

U. S. Ships Sunk in Indian Ocean

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Navy reported today the sinking of two medium-sized United States merchant vessels in the Indian Ocean last July. The survivors have arrived at San Francisco. The ships were torpedoed by enemy submarines.

Stettinius, at 43, Fills Post As Acting Secretary of State

Former U. S. Steel Chief, Lend-Lease Boss, Holds Down Job with Secretary Hull Away

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. starts his 43rd year today in new surroundings—but he shows clearly that he feels very much at home. His birthday finds him Acting Secretary of State—within two weeks after he became Undersecretary of State.

He says he doesn't believe his new role as second in command of all United States diplomats is very different from what he had to do as chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corp.

It takes diplomacy to handle 300,000 stockholders, he avers.

While Secretary of State Hull is in Moscow, Little Stet is No. 1 man in the old gray State Department building.

There's a reason for that nickname Little Stet—his brother William, now dead, was Big Stet at the University of Virginia and Ed followed him there—but you wouldn't guess the reason by looking at Stettinius.

Hardly the Diplomat Type.

He is a husky, strapping man, square-set of jaw and silhouette.

Mr. Stettinius has rather the alert, efficient manner of the business executive, but a youthful, genial executive.

Before taking his present post he was Lend-Lease Administrator, Director of Priorities in the Office of Production Management, chairman of the War Resources Board, chairman of the United States Steel Corp. board of directors, vice president of General Motors.

The desire to be a good soldier induced him to come to the State Department, he says.

Lend-lease was going along pretty well, he states, and he was about ready to think of doing a little fishing.

Call from Secretary Hull.

Then Secretary of State Hull telephoned him in California where he had gone on an inspection trip. Mr. Stettinius didn't know he was under consideration for the job until then, but he accepted and came flying back.

He still has a soft spot in his heart for lend-lease. He moved his furniture from there to his State Department office and didn't forget his white telephone, green rug and a brilliantly colored map of the world which he proudly describes as "the one I used at Congressional hearings when they unanimously extended lend-lease."

His favorite possession is a scroll signed by his former coworkers and presented to him when his State Department appointment came through. It says "each name below was written for a special and very personal reason," and he calls it "the nicest thing that ever happened to me."

Roosevelt Reassures Filipinos

Says U. S. Will Drive Japs From Isles and Put Down Puppets and Collaborationists.

Washington, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt declared today the United States will drive the "treacherous, invading Japanese" from the Philippines and establish a truly independent Philippine nation, and meanwhile never will consider as legal any action of the former collaborationist Philippine Executive Commission nor the present so-called "Philippine republic."

In a formal statement he discussed the formation of a puppet government in the Philippines on October 14, noting that its first act was to sign a military alliance with Japan and its second to direct a "hypocritical appeal" to America for sympathy. He said this appeal "was made in fraud and deceit and was designed to confuse and mislead the Filipino people."

He said he wished to make it clear that neither the former collaborationist nor the present puppet government had the recognition or sympathy of this Government. The only Philippine government, the President maintained, is that established by the Philippine people under congressional authorization—the Commonwealth Government whose chief executives were transferred last year from Corregidor to Washington.

Text of Roosevelt Statement.

The text of the President's statement follows:

"On the fourteenth of this month a puppet government was set up in the Philippine Islands with Jose P. Laurel, formerly a justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, as 'president.' Jorge Vargas, formerly a member of the Philippine Commonwealth Cabinet, and Benigno Aquino, also formerly a member of that cabinet, were closely associated with Laurel in this movement.

"The first act of the new puppet regime was to sign a military alliance with Japan. The second act was a hypocritical appeal for American sympathy which was made in fraud and deceit and was designed to confuse and mislead the Filipino people.

"I wish to make it clear that neither the former collaborationist 'Philippine Executive Commission' nor the present 'Philippine republic' has the recognition or sympathy of the Government of the United States. No act of either body is now or ever will be considered lawful or binding by this Government.

Pledges Truly Free Nation.

"The only Philippine Government is that established by the people of the Philippines under the authorization of the Congress of the United States—the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands. At my request, the principal executive officers of the commonwealth were transferred in 1942 from Corregidor to Washington.

"Further, it is our expressed policy that all the resources of the United States, both of men and materials, shall be employed to drive the treacherous, invading Japanese from the Philippine Islands, to restore as quickly as possible orderly and free democratic processes of government in the islands, and to establish there a truly independent Philippine nation.

"Our sympathy goes out to those who remain loyal to the United States and the Commonwealth; to that great majority of the Filipino people who have not been deceived by the promises of the enemy and who look forward to the day when the scheming, perfidious Japanese shall have been driven from the Philippines. That day will come."

Land Calls U. S. Shipping Post-War 'Ace in Hole'

Tells House Committee Trade Role Will Be Great

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—The United States, now turning out merchant vessels at the rate of six a day, will have an "ace in the hole" when the time comes to write a peace treaty, says Admiral Emory S. Land.

At the end of the war, the head of the Maritime Commission told the House small business committee today, America's rapidly expanding fleet of merchant ships will play a major role in rushing shipments in international trade.

Great Britain, which in 1939 had more than twice as much merchant shipping tonnage as the United States, now trails this country, Admiral Land said. By next January, he testified, the world's shipping tonnage will be back to its 1939 level, with sinkings and other losses offset by new construction.

Any legislation passed by Congress for disposal of surplus property should not handicap the Maritime Commission in continuing its activities or in carrying out possible future international agreements, he said.

He suggested that a joint House-Senate committee determine the policies for the disposition of surplus property and appoint a man to carry out those policies.

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Super Aircraft Carriers To Be Built for U. S. Navy

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — (AP) Three super aircraft carriers, capable of carrying big two-engined bombers, will be built by the United States Navy, Secretary of the Navy Knox announced today.

The carriers, of 45,000 tons displacement, will be the largest ships of their type in the world Secretary Knox said.

Secretary Knox said construction "soon will be started" on two of the three huge carriers. Asked at a press conference to explain the use of the word "soon," he said it means "right away."

The keel of the third carrier will be laid next year, he said.

"They are generally in response to the steady growth in size of planes," Secretary Knox said.

Greater Armament, Protection

He explained that the carriers to be known as "CVB's," will provide greater protection than ever before was used on an aircraft carrier, both in armament and in armor plating.

"They will afford a combination of protection and speed and have a capacity to handle larger planes and more of them than any ship ever launched," he said.

Asked about the designation "CVB," Secretary Knox explained the "B" can be interpreted as standing merely for "big" and the letters "CV" are the Navy designation for aircraft carriers.

"Would it be a good idea to call these battle carriers?" Secretary Knox was asked.

"That might be appropriate," he replied.

Speed-up in Construction

Construction of aircraft carriers of the Essex type — 25,000 tonner, now being built swiftly, requires approximately 12 months from the date of the keel laying. Asked about probable construction time of the new giants, Secretary Knox said he could give no estimates, but added, "in all types of construction we have found many ways of speeding up and undoubtedly that will continue."

Two of the CVB's Secretary Knox said will be built at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company yards, Newport News Va., and the other at the Navy yard in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Names for the ships have not been selected nor has the exact date for the keel layings been determined. Secretary Knox said that shipways to handle such large vessels were readily available.

The carriers, the Navy said, "will be the base of operations for planes larger than any which heretofore have operated from the decks of aircraft carriers."

(Twin-engined bombing planes had a precarious take-off from the carrier Hornet in the raid on Tokyo last year.)

The largest carrier heretofore in operation was the U.S.S. Saratoga which had a displacement of 33,000 tons. She was a converted job, however, having been designed originally as a cruiser.

The new carriers will be almost twice the size of the 25,000-ton Essex type. Comparisons with other large carriers follow: largest British, 23,000 tons; two largest Japanese, both sunk at Midway, and both originally built as battle cruisers, 26,900 tons; Germany's largest 13,000 tons; French Bearn, 22,146 tons.

"They are designed to take a lot of punishment," Secretary Knox said, "and, in addition, are compartmentated for protection against underwater hits. Compartmentation means division of the ship by bulkheads in such manner that a shell or torpedo hit would open only a comparatively small section and not result in sinking."

Submarine Heroes Cited

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—The Navy announced today the decoration for heroism on submarine patrols of Lieutenant Commander Bernard F. McMahon, thirty-six years old, of 19 Woodlawn Avenue, New London, Conn. (Navy Cross), and Lieutenant Commander Herman J. Kossler, thirty-one, of Portsmouth, Va. (Gold Star in lieu of second Silver Star medal). The latter's wife lives at 23 Deshon Street, New London.

Washington, Oct. 22 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will be heard in a special short-wave broadcast from Algiers at 6 P. M. tomorrow, to be carried over the Columbia Broadcasting System network.

CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY

Two Men From New York Are on the Latest List

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Navy announced fifteen casualties today, including four dead, six wounded and five missing. In addition, one man previously listed as missing and two as prisoners now are reported dead.

This brings to 30,713 the total of Navy Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 11,969 dead, 5,417 wounded, 9,136 missing and 4,191 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today included the following:

New York

PALMER, JAMES A., wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Palmer, Pittsford.

PEARSALL, EDWARD L., lieutenant, missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Pearsall, Valley Stream.

ARMY TROOP UNITS REORGANIZED TO ADD TO EFFICIENCY

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — (AP) A sweeping reorganization of various types of army troop units adopting the battle lessons of the war and designed to improve the fighting efficiency of the ground combat forces, has been ordered by the War department.

The Army and Navy Register, unofficial but authoritative service weekly, will publish tomorrow a partial text of War department circular No. 256, dated Oct. 16, which discloses:

(1) The Infantry division, of approximately 15,000 men, is being reduced eight per cent in strength and 14 per cent in motor vehicles, at the same time being greatly increased in firepower.

Motorized Division not Separate

(2) The motorized division is eliminated as a separate type of organization. Infantry divisions will be transported by a troop transport battalion and all infantry division training will include such transportation.

(3) Regimental organizations are eliminated in the armored division, which in the future will have three tank and three armored infantry battalions of increased size and strength, the division's artillery and infantry strength being greatly increased in relation to tank strength

(4) A new type of light division "is being tested" for amphibious, airborne mountain and jungle operations. Its aggregate strength will be much less than that of an infantry division, but its firepower approximately the same in small arms and automatic weapons.

(5) The division's organic defensive weapons, such as tank destroyer battalions and anti-aircraft, are being limited, and a pool of anti-aircraft artillery and tank destroyer battalions provided under corps or army control to reinforce threatened points.

(6) The corps will be relieved of administrative duties, which will be concentrated at headquarters of the field army, so that the corps becomes purely a tactical and training organization (except when it functions as a "separate" corps, when it is in effect a small army).

Staff Officers Reduced

The circular notes also that the number of staff officers, even at army headquarters, is being reduced generally "to provide only sufficient personnel for combat needs since operations can not be swift and effective if staffs are large and clumsy."

In general, says the circular, the purpose of the reorganization is to secure maximum use of manpower, provide greater flexibility in organization for economy of force and massing of strength at the decisive point, reduce headquarters and other overhead to keep pace with modern transport and communication facilities, and "to provide commanders with the greatest possible amount of offensive power through reduction in passive defensive elements."

M'ARTHUR TO STAY, PAPER BELIEVES

Retirement Of General At 64 "Inconceivable," Says Service Publication

OCT 23 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 22—The *Army and Navy Register*, unofficial service publication, will say tomorrow that it is "inconceivable" the Administration will retire Gen. Douglas MacArthur when he reaches the statutory limit of 64 years next January 26, for these reasons:

"Entirely aside from his military attainments, his successes with inadequate personnel and materiel in directing operations against the armed savages of Nippon, and the fact that he is ready to proceed further toward the realization of his ambition to lead a victorious army into the Philippines, the political aspect is loaded with dynamite.

As To Anti-New Deal Ticket

"General MacArthur, as is so well known, enjoys widespread admiration and popularity at home. In various polls recently taken, he stands well up on the lists of preferences for nomination for the Presidency on an anti-New Deal ticket. Nobody believes that the Administration, in such circumstances, would bring him home at any time before the Presidential election in the autumn of 1944."

STATE DEPT. ADVISOR RESIGNS HIS POSITION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—(AP) Dr. Herbert Feis, State department adviser on international economic affairs since 1931, resigned today, but declined to tell reporters why. In response to questions, he would say merely that he had no plans for the future.

The State department said that for some time Mr. Feis has desired to resign his position, which it said he had filled with distinction, but was prevailed on to remain until certain important work had been completed.

Feis, 50, is a native of New York. He has taught at Harvard, the University of Kansas and the University of Cincinnati.

Jap Version Of Toll In Pacific War Given

New York, Oct. 22 (AP)—Radio Tokyo said tonight that the Japanese have destroyed 164 Allied planes, four cruisers, two destroyers and other warships in the Southwest Pacific since September 1 while losing forty-nine of their own planes.

They also claimed eighteen transports, six torpedo boats, four amphibious craft and other small vessels were sunk.

The broadcast was recorded by NBC.

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Gangway—Garlic And Onions On Way To The Dinner Table

Americans Must Pep Up "Basic Bulk Foods," Lend-Lease Man Tells Dietetic Association

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[By the Associated Press]

Pittsburgh, Oct. 22—Garlic and onions will have to take a stronger place in American diet in order to pep up relatively jaded wartime foods, the American Dietetic Association was told today.

Saying that this country would have to make greater use of foods requiring the least man hours and acreage to produce in relation to their nutritive value, Byron Spence, chief of the food branch of the Lend-Lease Administration, said the trend would be toward more and more "direct" foods such as vegetables as distinguished from "indirect foods" like meats and dairy products.

Must Be Made Appetizing

"As we do so," he declared at the closing session of the association's war conference, "there will be an increasing need for condiments, spices, onions and garlic, and intelligent preparation and seasoning of basic bulk foods, so they may be served in the most appetizing form.

"Experience indicates," he said, "that rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, all alike must still have his food served appetizingly, or he will not eat a sufficient quantity of such bulk foods as bread and potatoes to furnish him a diet adequate in calories."

No U. S. Butter To Britain

Spence said lend-lease beef exports totaled only 1.1 per cent. of United States production for the first eight months of 1943, and that in the twenty months that butter has been exported to Russia, "the quantity has amounted to two and one half ounces per United States civilian per year."

Britain, he said, has not been furnished "a single pound" of butter by us, but obtains it from Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

800 Jamaicans Stranded, Lacking Transportation

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Came to Connecticut to Work on Tobacco Plantations

CAMP CONNOR, Stafford, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP).—More than eight hundred Jamaicans, major part of a group of 1,066 laborers brought to Connecticut this spring to work on tobacco plantations, have completed their work, have had their grips packed for several days, but are unable to get transportation back home, Lucien Vermont, Jamaican supervisor for the United States in the project, said tonight.

Two weeks ago one hundred and eighty Jamaicans were shipped home, but, Mr. Vermont asserted, he and Ralph Lasbury jr., of South Windsor, labor manager for the Connecticut Shade Tobacco Growers Association, have been unable to arrange transportation for the rest.

None of them has experienced temperatures below 60 degrees. Mr. Vermont said, and hardly any of them have ever seen snow. He added the workers were equipped with only light clothing, and because their earnings home, did not have funds to purchase winter apparel

NAVY CROSS FOR TOLMAN

Wife Accepts Medal for Naval Officer Missing in Action

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Charles E. Tolman, wife of a naval commander reported missing in action, today received for him the Navy Cross, awarded for his "outstanding personal valor and relentless fighting spirit" during Japan's unsuccessful attempts to reinforce Guadalcanal.

Rear Admiral F. A. Daubin, commander of submarines, Atlantic

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Fleet, made the presentation. Her husband commanded the destroyer De Haven, which was lost in the Solomons. During a screening operation covering a troop landing his ship was viciously attacked by eight Japanese dive-bombers. Although a bomb struck the navigating bridge, Commander Tolman continued his ship in the fight until two internal explosions destroyed the De Haven. Commander Tolman was a native of Concord, Mass. Mrs. Tolman is working at the submarine base here, where the award was made.

Strong Left Arms Of WASPs Lift Flying Forts Into Air

17 Women Learning To Handle Heavy Bombers For Transport Command At Columbus, Ohio

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[By the Associated Press]

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 22 — You lie back, get your feet on the rudders, start working the throttles, get going straight, grab the stick and, when the instructor calls "hundred and ten," you pull back on the stick, and up we go.

That's how Peg Kirchner, of Youngstown, Ohio—age 23, weight about 127 — lifts a huge Flying Fortress into the air out at Lockbourne air base. Peg is one of seventeen women learning how to handle heavy matter for the ferrying division of the Air Transport Command. They're members of the Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs).

Has A Good Left

Peg, typical of the seventeen, is strictly feminine. But she, like the rest, has a good left. They exercise the left arm every night, developing it religiously. It's the left that tilts 45,000 pounds of Fortress into the air. The right is busy with the throttles. Peg is a bit tall, her hair is blond, her pretty face round.

It's a strain taking a Fortress up.

"You've got to keep right on the ball," Peg said. "There's no time for day-dreaming. You get going straight, equalizing the power in all four engines, and get her up to a hundred and ten.

"I Mean You Pull"

"Then the instructor calls out a hundred and ten and you pull back on the stick—and brothers mean you pull! She tips up and you're off. You get up a bit, tip the nose down, call 'wheels' and the copilot pulls up the wheels. You get up 140 and then go on to establish your climb. You're busy all the time."

It's just as tricky coming down.

Elizabeth Helen Dettweiler, the Washington feminine golf artist, said it was swell winning the women's Western Open in 1939, but—

"Winning a golf championship has no thrill like lifting one of these bombers off the ground and putting it back down again."

Training In Texas

The WASPs came here from Sweetwater, Texas, this week following more than five months at the ferry command's training field there. They are civilian employes of the army and will be returned to the ferry command after learning how to handle the heavies.

"We've got the best deal of any the women's services," Peg said.

17 Women in Training To Pilot Flying Fortresses

Will Handle Bombers for Army Ferry Command

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 22 (AP).—Seventeen women who "still can't believe it's true," are wheeling great Flying Fortresses over central Ohio today, getting ready to handle heavy stuff for the Army's Ferry Command.

They arrived at Lockbourne Air Base this week and plunged immediately into an intensive nine-weeks training program that will include everything from piloting the heavy bombers to fixing a sparkplug.

Elizabeth Helen Dettweiler, of Washington, one of the nation's top-flight feminine golf players of recent years, summed it all up in one short exclamation: "Winning a golf championship has no thrill like lifting one of these bombers off the ground." Miss Dettweiler, now twenty-eight years old, won the women's Western open back in 1939.

The seventeen, members of the Women's Air Force Service Pilots, are the first women to be taught how to handle the big ships. They came here fro.a Sweetwater, Tex., where they completed a five-and-one-half-months course at the Ferry Command's training field. Each woman had air experience before entering Sweetwater.

All are civilian employees of the Army, but maintain a military standard of living and training. They spent yesterday in class rooms, studying motors; last night they flew, acting first as co-pilots, then lifting the great ships themselves.

Those in the course include Mary P. Gair, of Washington Park, Oxford, N. Y., and Dawn Rochow, of Pittsford, N. Y.

Japanese Submarines Renew Raids on Ships Off West Coast

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22 (AP).—Tanker and freighter crews returning to the West Coast from Hawaii and other Pacific points reported tonight that Japanese submarines have reappeared in strength in new attacks on Allied shipping.

The crew of a tanker just in from the West reported being attacked twice, and that several torpedoes missed their vessel because of deft maneuvering of the ship.

Another tanker reported a brush with enemy submarines but came through without damage. Navy authorities were non-committal about the results of defense measures adopted.

These are the first reports of Japanese activity underwater on the West Coast since early in the war. Then the American ships Lahaina and Cynthia Olson were sunk this side of Hawaii, the latter with the loss of her crew of twenty. A few miles off the Pacific mainland the tanker Emilio was torpedoed, shelled and sunk; the Montebello blew up and the Absaroka, a freighter, limped into a California port with a hole in her starboard side.

There were other narrow escapes from attacks. The Samoa, Agwiworld, Barbara C. and H. M. Storey were attacked, and then defensive measures put a stop to the enemy raiding. Nine and possibly eleven submarines were destroyed off the California and Oregon coasts by the Navy and Coast Guard elements alone.

Except for one Japanese submarine that fired into the Goleta, Calif., oil field, and another that sent a collapsible plane over Oregon in an abortive attempt to ignite a forest, enemy thrusts in the western area have been stopped

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Bread and Potatoes a Favorite Nazi Dish; Dietitian Reports on Prisoners in Missouri

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22 (AP)—Bread and potatoes are the "favorite food-plate special" of some of the German prisoners in this country.

Lieut. Mary Streidl, head dietitian of the Fort Leonard Wood Station Hospital in Missouri, where a number of Nazi prisoners are hospitalized, said today that whiel other food items were offered "they are really happy if they can pile the bread and potatoes on their plates."

In an interview at the war conference of the American Dietetic Association she declared that the prisoners received adequate diets, including plenty of non-rationed foods, and that captured German cooks preparing the food not only featured a few native dishes, such as sauerkraut, but did strange things with some routine items.

For example, she added, they took ready-made cole slaw—and cooked it instead of serving it cold.

"Some menus are made up by our own dietitians," she went on, "and they are translated by an interpreter to the German cooks, who cook for the prisoner patients.

"One day the menu called for lemonade, but much to my surprise, on making the rounds, I found some of the Germans dumping can after can of grapefruit juice into a large container. It seems that many things pass for lemonade with them—grapefruit juice, tomato juice, and so on."

She said that many of the prisoners did not think much of carrots or corn.

"They don't especially go for desserts," she stated, "though they seem to like bananas."

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Blast at Navy Depot In Virginia Kills Two

By the Associated Press.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 21.—The Navy said today two men were killed and five others injured, not seriously, in the explosion of a water storage tank yesterday at Cheatham Annex, huge naval supply depot near Williamsburg, Va. The tank was in an incinerator building on the depot grounds.

The Navy advanced no reason for the blast, but said a board of inquiry headed by Capt. C. M. Garrison of the Norfolk Naval Supply Depot, would investigate.

The men killed were civilians, Henry A. Prillman of Howerton, Va., and Thomas C. Toombs of King William County, Va.

Oct. 28 'Czechoslovakia Day'

ALBANY, Oct. 21 (AP)—Governor Dewey today proclaimed Oct. 28 the twenty-fifth anniversary of the "Czechoslovak Republic, as "Czechoslovakia Independence Day." He urged New York citizens to "show their sympathy with Czechoslovak citizens of the fighting front by buying more war bonds."

A New Sergt York in Army.

Los Angeles, Oct 22 (A .P.).—There's a new Sergt York in the service—a 23-year-old cousin of hero Alvin York of world war I fame. The new non-com is Sergt. J. T. York of Clinton, Tenn.—first name Jennie.

3 Navy Planes Listed as Lost

BOSTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—Three Navy planes and six flyers, missing since they left the Navy auxiliary air facility at Martha's Vineyard Tuesday night, are presumed to be lost, the 1st Naval District said today. The missing men included Lieutenant (j. g.) Herbert Feuer, U. S. N. R., of 989 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and Ensign Bartholemew Salerno, U. S. N. R., of 33 East Thirty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Raid Frees Prisoners

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP).—The British radio said yesterday the mayor of Hagen, Ruhr industrial city raided October 1 by the RAF, had published a proclamation revealing that the bombardment had freed 900 war prisoners and declaring that the population was hiding and feeding them. The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

Former Maharani Joins the Waves

Laguna Beach, Cal., Oct. 22 (A. P.).—The role has switched from Maharani to mariner for Mrs. Marguerite Lawler Branyen. Recruiter S. A. Cochran disclosed yesterday that the former wife of the Maharajah of Indore has enlisted in the Waves.

Flushing Flyer Killed

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 22 (AP).—One American and two Dutch flying officers were killed in the crash of their B-25 bomber three miles west of here last night. The dead were Corporal Kenneth I. Davey, of Flushing, N. Y., and Captain F. A. A. M. Janssens, pilot, and Lieutenant G. H. Grijsen, co-pilot.

Soldier Dies After Accident.

Second Army Field Headquarters, Somewhere in Tennessee, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Army officials announced last night the death on October 19 of Private Irving G. Banks, 33 years old, of 205 Runyon street, Newark, of injuries received in an Army vehicle accident near Carthage, Tenn. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Tillie Banks of 406 Hunterdon street, Newark.

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LONDON, OCT 22—(AP)—APPROXIMATELY 900 ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR WHO ESCAPED FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP NEAR HAGEN DURING AN ALLIED AIR RAID ARE BEING HIDDEN AND FED BY GERMAN PEOPLE, THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION SAID IN A GERMAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST LAST NIGHT.

INFORMATION TO THIS EFFECT FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES, THE BROADCAST

DECLARED, WAS CONFIRMED BY A RECENT DECREE ISSUED BY THE MAYOR OF HAGEN DIRECTING THAT "THE 900 PRISONERS WHO ESCAPED MUST IMMEDIATELY BE REPORTED TO THE NEAREST POLICE STATION."

THE EXACT DATE OF THE REPORTED BREAK WAS NOT GIVEN IN THE BROADCAST.

LONDON, OCT 22-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE ROME RADIO, ANNOUNCING THE DEATH YESTERDAY OF ADMIRAL ANTONIO LEGNANI, ASSERTED THAT 34 ITALIAN SUBMARINES HAD BEEN SUNK DURING THE WAR WITH THE LOSS OF THEIR CREWS.

ADMIRAL LEGNANI, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY IN BENITO MUSSOLINI'S NEW REPUBLICAN FASCIST REGIME, WAS KILLED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT, ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SW9.7AEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT 23-(AP)-THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A SWEDISH TRANSPORT PLANE SHOT DOWN OFF THE COAST OF SWEDEN WHILE ENROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO STOCKHOLM CARRIED 11 PASSENGERS AND A CREW OF FOUR.

AN AIRWAYS SPOKESMAN VERIFIED A STOCKHOLM REPORT THAT SIX RUSSIANS WERE ABOARD, BUT SAID THERE WAS "NO ONE OF HIGH IMPORTANCE" AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE PASSENGERS INCLUDED NO AMERICANS.

XB1247AEW

LONDON, OCT 22-(AP)-ALLIED PLANES, REACHING INTO YUGOSLAVIA FOR THE SECOND TIME THIS WEEK IN SUPPORT OF YUGOSLAV GUERRILLA FORCES, BOMBED THE IMPORTANT RAILWAY CENTER OF SKOPLJE AGAIN YESTERDAY, THE BERLIN RADIO DECLARED TODAY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TUESDAY THAT U.S. MEDIUM BOMBERS ESCORTED BY LIGHTNING FIGHTERS HAD BOMBED SKOPLJE THE PREVIOUS DAY.

MK607AEW

A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, OCT 22-(AP)-THIS IS AN OLD STORY FOR THE FLYING FORTRESS "TINKER TOY" -- FOUR TIMES SHE HAS COME BACK FROM RAIDS BADLY DAMAGED, BEARING DEAD AND COVERED WITH GLORY.

IT WAS TWO WEEKS AGO THAT "TINKER TOY" WROTE PERHAPS HER GREATEST CHAPTER IN HER TALE OF HEROISM. THAT WAS ON OCT.8 ON THE BREMEN RAID WHEN SHE RETURNED WITH A DEAD PILOT, A WOUNDED CO-PILOT AND BOMBARDIER AND THE SHIP'S NOSE, COCKPIT AND RADIO EQUIPMENT SHOT OUT.

WITH WOUNDED ARM AND SHOULDER, THE CO-PILOT, LT.THOMAS D. SELLERS, NORFOLK, VA., TOOK OVER WHEN THE PILOT WAS KILLED BY TWO 20-MILLIMETER SHELLS WHICH SMASHED THE NOSE.

FORCED OUT OF FORMATION AND WITH ENEMY FIGHTERS CLINGING TO THE CRIPPLED PLANE, SELLERS BROUGHT THE SHIP INTO ANOTHER FORMATION WHILE THE GUNNERS BLAZED AWAY AND MANAGED TO REACH A BRITISH BASE JUST AS THE FUEL WAS RUNNING OUT.

"THE ENTIRE CREW STOOD BY THEIR POSTS," SAID LT. JAMES E. STICKEL. SANTA CRUZ, CALIF., NAVIGATOR. "NOBODY FLINCHED. LT.SELLERS WAS OUR BEST EXAMPLE AS HE TOOK OVER SMOOTHLY, DOING A MARVELOUS JOB WHICH SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE CONSIDERING HIS OWN SEVERE WOUNDS."

THE FORTRESS WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING 4 ENEMY FIGHTERS ON THE RAID.

MK814AEW

LONDON -- LT. FREDERICK D.POGUE, CAMDEN, N.J., WAS SEATED IN THE FRONT ROW IN THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATER WATCHING COMEDIAN SID FIELDS CLOWN WITH A VIOLIN. FIELDS STRUCK A FEW SOUR NOTES, POGUE MADE A

WRY FACE AND THE COMEDIAN BANTERINGLY SUGGESTED THAT HE COME UP ON THE STAGE AND SEE IF HE COULD DO BETTER.

TO THE DELIGHT OF THE AUDIENCE, POGUE COMPLIED, AND BROUGHT THE HOUSE DOWN BY PLAYING THREE CHORUSES OF "SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES."

LONDON, OCT 22-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TODAY PUBLISHED DETAILS OF AN ALLEGED PLAN BY MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO TO KIDNAP HITLER AS WELL AS MUSSOLINI.

THE PLAN WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED AMONG CAPTURED MILITARY DOCUMENTS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY BERLIN RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY REUTERS.

THE KIDNAP PLOT STORY BY DNB, NAZI NEWS AGENCY, SAID "DOCUMENTS" SUPPLIED BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TO THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, CHIEF NAZI PARTY NEWSPAPER, REVEALED THE PLOT IN WHICH KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AS WELL AS BADOGLIO PLANNED TO DELIVER BOTH HITLER AND MUSSOLINI TO THE ALLIES.

"BADOGLIO REQUESTED THE ITALIAN MILITARY ATTACHE IN BERLIN TO CALL ON THE FUEHRER AT HIS HEADQUARTERS AND ASK HIM IN THE NAME OF THE KING TO COME TO ITALY TO DISCUSS, WITH THE KING AND BADOGLIO, GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO INTENSIFY RESISTANCE AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY," DNB SAID, QUOTING THESE "DOCUMENTS."

"THE INVITATION WAS REFUSED COOLY. IT CAME AT A TIME WHEN THE HANDING OVER OF THE DUCE WAS DECIDED AND SEALED."

"TODAY IT IS KNOWN," DNB CONTINUED, "THAT THE KING AND BADOGLIO ARRANGED WITH THE ENEMY TO PLACE INTO HIS HANDS THE FUEHRER AS WELL AS THE DUCE."

BADOGLIO AND THE KING "WERE WRONG TO BELIEVE THAT THEIR BASE DUPLICITY HAD REMAINED HIDDEN FROM THE GERMAN COMMAND," DNB CONCLUDED IN THE WIRELESS TRANSMISSION FOR USE OF NEWSPAPERS IN GERMANY.

SW1216PEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 22-- (AP)--THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT BECAUSE OF THE WAR THERE WILL BE NO NOBEL PRIZE AWARDS THIS YEAR. NONE HAS BEEN AWARDED SINCE 1939 AND THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE HAS N O T BEEN AWARDED SINCE 1938 WHEN IT WENT TO THE HANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES AT GENEVA.

STOCKHOLM OCT 22-(AP)-PIETRO MASCAGNI, 79, ITALIAN COMPOSER WHOSE OPERA CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA LIFTED HIM FROM ABJECT POVERTY IN 1890, HAS BEEN GIVEN A HAVEN IN VATICAN CITY, A ZURICH DISPATCH TO THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET SAID IN A BERN DISPATCH THAT COUNT GALLEAZZO CIANO, FORMER FASCIST FOREIGN MINISTER AND LATER MUSSOLINI'S AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE, IS BEING HELD BY AN ANTI-FASCIST GROUP IN THE MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL ITALY.

DAGENS NYHETER ALSO SAID TWO ROME CORRESPONDENTS OF THE HAVAS AGENCY ALSO TOOK REFUGE IN VATICAN CITY ALONG WITH SOME MEMBERS OF THE FASCIST COUNCIL WHICH OUSTED MUSSOLINI IN JULY.

KK147PEW

STOCKHOLM OCT 22-(AP)-AS "A WARNING AND A FRIGHTENING EXAMPLE," TWO BERLIN WORKMEN WERE TRIED RECENTLY FOR SABOTAGE BY A SPECIAL COURT BEFORE THEIR COMRADES IN AN ELECTRICAL GOODS PLANT, THE NEWSPAPER

B L A N K

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LOKALANZEIGER SAID TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE FACT THAT THE WORKMEN WERE TRIED BEFORE ASSEMBLED WORKERS SHOWED THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE GERMAN WAR INDUSTRY WAS BEING SABOTAGED AND THE NEWEST NAZI MEANS OF COMBATTING THE DANGER.

ONE OF THE WORKERS WAS SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS AND THE OTHER TO THREE YEARS AT HARD LABOR FOR STEALING VIRTUALLY IRREPLACEABLE RADIO TUBES FROM THE FACTORY, WHICH THE NEWSPAPER IDENTIFIED AS PROBABLY THE SIEMENS PLANT.

ADDRESSING A WARNING TO THE OTHER WORKERS, THE COURT CHAIRMAN TOLD THEM THAT ANYONE WHO STOLE GOODS INTENDED FOR THE ARMY WAS "A NATIONAL CRIMINAL SUBJECT TO THE HEAVIEST PUNISHMENT, EVEN DEATH."

KK136PEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT 22-(AP)-THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BECAUSE OF THE WAR THERE WILL BE NO NOBEL PRIZE AWARDS THIS YEAR. NONE HAS BEEN AWARDED SINCE 1939 AND THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE HAS NOT BEEN AWARDED SINCE 1938 WHEN IT WENT TO THE NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES AT GENEVA.

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DN91SPEW

La Linea, Spain Add xx Medit

WHILE 30 OTHER FREIGHTERS IN BALLAST LEFT FOR BRITAIN FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

TWO ITALIAN DESTROYERS AND AN ITALIAN TRANSPORT OF THE VULCANIA TYPE WERE ANCHORED AT THE HARBOR WITH A BRITISH RED CROSS SHIP.

BARCELONA, OCT 22-(AP)-SEVEN GERMAN ARMY TRANSPORT PLANES ARRIVED HERE TODAY AND THE GERMAN EMBASSY SAID THEY WOULD BE USED TO CARRY THE MOST SERIOUSLY WOUNDED GERMANS BACK TO THE REICH FOLLOWING AN

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EXCHANGE OF WOUNDED BRITISH AND GERMAN PRISONERS SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE NEXT WEEK.

AS Moscow Cassidy - Add x xx day

MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS CONTINUED TO GIVE PROMINENCE TO NEWS OF THE CONFERENCE. ONE RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, COL.NIKOLAI AKIMOV, ALSO TOUCHED ANEW ON THE SUBJECT OF AN ALLIED ATTACK ON WESTERN EUROPE.

"THE RED ARMY'S RECENT SUCCESSES," HE SAID, "HAVE MADE THE SITUATION MORE FAVORABLE THAN EVER FOR AN INVASION OF EUROPE BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS."

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BEFORE YESTERDAY'S CONFERENCE, W.AVERELL HARRIMAN PAID A SEPARATE CALL ON FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYASCHESLAV MOLOTOV AT THE KREMLIN TO PRESENT HIS RESPECTS AS THE NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR, SUBMIT COPIES OF HIS CREDENTIALS, AND ARRANGE AN APPOINTMENT WITH MICHAEL KALININ, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

ADD ALLIED H-Q- ALGIERS CN ORGANIZED xx BOMBERS

FROM THE MIDDLE EAST RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED AIRFIELDS AT MARITZA (RHODES) WEDNESDAY NIGHT WITH BURSTS OCCURRING ON THE RUNWAY AND IN THE LANDING AREA, A CAIRO ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. FIGHTERS ALSO DESTROYED ONE JU-99 IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN THE DAY BEFORE.

THE HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN SAID THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY HAD CONSOLIDATED ITS POSITIONS ON THE EASTERN PART OF THE LINE STRETCHING ACROSS THE PENINSULA, IN A FLANKING POSITION AGAINST THE VENAFRO ANCHOR OF THE PROPOSED GERMAN MASSICO RIDGE LINE NORTH OF THE VOLTURNO VALLEY.

IN WIPING OUT A FORMATION OF SIX STUKAS SOUTHEAST OF ZARA, ALLIED

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FIGHTER-BOMBERS ENGAGED IN THE FIRST AIR BATTLE WITH THE ENEMY OVER YUGOSLAVIA. THE 16 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED IN ITALY WERE KNOCKED DOWN IN ONE OF THE BIGGEST AIR BATTLES IN MANY WEEKS. ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS LOST.

SECOND LT.WILLIAM P.BENEDICT OF SAN QUENTIN, CALIF., LED THE FORMATION OF WARHAWKS WHICH WIPED OUT THE STUKAS OVER YUGOSLAVIA.

"THEY HAD ALL BEEN SHOT DOWN EXCEPT THE LEADER," HE SAID. "I HAD FINISHED ALL MY AMMUNITION, SO I SHOUTED OVER THE RADIO TELEPHONE FOR ANYONE WITH AMMO STILL LEFT TO COME IN. I COULD SEE A RUN AHEAD OF ME AND ALTHOUGH I COULD NOT SHOOT I KEPT ON MAKING PASSES AT HIM.

"EVENTUALLY HE GOT INTO A CLOUD BUT WHEN HE CAME OUT ON THE OTHER SIDE WE WERE WAITING FOR HIM. ONE GUY CLOSED IN SO NEAR HE COULD ALMOST HAVE LEANED OUT AND TOUCHED JERRY. HE WAS THEN SHOT TO PIECES. THE WHOLE THING WAS JUST A PIECE OF COLD TURKEY."

TWO OF THE BOMBERS ATTACKING THE ALLIED CONVOY OFF NORTH AFRICA WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR OWN FLARES.

CAPT.CHARLES F.HOOVER, 401 JEFFERSON ST., VALPARAISO, IND., FLYING A P-39 AIRACOBRA SCORED HITS ON A DORNIER-217, WHILE LT. GABOR, 12961 LAKE AVE., LAKEWOOD, OHIO, ALSO IN A P-39 SHOT A DORNIER 217 INTO THE SEA.

A MIXED FORCE OF ABOUT 20 NAZI PLANES WAS ATTACKING THE CONVOY.

(THE GERMAN RADIO SAID BOMBER AND TORPEDO PLANE FORMATIONS ATTACKED A CONVOY "FULLY LADEN WITH TROOPS AND WAR MATERIAL" OFF THE ALGERIAN COAST AND CAUSED DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES.)

WARHAWK PILOTS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES OVER THE STUKAS OVER YUGOSLAVIA INCLUDED SECOND LTS.WARREN L.SHAW OF HARDYVILLE, KY., ROBERT BELL OF CHICAGO, ILL., GEORGE KRISS OF ELIZABETH, N.J., HERMAN B.WILLIAMS OF SHIRLEY, IND., CLINTON W.BERGEN OF KANSAS CITY, MO. AND FIRST LT.ROBERT C.SCHUREN OF LAKE GENEVA, WIS., TWO PILOTS SHARING ONE VICTORY.

B43

P-38 PILOTS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES IN THE ACQUAPENDENTE BATTLE INCLUDED FIRST LT.JOHN T.HANTON, 3744 SIXTEENTH AVE., SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WHO GOT A ME-109; FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES B.FERGUSON, 422 BROAD AVE., BELLE VERNON, PA., A FOCKE-WULF 190; FIRST LT.DONALD D. NIENHOLZ, 1715 NORTH WALNUT STREET., SPOKANE, WASH., A ME-109; FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM R.DUFF, DUNDEE, KY., A ME-109; AND FIRST LT.EDWARD T. MELLNER, 89 STONER ST., RIVER ROUGE, MICH., A ME-109.

SGT.ROBERT D.FESSENDEN OF CUCAMONGA, CALIF., WAIST GUNNER ON A MARAUDER ATTACKING ACQUAPENDENTE, SAID "I SAW BOMBS HIT DIRECTLY ON THE BRIDGE AND WATCHED IT GO SKY HIGH."

EDS: IN FIFTH PGH, MAKE READ "P-39" THRUOUT--NOT P-39.)

BY FRANK BRUTTO

AT THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, OCT. 22--(AP)--ITALIAN SOLDIERS AND YOUTHS WHO HAVE TAKEN TO THE FORESTS AND MOUNTAINS OF NORTHERN ITALY ARE SHOWING LITTLE RESPONSE TO NAZI EFFORTS TO GET THEM TO JOIN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ALLIES, A DISPATCH FROM CHIASSO TO THE BERN NEWSPAPER DER BUND, SAID TODAY.

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MEANTIME OTHER DISPATCHES FROM NAZI-HELD PORTIONS OF ITALY TOLD OF A RISING TIDE OF INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES RANGING FROM FINANCIAL TROUBLES TO INCIDENTS BETWEEN GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS.

THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED FASCIST PRESS IS MAKING NO SECRET OF THE FACT THAT ONLY A FEW THOUSAND ITALIANS HAVE BEEN PERSUADED TO JOIN THE NEW FACIST PARTY. ITALIAN SOLDIERS HAVE PAID LITTLE ATTENTION THE APPEALS FROM THE MUNICH PRESS AND ROME RADIO THAT THEY WOULD BE GRANTED AMNESTY IF THEY WOULD REPORT TO THE NEAREST POLICE STATION BY OCT. 30 AND SURRENDER THEIR WEAPONS.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED ITALY HAVE BEEN AGGRAVATED BY THE GERMAN REFUSAL SINCE THE ITALIAN CAPITULATION TO CONTINUE PAYMENTS TO THE FAMILIES OF 300,000 ITALIANS WHO WENT TO WORK IN GERMANY UNDER THE FASCIST REGIME. OCT 23 1943

[redacted] COMPLETE X STOPPAGE OF THESE PAYMENTS IS CAUSING A GREAT HARDSHIP SAID A CHIASSO DISPATCH TO DER BUND AND ALL EFFORTS OF THE NEW FASCIST GOVERNMENT TO HAVE THE PAYMENTS RESUMED HAVE BEEN FUTILE THUS FAR.

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THE NEW ~~EX~~ NAZI-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT TRIED TO HELP BUT BECAUSE OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS WAS UNABLE TO CONTINUE MONETARY AID AND NOW HAS CALLED ON COMMUNITIES TO ADVANCE MONEY TO NEEDY FAMILIES. A RECENT REPORT SAID FASCISTS ARMED WITH GUNS COMPELLED THE BANK OF ITALY AT ROME TO DELIVER [redacted] 2,000,000,000 LIRE USED THE SAME PROCEDURE TO GET 150,000,000 LIRE AT THE MILAN BRANCH.

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THE MONEY SHORTAGE IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED ITALY HAS BEEN INCREASED SHARPLY IN THE PAST TWO OR THREE WEEKS TO THE POINT WHERE INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS ARE ABLE TO PAY WORKERS ONLY ONE FOURTH OF THEIR WAGES IN CASH AND THE REMAINDER IN CHECKS WHICH THE BANKS ARE UNABLE TO CASH. IT HAS BECOME DIFFICULT TO USE THESE CHECKS DESPITE A NAZI ORDER TO STOREKEEPERS TO ACCEPT THEM.

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THIS HAS RESULTED IN A PLETHORA OF ANONYMOUS LETTERS BY WORKERS DENOUNCING THEIR POLITICAL OPPONENTS TO THE OCCUPYING AUTHORITIES.

REPORTS FROM ITALY ALSO TOLD OF FURTHER NAZI PERSECUTION OF JEWS, ESPECIALLY IN PIEDMONT. ALL JEWISH FAMILIES WERE REPORTED ARRESTED IN THE PROVINCE OF CUNEO AND IN COMO. MANY WERE ARRESTED IN MILAN, TURIN AND VENICE.

THE NEWSPAPER PROVINCIA DI COMO ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ITALIANS ARE REJECTING THE NEW FASCIST PARTY AND BLAMED "MISTRUST OF THE NEW FASCISM" ON BRITISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN RADIO PROGRAMS WHICH ADDRESS THE ITALIAN PEOPLE "FULL OF CONFIDENCE." THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE BRITISH RADIO HAS AN ESPECIALLY LARGE FOLLOWING WHICH NEVER COULD BE SUPPRESSED EVEN BEFORE MUSSOLINI'S DISMISSAL JULY 25.

A STEFANI DISPATCH FROM CHIASSO SAID MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, MINISTER OF DEFENSE IN MUSSOLINI'S "CABINET", HAD ASKED ALL ITALIAN OFFICERS IN ROME TO BETAKE THEMSELVES TO FLORENCE. THIS MOVE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A RESULT OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE ON ROME.

FRONTIER INFORMATION WAS THAT GRAZIANI, SINCE A RECENT MEETING WITH HITLER, IS DEALING DIRECTLY WITH GERMAN COMMANDERS AND NO LONGER TAKING ORDERS FROM MUSSOLINI, AN ARRANGEMENT WHICH IS REGARDED AS A BLOW TO MUSSOLINI WHO RECENTLY WAS REPORTED DESIROUS OF RETIRING.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT.22-(AP)-EIGHT UNITED STATES NAVY OFFICERS WERE AWARDED THE ORDER OF THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY BY VICE ADMIRAL H.KENT HEWITT, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES IN NORTH AFRICAN WATERS, FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE IN PLANNING AND CARRYING OUT THEIR PART OF THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT ON SICILY.

IN THE FIRST CEREMONY OF THE KIND AT THE NAVY'S NORTH AFRICAN HEADQUARTERS, 14 OFFICERS AND ONE ENLISTED MAN ALSO WERE GIVEN LETTERS OF COMMENDATION

THOSE RECEIVING THE LEGION OF MERIT AWARD:

REAR ADMIRAL SPENCER S.LEWIS, CALVERT, KG WHO IS HEWITT'S CHIEF OF STAFF; CAPT.PAUL L.MATHER, BOSTON, MASS., WHO COMMANDED THE U.S.S. ANCON, HEADQUARTERS SHIP OF THE MAJOR TASK FORCE; CAPT.DONALD S.EVANS, ANNAPOLIS, MD., STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER; COMMANDER ROBERT A.J. ENGLISH, WASHINGTON, D.C., STAFF WAR PLANNING OFFICER; COMMANDER LEO A. BACHMAN, MONKTON, MD., STAFF INTELLIGENCE OFFICER; COMMANDER HAROLD R. BROCKMAN, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., STAFF MATERIAL OFFICER; COMMANDER THOMAS L.DAVEY, BEVERLY, MASS., BASE CONSTRUCTION OFFICER DURING ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVANCE AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING BASES IN NORTH AFRICA; LT.COMMANDER BENJAMIN H.GRISWOLD, BALTIMORE, MD., AIDE AND FLAG LIEUTENANT TO TASK FORCE COMMANDER.

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THE ONLY ENLISTED MAN RECEIVING A LETTER OF COMMENDATION WAS PRINTER FIRST CLASS CHESTER J.ANDERSON OF TOPEKA, KANS.

THE LETTER SAID IN PART:

"YOU SET UP AND OPERATED WITH OUTSTANDING SKILL THE PRINTING PLANT WHICH PRODUCED IN REMARKABLY SHORT TIME THE LARGE NUMBER OF ORDERS, TABLES, DIAGRAMS AND PICTURES REQUIRED IN PREPARATION FOR THE INVASION.

"YOU OPERATED THE EQUIPMENT UNDER YOUR CHARGE WITH METICULOUS CARE AND MADE MANY TECHNICAL SUGGESTIONS WHICH RESULTED IN IMPROVING THE GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF INTELLIGENCE.

"YOU ARE HEREBY COMMENDED FOR YOUR OUTSTANDING SKILL AND DEVOTION TO DUTY."

OTHERS GIVEN LETTERS OF COMMENDATION INCLUDED CAPT.FREDERICK O. GREAVES, OF BETHESDA, MD., CAPT.S.R.EDSON, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., COMMANDER CHARLES W.MOSES, OF BISMARCK, N.D., LT.COMMANDER RICHARD C.STEERE, OF CHICAGO, LT.-COMMANDER PAUL W.HANLIN, OF BERKELEY, CALIF., MAJ.JOHN C.LIGGETT, U.S.ARMY, ST.PAUL, MINN., LT.HARRY A. JAMES, NEW YORK CITY, LT.GERALD S.FITZGERALD, OF MINNEAPOLIS, AND LT. ROBERT B.KERR, OF DALLAS, TEX.

JP934AEW

MORMUGAO, PORTUGUESE INDIA, OCT 22-(AP)-THE AMERICA-BOUND EXCHANGE SHIP GRIPSHOLM PULLED AWAY FROM SHORE AT 8 A.M. TODAY (11 P.M. EWT THURSDAY) WITH APPROXIMATELY 1,500 REPATRIATES EAGER TO GET FAR AWAY FROM JAPAN.

THE GRIPSHOLM'S DEPARTURE FOLLOWED BY ONE DAY THE SAILING OF THE JAPANESE EXCHANGE SHIP TEIA MARU, WHICH LEFT FOR JAPAN YESTERDAY WITH JAPANESE NATIONALS BROUGHT HERE BY THE SWEDISH SHIP WHICH IS NOW TAKING THE AMERICANS HOME.

THE GRIPSHOLM LEFT ON THE MORNING HIGH TIDE TO AVOID GROUNDING IN THE SHALLOW PART OF THE HARBOR, WHICH IS FILLED IN PLACES WITH A CENTURIES OLD ACCUMULATION OF MUD WASHED DOWN BY THE MONSOON RAINS.

THE LINER, NEARLY 600 FEET LONG, OCCUPIED TWO-THIRDS OF THE LENGTH OF THE BASIN WHERE IT HAD BEEN DREDGED OUT TO SAFER DEPTHS.

THERE WAS NO BAND OR CHEERING AS THE GRIPSHOLM SAILED. A HALF-DOZEN CORRESPONDENTS, A HANDFUL OF DIPLOMATS AND A FEW LONGSHOREMEN LINED THE SHORE TO SEE HER PULL OUT.

PROCEEDING ON SCHEDULE THE VESSEL SHOULD REACH NEW YORK DEC.2.

ONE OF THE 1,503 REPATRIATES WHO ARRIVED HERE ON THE TEIA MARU -- A 58-YEAR-OLD PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY -- DIED ABOARD THE GRIPSHOLM 36 HOURS BEFORE SHE SAILED.

THE MISSIONARY, WHOSE NAME WAS WITHHELD, HAD BEEN ILL FOR A LONG TIME. HE HAD HAD TWO STROKES PREVIOUSLY AND SUFFERED A THIRD WHILE ON THE GRIPSHOLM.

ALTHOUGH HIS NAME COULD NOT BE USED BECAUSE OF RESTRICTIONS APPLYING TO NEWS CONCERNING THE REPATRIATES, IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT HIS WIDOW LIVES AT PASADENA, CALIF.

AFTER A BRIEF SERVICE ABOARD THE SHIP, THE BODY WAS TAKEN TO THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN VASCO DA GAMA, TWO MILES AWAY, FOR A FURTHER SERVICE, THEN WAS BURIED IN DONA PAULA PROTESTANT CEMETERY IN PANGIM ON THE ISLAND WHERE THE MAIN PORTUGUESE COLONY HERE IS SITUATED.

THE DEAD MAN HAD BEEN A MISSIONARY FOR 35 YEARS, MOSTLY IN CHINA. HE HAD BEEN INTERNED FOR SEVEN MONTHS.

HIS ILLNESS EXTENDED BACK OVER SEVERAL YEARS. A STROKE OCCURRED WHILE HE WAS IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP NEAR SHANGHAI AND HE WAS CARRIED ABOARD THE REPATRIATION SHIP ON A STRETCHER.

MK640AEW

Cairo - Neurzeling - ADD *** war

MINOR FIGHTING BETWEEN THE LEFTISTS AND GUERRILLAS IN GREECE, WHICH APPARENTLY HAS BEEN ENCOURAGED BY THE GERMANS, IS THE RESULT OF THEIR DIFFERENT WAR AIMS. THIS FIGHTING NEVER HAS BEEN ON A SCALE RESEMBLING CIVIL WAR BUT IT HAS AIDED THE GERMANS IN THAT IT HAS SAPPED ENERGIES WHICH WOULD BE BETTER EMPLOYED AGAINST GERMAN FORCES.

WILSON POINTED OUT THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS ARE SERVING UNDER GENERAL EISENHOWER IN ITALY AND THAT AMERICAN NAVAL AND AIR UNITS SERVE UNDER BRITISH COMMANDERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

"AS A RESULT OF THIS VAST COMMUNAL EFFORT, THE RUSSIAN ARMIES ARE BATTERING THE GERMAN ARMIES AND DRIVING THEM RAPIDLY FROM RUSSIAN SOIL, WILSON DECLARED. FASCIST ITALY HAS COLLAPSED. AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARMIES ARE FORCING THE GERMANS TO RETREAT UP THE LENGTH OF ITALY."

SW933AEW

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BY THOBURN WIANT

NEW DELHI, OCT 22-(AP)-OF 10,020 STARVING PERSONS ADMITTED TO CALCUTTA HOSPITALS BETWEEN AUG.16 AND OCT.18 2,995 DIED, THE BRITISH-OWNED STATESMAN SAID YESTERDAY IN REPORTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE INDIAN FAMINE.

THE FIGURES ARE OVER AND ABOVE THOSE PERSONS FOUND DEAD ON THE STREETS AND DO NOT INCLUDE DEATHS IN THE WHOLE OF BENGAL ON WHICH NO OFFICIAL OR OTHER ESTIMATES ARE AVAILABLE.

CALCUTTA REPORTS SAID ONLY PART OF 400 RICE SHOPS OPENED BY THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT TWO WEEKS AGO ARE OPERATING BECAUSE OF THE SCARCITY OF RICE.

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THE GOVERNMENT REPORTS 1,700,000 PERSONS ARE BEING FED DAILY AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE IN THE BENGAL FAMINE DISTRICTS, 180,000 OF THEM IN CALCUTTA.

BLACK MARKETS ARE SELLING RICE AT 105 RUPEES ($64.89) PER MAUND (80 POUNDS) COMPARED TO THREE RUPEES ($1.85) BEFORE THE WAR.

THE INFLUX OF DESTITUTES TO CALCUTTA HAS BEEN INCREASING AT AN ALARMING RATE.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF EFFORTS ARE INCREASING, BUT PRIVATE EFFORTS ARE APPROACHING THE LIMIT AND THE SEVERITY OF THE FAMINE SHOWS NO SIGNS OF ABATEMENT.

THE DISEASE TOLL IS AVERAGING FOUR TIMES NORMAL. TYPHOID, MALARIA, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND OTHER DISEASES ARE RAMPANT. SOME TYPHUS ALSO HAS APPEARED.

ISOLATED LOOTING HAS BEEN REPORTED AT SOME POINTS IN BENGAL AS THE POPULACE SOUGHT FOOD. AGITATION MEETINGS HAVE BEEN HELD IN A FEW PLACES, BUT NOT ON AN ORGANIZED BASIS.

IN A MILITARY WAY, BENGAL IS ONE OF THE MOST STRATEGIC PROVINCES IN INDIA. AMERICAN AS WELL AS BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS ARE STATIONED THERE.

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MK750AEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SATTELBERG MISSION, THE JAPANESE-HELD JUNGLE STRONGPOINT ON THE HUON PENINSULA, WAS SCRAMBLED TO DUST TODAY BY AMERICAN LIBERATORS ATTACK-

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ING IN FORCE.

WAVE AFTER WAVE OF THE B-24S CROSSED OVER A MOUNTAIN TOP INTO THE JUNGLE NORTHWEST OF FINSCHHAFEN, POURING 221 TONS OF BOMBS INTO THE AREA AND BLOWING UP 25 OF 28 BUILDINGS. THE REMAINING THREE WERE DAMAGED BADLY.

THE "JOLLY ROGERS" BOMBERS WHICH CARRIED OUT THE TACTICALLY IMPORTANT RAID REPORTED NO INTERCEPTION AND NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

EVERY BOMB SAVE ONE LANDED IN THE TARGET AREA. THAT ONE WAS A STORY IN ITSELF.

A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LT.ALLEN G.HART, OF NAMPA, IDAHO, WAS IN A FLIGHT OVER THE TARGET. IT DROPPED ALL BOMBS BUT ONE WHICH STUCK IN THE BOMB BAY.

AFTER FAILING TO RELEASE THE BOMB, THE CREW WAS CONFIDENT IT WAS STUCK. BUT WHEN THE PLANE LANDED, THE BOMB FELL FROM THE BACK, CRASHED THROUGH THE BOMB BAY DOORS AND SKITTERED FOR 100 FEET ON THE RUNWAY WITHOUT GOING OFF.

MOST OF THE CASING WORE OFF THE BOMB. IT WAS A MIRACLE THAT IT DIDN'T EXPLODE. EXCEPT FOR THAT, HART'S BOMBARDIER, LT.ALBERT G.JOHNSON, ELWOOD, IND., COULD SAY "ALL BOMBS LIT ON THE TARGET."

THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN REINFORCING THEIR SATTELBERG GARRISON BY INFILTRATION TACTICS FROM THE NORTH. THEY HAVE TRIED SEVERAL COUNTER ATTACKS AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION BUT THE AUSSIES STOPPED THESE AFTER UNDERGOING A SEVERE BOMBING FROM ENEMY PLANES.

(A SPOKESMAN AT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS HAS EXPLAINED THE JAPANESE ACTIVITY AROUND SATTELBERG AS AN ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH AND KEEP OPEN A PATH OF ESCAPE TO THE SEA ABOVE FINSCHHAFEN WHICH THE AUSSIES NINTH CAPTURED OCT.2)

THIS NOT ONLY WAS THE FIRST TIME AMERICAN BOMBERS HAD POURED INTO THE FINSCHHAFEN AREA IN LARGE NUMBERS BUT ALSO THE FIRST TIME THE ENEMY HAS BEEN POCKETED IN ONE PLACE WHERE HEAVY BOMBERS COULD DESTROY HIM.

CAPT.GEORGE P.DUNMORE (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN), ACE BOMBARDIER ON THE FIRST PLACE OVER THE TARGET SAID IT WAS THE BEST BOMBING EVER DONE IN THE NEW GUINEA SECTOR.

"THOSE BOMBARDIERS REALLY WERE THINKING AND USING THEIR HEADS THAT TIME," HE SAID.

"WE JUST BLEW THAT PLACE ALL TO HELL. I NEVER SAW SUCH GOOD BOMBING BEFORE."

HE WAS ON A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY COL.ARTHUR H.ROGERS, GREENVILLE, S.C. OTHER CREW MEMBERS INCLUDED CAPT.PHILIP CONTI, BARRE, VT., NAVIGATOR; SGT.JOHN R.SEPER, 628 MICHIGAN AVE., EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL., ENGINEER; SGT.JAMES J. RILEY, BLUFF CITY, TENN., ASSISTANT ENGINEER; SGT.DENNY P. SCHAFER, OLNEY, ILL., RADIO OPERATOR; SGT.EARL M.HODGES, GREENSBORO, N.C., GUNNER; SGT.BONNY W.STEPHENS, MAYSEL, W.VA., GUNNER, AND SGT.EUGENE T.HARRIS, HAGERSTOWN, MD.,

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PHOTOGRAPHER.

AFTER ONE UNIT WAS FORCED TO RETIRE TO THE BASE BECAUSE OF ENGINE TROUBLE, THE PLACE WAS FILLED BY LT.LAWRENCE N.SMITH, MARINGO, IA., PILOT WHO LED HIS OUTFIT THROUGH SO MAGNIFICENTLY THAT HE WON COMMENDATION FROM HIS COMMANDING OFFICER.

OTHER PILOTS TAKING PART IN THE RAID INCLUDED LT.RICHARD A.ADAMS, PINE GROVE, PA., AND CAPT.JACK HOLMES, NUNDA, N.Y.

FR1022PCW

UNDATED NEW GUINEA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ACKNOWLEDGED FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY THE LOSS OF SALAMAUA AND LAE IN NEW GUINEA, AND SAID "JAPANESE TROOPS ARE ENGAGED IN THE REGION OF MADANG WITH ENEMY FORMATIONS WHICH HAVE ADVANCED UP THE RIGHT BANK OF THE UPPER COURSE OF THE RAMU RIVER."

ALLIED FORCES UNDER GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR CAPTURED SALAMAUA SEPT. 12, LAE SEPT. 18 AND FINSCHHAFEN OCT. 2.

THE TOKYO COMMUNIQUE, AS BROADCAST BY BERLIN, SAID SALAMAUA AND LAE WERE EVACUATED BY JAPAN'S FIGHTING FORCES IN THE "FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER." THE GERMAN BROADCAST DECLARED THAT "FIGHTING FOR FINSCHHAFEN INCREASED IN INTENSITY SINCE OCT. 16."

"ALLIED LOSSES ARE ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 12,000 MEN WHILE JAPANESE LOSSES AS ESTABLISHED THUS FAR WERE 2,000 DEAD," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

ANOTHER BERLIN BROADCAST SAID JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS COUNTED FOUR ALLIED CRUISERS, TWO DESTROYERS, 18 TRANSPORTS AND SIX TORPEDO BOATS AS SUNK IN THE PACIFIC AREA SINCE SEPT. 1.

JS122PEW

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BOSTON, OCT 22-(AP)-THREE NAVY PLANES AND SIX FLIERS, MISSING SINCE THEY LEFT THE NAVY AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD ON TUESDAY NIGHT, ARE PRESUMED TO BE LOST, THE FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT SAID TODAY.

THE MISSING MEN INCLUDED: LIEUT.A.H.THURWACHTER USNR., 2109 NORTH 91ST ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ENSIGN BARTHOLEMEW SALERNO, USNR., 33 EAST 33RD ST., BAYONNE, N.J.

V.W.GEISHIRT, AVIATION RADIOMAN, 3RD CLASS, 2810 EAST JOHNSON ST., MADISON, WIS.

JP326PEW

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UNDATED PHILIPPINES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO LAST (FRI) NIGHT SAID SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT FRANCISCO GOMEZ JORDANA HAD ASSURED JOSEPH LAUREL, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW JAPANESE-SPONSORED "INDEPENDENT" PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, THAT "RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PHILIPPINES AND SPAIN WILL ALWAYS BE ON A PLANE OF PERFECT COMPREHENSION AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING."

THE JAPANESE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE STATEMENT WAS CONTAINED IN A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS.

XB1231AEW

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TORONTO, OCT.21-(AP)-ANDRE KOSTELANETZ, NEW YORK MUSICAL CONDUCTOR, TONIGHT WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL FOR SERVICE OF THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA FOR CONDUCTING A SPECIAL CONCERT BY THE TORONTO PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY DAVID M.GIBSON, NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA.

HW1223AEW

A149

HALIFAX OCT 22-(AP)-THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT LT.-GEN.GEORGE GRUNERT, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE U.S.EASTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND THE U.S.1ST ARMY, HAD FLOWN HERE FOR CONFERENCES WITH CANADIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

LT.GEN.GRUNERT WILL DISCUSS WITH CANADIAN OFFICERS MATTERS RELATING TO THE DEFENSE OF THE EASTERN SEABOARD FROM LABRADOR TO THE CARIBBEAN, THE ARMY STATEMENT SAID.

THE CONFERENCES WILL START TOMORROW.

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XB1229AEW

A128KX

BY LEIF ERICKSON

HONOLULU, OCT.22-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR SAID TODAY IT HOLDS TO THE POSITION THAT THE PRIVILEGE OF HABEAS CORPUS REMAINS SUSPENDED IN HAWAII DESPITE THE RESCINDING OF GENERAL ORDERS WHICH FORBADE HABEAS CORPUS ACTION.

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SUCH GENERAL ORDERS HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN WAS MADE YESTERDAY BY EDWARD J.ENNIS, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, IN THE COURT OF FEDERAL JUDGE DELBERT E.METZGER.

IT IS THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION, ENNIS EXPLAINED TODAY IN A PREPARED STATEMENT, THAT THE PRIVILEGE OF WRIT CONTINUES TO BE SUSPENDED AND THAT, THEREFORE, NO PERSON IN THE CUSTODY OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES CAN BE RELEASED THEREBY.

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INFORMED YESTERDAY THAT TWO GERMAN-AMERICAN INTERNEES HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM CUSTODY, JUDGE METZGER DISCHARGED WRITS ORDERING LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, COMMANDER OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, TO PRODUCE THE TWO MEN IN COURT. AT THAT TIME, THE JUDGE DECLINED, HOWEVER, TO VACATE HIS JUDGMENT FINDING THE GENERAL IN CONTEMPT FOR REFUSING TO PRODUCE THE INTERNEES.

THE JUDGE DID REDUCE THE CONTEMPT FINE FROM $5,000 TO $100.

IN HIS STATEMENT, ENNIS SAID JUDGE METZGER'S DECISION DENYING A MOTION TO VACATE HIS CONTEMPT RULING HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE CONTINUED SUSPENSION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF HABEAS CORPUS.

ENNIS DECLARED THAT THE DEPARTMENTS OF WAR, JUSTICE AND INTERIOR AND GOVERNOR I.M.STAINBACK OF HAWAII ALL WERE IN AGREEMENT THAT STAINBACK'S PROCLAMATION OF MARCH 10 WAS NOT INTENDED TO AND DID NOT RESTORE THE PRIVILEGE OF HABEAS CORPUS. HE CONTENDED FURTHER THAT, IN DECIDING TO THE CONTRARY IN HIS FIRST OPINION ON THE SUBJECT, JUDGE METZGER DID NOT HAVE THE BENEFIT OF CORRESPONDENCE IN WASHINGTON BETWEEN THE VARION DEPARTMENTS, GOVERNOR STAINBACK AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

1032PCW NM FR

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New York, Oct.22 (AP) JAN MASARYK, vice premier in exile of Czechoslovakia, said today his countrymen were bewildered by the acceptance of Italy as a co-belligerent, and nervous over the thought of some of the present rulers of other satellite nations becoming "blue-eyed boys."

In a press confr here following his arrival from London, Masaryk described Premier Pietro Badoglio of Italy as one of the first such "blue-eyed boys" accepted by the Allies. While here he will participate in activities commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovakian republic whose first president was Masaryk's father, the late Thomas G. Masaryk.

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Russians Capture Melitopol, Crimea Key, Race for Perekop to Cut Off Peninsula; 5th Army Guns Smash Nazi Tank Attack

GERMAN DEFENSES ON EDGE OF PLAIN CUT BY RUSSIANS

Flat Country Without Barriers Aids Advance of Soviet Forces.

KEY CITY CAPTURED

Hitler Fails in Stern Effort to Hold Base for Winter Line.

20,000 NAZIS SLAIN

Several Hundred Prisoners, Great Quantity of War Goods Seized.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 24.—(AP) The Russian army captured the key city of Melitopol after 11 days of street fighting and swept on southward today through the flat, muddy plains toward the Crimea.

Moscow reports said Soviet motorized columns swung out in pursuit of the Germans in a race to cut off the Crimea at Perekop and Kherson after smashing the last-ditch German stand in Melitopol.

Nazi Losses Heavy

The Germans lost more than 20,000 men in their vain attempt to establish a winter line in the ravaged city and a triumphant Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, described Nazi losses as "extraordinarily heavy."

The Germans had rushed infantry divisions, tanks and artillery into the city, hoping to halt the Russians, but bitter hand-to-hand fighting forced back the defenders street by street. More than 4,000 Germans were killed in the last day alone while 57 tanks and 18 guns were wrecked. Large quantities of war material were captured and several hundred prisoners taken.

The fall of Melitopol yesterday undermined the entire German defense strategy in the south. Ahead of the Russians were 135 miles of indefensible steppes leading to the mouth of the Dnieper river.

Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin announced the victory in a special order of the day describing Melitopol, on the Molochna river and the main railway into the Crimea, as "the most vital strategical center of German defenses" on the southern front.

The city "guards the approaches to the Crimea and the lower reaches of the Dnieper," Stalin pointed out in his triumphant announcement, perhaps indicating he intends to send his armies without pause into the Crimean peninsula, where it is estimated a German force of about 500,000 men is entrenched.

German Front Shattered

Today's victory definitely shattered the German front from Zaporozhe to the Sea of Azov, which Hitler apparently had planned to hold as a continuation of the already-broken Dnieper line.

The triumph also brought a new threat to the large German armies cornered approximately 50 miles to the northwest in the great bend of the Dnieper. Russian armies driving down behind these forces from the north made further progress today.

The Soviet daily communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, reported continuing advances both south and southeast of Kremenchug, where they last were reported but 15 miles from the ore center of Krivoi Rog, and south of Pereyaslav, where they began developing a new break-through Friday.

Stalin ordered 20 salvoes fired from 224 cannon in Moscow tonight, an explosive fanfare reserved for the Red army's greatest triumphs. It was the first firing of the Soviet capital's victory guns since the arrival of Foreign Secretaries Cordell Hull and Anthony Eden.

Melitopol first was entered 11 days ago, but so fierce was German resistance that progress was made only a block at a time in house-to-house fighting reminiscent of the historic siege of Stalingrad.

Nazi Defense Fails

Hitler was reported to have ordered the Melitopol defenders to make a "stand-or-die" fight, and crack Nazi divisions were brought up from the Crimea.

By today there was not much left of Melitopol. Soviet front dispatches for days have been describing great tank and artillery battles raging throughout the city, and yesterday advices received by the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said Melitopol was then in flames.

The conquering Russian army was led by the veteran southern front commander Col. Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin, who captured Taganrog earlier in the present offensive. In his command were veteran infantrymen who had fought at Taganrog and the "first guards" of historic Stalingrad, Stalin said in his order of the day.

Regardless of whether the Germans decide to stand in the Crimea or escape over the Perekop Isthmus, it appeared that the Nazi forces which had been entrenched along the Zaporozhe-Melitopol-Crimea railway will now have to fall back to the lower Dnieper river all the way to the Black sea at Kherson.

Indicating the importance attached to the bloody Melitopol victory, Stalin's order directed that the Soviet Union's highest award, that of "hero of the Soviet Union" be given to all men and commanders who distinguished themselves in the great battle.

Given Extra Pay

The Germans likewise put a high price on Melitopol. The Berlin radio disclosed Friday that Nazi soldiers there were getting extra pay, and the Moscow communique said German officers on this front "received treble salary and all soldiers were awarded Iron Crosses."

The town of Perekop, at the head of the narrow neck of the Crimean peninsula and now the Nazis' only land escape route from the Crimea, lies only 100 miles from where the Red army pounded through Melitopol. The intervening country is the Prichernomorsk plain, which offers practically no natural barriers to the Russians and has no large, readily-defensible towns.

The big port of Kherson itself, at the Black sea mouth of the Dnieper, is but 135 miles away.

Melitopol, normally of 25,000 population, is in the center of a region which grows fruit and wheat in peacetime. The city was lost to the Russians in October of 1941.

The Russian drive across the Ukraine steppes behind the Germans cornered in the Dnieper bend rolled over several more communities, including the large towns of Pushkarevka and Verkhovtsevo. The former is just outside the railway station of Verkhnedneprovsk, which was captured Friday, and Verkhovtsevo is seven miles to the southwest on the Dnepropetrovsk-Krivoi Rog line.

The Russians ran into sharp German counterattacks both here and to the north in the Pereyaslav area, said the communique. Still farther north, in the Rechitsa area west of Gomel, the Russians made advances of several miles in some directions.

Berlin, which often has beaten the Russians to announcing loss of an important town, was not ready to do so in the case of Melitopol. The German propaganda technique in handling this year's great Nazi retreats in Russia has had to undergo frequent changes as the Russians time and again have upset it.

224 Cannon Roar Out News.

Stalin's special order set Moscow's guns roaring in twenty salvos from 224 cannon—an explosive fanfare reserved for the greatest triumphs.

Premier Stalin described Melitopol as the most vital strategic center of German defenses in the south.

"Thus," he said, "the powerful German defense line on the river Molochna, which is stronger than the one they had on the river Mius (at Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov west of Rostov) in regard to the quality of their engineering equipment and anti-tank obstacles, as well as the quantity of their infantry, artillery and tanks, has been broken on a decisive sector."

The new victory increased the peril of utter disaster with which the Germans were faced along almost the entire Russian front.

Attacks Are Speeded Up.

Moscow, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Speeding up its widespread offensive and attacking violently in many sectors, the Russians today were throwing the Germans back scores of miles in the face of very heavy counter-attacks, and there were signs in several areas—particularly southeast of Kremenchug in the Dnieper elbow, both north and south of Melitopol, where the Russians are fashioning the southern arm of a clamp, and southeast of Kiev at the Pereyaslav bridgehead—that the Germans were unable to halt the break-throughs.

By the use of fresh troops, masses of artillery and heavy units of tanks and bombers, the Nazis have generally succeeded up to now in slowing down the Russians after a major break-through, but today the German line, although similarly reinforced, appeared to be crumbling.

This is the first time that the Germans have had a real war of attrition practiced on them over a long front, and Marshal Stalin as the master Russian strategist appeared to have them groggy. The Russians are striking first in one sector and then in another, straining the already thin line of German communications to shift men and material to meet the sudden attacks.

Krivoi Rog 15 Miles Away.

Early in the week the Germans' main task seemed to be to halt at any cost the Red Army's major break-through in Dnieper Elbow. Then, as it appeared to the Germans that the big objective was in the Dnieper Bend, the Russians suddenly struck out with fresh violence north and south of Melitopol. When the Germans shifted troops from the Crimea to meet this threat, the Russians next attacked south of Pereyaslav, where it looks as if they had scored another important break-through.

The Russians are driving hard in the direction of the important iron ore city of Krivoi Rog, and are within fifteen miles of that objective inside the Dnieper Elbow. Other units branching out to the northwest have driven to within sixteen miles of Znamenka, railroad crossing on vital lines from Kiev to the Crimea and the Black Sea port of Nikolaev.

At the other end of the more than fifty-mile-wide wedge which the Russians have driven within the river's bend, the Russians, according to the Red Star, were at

20,000 NAZIS KILLED IN BATTLE FOR CITY

Russians Speed Up Attacks on Great Front —Entire German Line Is Reported to Be Crumbling Under Many Assaults.

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Melitopol, gateway to the Crimea, has been captured by Russian forces after nearly two weeks of some of the fiercest battles of the Russian war, Premier Joseph Stalin announced tonight in a Special Order of the Day.

This major victory, climaxing days of bitter street battles, threatened with entrapment the entire 17th German Army of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 men defending the Crimea and the territory extending westward to the mouth of the Dnieper.

The Nazis lost more than 20,000 killed in their futile building-to-building defense of the town, the announcement said.

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acking an important enemy position protecting Dneprodzerzhinsk, and had closed to within thirty-one miles of the rear of the big metallurgical center of Dnepropetrovsk at the bend. The Red Star said that the thrust had encircled several basic points in the Verkhnednyeprovsk area, thirty-four miles northwest of Dnepropetrovsk, and that the Germans were in panic.

The newest Russian successes cut the railway between Dnepropetrovsk and Krivoi Rog, and the Germans have only one line out of Dnepropetrovsk, that which runs to Nikolaev through Kosiorovo.

Another Breakthrough Reported.

The Russians driving on Dnieprodjerdzensk and Dniepropetrovsk have broken through powerful German fortifications beyond the advance reported in the official Russian communique, the British radio said today, quoting a late Reuters dispatch from Moscow. London was picked up here by CBS.

In a broadcast direct from Moscow CBS reported that Kiev is now becoming one of the biggest battlefields on the Russian front. The Germans are reported to have at least fourteen divisions concentrated north and south of Kiev.

By Eddy Gilmore

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 23—The Red army, speeding up its marathon offensive and attacking violently in many sectors, was throwing the Germans back scores of miles today in the face of very heavy counter-attacks.

There were signs from several areas — particularly southeast of Kremenchug in the Dnieper elbow; both north and south of Melitopol, where the Russians are fashioning the southern arm of a clamp, and southeast of Kiev at the Pereyaslav bridgehead—that the German command was unable to halt breakthroughs.

Moscow is expecting to be able to hold a Saturday night celebration of another Russian victory—the fall of Melitopol, ravaged by many days of as fierce street fighting as has occurred anywhere.

Heretofore by the use of fresh troops, masses of artillery and heavy units of tanks and bombers the Nazis generally have succeeded in slowing down the Soviets after a major break-through, but today the German line, although similarly reinforced, appeared to be crumbling.

This is the first time that the Germans have had a real war of attrition practiced on them over a long front, and Marshal Stalin, as the master Russian strategist, appeared to have them groggy.

Strike In Alternate Sectors

At present the Red army is striking first in this sector and then in another, straining the already thin line of German communications to shift men and material to meet the sudden attacks.

Early in the week the Germans' main task seemed to be to halt at any cost the Red army's major break-through in Dnieper elbow.

As it appeared to the Germans that the big objective was in the Dnieper bend, the Russians suddenly struck out with fresh violence north and south of Melitopol to the south.

Another Apparent Break-Through

When the Germans shifted troops from the Crimea to meet this threat, the Russians next attacked south of Pereyaslav, where it looks as if they had scored another important break-through.

The Russians are driving hard in the direction of the important iron ore city of Krivoi Rog, and are within fifteen miles of that objective inside the Dnieper elbow. Other Soviet units branching out to the northwest have reached to within sixteen miles of Znamenka, rail crossing on vital lines from Kiev to the Crimea, and the Black Sea point of Nikolaev.

Near Metallurgical Center

At the other end of the more-than-fifty-mile wide wedge which the Russians have driven within the river's bend, *Red Star* said the Russians were attacking an important enemy position protecting Dnieprodzerzhinsk, and had closed to within thirty-one miles of the rear of the big metallurgical center of Dnieperopetrovsk at the river bend.

Red Star said that the Soviet thrust had encircled several basic points in the Verkhnednyeprovsk area, thirty-four miles northwest of Dnieperopetrovsk, and that the Germans were in panic.

The newest Russian successes cut the railway between Dnieperopetrovsk and Krivoi Rog, and the Germans have only one line out of Dnieperopetrovsk, that which runs to Nikolaev through Kosiorovo.

FOE IS ENTRENCHED SOLIDLY ON ROAD LEADING TO ROME

German Counterattack Is Thrown Back by Fifth Army Units.

TANKS KNOCKED OUT

Eighth Army Advances Two Miles to High Ground Inland.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 23—(AP) Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's forces, although thrown back by the Fifth army after launching a fierce tank-led counterattack in the Alife region, dug in firmly today in their new positions on the Massico ridge-Mount Matese line solidly blocking the road to Rome.

The hard counterattack was one of the sharpest the Germans have put in since their attempt to drive the Fifth army back into the sea four days after landing on the beach at Salerno.

Nazi Tanks Destroyed

It cost them dearly. A number of Nazi tanks were knocked out by the deadly fire of American artillery, but the fury with which it was launched was an indication of the Germans' determination to hold their new line stubbornly.

The Eighth army also frustrated a counterattack near Montecilfone and then advanced two miles, taking Lupara, which dominates high ground in central Italy.

An Allied communique detailing yesterday's land developments hinted further action was in progress on the Fifth army's front by saying that the gain made in taking a commanding height in an unidentified area was being "exploited."

The object of the German counterthrusts was to disrupt Allied offensive actions and the Germans invariably launch them just before they think the Allies are about to deliver a blow.

Allied aviation ranged the battle area, lending its invaluable support to the men on the ground by pressing home numerous attacks against gun positions, troop concentrations and motor transport. Other bombers of the Northwest African Air force hit rail communications at Grosseto, 90 miles above Rome, and Orvieto, 60 miles north of the capital. The Elevsis airfield near Athens also was hit hard by medium bombers escorted by Lightnings.

Rhodes Airfield Bombed

The R.A.F. Middle East command also announced that Maritza airfield on the island of Rhodes was bombed Thursday night for the third successive night and shipping and harbor installations were attacked on Naxos and Syros islands. These islands are part of the Cyclades group which the Germans occupied after the fall of Greece and used as the main springboard for the air invasion of Crete.

In addition to the land and air action, light units of both the British and American navies sank, captured or damaged five enemy-controlled vessels. Swift U. S. motor torpedo boats sped far up the northwest coast of Italy to make raids near Leghorn.

The Germans' use of tanks in their counterblow against the Fifth army was mainly for the terrifying effect of these rumbling steel monsters on infantry. Armor is otherwise not very effective in the rugged terrain in which the fighting now is taking place.

Artillery Fire Effective

In yesterday's fight big batteries of American artillery were in good position and waiting for the tanks and they opened a blistering fire with telling effect.

The Germans now are solidly entrenched in their mountain positions and "there is no question now that the Germans are firmly established in a number of strongly held positions all along the front," an Allied officer said.

On the Fifth army front German divisions hold an almost solid line, barring the approach to Rome, while the Eighth army front the Nazis have adopted a practice of holding a series of strongly defended heights, their guns commanding the approaches.

On the whole, fighting yesterday was not on a large scale and both sides were preparing for the next phase of the campaign.

Nazi Shipping Attacked

Operating at night off Leghorn, American motor torpedo patrol boats torpedoed a Nazi "F" lighter in convoy and probably hit a convoy loaded with tanks the night of Oct. 19-20, headquarters announced, while the next night in the same area these craft torpedoed another "F" lighter. In both attacks the American craft beat off German escort fire and came off unscathed. The "F" lighters were described as heavily armed ships similar to Allied landing ship tanks.

In the Adriatic, British destroyers off the Albanian coast sank an ex-Yugoslav trawler carrying a German armed guard on the night of Oct. 20-21 and the next night captured an enemy merchant vessel.

NAZIS DIG IN ACROSS ALLIED PATH TO ROME

Fifth And Eighth Armies Hurl Back Strong Counterattacks

Capture Commanding Heights—Air Force Gives Support

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 23—Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring's forces, although thrown back by the Fifth Army after launching a fierce tank-led counterattack in the Alife region, dug in firmly today in their new positions on the Massico ridge-Mount Matese line solidly blocking the road to Rome.

The hard counterattack was one of the sharpest the Germans have put in since their attempt to drive the Fifth Army back into the sea four days after landing on the beach at Salerno.

It cost them dearly. A number of Nazi tanks were knocked out by the deadly fire of American artillery, but the fury with which it was launched was an indication of the Germans' determination to hold their new line stubbornly.

Eighth Army Advanced

The Eighth Army also frustrated a counterattack near Montecilfone and then advanced two miles, taking Lupara, which dominates high ground in central Italy.

An Allied communique detailing yesterday's land developments hinted further action was in progress on the Fifth Army's front by saying that the gain made in taking a commanding height in an unidentified area was being "exploited."

The object of the German counterthrusts was to disrupt Allied offensive actions and the Germans invariably launch them just before they think the Allies are about to deliver a blow.

Supported By Flyers

Allied aviation ranged the battle area, lending its support to the men on the ground by pressing home numerous attacks against gun positions, troop concentrations and motor transport.

Other bombers of the northwest African air force hit rail communications at Grosseto, ninety miles above Rome, and Orvieto, sixty miles north of the capital.

The Elevsis airfield near Athens also was hit hard by medium bombers escorted by Lightnings.

The RAF Middle East command also announced that Maritza airfield on the island of Rhodes was bombed Thursday night for the third successive night and shipping and harbor installations were attacked on Naxos and Syros islands. These islands are part of the Cyclades group which the Germans occupied after the fall of Greece and used as the main springboard for the air invasion of Crete.

In addition to the land-and-air action, light units of both the British and American navies sank, captured or damaged five enemy controlled vessels. Swift United States motor torpedo boats sped far up the northwest coast of Italy to make raids near Leghorn.

The Germans' use of tanks in their counterblow against the Fifth Army was mainly for the terrifying effect on infantry. Armor is otherwise not very effective in the rugged terrain in which the fighting now is taking place.

In yesterday's fight big batteries of American artillery were in good position and waiting for the tanks and they opened fire with telling effect.

Foe Strongly Entrenched

The Germans now are solidly entrenched in their mountain positions and "there is no question now that the Germans are firmly established in a number of strongly held positions all along the front," an Allied officer said.

On the Fifth Army front German divisions hold an almost solid line, barring the approach to Rome, while on the Eighth Army front the Nazis have adopted a practice of holding a series of strongly defended heights, their guns commanding the approaches.

On the whole, fighting yesterday was not on a large scale and both sides were preparing for the next phase of the campaign.

Torpedo Lighter

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In both attacks the American craft beat off German escort fire and came off unscathed. The "F" lighters were described as heavily armed ships similar to Allied landing ship tanks.

In the Adriatic British destroyers off the Albanian coast sank an ex-Yugoslav trawler carrying a German armed guard on the night of October 20-21 and the next night captured an enemy merchant vessel.

Gives Belated Report

Another tardy navy announcement gave details of a daring landing made twenty-five miles behind the German lines at the little port of Vibo Valentia Marina September 8. It was hoped to make the landing unopposed but when a small British task forced arrived it found the Germans just passing the port in their retreat ahead of the Eighth Army up the toe of

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Italy.

The account told how one of the landing ship tanks commanded by Lieut. Com. Leslie John Smith, of the Royal Navy reserve, was hit more than forty times but managed to reach the beach and unload its cargo despite heavy casualties.

5th Army Seizes Key Heights In Italy

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 23—American artillery crushed a Nazi counter-attack at Alife on the Fifth Army's right wing in Italy yesterday, knocking out "a number of tanks," and in the central sector Fifth Army troops have seized commanding heights, it was announced today.

This was the first appearance of German tanks in any number in some time, but Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring's counter-attack failed as did a similar effort on the Eighth Army front near Montecilfone.

Nazis Firmly Entrenched

The Germans, now firmly entrenched in their new mountain positions, launched a series of counter-blows designed to throw the Fifth and Eighth armies off balance. Allied troops not only beat off every attack but Eighth army forces advanced two miles to take Lupara, which controls high ground in central Italy.

In sea actions, small units of the American and British navies, including United States patrol torpedo boats, sank, captured or damaged five Nazi-controlled vessels. The torpedo boats darted far up the northwest coast of Italy near Leghorn from new bases in the Mediterranean to make their raid.

Nazi Airdrome Bombed

In the air, Allied bomber fleets continued their Balkan campaign, bombing the Nazi airdrome at Elevsis near Athens.

The Allied communique said Fifth Army troops had captured commanding heights in the central sector of their front and "are exploiting this gain," but did not identify the area.

The heaviest fighting yesterday occurred near Alife, captured earlier in the drive up the bend of the Volturno river.

Kesselring brought up some of his seldom-seen tanks, backed up by infantry and artillery, and lashed out in what Fifth Army headquarters described as "a very active manner." But the American big guns, which caused such great havoc in German ranks, particularly in the latter phases of the Tunisian fight, brought the Nazi thrust to a standstill with heavy losses.

Germans Hold Solid Line

"There is no question now but that the Germans are firmly established in a number of strongly held positions all along the front," an Allied officer declared.

German divisions are holding an almost solid line along the Fifth Army front barring the approaches to Rome, while against the Eighth Army they have adopted a practice of holding a series of powerfully defended heights with their guns completely controlling all the approaches.

On the whole, the land fighting is not on a large scale as both sides prepared for the next phase of the campaign.

Lighter Blasted

Lupara, taken by the British, is nine miles southwest of Larino.

The swift torpedo boats, making their first announced foray into the waters off the neck of Italy, intercepted German convoys Tuesday and Wednesday night in the Leghorn area, a naval communique said. Leghorn is 150 airline miles above Rome on the west coast.

Charging in Tuesday night upon a northbound convoy consisting of a small tanker, an "F" lighter and three "R" boats, the torpedo boats scored a hit on the lighter and possibly on the tanker. Retaliatory fire from the convoy was "inaccurate and they eventually engaged each other," a communique said.

Trawler Sunk

The next night, the torpedo boats intercepted a southbound convoy of three "F" lighters and four small escorts, torpedoing one of the lighters. The American craft escaped without damage or casualties.

Operating in the Ardiatic, British destroyers sank a Yugoslav trawler carrying a German armed guard off the Albanian coast and in a sweep off the same area the next night captured an enemy merchant vessel, the communique said.

The bombers attacking the Elevsis airfield at Athens set many fires in dispersal areas. Hitler's southern ramparts to the Balkans were kept under two-way attack, with RAF bombers from the Middle East hammering airfields at Maritza on Rhodes Thursday night for the third successive night and the thirteenth raid of this month. Other bombers hit at enemy shipping and harbor facilities at the islands of Naxos and Syros. None of the British planes was lost.

In Italy, medium bombers attacked railways near Grosseto, ninety miles above Rome, near the Mediterranean coast, and Orvieto, sixty miles north of the capital, yesterday.

German gun positions, troops and transports were attacked by medium, light and fighter-bombers and fighters, and a direct hit was scored on an ammunition dump south of San Salvo. Night bombers ripped up railroad installations at Porto Civitanova last night.

Four German planes attacking Allied shipping off the North African coast were shot down Thursday, and a few Germans raided Naples that night causing no damage, the communique said. In all operations, five Nazi planes were downed, and one Allied plane is missing.

Details of Allied raids disclosed later showed that B-25 medium Mitchells had sprayed Elevsis airfield, eleven miles northwest of Athens, with deadly fragmentation bombs, and that their P-38 Lightning escorts had shot down one of eighteen enemy fighters in a running battle.

British Land Behind Nazis

Exploit of Task Force 25 Miles Back of Foe's Lines Revealed

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 23 (AP).—A belated naval announcement disclosed today details of a daring landing made twenty-five miles behind the German lines at the Italian mainland port of Vibo Valentia Marina on Sept. 8. It was hoped to make the landing unopposed but when a small British task force arrived it found the Germans just passing the port in their retreat ahead of the British 8th Army up the toe of Italy.

The account told how one of the landing ship tanks commanded by Lieutenant Commander Leslie John Smith, of the British Naval Reserve, was hit more than forty times, but managed to reach the beach and unload its cargo despite severe casualties.

Athens Air Field Blasted.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Bombers and fighters of the Northwest African Air Force attacked Elvesis Airport at Athens, it was announced today.

B-25 medium Mitchells blasted the air field, eleven miles northwest of Athens, with deadly fragmentation bombs, and their P-38 Lightning escorts shot down one of eighteen enemy fighters in a running battle. The bombers set many fires in dispersal areas.

Hitler's southern ramparts to the Balkans were kept under two-way attack, with R. A. F. bombers from the Middle East hammering air fields at Maritza on Rhodes Thursday night for the third successive night and the thirteenth raid of this month. Other bombers hit at enemy shipping and harbor facilities at the islands of Naxos and Syros, none of the British planes were lost.

Italians Hint Of Suspicion

By Relman Morin

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Algiers, Oct. 23—The leaders of six Italian political parties, meeting here today in an attempt to mobilize Italy's resources to aid the Allies, indicated that they lack full confidence in King Vittorio Emanuele and Premier Pietro Badoglio.

They blamed the Italian Royal House for Fascism's domination of Italy, and they accused Badoglio of allowing the Germans to recover from the surprise of the armistice in time to reinforce their armies in Italy.

Offer To Cooperate

They expressed a willingness, however, to cooperate with Badoglio until the end of the war.

In the first general conference of the groups united as a "National Liberation Front," they agreed to shelve their political differences for the duration.

Some of the party leaders pointed out with significance that neither the King nor Gen. Badoglio has made a public appearance in Naples although that city has been in Allied hands three weeks. The reason, they said, was that both were afraid public reaction would be unfavorable. They added that Crown Prince Umberto was recognized on a main street in Naples recently, but his appearance caused no demonstration, either favorable or unfavorable.

40,000 Italians Leave Corsica

ALGIERS, Oct. 23 (AP)—Almost half the 85,000 Italian troops in Corsica have been moved to Sardinia in small launches that permitted them to take but little of their equipment. Vehicles and heavy equipment left behind have been taken over by the French and American forces in Corsica.

French Deputies' Group

50 Members of Chamber Form Parliamentary Committee

ALGIERS, Oct. 23 (AP).—Members of the old French Chamber of Deputies who now reside in unoccupied territories announced today the formation of the "Fighting French Parliamentary Group" and adopted a resolution expressing confidence that the United Nations will allow France "to be present henceforth as a sovereign nation in all inter-Allied councils."

The group of about fifty who escaped from Europe or who were in Africa when the Allies landed voted confidence in the Committee of National Liberation. Felix Gouin, of the Bouches-du-Rhone Department, was elected president of the group.

SFORZA WAITS ON BADOGLIO

Returned Exile Charges Fascists Still Are Active In South Italy

[By the Associated Press]

Bari, Italy, Oct. 22 (Delayed)—Count Carlo Sforza, returning from an American exile to his liberated native land, charged today that "Fascist passive resistance still goes on" in southern Italy.

The aged statesman, who as yet has been given no post in Marshal Badoglio's Government, declared that "what still makes the Fascists dangerous is that the nation is not sure that everywhere there's an honest will to oust, punish and destroy them, although I'm personally sure Badoglio loathes them.

"I know dozens of men who have ripened under Fascism in jail and under persecution, and could be excellent leaders."

Cites Two "Tragic Trials"

Sforza, who is staying here at the home of a prominent publisher and had only a brief contact this week with Badoglio, admitted that the Italian people at first glance seemed to be "without hope or inspiration."

But he added: "Do not forget the Italians came out of two tragic trials. First, Fascism, with its long tale of lies and frauds; secondly, the bewildering weeks after Mussolini's fall. The Italians look now like a nation struck by an earthquake but they will soon be ready under true leadership to show how they love Italy."

Assails Anti-Russ Feeling

Asked concerning his reported demand for an Italian Army of Liberation on the Cromwellian model, Sforza declared: "An army needs—in order to be an army and not a mob—to have a soul and an ideal. It is this new soul that must be molded in spite of certain Fascist passive resistance which still goes on."

He described the "anti-Russian feeling" as "one of the most disgusting dangerous tricks of Fascist propaganda."

EISENHOWER VISITS U.S. TROOPS IN ITALY

By RELMAN MORIN

ON THE VOLTURNO RIVER FRONT, Oct. 21—(Delayed)—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, visiting the Fifth army for the second time since the beginning of the Italian campaign, came under shell fire today enroute to forward positions along the Volturno river.

The commander in chief in the Mediterranean theater toured the left flank of the front and is preparing to visit the remaining sectors in the center and on the right tomorrow.

German artillery shelled a road north of Grazzanise and one shell exploded in a field opposite Gen. Eisenhower's jeep after he left the town and was winding along the river. There were no known casualties.

Traveling in his own military plane, Gen. Eisenhower landed at one of the airports near the front where Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth army commander, met him.

He lunched with Gen. Clark and Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Gen. Clark's chief of staff, and spent nearly an hour studying maps.

Gen. Eisenhower was recognized during his tour of the front, and he halted once to talk with the crew of a British Bren gun carrier. He spent the night in a tent at the front line.

WAR PLANTS HIT IN HEAVY R. A. F. BLAST AT REICH

44 Big Planes Missing After Fifth Raid on Kassel Factories.

50 BOMBS FALL EACH MINUTE

Frankfurt Is Also Blasted—U. S. Assault Near Paris Made Without Loss.

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.). — A great force of Royal Air Force heavy bombers fought their way through many Nazi fighters last night to deliver a concentrated attack on the German war and industrial center of Kassel in the ninth—and costliest—major British raid of the month.

Forty-four heavy bombers failed to return from the mission, but the British sent "several" fighters hurtling from the dark skies.

A smaller force of heavy planes struck at the same time at Frankfurt in the second raid in eighteen days on that industrial center. Mosquitoes rounded out the night's bombing attacks with an assault on the Cologne area.

German planes raided over London for the seventh successive night, dropped a few bombs.

Not since an R. A. F. armada hit Berlin on the last night in August had British bomber losses been so severe. Forty-seven aircraft failed to return from that

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raid. The Berlin radio said that last night's British losses were forty-eight over southwest Germany.

The lesser attack on Frankfurt, more than 400 miles from Berlin, was the thirty-ninth of the war on that big automotive, rail and rubber center.

Concentrated Raid on Kassel.

While the official report mentioned that bad weather was encountered during the 400-mile round-trip to Kassel, it said that visibility was good over the target and that first reports indicated the explosives had been concentrated, indicating that the R. A. F. probably had equaled or even exceeded the fifty tons of bombs a minute dropped during the last Kassel raid on October 10.

The attack on Kassel was the ninth major British raid of the month and the fifth heavy battering of that German city of 200,000 in six months. Canadian bombers participated, carrying the heaviest weight of bombs to date by that branch of the R. A. F.

Kassel, 100 miles northeast of Cologne, is one of Germany's key aircraft towns and also the site of the Henschel locomotive works, largest of its kind in Europe. The city has a big assembly works for Messerschmitt 109s.

Almost every type of daylight craft except Flying Fortresses and Liberators, went back and forth across the Channel yesterday in a speeded-up aerial offensive led by American Marauders which blasted the Nazi airdrome at Evreux Fauville near Paris and returned without mishap.

The Maurauders flew all the way to France and back without encountering one enemy plane, but a group of Spitfires on patrol sweeps over occupied countries hit a sizable nest of German fighters and shot down eight of them against one loss.

Six Boston bombers failed to return from an attack against a target in the Low Countries. The only other loss for the day was a Typhoon bomber.

Repeating their assaults on Britain for the seventh successive night, the Nazis sent a small number of planes across the Kent and Sussex coasts. A few of them reached the London area last night. Bombs were dropped in East Anglia and in two sections of the London area. A small number of casualties was reported.

German Industrial City Smashed by R.A.F. Bombers

LONDON, Oct. 23—(AP) A great fleet of British four-engined bombers penetrated a heavy screen of fighters and murky weather last night and dropped 1,500 long tons of bombs in an effective attack on the German armament city of Kassel, losing 44 bombers on the mission.

A subsidiary force hit Frankfurt and the small but swift ply-wood Mosquito bombers raided the Cologne area.

The R.A.F.'s losses on the Kassel raid raised the total for the month to 163 in nine major operations, but the Air ministry described the blow as highly effective. Returning crews brought back photographs showing huge fires they left burning under a pall of smoke filling the skies for a height of more than three miles.

Nazis Send Up Fighters

The Nazis threw up an unusually heavy fighter force to check this latest phase of an air bombardment running through both day and night, but the British were out in what was described as "very great strength" and the tonnage equalled or exceeded the 1,500 long tons dropped the last time the city was hit, on Oct. 3.

The 44 downed planes represented the heaviest loss to the British bomber command since the Aug. 31 raid on Berlin, when 47 aircraft were missing, but the number was under the R.A.F.'s record loss of 58 suffered in the Aug. 23 attack on Berlin.

Still torn by the Oct. 3 pounding by the R.A.F., which left 30 factories damaged or destroyed, Kassel was pounded last night for the fourteenth time of the war and the fifth in six months. It has been hit twice by American Flying Fortresses—on July 28 and on July 30.

Kassel, a city of 200,000, is 70 miles east of the Ruhr and is important for its Henschel locomotive and armament works—one of the largest of its kind in Europe—its Fieseler aircraft plant, where FW-190s are assembled, and as a railway center.

Weather Clear Over Target

The bombers encountered thick clouds during most of the 340-mile flight to the target, but 40 miles from the objective the weather cleared except for a thick haze. Some of the crews in order to make sure of their targets dived through flares laid by the Germans, despite the danger from fighters lurking above.

Late arrivals among the crews said that the Germans rushed up a strong fighter force, and numerous battles developed, with one group alone shooting down five planes. The communique said simply that "many night fighters were encountered and several were destroyed by our bombers."

Canadian bomber group squadrons accompanied the attackers and dropped the heaviest load they have yet carried to a German target. Australian squadrons also participated.

The new attack on Frankfurt, which is about 100 miles due south of Kassel, was the third of the month for this city of half a million population which is a big chemical, rubber and electrical center.

The German radio told of new "terror attacks," and said that considerable damage was done both at Kassel and Frankfurt.

While the R.A.F. big bombers were out, German raiders dropped bombs on London in the capital's seventh successive alert. Twelve persons were killed in one area on the outskirts of the city.

The Air ministry announced in a night communique that R.A.F. fighters and Typhoon bombers damaged a number of locomotives in France during the day and scored hits on three destroyers at St. Malo. The medium bombers also blew up a small tanker. Two enemy planes were destroyed and all R.A.F. planes returned safely, the communique said.

Late tonight German planes caused another brief alert in London, the eighth successive night alarm, but were driven off apparently without dropping bombs.

TOLL IN FOUR REICH CITIES

RAF Reconnaissance Reports on Recent Damage to Nazi Industry

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Extensive damage to four major German industrial cities attacked by the RAF since Sept. 29 was reported by the Air Ministry news service tonight on the basis of reconnaissance. The report listed:

Frankfort on the Main—A direct hit on the Oberrad Sluice in the East Harbor, which is important to the traffic of the River Main and its canal system that joins the Rhine and the Danube; a majority of the quayside buildings, including large food warehouses, damaged or destroyed; thirty-seven factories, making range-finders, chemical and welding apparatus and grinding wheels, damaged.

Kassel—Five first priority factories, including the great Henschel locomotive and armament works, damaged; thirty factories in all destroyed or damaged, among them two important textile works. This report did not include damage done Friday night.

Hagen — Thirty-nine factories damaged, among them the Accumulatoren Fabrik, the largest German battery and fire-control instrument makers; two steel works and eleven plants doing specialized steel and iron work also hit.

Bochum — Three main steel plants of the Vercinigte Stahlwerke combine, producing special hard steels, damaged; three high priority coal mines suffered damage to surface buildings; extensive damage to a large oil plant and a large oil plant and railway equipment factory.

SLAVS REPORT FRESH GAINS

Young Lawyer-General Dabcevis Battles Nazi Motorized Units

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 23—Yugoslav Partisans under the young lawyer-general, Petar Dabcevis, today were involved in heavy fighting with Nazi motorized units in the vicinity of Mount Chakor on the Montenegran-Albanian frontier, while other patriots captured four villages in southwest Slovenia.

A communique of the Yugoslav Liberation army reported the fall of the strategic Slovenian centers of Kopriva, Visnyvrh, Novi Grad and Gradisce, hamlets which are important because they command lines of communication in a difficult mountainous area.

Striking Along Railway

The Partisans also struck successfully along the railway line serving the territory between the Sava and Danube rivers in eastern Croatia, said a war bulletin broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio. German motorized and tank forces were under almost continuous attack in the Croatian province of Lika, near Jezerana, and near Dolny-Lapac. The Partisans also sank a German ship off the Dalmatian coast.

The communique reported that two enemy tanks were destroyed in the fighting on the Montenegran-Albanian frontier. General Dabcevis' command there consists of units of the Second Corps. The youthful general won a military reputation fighting in the Republican army in the Spanish civil war.

Germans Report Island Taken

On the southeastern Balkan front the Germans claimed they occupied Stampalia, another in the Dodecanese island group twenty-eight miles southwest of Cos, freeing a large number of German prisoners held there by the British since late September.

Claims of the island's capture yesterday lacked Allied confirmation but if the German propaganda account is true it would appear the Nazis have wrested back another of several important island stepping stones on the Ægean invasion route.

Maritza Raided Thirteenth Time

A Middle East air communique today revealed that RAF bombers attacked the airfields at Maritza in Rhodes for the third successive night Thursday, and also struck at Naxos and Syros islands, bombing shipping and harbor facilities. The Maritza attack was the thirteenth this month. The communique said the Thursday night operation was carried out without loss.

It was disclosed that representatives of three Yugoslav organizations in London had adopted resolutions charging that the Cairo Government of King Peter does not really represent the people of the country and that it had failed to inform the public in Allied countries about the triumphs of the Peoples' Liberation movement.

Slavs Hit Nazi Lines

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 23—Yugoslav patriots struck hard at German fortified strong points in southwest Slovenia today as Adolf Hitler sought some means of liquidating increasing unrest throughout the Balkans.

Hitler's concern over the Balkan situation was indicated when he summoned the regents of Bulgaria to a conference of high German military officers last Monday. The Berlin radio announced the meeting last night.

King's Brother Attends

Berlin said that Prince Cyril, younger brother of the late King Boris and Bogdan Philov, Cyril's pro-Nazi coregent, attended the session.

Capture of the strategic Slovenian centers of Kopriva, Visnyvrh, Novi Grad and Gradisce was reported by a communique of the Yugo-Slav Liberation Army, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio and recorded by the Associated Press. While little more than villages, these positions were regarded as important because they command lines of communication in a difficult mountainous area.

Heavy Fighting Reported

Heavy fighting was also reported in the vicinity of Mount Chakor on the Montenegran-Albanian frontier between partisan columns and Nazi motorized units.

Other successful operations were conducted along the railway line serving territory between the Sava and Danube rivers in eastern Croatia the communique said.

German motorized and tank forces were under almost continuous attack in the Croatian province of Lika, near Jezerana, and near Dolny-Lapac.

Nazis Report Astypalaea In Dodecanese Occupied

Berlin Says Numerous German Prisoners Are Freed

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP).—A Berlin broadcast by the German International Information Bureau, a propaganda agency, said today that Nazi troops had occupied Astypalaea (Stampalia) Island, in the western part of the Dodecanese group.

The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, said "numerous" German prisoners were freed. British forces were said to have occupied the island late in September.

Rhodes Airfield Hit by RAF

CAIRO, Oct. 23 (AP)—RAF bombers blasted the airfields at Maritza in Rhodes for the third successive night Thursday, a Middle East Air communiqué said today, and also struck at Naxos and Syros Islands, in the Cyclades group, bombing shipping and harbor facilities. The raids were carried out without loss, the communiqué said.

The attack on Maritza was the thirteenth this month.

YUGOSLAV REGIME ATTACKED

LONDON, Oct. 23 — (AP) One hundred Yugoslav delegates representing three associations in London met three days ago and charged that King Peter's government now established at Cairo does not represent the Yugoslav people, it was disclosed today.

NAZIS CLAIM SEA VICTORY

Report British Cruiser Sunk Near the Channel Islands

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—A British cruiser was sunk and a destroyer set afire in a clash with light German naval formations near the Channel Islands off the French coast last night, German broadcasts asserted today.

The German claim said the cruiser was hit by three to four torpedoes and blew up.

The German craft was escorting a convoy through the English Channel, when they were sighted by the British destroyers sixty miles southwest of the Channel islands, the broadcast said.

There was no British confirmation.

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CABINET SHIFTS DUE IN BRITAIN

Churchill, In Post-War Legislation Move, May Drop Grigg And Jowitt

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 23—Prime Minister Churchill apparently intends to reshuffle his Cabinet along with the introduction in Commons of a comprehensive post-war legislative program.

Churchill is expected before the post-war election to capitalize on the country's intense interest in the future, and the expected Cabinet changes might serve as the beginning in the creation of a post-war national government, for which he has expressed a desire. The *Daily Herald* predicted today that the Cabinet changes would be made before the opening of the new session of Parliament.

It is understood the contemplated legislative program will be intended to satisfy exponents of Sir William H. Beveridge's social security plan and to lay the groundwork for a very large part of Churchill's own extensive program of educational, health, agricultural and industrial reform.

Sir James Grigg To Retire

The expected Cabinet changes would call for the replacement of Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, whose curt civil service demeanor is said to have irked some members of Parliament, and probably of Sir William Jowitt, Minister in charge of post-war planning. The changes are described also as involving the promotion of a number of junior ministers.

Named to his post February 23, 1942, Grigg was the first regular British civil servant to be shifted in recent times from the civil service to ministerial rank. If he leaves the War Office, he is expected to receive a top non-ministerial position, possibly returning to the Treasury.

Herbert Stanley Morrison, Minister of Home Affairs, and a powerful Laborite, may succeed Jowitt with greatly increased authority over the entire field of post-war problems.

Jowitt Back To Legal Side

It was indicated that Jowitt, former Attorney General and Solicitor General, may return to the legal side of the Government. One or more of the present legal officers—Lord Simon, Lord Chancellor; Sir Donald Somervell, Attorney General, and Sir Maxwell Fyfe, Solicitor General—are expected to retire.

Among young men slated for promotion are Arthur Henderson, Under Secretary in the War Office; Sir Philip Noel-Baker, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Supply, and Osbert Peake, Under Secretary in the Home Office.

Most recent change in the British Cabinet, announced September 24, involved the appointment of Lord Beaverbrook as Lord Privy Seal.

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Berlin Claims Sinking Of 33 Ships This Month

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—A Berlin broadcast said today that German submarines have sunk thirty-three Allied merchant ships thus far in October and seriously damaged an additional thirteen.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said twenty-eight of the sunk or damaged ships were British and the others American or Dutch.

Italy's Submarine Toll Put at 84

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP). — The Berlin radio said today that the Rome radio, in announcing the death yesterday of Admiral Antonio Legnani, had asserted that eighty-four Italian submarines had been sunk during the war, with the loss of their crews. Admiral Legnani, secretary of the navy in Benito Mussolini's new Republican Fascist regime, was killed in an automobile accident, according to the original announcement.

Captured American Tells Of Attempt to Flee in Italy

Surrender Spurred Prisoners to Act Before Nazis Came

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP).—While bonfires blazed on the hills around Bologna Allied prisoners in an Italian camp there in northern Italy made a pre-dawn break for freedom as the Germans took over in the confusion of Italy's armistice celebration, Godfrey H. P. Anderson, Associated Press correspondent taken captive in Libya, said in a letter received in London today.

"The end of our stay in Italy was quite exciting," he wrote on Sept. 17 from a transit camp at Moesburg, in Bavaria, where he had been taken from Italy.

"First we heard of the armistice and thought we soon would be home. Church bells were ringing and bonfires were blazing on the hills around Bologna.

"We suspected the Germans might take over the camp, and we went to bed fully dressed and with light kits packed. About 4:30 a. m. the Germans came. Some of us escaped in the resulting confusion, but most were retaken."

Anderson did not say whether he was among those who escaped and were retaken.

Mysterious Plan For Overthrow Of Hitler Revealed

London, Oct. 23 (AP)—Hans Fritsche, chief of the German radio propaganda service, said tonight that leaflets warning of a movement to overthrow Adolf Hitler are being circulated in Germany by the Allies.

Urging the home-front population to "protect themselves against the leaflet poison by voluntary discipline," Fritsche declared the leaflets bore as purported backers of the movement the names of Nazi leaders and warned of "mysterious plans to overthrow Hitler and set up a military dictatorship on the Badoglio model."

The names included Hans Frank, governor general of part of conquered Poland; Josef Terboven, Reichs commissioner in Norway, and Erich Koch, Reichs commissioner in the Ukraine, Fritsche said in a broadcast over the Prague radio recorded by the British Ministry of Information.

Nazi Collaborationist Slain in Netherlands

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—A. M. de Jong, well-known Dutch author, was fatally shot Monday by two men who entered his home posing as policemen, the Flemish radio station at Brussels, Belgium, said today in a broadcast reported by Aneta, the Netherlands news agency. De Jong, 55 years old, wrote several successful novels, and was formerly literary editor of the Social Democratic newspaper, Het Volk. He was reported to be a member of the Nazi-sponsored Netherlands culture chamber.

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Commandos' Chief Named

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP).—Brig. R. E. ("Lucky") Laycock, 36, who once came within an ace of capturing Field Marshal Rommel, has been named as Britain's new Chief of combined operations, popularly known as the Commandos.

The dashing and handsome Laycock succeeds Admiral Lord Louis Moutbatten, who is now Allied chief in southeast Asia.

Laycock, who received the acting rank of Major General, in 1941 sought to capture Rommel in his Libyan headquarters. While he remained at a beachhead with reserve rations and ammunition, his Commandos struck at the Desert Fox's headquarters, killing many high Nazi officers. Rommel, unfortunately, was not at home.

Laycock eventually made his way back to his base across the desert, arriving on Christmas, 41 days later.

While covering the main evacuation of British troops from Crete, he was ambushed by the Germans, but he jumped into a tank and chased them away. He received the D.S.O. for gallantry in Sicily.

LLOYD GEORGE, 80, WEDS SECRETARY

Lloyd George, 80-Year-Old World War Premier, Weds

Bride, 55, Had Served As His Private Secretary For Last 30 Years

K C Daniel

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 23—David Lloyd George, 80, Prime Minister of Britain in the first World War, today married Miss Frances Stevenson, his secretary, for thirty years and the "glamor girl" of the Versailles peace conference.

The quiet ceremony took place at the Guilford registry office near Lloyd George's farm at Churt Surrey, where the elder statesman lives in semi-retirement.

First Wife Died In 1941

Miss Stevenson, 55, has shared more of his life and his full career than any other woman except his first wife, with whom Lloyd George said he "lived in perfect harmony" for fifty-three years.

His first wife, Dame Margaret Lloyd George, whom he married in 1888 when he was un unknown lawyer of 25, died in 1941.

The bride first met Lloyd George in 1911 when she was a school mistress and one of her pupils Megan Lloyd George, now a member of Parliament, brought her home for a visit.

"Blonde Bewilderment"

"Miss Stevenson was the first woman secretary appointed by a Minister," Lloyd George wrote in his "War Memoirs." A graduate of London University, she was first employed in 1913 when Lloyd George was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and for thirty years she controlled his affairs. Scarcely anyone ever spoke to him without first satisfying her that his business was important.

At the peace conference, Miss Stevenson was known as "the blonde bewilderment of Versailles" because statesmen could not understand why such a beautiful woman should choose a secretarial career

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—David Lloyd George, the white-haired gentleman farmer who was Britain's Prime Minister in the last world war, was quietly married at the age of 80 today. The bride was Miss Frances L. Stevenson, his secretary since 1913.

Miss Stevenson was described at the Versailles peace conference as the "blonde bewilderment of Versailles" because the statesmen there could not understand such a lovely woman being secretary to a politician. She is 55 years old.

Lloyd George's first wife, whom he married in 1888, died in 1941.

Miss Stevenson became his private secretary when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. They first met when his two daughters, one of whom is now a member of Parliament, brought Miss Stevenson to Downing Street during a school holiday in 1911.

The bride is the daughter of a Scottish father and French mother.

She worked with Lloyd George all through the career that reached its zenith when he became Prime Minister in 1916. Now Britain's elder statesman, he occasionally attends the sessions of the House of Commons, but devotes most of his attention to his Surrey farm.

Miss Stevenson was schoolmistress at the school attended by Megan Lloyd George, daughter of the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was so impressed with her efficiency after meeting her in 1911 that he retained her as his secretary.

She was born in Wellington, Surrey, won honors in classics at London University, where she took a bachelor of arts degree, and is a good linguist. The King made her a commander of the British Empire in 1918 for her services to the Prime Minister.

Describing her, the British Press Association said:

"She believes in women in politics, regular meals, early to bed and fresh air."

Britain Eases Wartime Exchange Controls

London, Oct. 23 (AP)—The relaxation of wartime exchange controls, permitting Americans and other non-residents of the United Kingdom to send home about £6,000,000 (about $24,000,000) from blocked sterling accounts, was announced today in a Treasury order.

Under the new regulations, non-residents will be allowed to export interest and dividends from capital invested in this country, proceeds from maturing or redeemed securities and income from legacies invested in British securities.

Non-residents wishing to change from one sterling security to another will also be given a wider range of investments.

Flyers to Put on 'Skirts.

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The United States Eighth Air Force is getting up its own musical revue, which after a post-Christmas opening in a London theater will tour Army camps in Britain. It is entitled: "Skirts."

Lord Woolton Predicts World Food Shortage

Dumfries, Scotland, Oct. 23 (AP)—Lord Woolton, British Food Minister, warned a farm-girl rally today that a world-wide food shortage was developing, and said that "in twelve months from today we shall be lucky if we still can have one shilling two pence (about 24 cents) worth of meat weekly."

migration Eases Unemployment

Dublin, Oct. 23 (AP)—Large-scale emigration to Britain since war started has partly solved Eire's unemployment problem. During 1942 nearly 52,000 travel permits were issued, compared to 35,000 in 1941 and 26,000 in 1940.

Jews Hail French Unit For Reinstating Rights

London, Oct. 23 (AP) — The British section of the World Jewish Congress opening its national conference today hailed the French Committee for National Liberation which recently reinstated citizenship rights to Jews.

The congress also praised American headquarters of the congress for urging the restoration.

A. L. Easterman, secretary of the British section, said 3,000,000 Jews had perished in Europe in ten years and 5,000,000 remaining face deportation or death.

SWEDEN MAY BAR COURIER PLANES

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Likely To Act If Germany Refuses Safe Conduct For Transport Craft

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30.24 — 9529

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 23 — Sweden, disturbed by yesterday's attack on a civilian airliner—presumably by a German fighter plane—prepared to work out new plans for its air lines and tonight there were hints that if Germany would not cooperate the Nazi Courier plane traffic over Sweden might be halted.

The plane, shot down off Sweden's rocky west coast, fifty miles north of Goteborg, last night was smashed to bits, killing thirteen persons including a California clergyman. One crew member and one passenger were rescued. Other passengers included two Russian women and two children, two officers of the Swedish merchant navy, a British insurance agent and a Swedish woman. The plane was en route from Britain to Sweden.

Rev. Dr. Hume, Of U. S., Victim

The American, the Rev. Dr. T. C. Hume, of Claremont, Cal., was en route to Sweden as a representative of the World Council of Churches.

Swedish airlines immediately suspended their flights to Britain but the newspaper *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* said the Government would try to work out some kind of safe conduct plan like that for ocean shipping, with both Germany and Britain.

It was the second Swedish transport plane lost under similar circumstances in fifteen months service. One of the survivors said the plane was pursued by a fighter of unidentified nationality. In a ten-minute interval it poured in three cannon and machine-gun blasts. Passengers were preparing for a water landing when the second engine quit and the plane crashed.

Nazis Blamed In Attack On Airliner

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[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 23—A Swedish airliner flying from London to Stockholm was shot down in flames late last night on Sweden's rocky west coast, presumably by a German fighter plane, killing thirteen persons, one a California clergyman.

The plane crashed near Haalo.

The American was Dr. T. C. Hume, of Claremont, Cal.

The craft's radio operator had time only to send a brief, dramatic message saying "we have been shot down" before the plane was smashed on the rocks.

Two Survive Crash

One crew member and one passenger, a Swedish sailor named Olson, were thrown clear and were rescued by fishermen.

Late last August another Swedish transport plane flying from England to Stockholm disappeared and is believed to have been shot down over the sea.

Besides the American, the plane's passengers included one Englishman, two Swedes and two women members of the Russian legation in Stockholm with four of their children.

The rescued mechanic, named Grupp, described the shooting and crash.

He said: "Our Douglas DC-3 was pursued and shot down at about 10.35 P. M. by a military plane of unidentified nationality. During the next ten minutes our pursuer sent three cannon and machine-gun blasts into our plane.

Craft Breaks In Half

"One engine was hit and the wings caught fire. The pilot gave the order to land on the water. We opened the door and got the rubber dinghy ready, but before we were able to land the second engine quit, making it impossible to maneuver the ship. She crashed into the rocks and broke in half. She continued to burn like a torch."

Officials of the Aero Transport Company said all Swedish civilian planes were clearly marked as such and painted a bright orange.

Line Suspends Operations

London, Oct. 23 (AP) — Swedish airlines announced today "temporary suspension" of operations between Britain and Sweden as a sequel to the loss of a Swedish transport plane which was shot down off Sweden's west coast yesterday.

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Other passengers on the air liner included Mme. Taradina, wife of the Soviet naval attache in Stockholm and her two young children; Mme. Ummyshkoba, wife of the Soviet assistant naval attache in Stockholm; two officers of the Swedish merchant navy; a British insurance agent and a Swedish woman who had been living in England for several years.

Father Lives In New York

Dr. E. H. Hume, of New York, identified Dr. T. C. Hume as his son, who, he said, was 39. The younger Hume lived for three and a half years in Claremont, Cal., where he was a clergyman. Before that he lived in Chicago.

Dr. Hume had taken the plane from England to go to Stockholm in connection with his work as a secretary of the World Council of Churches in the department of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Moving Headquarters

His services had been contributed to the world churches by the Congregational Christian Churches of America, and he was concerned with post-war rehabilitation of the destroyed churches and seminaries of Europe. His headquarters had been at Geneva, but Stockholm was decided upon as a second choice for headquarters when access to Geneva was not possible.

A Rhodes scholar and a Congregational minister for thirteen years, Dr. Hume was born in India, where his father was then a medical missionary. His mother was the former Lotta Carswell of Baltimore.

Lived In China

Dr. Hume was taken to China as a child and grew up there, attending school at Yale-in-China at Changsha. At the age of 14 he was brought to America and was graduated from the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., in 1921.

He received his bachelor of arts degree from Yale in 1925, studied at the Sorbonne in Paris and was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford from 1926 to 1929, where he won first honors. He began his theological studies at Oxford, finishing at the Union Theological Seminary in New York. He became a Congregational minister in 1930 and spent ten years in Chicago as a minister.

From January, 1940, to July, 1943, he was a minister at Claremont.

He is survived by his father, his widow, Gertrude Baldwin Hume, now of New York, and five children, the eldest 13.

Father Of Victim Well Known Here

Dr. Edward Hicks Hume, father of Dr. T. C. Hume, is well known here, particularly through his articles published in *The Sun*, for which he was a special correspondent in China from 1924 to 1935.

The father received his degree in medicine at the Johns Hopkins Medical School and on two occasions returned to give a series of lectures there. He also served at the Hopkins Hospital as house officer in surgery and clinical assistant in medicine.

Hideyo Noguchi Lecturer

The first series of lectures was in 1923 when he spoke on "China and America Today," and the most recent one was when he delivered the three Hideyo Noguchi lectures on "The Chinese Way in Medicine."

He was chosen as the first president of Yale-in-China University at Changsha in 1923. Later he was director of the Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work, an agency established by missionary societies of the United States in Canada.

The younger Dr. Hume's mother was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Scott Carswell, who lived in the 1400 block Gorsuch avenue.

Ban Bullies, Swedes Urge

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23 (AP).—In an action obviously directed against Nazi philosophy, more than 1,400 Swedish doctors signed an appeal to the war belligerents not to teach "that any race or any people have the right to dominate other people in life and property."

Such teachings, said the appeal, "are not supported by science and counter thousands of years of historical experience which say that evolution of humanity is built, not by force, but by cooperation between individuals and nations."

FINNS AND RUSSIANS NO LONGER BATTLE

Undeclared Armistice Marks War on Northernmost Line—Germans There Quiet

SOLDIERS RESUME STUDIES

Soviet's Few Air Attacks Seem to Be Directed at Nazis' Ships in Harbor Districts

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STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 23 (AP)—An undeclared armistice exists in the Finnish sector of the Russian front, the world's northernmost battle line. While violent battles rage south of Leningrad Finnish and German soldiers on one side and Russian troops on the other do not fire a rifle for weeks at a time.

Small-scale aerial activity, patrol skirmishes and sporadic exchanges of artillery barrages have been the extent of warfare for the past seventeen months along the no-man's land from Leningrad east to Lake Onega and northwestward to the snow-capped ridges bordering the Barents Sea at Petsamo.

Since May, 1942, there has been no heavy fighting between the armies of Finland and Russia, which, in their winter war battles of 1939 and 1940 and the summer campaign of 1941, gained a reputation for fearlessness, thoroughness and courage. The general tone of the Finnish communiqués for months has been: "From the land front, no news."

Young Soldiers Go to School

Finnish soldiers have time to build prefabricated houses to replace buildings wrecked by two wars within four years. Sports fill much idle time. Schools have been established near the front for younger soldiers.

Finnish sources report that German troops have seen most of what little action there has been since the Finns, in April and May of 1942, halted Russia's efforts to crack the line established when Finland stopped her offensive.

Ninety thousand Germans are reported to be fighting alongside the Finns. Nazi troops hold positions in the Petsamo district and in one sector of Poland. Some Finnish regiments are stationed with them, especially men skilled in arctic fighting.

Finnish troops control the rest of the front from a point on the Onda River north of Lake Seg to the Svir River and Leningrad. German troops which aided in the push into east Karelia were withdrawn more than a year ago.

A combined Finnish-German offensive was launched when Germany attacked Russia in June, 1941. Significantly, the smallest advance — thirty miles at its farthest point—was made in the northern areas controlled by the Germans. Finnish lines in the southern sector extended in some places as much as 100 miles inside Russian territory.

The battle front for the Petsamo area starts about twenty-one miles east of the Finnish border, hugs the pre-1939 boundary down to the vicinity of Ukhta Lake, veers to a point just east of the Onda River, moves southeastward to Pvenets, where the Finns control the Stalin Canal traffic, and down the west shore of Lake Onega to the Svir River.

The strongest contingents of Finnish troops today stand in the windswept, sandy flats along the Svir and occupy a fortified line between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga just north of Leningrad. They have never participated in any attack against Leningrad.

Russian forces launched an extensive attack in April, 1942, in an effort to free the Stalin Canal as a short cut for transportation of American and British war materials from Murmansk. The Red Army broke through at several points, but Maj. Gen. Ernest R. Lagus' Panzer division and other reinforcements staged a successful counter-attack.

The Russians launched their last offensive against the Svir defenses in May, 1942. Again they got behind the Finnish lines, but were beaten back. Later, in the winter, reindeer-drawn Soviet sled contingents sneaked behind the German forces of Col. Gen. Eduard Dietl in the Petsamo sector, but no large scale attack was made, although there were frequent sharp clashes.

Petsamo also was a center of aerial activity when the Allied convoys made the hazardous trip to Murmansk. Since the Allied opening of the Mediterranean last Spring there have been no convoys to Murmansk, and much of the Nazi air strength has been withdrawn to Germany.

The Russians make irregular air attacks, generally striking the harbor districts. Some Finns say the Russians are aiming mostly at German shipping.

REDS AND POLAND TO MEND BREACH IN DIPLOMATIC FRONT

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LONDON, Oct. 23 — (AP) A Berlin broadcast, quoting the Stockholms Tidningen, said today it had been learned that Russia had agreed to resume diplomatic relations with the Polish government-in-exile in London.

Russia broke relations with the Polish government April 26, accusing it of acting in concert with the Germans in pressing charges, originating in Berlin, that the Soviets had slain 10,000 Polish officers near Smolensk.

The German broadcast, recorded by the Ministry of Information, said the Stockholm newspaper carried the report in the form of London correspondence saying the Russians had handed a memorandum to the U. S. and British ambassadors in Moscow recently.

This German account was similar to some stories published in London. The Russians here said they knew nothing about it. The Poles answered only: "Ask your ambassador to Moscow—he should know."

It was reported that the Soviets, as one term of the agreement, would recognize all Poles from western Poland now in Russia as Polish subjects, but would continue to consider Poles from the eastern section as Russian subjects.

One Polish official here said if that account were correct, the Poles would object to the latter provision.

Berlin, still quoting the Stockholms Tidningen, said the main point of contention was whether Poland would have its 1938 eastern border, or whether Russia would take Polish territory up to a line of demarcation established with Germany in 1939.

The Germans also said that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull were trying to get Soviet Foreign Minister Vyasche-

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slav Molotov and Stalin to defer claims on territory now so as to secure Russo-Polish harmony.

In this connection, the magazine, The Economist, said reports of a diplomatic resumption, which have been floating around for several days, were a good augury for the conference in Moscow.

Moscow Talks Reach 5th Day; Hull Cheerful

Sees Chinese Envoy Again; U. S. Fully Informed as to Why Eden Met Stalin

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (AP).—The foreign affairs executives of the United States, Great Britain and Russia held their fifth day of meetings today. The United States has been fully informed as to why Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain saw Premier Marshal Josef V. Stalin Thursday and later the Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Viacheslav M. Molotov.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull conferred for the second time this week with the Chinese Ambassador, P. S. Foo, before today's meeting. He also has seen the Mexican Ambassador, the Australian Charge D'Affaires and the Canadian Minister.

Mr. Hull also conferred with Foreign Commissar Molotov separately before the meeting and an American source said it was a "very friendly tal." The two men exchanged views about "the way we see some things," it was said for "we are all in the same boat and have the same problem of getting gto shore, which means victory and a better world."

The tri-power meeting lasted only two hours and twenty minutes today. The delegates will convene again tomorrow afternoon.

This morning at Moscow it was as bright and warm an October day as in many years, but Mr. Hull still stuck to his work and turned down invitations to go walking near Spasso House, the American Embassy building. He rose early as usual and immediately tackled a big stack of work, conferring with his advisers.

Mr. Hull was feeling fine and ha dnot caught cold, as he feared. He still carries a topcoat to the meetings, however.

[The Berlin radio, quoting the Stockholm "Tidningen," said yesterday that "the Soviet Russian government has resumed its contact with the Polish exile government in London." The broadcast indicated that the rapprochement may have been an outcome of the three-power Allied conference. Russia broke off relations with the Polissh government on April 26 as a result of a controversy over German allegations of Russian atrocities against Polish prisoners.]

POLITICS DISCUSSED

Moscow, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The tripartite conference was reported yesterday to have shifted to consideration of political topics after reviewing military questions during the earlier sessions.

Although a ban on news continued, it was thought that some decisions in the political sphere had been reached already.

It was learned yesterday that Russian Soviet Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov is presiding at the conference by agreement of United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The Russians announced that their delegation to the conference includes Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov, commander of Russian forces in the Far East; Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs Andrei Vishinsky; Vice-Commissar for Foreign Trade Maxim Litvinoff, and V. A. Saksin of the Foreign Office.

Moscow, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—W. Averell Harriman presented his credentials as American Ambassador to Russia to President Kalinin at the Kremlin today.

Rumania Calls Youths.

Stockholm, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The Rumanian classes of 1923, 1924 and 1925 have been called to arms, effective November 1, Budapest dispatches said last night.

Four Doriot Men Killed

Madrid, Oct. 23 (AP)—Four more leaders of Jacques Doriot's French Popular party, a Fascist group, were assassinated in Paris in separate attacks, dispatches from Paris said today.

Himmler Tightens Hold On German Home Front

Compels Full Subjugation to Will of Government

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 23 (AP).—Strengthening his hold on the police power in Germany, Heinrich Himmler, Minister of the Interior, now has made "anything other than complete subjugation to the will of the government" a punishable offense, it was reported here today. This was brought out by the German Schutz Staffel (Elite Guard) newspaper, "Das Schwarze Korps," in an article entitled, "There Is No Defeatism."

Himmler's tightening grip on the German home front was also described in the Swiss weekly "Weltwoche," which said that he has now brought under his control Nazi anti-aircraft defenses, fighter planes which operate over home territory and even some regular troops.

"Since Himmler took over the interior ministry," the article said, "Germany is like a beleaguered city at the center of concentric zones of defense, with the citadel held by the Elite (S. S.), the second zone held by the rest of the Nazi party, the third by the army and the rest by the German people."

The Berlin correspondent of the Zurich newspaper *Neue Zurcher Zeitung*, noting that executions for speaking against the war or expressing defeatist sentiments had been reported before, asserted that "it is something new to include punishments for mere jeering and mocking."

"One Careless Word"

The German newspaper *Das Reich* appeared almost to chafe at the super-surveillance, declaring in an article entitled "Silent Battle" that from now on "it is not necessary to conspire against the Government, but even a careless word can bring a person before the political courts."

The *Schwarze Korps* revealed that some persons recently were executed for sheltering flyers who parachuted onto German territory.

"Naturally, defeats at the home front call forth many thoughts," it declared. "But it is understandable that national Socialism doesn't permit private opinions about the situation at the front. It demands monopoly on the formation of public opinion and doesn't permit the slightest criticism of its leaders or policy."

Weltwoche also said that "according to reliable reports Himmler is demanding complete subordination of the army under his jurisdiction and even (Field Marshal Erwin) Rommel does not have a free hand in Italy."...

The article declared German diplomacy was "on the down grade" and added that "there no longer is room for an apparatus like Ribbentrop diplomacy. . . .There is room only for force and for the supreme power of Himmler and his police troops."

Landing North of Rome Expected

Berne, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Rome and Munich radios repeated today that an Allied landing near Rome was possible. The Berlin radio said that great Allied air and naval operations were being prepared and might be unleashed at any moment.

Belief increased in Italy that the next Allied thrust at the Germans would be aimed at drawing the war away from the capital, where Pope Pius XII was recently reported active in an effort to have both sides recognize Rome as a Holy City.

La Suisse of Geneva reported from Chiasso that "Fascist circles were expressing the opinion that the Allies might land in the Civitavecchia regions, forty-five miles north of Rome, concurrent with their offensive above the Volturno River line," 100 miles below the capital.

La Suisse speculated that the Italian Navy might for the first time fight alongside the Allies in a new landing farther up the coast.

Death of Duce's Aid Described as a Killing

Berne, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Swiss-Italian frontier reports said today that Admiral Antonio Legnani, secretary of the navy in Benito Mussolini's Republican Fascist regime, was killed by two Italian naval officers because of his adherence to the Nazi puppet government.

Dispatches from the frontier town of Chiasso said earlier in the week that Legnani died in an automobile accident. Today's reports said that the two Italians who killed Legnani were being hunted by the Gestapo.

Another report from Milan said that two Gestapo agents had been executed there for stealing jewels from their superiors.

2 Gestapo Thieves Killed

BERNE, Oct. 23 (AP).—A report from Milan today said two German Gestapo agents had been executed there for stealing jewels from their superiors.

Wavell to Investigate Famine, Go to Calcutta

Will Check on Handling of Rice Crop in Bengal

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 23 (AP).—Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, who took office as Viceroy of India three days ago, announced today that he would go to Calcutta to investigate at first hand the famine in Bengal which is killing thousands of destitute Indians.

Cholera is spreading, and Calcutta's four burning ghats (large tower crematories) are operating night and day.

Latest official statistics show 203 starving persons were admitted to Calcutta hospitals on Thursday. Eighty-three died in hospitals that day. The figures do not include persons found dead on streets.

Wavell is likely to ascertain whether the Bengal government has set up machinery to take over the whole December rice crop, estimated at about 9,000,000 tons Bengal. If it has not, the central government may take charge of distributing the rice.

Chinese Sink Japanese Ship

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 23 (AP)—The crew of a Chinese patrol boat operating off the coast of Fukien sank a Japanese transport Oct. 10, a Chinese announcement said today. It said the Chinese boarded the transport, overpowered the guards and crew, carried off the cargo, then sank the ship with explosives. Eight Jaapnese officers aboard were said to have been taken prisoner.

JAPANESE ADVANCE HALTED BY AUSSIES

McDaniel

Enemy's Hope of Reaching New Guinea Coast Blast-ed by Allied Attack.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sunday, Oct. 24—(AP) Japanese hopes of reaching the New Guinea coast on the Huon peninsula in strength were blasted Friday by determined attacks delivered by Australian troops and American bombers.

These attacks bunted the enemy spearhead and forced him to fall back from the village of Katika westward to a depth of 1,100 yards toward his inland jungle strong positions at Sattelberg.

510 Japs Slain

The Australians, who thus closed the narrow corridor which Japanese earlier in the week had driven to the coast about five miles north of Allied-won Finschhafen, counted more than 510 enemy dead.

While these units of the Australian Ninth division succeeded in blocking the coastal outlet of escape for considerable enemy forces, American-flown Mitchells swept over the fear areas. They sowed destruction with their bombs and more than 55,000 rounds of 50 caliber machinegun fire.

This new aerial devastation piled up the toll of enemy dead caused Thursday by a record single day's load of 221 tons dropped by Liberators around Saftelberg on troop concentrations.

The initial success of small elements of Japanese in driving a narrow, five-mile - long corridor from Sattelberg to the coast of the peninsula does not seem to foreshadow a regaining of the offensive by the Japanese in the New Guinea theater.

Drive Now Halted

The coastward drive, now halted, instead indicates that the enemy is nearing the southern limits of the New Guinea territory he is willing to abandon without a more determined show of resistance than he displayed before yielding Lae and Salamaua in September.

The direction of the thwarted Japanese coastal drive made it apparent the enemy is not trying to recapture the small port of Finschhafen which the Australians occupied Oct. 2, ten days after they landed from Rear Adm. Daniel Barney's United States Navy amphibious craft.

In the air, Australian-manned Kittyhawks pounded the Gasmata, New Britain, airdrome of the enemy some 135 miles east of the New Guinea jungle front.

2,000 Mile Raid

Liberators flew more than 2,000 miles round trip to make another of their intermittent strikes at Japan's nickel mining center of Pomelaa, Dutch Celebes.

The Japanese airforce made weak appearances. There was a light raid against Allied Finschhafen positions and also against the island of Kiriwina in the Trobriand group north of New Guinea's eastern tip.

The enemy setback at Katika occurred near the point where the Japanese seek to anchor a line on the coast. It thus added to the gravity of the enemy position farther inland at Sattelberg which took the bulk of Thursday's aerial pound, aimed at reinforcements in that dense jungle area.

The Sattelberg Japanese have been seeking, during engagements involving thousands of troops, to cut through elements of the Australian Ninth division and contact their coastal forces.

The latest air raid on Pomelaa was made in daylight, a daring procedure since the Liberators must fly unescorted. Their more than 24 tons of bombs set fire to the leaching plant and smoke from it rose 7,000 feet. Buildings near the jetties also were set ablaze. All the Liberators returned safely.

The latest air raid on Pemelaa was made in daylight, a daring procedure since the Liberators must fly unescorted. Their more than twenty-four tons of bombs set fire to the leaching plant and smoke from it rose 7,000 feet. Buildings near the jetties also were set ablaze. All the Liberators returned safely.

Supply Areas Exploded

The Kittyhawks attacking Gasmata exploded supply dump areas and presumably P-T boats, sank a small Japanese coastal vessel which was loaded with fuel and ammunition.

For the third straight day Allied air attention was reported given to the western tip of New Britain, which is nearest to General Douglas MacArthur's newly won positions on New Guinea. At Borgen Bay, where approximately thirty supply barges were blasted in two previous raids, reconnaissance bombers attacked more of these craft.

Continued air support was given Australian troops now engaged in a slow jungle advance along the Ramu Valley toward Madang, the next enemy coastal base of importance on beyond Finschhafen. Fighter patrols over main road near Bogadjim, Madang's defense outpost, surprised a column of Japanese trucks and strafed them at low level.

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BURMA JAPANESE HIT HARD BY FLIERS

Railways, River Traffic, Airports, Other Targets Are Bombed for 3 Days

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NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 23 (AP)—Taking advantage of improved weather, American and British bombers and fighters ranged the length of Japanese-occupied Burma Thursday, Friday and Saturday "in increased operations on a large scale," United States and British communiqués announced today.

Irrawaddy River port cities, railway yards, river traffic and enemy airport installations were pounded by American and RAF heavy Liberators, medium American Mitchell bombers, RAF Vengeance dive-bombers and fighter craft.

The American Liberators scored direct hits on the station, tracks and railway yard buildings at Myingyan, central Irrawaddy port city, and river shipping facilities, the jetty and near-by buildings were damaged heavily.

The big American planes also dumped high explosives on the airfield at Myitkyina, northern Irrawaddy city, but clouds prevented observation of the results. American Mitchells attacked Mogaung in northern Burma, destroying tracks, rolling stock and storage buildings.

The rail line linking Mandalay with Mogaung, the railroad bridge near Naba, and supply dumps, rolling stock and anti-aircraft emplacements were attacked in other areas.

RAF Liberators attacked airfields in central Burma and on the west coast, while Vengeances dive-bombed railroad bridges and roads, and Hurricane and Mohawk fighters strafed enemy-occupied villages and supply dumps.

Neither Americans nor British suffered a loss.

Jap Buildings Blown Up

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[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 23—Death was strewn among concentrations of Japanese soldiers and their quarters were leveled Thursday by 221 tons of bombs in the biggest display of American aerial destructiveness ever concentrated in a single day of the New Guinea jungle war.

Reinforced enemy troops at Sattelberg, fifteen miles northwest of Australian-won Finschhafen, came under the bombsights of Liberator heavy bombers in a raid announced today by General MacArthur's headquarters.

Best Bombing He's Seen

"We just blew that place all to hell," said Capt. George P. Dunmore, bombardier of the first plane over the target.

"I never saw such good bombing before."

Twenty-five of twenty-eight buildings were blown up. The others were damaged badly.

Australian soldiers, who have been engaged in bitter, large-scale fighting with this considerable Japanese force to prevent the enemy from forging a solid line of escape to the sea, later reported seeing many bodies of bomb victims.

Never before have Liberators struck in such numbers around Finschhafen. Never before have Japanese soldiers in the New Guinea jungles been pocketed into such a large human target for the four-engined bombers.

But military leaders foresee still more heavy ground fighting in the sector. The Japanese reinforcements are believed to have infiltrated into Sattelberg's jungle area from the north after failing to arrive in time to prevent the fall of Finschhafen.

The day of the Liberator assault, Mitchell Medium Bombers caused a landslide which obstructed a main road, blew up two bridges and damaged three enemy-occupied villages ahead of Australian Seventh Division troops moving along the Ramu Valley toward Madang. The low-flying Mitchells wrought their destruction around Bogadjim, Madang's main defense outpost.

Still more American air power was unleashed against Japanese air bases in the northern Solomons. Three times in one day medium bombers, torpedo bombers, dive bombers and fighters swarmed over Kara airdrome at Buin, on Bougainville, tearing up the runway, blowing up anti-aircraft batteries and destroying five parked planes.

At nearby Kahili, fighter-escorted Liberators spread fires despite the intercepting efforts of fifteen Japanese fighters, six of which were shot down. Other medium bombers struck four times at docks, supply dumps, buildings and barges at Choiseul Island. Allied raiding losses reported were three planes.

ALLIES CUT JAP PATH TO COAST IN NEW GUINEA

Allied HQ. in the Southwest Pacific, Sunday, Oct. 24 (AP).—Japanese hopes of reaching the New Guinea coast on the Huon Peninsula in strength were blasted Friday by determined attacks delivered by Australian troops and American bombers.

These attacks blunted the enemy spearhead and forced him to fall back from the village of Katika westward to a depth of 1,000 yards toward his strong inland positions at Sattleberg.

510 Japs Killed.

The Australians, who thus closed the narrow corridor which Japanese earlier in the week had driven to the coast about five miles north of Finschhafen, counted more than 510 enemy dead.

While these units of the Australian 9th division succeeded in blocking the coastal outlet of escape for considerable enemy forces, American-flown B-25 Mitchells swept over the rear areas. They sowed destruction with their bombs and more than 55,000 rounds of 50 caliber machinegun fire.

This new aerial devastation piled up the toll of enemy dead caused Thursday by a record single day's load of 221 tons dropped by B-24 Liberators around Sattelberg on troop concentrations.

Not Offensive Move.

The initial success of small elements of Japanese in driving a narrow, five-mile-long corridor from Sattelberg to the coast of the peninsula does not seem to foreshadow a regaining of the offensive by the Japanese in the New Guinea theatre.

Jap 'India in Exile' At War With U. S.

By Associated Press.

The Tokio radio said today that the Japanese-sponsored government of "independent" India had declared war on Great Britain and the United States.

Tokio announced yesterday that Japan had recognized the "independence" of India under a government organized at Singapore by Subhas Chandra Bose, anti-British faction leader noted for his Axis sympathies.

Vargas Envoy To Japan: Tokio

London, Oct. 23 (AP).—Jorge B. Vargas, former secretary to President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, has been appointed Philippine Ambassador to Japan, the Tokio radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information. Vargas was appointed Mayor of Manila in January 1942, according to Jap broadcasts at that time, and was said in May of this year to have been honored at a banquet by Premier Tojo.

Argentine Officials Try To Curb Student Strikes

Montevideo, Oct. 23 (AP)—Argentine officials sought to control students striking against the Government's foreign policy by sending police today to quell a demonstration in Rosario, outlawing the Student University Federation, and closing La Plata University fifteen days before the normal date.

[A Buenos Aires dispatch said that a Government communique branded the Argentina student federation as subversive and having "Communist connections." The Government said it was prepared to take "extremely severe measures" to prevent any disturbance.]

The number of Argentine refugees to Uruguay was steadily increasing as Gen. Pedro Ramirez's Government took strong measures against opposition.

Students in Uruguay Back Argentine Strike

Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Uruguayan University students went on strike today protesting against the Nationalist Argentine Government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez. The General Union of Workers declared its solidarity with Argentine students whose Central University Federation called a strike on Thursday.

A number of Uruguayan professors have decided to organize a "Central University of America" where teachers dismissed by the Argentine Government would be invited to lecture. The professors yesterday paid homage to the dismissed Argentine teachers because "they expressed their pro-democratic ideals."

URUGUAY GETS $500,000

Accepts Gift From Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Uruguayan Government announced acceptance today of a $500,000 gift from the United States Office of Coordination of Inter-American Affairs to be devoted to sanitation work and health measures.

Similar gifts have been made to other Latin-American countries out of a special fund in the coordinator's office that is disbursed not as a loan but as an outright gift.

Takes Over 300 Axis Firms.

Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—A new law authorizing the Government to take over properties of Axis nationals in Nicaragua affects more than 300 firms, the commission in charge announced last night.

MAY CUT M'NUTT'S POWERS ON DRAFT

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—A congressional move to strip Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt of all authority over administration of the selective service system was disclosed today with formal publication by the House Military Committee of its explanation of a new legislation on draft deferments.

The committee, by a vote reported as unanimous, wrote into a bill already passed by the Senate, a section directing the President to delegate to the director of selective service all the authority he was given under the original law. This would bypass Mr. McNutt, the man power chief, who supervises Major-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the director of selective service. The new legislation is slated for House action next week.

Behind the move, committee members said, was a determination to centralize administration of the selective service system and place full authority in the hands of Gen. Hershey.

The legislation, committee members said, would assure deferment of fathers until all available non-fathers have been put into uniform.

Gains in Pacific Are Reviewed For Navy Day

Rise in U. S. Strength Since 1942 Is Seen Bringing Eventual Victory Nearer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—Definitely on the offensive, the Unitde States Navy, greatest in world history, has "brought the beginnings of eventual victory over the Jap" since Navy Day, 1942. This was announced today by the Navy Department in a review of operations in the Pacific and of the war situation there as another Navy Day approached. It will be next Wednesday.

"In the Pacific," the review asserted, "the time since Navy Day, 1942, has been spent most profitably in getting into position, and in building up our own hitting strength in terms of both carrier and shore-based aircraft."

That strength still is increasing. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced this week that three super-aircraft carriers of 45,000 tons displacement are to be constructed promptly.

Recent raids on Marcus Island in the Pacific, the Navy review said, provide "a glimpse into a promising future." Enemy shore installations were demolished in the attack on Marcus by carrier-based bombing planes.

The attack was only one of many victories for the Naval air arm, which has been in action in all parts of the world from the Aleutians south through the Pacific and also in the Atlantic.

"One of the greatest single contributions of naval aviation," the Navy said, "has been in combating the German U-boat menace." Secretary Knox said that the campaign has brought about the sinking of twenty-six enemy submarines by air action.

Blacklists Argentine Firms

U. S. Adds More to Group With Which Trade Is Forbidden

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—The United States added seventy-nine Argentine firms in revising tonight the list of foreign firms and individuals with whom Americans are forbidden to trade. Five Argentine firms were removed from the list. The government places on the blacklist firms and individuals possibly trading with American enemies.

Other revisions added forty-four Swiss firms and deleted four, added twenty-eight Portuguese firms and deleted seventeen, added twenty-two Spanish firms and deleted three, and added twelve Swedish and seven Turkish firms.

Five West Virginians Held By Axis Powers

Washington, Oct. 23 (AP)—One officer and four enlisted men from West Virginia are prisoners of the Axis powers, the War Department said today.

Second Lieutenant Herman D. Stevens, a son of Herman Stevens, of St. Albans, has been interned by Germany.

United States Army personnel interned by Italy prior to the Italian capitulation, and which no further information has been received on their status, included Pfc. John C. Brown, son of Mrs. Myrtle Brown, Route 2, Orlando; Pfc. John W. Sites, son of Mrs. Mose W. Sites, Old Fields, and Staff Sergeant William S. Tully, son of Mrs. Lula Hazel Kitkinger Tully, Charelston.

Soldiers interned by Rumania included Staff Sergeant Clay E. Snyder, son of Mrs. Louise M. Snyder, of Paden City.

9,220 ENEMY ALIENS HELD

Immigration Service Reports on a Year's Activities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Immigration and Naturalization Service reported today that its sixteen interment centers housed 9,220 alien enemies.

Reporting to the Justice Department on a year's activities up to June 30, Commissioner Earl Harri-

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son said that 6,871 of the internees were apprehended in various parts of the United States and its possessions and that 2,349 were sent by Latin-American countries "for safekeeping."

The service also disclosed that the Border Patrol arrested 16,330 law violators during the year. Sixty-three were smugglers of aliens, 11,175 illegal entrants and 5,092 were wanted for other law violations.

American War Workers Chosen to Visit Britain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—(AP) Four American war workers are going to visit England at government expense to tell British workers about life and work in the United States. When they return, four British workers will accompany them for a four of this country.

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, announced today that the visit, to begin sometime this month, will inaugurate "a plan to exchange war plant workers between the U. S. and Britain." OWI and the British Ministry of Information, OWI said, "are jointly sponsoring the project."

OWI already has sent civic leaders, educators and others to England under a similar exchange plan.

CARIBBEAN SOLDIERS CAST THEIR BALLOTS

Two New York State Men Are Among the First Voters

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Two New York State soldiers were among the first men to cast ballots in the Caribbean area for the coming November elections, the War Department reported today.

One of the men was Sgt. Robert M. Will of Katonah, attached to Coast Artillery command headquarters.

"When I come back and find someone holding office in my home town," he said, "whether I like the choice or not, I'll know I had a say in it."

Staff Sgt. Harry W. Vackel of Buffalo cast his second ballot in the two years he has been in the Caribbean area. He was quoted as commenting:

"If we don't guard our liberties at home, what's the sense of fighting for them abroad? We have just as much responsibility to participate in free elections as we have to keep our rifles clean."

Administration Seeks Big Vote On Peace Plan

Puts More Weight Behind Connally Resolution With DebateOpeningTomorrow

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—The Administration threw added weight today behind efforts to roll up an impressive vote in the Senate for the Connally resolution pledging the United States to join with "free and sovereign" nations in establishing a world authority to maintain peace.

With Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee scheduled to open debate on the measure Monday attempts are being made to persuade advocates of other proposals to go along with the compromise resolution.

Leaders contended that anything short of an overwhelming vote might be interpreted abroad as indicating lack of unity on foreign policy. But their argument failed to dent a determined group of about a dozen Senators who plan to offer amendments to "strengthen," as they phrase it, the resolution approved by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The resolution would provide that the United States, "acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

Chairman Connally said he is prepared to defend this wording from charges that it invites military alliances, is too limited, and does not provide specifically for the use of military force to put down aggression.

"We're not talking about any military alliance but of opening an international authority to eventual participation by all of the nations that can qualify—depending on the peace-treaty terms," he said.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, who will follow Chairman Connally in support of the resolution, said he thought it impossible to go further than the committee-approved declaration at this time "because any blueprints of action would enter the realm of sheer speculation."

But Senator Carl Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, said he and others of like views fear the resolution is subject to so many interpretations that it will be confusing to other nations.

'Battle of Russia' Film to Be Released

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The feature-length film, "The Battle of Russia," produced by the War Department, will soon be released to theaters all over the country, the Office of War Information reported today. The film was produced by Lieut.-Col. Anatole Litvak and was directed by Lieut.-Col. Frank Capra. Both are former Hollywood directors.

The Honor Roll

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today twelve casualties, including two dead, five wounded and five missing. Included among the casualties, with the next of kin, are the following:

DEAD

NEW YORK.

DRENNAN, EDWARD JOHN; father, John Drennan, 121-10 Liberty avenue, Richmond Hill.

WOUNDED

LEOMASCALO, VINCENT; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leomascalo, Taft avenue, Rome.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today that names of 368 United States soldiers held prisoners of war, 172 by Germany and 147 by Italy prior to the Italian capitulation, and forty-nine by Rumania. Included are these with their next of kin:

Prisoners of Germany

NEW YORK.

DELLOTTO, ANGELO M., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Mary Dellotto, 55 East 52d street, Brooklyn.

FULCHINO, ALPHONSE, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Marie Fulchino, 103-50 52d avenue, Corona.

GAYNOR, ROBERT G., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna A. Gaynor, 76 North Midland, Nyack.

GELMAN, MARTIN M., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Esther Gelman, 192 Freeman street, Brooklyn.

JONES, DAVID R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Harry D. Jones, 159 Washington street, Mount Vernon.

KELLY, FRANCIS R., second lieutenant; father, Michael J. Kelly, 24 Dorlon street, Hempstead.

PALAZZO, JOSEPH C., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Maria D. Palazzo, 1905 West 10th street, Brooklyn.

REILLY, JOHN V., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Nora Reilly, 348 West 48th street, New York.

ROBERTS, BRAXTON S., flight officer; mother, Mrs. Prewitt Roberts, 54 Lander street, Newburgh.

SAPERSTEIN, HARRY, staff sergeant; father, Samuel Saperstein, Apt. 1B, 34-08 30th street, Long Island City.

SCHWARTZ, NATHAN, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Sadie Schwartz, care Joseph Passikoff, 385 Eighth avenue, New York.

STANHOPE, AUBREY C. JR., first lieutenant; father, Aubrey C. Stanhope, 60 East 42d street, New York.

Prisoners of Italy

BOYDEN, CARL E., corporal; sister, Mrs. Eleanor Norwig, 292 East Dover street, Valley Stream.

CALLES, GEORGE J., staff sergeant; father, James P. Calles, 12-14 West 101st street, New York.

CRAGIN, FRANK B., private; mother, Mrs. Nette Cragin, 522 West 47th street, New York.

DE CHORETZ, AARON, private; sister, Mrs. Annette Wolfson, 220 Miriam street, Bronx.

EISENBERG, JOSEPH A., staff sergeant; sister, Mrs. Mildred Moskowitz, 497 Chester street, Brooklyn.

FRITZGIBBON, GEORGE T., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Amalia Fritzgibbon, 1015 Woodrow Road, Huguenot, Staten Island.

GRENVILLE, BRUCE W., private; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Grenville, 140-43 172d street, Springfield Gardens.

KLOSINSKI, RICHARD C., private; mother, Mrs. Stella Klosinski, 592 East 141st street, New York.

KOUNS, CHARLES W., lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Marion P. Kouns, apartment 1-L, Hudson House, Ardsley on Hudson.

MACAULEY, THEODORE F., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Dora E. Macauley, 139 St. Felix street, Brooklyn.

MARTELLI, JAMES, private; mother, Mrs. Anna Martelli, 220 Hopkins street, Brooklyn.

MEADOW, CHARLES, second lieutenant; father, Harry Meadow, 1116 Manor avenue, Bronx.

PONEMONE, SEYMOUR J., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Yetta Ponemone, 1573 39th street, Brooklyn.

REBOLD, MORRIS, sergeant; father, Samuel Rebold, 516 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

SCIASCIA, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Manie Sciascia, 34-56 Ninth street, Long Island City.

SEYMOUR, CHARLES J., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Marion Lewis, 2 Cornelia street, Brooklyn.

Prisoners of Rumania

BLOCK, HAROLD, technical sergeant; father, Max Block, 2845 West 28th street, Brooklyn.

MEAD, ROBERT F., technical sergeant; sister, Mrs. Charlotte Traynor, 36 Raynor, Freeport.

YATES, LAURENCE A. JR., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Faith B. Yates, 26 South Davis, Orchard Park.

Prisoners of Germany

NEW JERSEY.

LEMKE, EDWARD L., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. M. Muriel Lemke, 203 Brighton avenue, East Orange.

McMANUS, EDWARD J., second lieutenant; brother, John McManus, 33 Mount View street, West Orange.

PAULSEN, WALTER, technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Margaret C. Paulsen, 202 Union avenue, Belleville.

SEILA, CLAUDE F., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Robert R. Seila, 401 Boulevard, Westfield.

TYSON, EDWIN A. JR., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Violet M. Tyson, 1172 Lamberton street, Trenton.

Prisoners of Italy

FERGUSON, FREDERICK J., corporal; aunt, Mrs. Jean Ken, 121 Manning avenue, River Edge.

GALLIGAN, WILLIAM J. JR., second lieutenant; father, William J. Galligan Sr., 635 Knollwood Terrace, Westfield.

KOCH, GEORGE, private; father, Stephen Koch, Old Post Road, Route 1, Box 105, New Brunswick.

MURCHIE, DONALD J., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Edith P. Murchie, Woods Lane, Colonia.

SOBOLEWSKI, CHARLES J., private; sister; Mrs. Dora Kotch, 572 Hewberton street, Newark.

Prisoners of Rumania

TELTSER, MILTON, first lieutenant; father, Wolf Teltser, 128 North Essex avenue, Orange.

Prisoners of Italy

CONNECTICUT

McSHANE, JOHN J., private; mother, Mrs. Catherine McShane, 751 Iranistan avenue, Bridgeport.

Navy Reports 12 Casualties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—The Navy announced today 12 casualties, including two dead, five wounded and five missing.

This brings to 30,725 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties since Dec. 7, 1941.

The casualties announced today included:

DRENNAN, Edward John, dead. Father, John Drennan, 121-10 Liberty ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

LEOMASCALO, Vincent, wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leomascalo, Taft ave., Rome, N. Y.

EISENHOWER SEES LONG FIGHT AHEAD TO FINAL VICTORY

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, speaking from Algiers on a war bond program, warned the people of the United States tonight that "It will be a long, long way to final victory, over a rough, bitter road."

Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who also spoke from Algiers over the same program broadcast by CBS, said the American people had over-subscribed the Third War Bond drive by nearly $4,000,000,000.

Gen. Eisenhower declared: "This is a hard war, a bitter, bloody war. Make no mistake. It will be a long, long way to final victory, over a bitter, rough road. Our men know it, and are ready for it. But they want to be assured above all else that the home front is behind them."

Bond Sales Cheer Soldiers

The general said the success of the recent Third War Bond drive had cheered the soldiers on the fighting front but added that there were times when the men worried about home front support.

"I think my men would like me to be brutally honest and tell you that sometimes in the past they have worried about how you feel," Gen. Eisenhower said. "They know that it is your war as much as theirs."

Secretary Morgenthau, who is touring U. S. military establishments, also asserted "that final victory is a long way off," and the fight "will be hard and bloody." He added: "The least we can do is to supply our troops with everything they need until victory is won."

Secretary Morgenthau said that between Sept. 8 and Oct. 20, "the American people invested $18,943,000,000 in war bonds, over-subscribing the third war loan by nearly $4,000,000,000."

The Treasury head added he wanted to assure the American people "that everyone of your dollars that you have invested in war bonds or are paying in taxes for the war is being well spent."

Secretary Morgenthau mentioned that he had met Allied leaders in the area and that they were all working in close harmony for victory.

The secretary said he had talked with Gen. Henri Giraud, co-leader of the French National Committee of Liberation, during the last few days and that the general had informed him the German Gestapo had taken his wife, three daughters, six grandchildren and his sister-in-law to prison during the past few days.

Secretary Morgenthau said the French leader had stripped his uniform of decorations and "says he'll wear none until he has marched into Berlin."

New York, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that the Japanese-sponsored government of "independent" India had declared war on Great Britain and the United States. Tokyo announced yesterday that Japan had recognized the "independence" of India under a government organized at Singapore by Subhas Chandra Bose, anti-British faction leader noted for his Axis sympathies.

Canadian WAC Held On Larceny Charge

New York, Oct. 23 (AP)—Waving pistols and threatening to shoot, two policewomen pursued a Canadian Woman's Army Corps private around a Fifth avenue block early today and captured her when she became exhausted from the chase.

The CWAC, Betty Trimble, 19, was booked on a charge of grand larceny and will be arraigned in Felony Court here tomorrow on a complaint filed by Lois Mae Henderson, hospital chemist first class, of Mason, Mich.

Police said Private Trimble was held in connection with thefts of more than $1,000 in valuables from servicewomen at the Women's Military Service Club here.

88 PERISH IN CRASH OF TWO TANKERS OFF FLORIDA COAST

Seamen and Naval Gunners Burn to Death as Explosion Sets Both Ships on Fire

ONE LADEN WITH GASOLINE

Both Craft Running Blacked Out—Blast Brings Help but Only 28 Are Saved

By The Associated Press.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Oct. 23—Two blacked-out tankers were in collision off the Florida coast in the darkness Wednesday night and eighty-eight men perished in the flames which spread from the explosion of one of the vessels laden with thousands of gallons of aviation gasoline.

The Navy permitted announcement of the disaster today after investigating salvage possibilities.

Twenty-eight merchant crewmen and members of Navy gun crews were saved, most of them leaping overboard as the flames whipped over the decks and spread out over the water.

Persons ashore heard the explosion and saw the towering flames, giving the alarm which sent Coast Guard craft racing to the scene.

One of the ships, northbound and riding low in the water with the

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weight of the gasoline, had forty-three men aboard, including seven naval gunners, and only seven men survived.

One Vessel Was in Ballast

The other tanker, southbound in ballast, was manned by a crew of seventy-three, including twenty-five gunners, and twenty-one reached safety.

Most of those on deck perished instantly.

Christopher P. Finley, 28, of Miami, third assistant engineer aboard the empty tanker, was at his post at the time of the crash, at 10:50 P. M.

"I knew something terrible had happened," he declared, "but every hand in the engine room stayed at his post, and that saved a lot of lives.

"Two explosions followed immediately. I cut off the engines and rushed topside. Forward and amidships were a holocaust. The forward magazines and gun turrets were exploding. I knew the aft magazines would go any minute. I jumped into the sea off the fantail."

Blown Across the Deck

Seaman Joseph S. O'Brien of Indianapolis, a gunner aboard the northbound tanker, was on watch on the deck.

"Suddenly I spotted another ship bearing down from the north," he said. "It appeared to be about seventy-five yards away. It looked as though it were going to pass us, but as the ship approached I saw it was going to be close.

"I turned and started for a telephone to report to the forward bridge. Before I got to the telephone there was a crash.

"A terrific explosion followed, and I was blown about ten feet across the deck."

He leaped overboard and managed to swim fast enough to stay clear of the burning oil which spread out over the water.

Coast Guard patrol boats which reached the scene within a few minutes circled dangerously close to the blazing vessels to pick up survivors.

Walter Deutsch of Huntington, N. Y., a quartermaster, commanded the first rescue boat to arrive.

"We approached the empty tanker from windward," he said. "Only one man could be seen on deck. He refused to jump until we shouted we were going to leave. There was a lot of screaming."

One Ship Runs Aground

The flaming hulls floated slowly northward in the Gulf Stream. The empty, less-seriously damaged tanker ran aground. Salvage crews floated the vessel and towed it to port, with the dead still aboard.

The Navy said it would be repaired and would carry war goods again.

The laden tanker drifted almost twenty miles, burning so fiercely that it could not be aproached. It struck bottom almost atop the hulk of a freighter sunk by enemy submarines early in the war.

No one yet has boarded the ship, but men on rescue craft reported they could see piles of burned bodies.

The masters of both ships and all except one of the Navy commissioned officers assigned to the gun crews were lost, the Navy reported.

Edward Hethington, 28, of Charleston, second assistant engineer aboard the empty tanker, said all lifeboats were burned and fell into the sea.

Emerging from the engine room, he said, "we had to run over a mass of charred bodies which almost blocked the port companionway."

Coast Guardsmen who first boarded one of the tankers found only one living thing, a tiny mongrel dog.

The dog was slightly burned, but later contracted pneumonia from the experience. Coast Guardsmen called in a veterinarian in an effort to save the dog's life.

Father Loses His Son

Four of the survivors were taken to a Palm Beach hospital and the other twenty-four were taken to the Morrison Field Army air base. All had injuries.

The survivors said they believed a spark generated when the two metal hulls clashed set off the explosion.

Ironically, the moon arose a few minutes after the crash. Until it did, survivors said, the night was black.

William D. Greencorn, 76, of Franklin, Mass., a seaman for sixty years and a survivor of five previous shipwrecks, came through again, but his 19-year-old son, Calvin, making his first trip as an apprentice seaman, was lost.

"This is the end for me," the sorrowing father said. "I'm not going back to sea."

The exact cause of the collision may never be determined, since all navigation officers on both ships died. The points of impact were the bow of the southbound ship and the port fore quarter of the northbound tanker.

Most Men Die in Their Bunks

PALM BEACH, Oct. 23 (UP)—The majority of victims in the crash of the two tankers were trapped below deck and were burned to death while flames ate every square inch of paint off each vessel. Others died on deck, their bodies seared beyond recognition. Skeletons were found in bunks of one tanker when it was taken to port, and it was estimated that more than thirty men were blown to pieces.

The Navy, in announcing the disaster, one of the worst in recent years off United States shores, said that it was not due to enemy action.

Cause of the accident was not definitely known. Although survivors were unable to relate many details, they gave enough information for officials to believe that the empty tanker—the larger one headed south—had veered too near shore and an attempt had been made to return it to its course.

The accident occurred about 11 P. M. The blast was heard fifty miles away.

USED BULLDOZERS TO FOOL THE JAPS

San Francisco, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—A new American version of an old Army trick was related today by William Courtenay, aviation editor of the London Daily Sketch, just back from the Southwestern Pacific.

He said that American troops landed a bulldozer within earshot of the defending Japanese and ran it up and down the beach all night. The Japs thought tanks had been landed and got set for an attack.

"Meanwhile, an artillery detachment landed at another point," Mr. Courtenay said, "and blasted the Jap position into rubbish."

SUBMARINE BASE, NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—A United States submarine captain who severely damaged a Japanese aircraft carrier, in addition to sinking an important amount of shipping, and three enlisted men who contributed to the spectacular success of America's underseas fighters in the Pacific, were honored here today with awards by Rear Admiral F. A. Daubin, commander of submarines of the Atlantic fleet.

Commander Roy S. Benson received a Gold Star in lieu of a second Navy Cross for his successful attacks on Japanese shipping in enemy-controlled waters. His citation, signed by Admiral C. W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet, credited his skill, courage and determination with the destruction of much enemy tonnage.

Commander Benson, who is unmarried, lives at the submarine base here. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1929.

Roy Rickart, chief electrician's mate, whose wife lives at 4110 Avenue K, Brooklyn, received the Silver Star Medal for distinguished service on several war patrols.

CARRIER ENTERPRISE CITED

Vessel Was in Nearly Every Big Battle During War's First Year

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 23 (AP)—The Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to the Navy aircraft carrier Enterprise and ribbons were presented to two of its officers at the Pensacola Naval Air Training Center yesterday by Rear Admiral George D. Murray, commandant. He formerly was commanding officer of the Enterprise.

The ribbons were awarded to Lieut. Clifford A. Lenz of Latrobe, Pa., and Lieut. James A. Kramer of Gilbert, Minn.

The Enterprise was cited for participating in nearly every major engagment of the first year of the war, sinking or damaging thirty-five Japanese vessels and shooting down 185 Japanese aircraft during nine raids and battles.

20 Soldiers Die In Lawson Field Transport Crash

15 'Chutists Are Victims in Fort Benning Crack-Up; Bombers Collide in Idaho

FORT BENNING, Ga., Oct. 23 (AP).—Twenty officers and men were killed last night when an Army transport plane crashed at Lawson Field here while on a night parachute mission, the public relations office announced today.

The dead included two officers and three enlisted men of the Army Air Corps and fifteen enlisted men from the parachute troops here.

The Army announcement gave no details.

List of Dead

The list of dead and next of kin:

Air Corps personnel:

Second Lieutenant Gerald A. Schafer, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Rose Schafer, mother.

First Lieutenant Milton W. Grieg, Baltimore; Mrs. Matie A. Grieg, mother.

Sergeant Robert W. Farmer, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Irene T. Farmer, wife.

Private First Class Donald M. Schroeder, Los Angeles; Mrs. Rose B. Schroeder, mother.

Private First Class Frank J. Sloboda, East Chicago, Ind.; Mrs. Katherine Slobada, mother.

Parachute School personnel:

Sergeant Phillip L. Schoene, of Syracuse, Neb.; Mrs. Alma Schoene, mother.

Sergeant Anthony Fiorito, Norristown, Pa.; Mrs. Lena Fiorito, mother.

Sergeant Angelo LaGreca, [illegible] Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Angelina LaGreca, mother.

Private Angelo L. Alvarado, 283 St. Ann's Avenue, New York; Mrs. Alvira Alvarado, mother.

Private First Class Clinton E. Argo, Holton, Kan.; Mrs. Etta Argo, mother.

Private First Class Charles B Barnes jr., Galena, Kan.; Mrs Charles B. Barnes sr., mother.

Private First Class Paul D. Beerbower, Valley Falls, Kan.; Mrs. Kelley Grace Beerbower, mother.

Private Louis J. Stuppia, Rochester; Mrs. Frances Stuppia, mother.

Private Claire L. Mock, Anisworth, Neb.; Mrs. Edith V. Mock, wife.

Private John E. Robertson, Newport, Ky.; Mrs. Mary A. Robertson, mother.

Private Ralph D. Atwood, Alton, Ind.; Mrs. Fern McClain, mother.

Private John F. Anderson, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Mrs. Rosa L. Anderson, mother.

Private Kenneth C. Brayton, Livingston, Mich.; Mrs. Ester Brayton, mother.

Private Murel M. Allman, Landis, N. C.; Mrs. Alice R. Allman, mother.

Private Bernard D. Bedell (Route 2), Port Jervis, N. Y.; Frank Bedell, father.

Flyer Killed in Jersey

MILLVILLE, N. J., Oct. 23 (AP).—Second Lieutenant James F. Thompson, of Portsmouth, Va., was killed today in the crash of his Thunderbolt fighter airplane. Captain J. F. McDonough, public relations officer of the Millville Army air base, said the plane fell on the reservation while Lieutenant Thompson was on a routine training flight. No further details were disclosed.

BULLITT CRITICIZED

Philadelphia, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Earl Browder, national secretary of the Communist party, said last night that the election of William C. Bullitt, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, would be resented by the Soviet Government at Moscow.

Declaring that Mr. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France and Russia, urged recently that the United States stop all material assistance to the Soviet Union pending the negotiation of an entirely new political agreement, Mr. Browder told an audience of approximately 5,000 that such expressions of policy toward the Soviet Union on the part of an official of the United States Government would prejudice relationships and embarrass United States officials in the conduct of the war.

Madam Chiang Donates $25,000 to College Fund

Comdr. McAfee Announces Gift to Soong Foundation

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 23 (AP).—Madam Chiang Kai-shek has donated $25,000 to the Mayling Soong Foundation—established in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of her graduation from Wellesley, Lieutenant Commander Mildred H. McAfee, director of the Women's Reserve, U. S. N. R., announced today during exercises in Wellesley College Memorial Chapel.

The Wellesley College president, now on partial leave of absence, also announced the appointment of Miss Ruth H. Lindsay, of Nashotah, Wis., as Dean of Residence at the college, succeeding Mrs. G. Jus-tice Ewing, who will retire at the end of the college year.

The Mayling Soong Foundation, which bears Madam Chiang's maiden name, was established in June, 1942, as an agency for creating better understanding between the East and the West.

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EARLY IN THE SUMMER THE GERMANS POINTED ALL THEIR BROADCASTS AND PRESS RELEASES AT THE IDEA THAT THEY WOULD HOLD THE DNIEPER LINE, AND NOW THAT THAT HAS BEEN BLASTED BERLIN PROPAGANDISTS HAVE BEEN INVENTING NEW PHRASES DAILY TO EXPLAIN TO A WORRIED HOME FRONT JUST WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE VASE EXPANSES OF RUSSIA.

SATURDAY'S GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT INM

SATURDAY'S GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT IN THE FIGHTING BETWEEN THE SEA OF AZOV AND ZAPOROZHE--WHICH INCLUDES MELITOPOL--"GERMAN TROOPS YESTERDAY AFTER EXTREMELY EMBITTERED FIGHTING ACHIEVED A BIG DEFENSE SUCCESS." THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE CITY WAS ABOUT TO BE LOST.

THE RED ARMY'S BIG OFFENSIVE IN GENERAL SEEMED TO BE ROLLING AHEAD RELENTLESSLY. THERE WERE SIGNS FROM SEVERAL AREAS, MOSCOW DISPATCHES OBSERVED, INDICATING THAT THE GERMAN COMMAND IS UNABLE TO HALT NEW BREAKTHROUGHS AS THEY FREQUENTLY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO IN THE PAST.

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN THE WAR THAT THE GERMANS HAVE HAD A REAL WAR OF ATTRITION WORKED ON THEM OVER A LONG FRONT, AND STALIN AS MASTER STRATEGIST APPEARED TO HAVE THEM GROGGY, STRIKING FIRST IN ONE SECTOR AND THEN ANOTHER, COMPELLING THE GERMANS TO SHIFT TROOPS IN MASSES AND THEN HITTING AT NEWLY-CREATED WEAK SPOTS.

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London - Add x x x today

TWO BRITISH OFFICERS WHO DID GET AWAY FROM SOMEWHERE IN NORTHERN ITALY ABOUT THE SAME TIME HAVE WRITTEN TO THEIR FAMILIES IN BRITAIN AFTER REACHING ALLIES LINES IN THE SOUTH.

THEY HID WHEN THE GERMANS CAME, LATER SCALED A WALL WITH A LADDER, BARTERED CHOCOLATE AND SOAP FOR ITALIAN PEASANT COSTUMES, AND WALKED 125 MILES SOUTH, PASSING AS CLOSE AS 20 YARDS TO GERMAN PATROLS, AND SWIMMING A MINED RIVER.

ANDERSON SAID THE BAVARIAN CAMP "IS A STRANGE PLACE---AN INTERNATIONAL MEDLEY OF FRENCH, RUSSIANS, POLES, AMERICANS, YUGOSLAVS, ET CETERA. YOU SEE ALMOST EVERY KIND OF UNIFORM AND HEAR ALMOST EVERY KIND OF TONGUE ON INTERNATIONAL AVENUE---THE MAIN ROAD RUNNING THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE CAMP. RUSSIAN OFFICERS WORK WITH THEIR MEN, AND I AM TOLD THERE IS ONE TANK BRIGADIER WHO TAKES IN LAUNDRY."

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London Add x x x today

THE DELEGATES, REPRESENTING THE ASSOCIATION OF JOURNALISTS, THE ASSOCIATION OF SEAMEN, AND KOLO, A CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, DECLARED PETER'S GOVERNMENT FAILED TO PROTEST OFFICIALLY THE ACCEPTANCE OF FORMER MUSSOLINI FOLLOWERS IN THE BADOGOLIO GOVERNMENT OF ITALY AND FAILED TO INFORM THE ALLIED PUBLIC OF THE TRIUMPHS OF THE PARTISANS.

FA7saPEW

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LONDON--FIRST ADD DODECANESE X X X IN SEPTEMBER.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION IN LONDON OF THE GERMAN CLAIM.

ASTYPALAEA ISLAND IS 28 MILES SOUTHWEST OF COS, SECOND MOST IMPORTANT ISLAND IN THE DODECANESE GROUP, WHICH THE GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE REOCCUPIED.

ON WEDNESDAY THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THAT GERMAN TROOPS WITH THE AID OF PARACHUTISTS, HAD REOCCUPIED THE SMALL AEGEAN ISLAND OF LEVITA, A FEW MILES NORTH OF ASTYPALAEA.

TURKISH REPORTS SAID THE BRITISH WERE STIL HOLDING LERO ISLAND HOWEVER.

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LONDON, OCT.23-(AP)-THE CAIRO RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT THE ALLIED FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES IN ITALY HAD ADVANCED FIVE MILES FARTHER TOWARD ROME AFTER REPULSING NEW GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS.

LONDON, OCT.23-(AP)-THE ALLIED FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY HAS CAPTURED A COMMANDING HEIGHT IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF ITS FRONT, THE ALLIED HEAD-

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QUARTERS COMMUNIQUE AS BROADCAST BY THE ALGIERS RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ACTIVITY WAS RESTRICTED ON THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT, THE BROADCAST SAID.

AT SEA, AMERICAN TORPEDO BOATS INTERCEPTED A NORTHBOUND GERMAN CONVOY IN THE LEGHORN AREA TUESDAY.

ALLIED AIRPLANES STRUCK THE NAZI AIRFIELDS AT ATHENS, AND IN ITALY ATTACKED RAIL COMMUNICATIONS AT GROSSETO AND ORVIETO.

LONDON, OCT 23-(AP)-MELITOPOL, GATEWAY TO THE CRIMEA, HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY RUSSIAN FORCES AFTER NEARLY TWO WEEKS OF SOME OF THE FIERCEST BATTLES OF THE RUSSIAN WAR, PREMIER MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

DN246PEW

BY JUDSON O'QUINN

LONDON, OCT.23-(AP)-THE FLEEING HORDES OF ADOLF HITLER, OUTSMARTED AND CUT TO PIECES BY SMASHING SOVIET FORCES ALONG ALMOST THE ENTIRE EASTERN FRONT, ARE IN IMMINENT PERIL OF SUFFERING THEIR BIGGEST DISASTER SINCE THE RED ARMY LAUNCHED ITS SWEEPING SUMMER OFFENSIVE.

THE NAZIS' LENGTHY RETREAT TO THE DNIEPER RIVER DEFENSE LINE WAS MADE WITH NOT TOO GREAT A LOSS AND IN A RATHER ORDERLY FASHION, IN THE OPINION OF LONDON MILITARY OBSERVERS, BUT THE GERMANS NOW FACE ANNIHILATION AT THE HANDS OF THE RED ARMY IN THE TRAP AT THE DNIEPER BEND, AT OUTFLANKED KIEV AND GOMEL, AND BELOW THE DNIEPER ELBOW AND IN THE CRIMEA WHEN MELITOPOL FALLS.

ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES BASED ON REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONT, POSSIBLY 1,500,000 GERMANS FACE ENTRAPMENT BY SUCCESSFUL RED ARMY FLANKING THRUSTS IN THE DNIEPER BEND, ABOVE THE CRIMEA, AND AROUND KIEV AND GOMEL.

SOME SOURCES ESTIMATE THAT UPWARDS OF 1,000,000 NAZIS ARE CROWDED INTO THE DNEPROPETROVSK AREA ALONE.

RED ARMY COLUMNS HAVE SLASHED THEIR WAY TO WITHIN 31 MILES OF DNEPROPETROVSK TO THE NORTHWEST AND WERE WITHIN 18 MILES OF KRIVOI ROG, A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

BELOW KIEV, SWIFT TANK SPEARHEADS SMASHED OUT FROM THEIR BRIDGEHEAD AT PEREYASLAV TO LENGTHEN THE NORTHERN PINCER ARM AROUND THE DNIEPER BEND. MORE THAN 50 TOWNS WERE LIBERATED AND THE IMPORTANT RAIL LINE BETWEEN DNEPROPETROVSK AND KRIVOI ROG WAS SEVERED. OTHER SOVIET UNITS WERE WITHIN 16 MILES OF ZNAMENKA, RAIL TERMINAL TO THE NORTHWEST AND AN IMPORTANT POINT IN THE NAZI COMMUNICATIONS SETUP.

IN THE MOST STUBBORNLY CONTESTED BATTLE SINCE STALINGRAD THE RED ARMY HAS THE NAZIS BACKED UP TO THE NORTHERN EDGE OF MELITOPOL. THE CITY IS IN FLAMES, MOSCOW REPORTS SAID. FIERCE STREET-TO-STREET FIGHTING CONTINUES.

THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL OF KIEV, PRINCIPAL GERMAN BASE ALONG THE MIDDLE DNIEPER IS SLOWLY BEING THROLLED IN A RED ARMY PINCERS MOVEMENT AND GOMEL, STRATEGIC ENEMY DEFENSE BASE, HAS BEEN BY-PASSED IN THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE INTO WHITE RUSSIA.

FALL OF THESE CENTERS WOULD MEAN AN END TO THE GERMAN REIGN IN THE UKRAINE, THE CRIMEA AND EVEN IN ALL SOUTHERN RUSSIA, WITH THE RED ARMY GAINING ANOTHER WEDGE IN ITS DRIVE TOWARD THE OLD POLISH FRONTIER WEST OF WHITE RUSSIA.

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IF THE GERMANS KEEP UP THEIR FURIOUS PACE OF COUNTER-ATTACKS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN STEAMROLLER, IT WAS REASONED HERE, THERE WILL BE LITTLE TIME FOR THEM TO ORGANIZE THEIR NEXT LINE OF DEFENSE, AND THEY MAY BE DRIVEN OUT OF RUSSIA ENTIRELY.

NAZIS PREUMARBLY FIGURED THAT THEIR ELABORATE DNIEPER "DEFENSE IN DEPTH" POSITIONS AND THE ADVENT OF THE TORRENTIAL RAINY SEASON WOULD HELP THEM HALT THE POWERFUL RED ARMY OFFENSIVE, BUT IT IS EVIDENT THAT PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN HAS CLEARLY OUTGENERALED HITLER AND THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF.

THE VALIANT RED TROOPERS PUNCHED THEIR WAY ACROSS THE DNIEPER SO QUICKLY AND IN SO MANY PLACES THAT THE GERMAN ARMY WAS UNABLE TO GET OFF ITS BOOTS, MUCH LESS ORGANIZE ADEQUATE COMMUNICATIONS IN ITS REAR FOR A QUICK GETAWAY.

RUSSIAN ENGINEERS THREW BRIDGE AFTER BRIDGE ACROSS THE DNIEPER RIVER UNDER A CONSTANT POUNDING BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE.

SOVIET TANKS AND AN INFANTRY ROLLED OVER THE RIVER IN THE AUTUMN RAINS WITH SUCH MOMENTUM THAT THE BEST EFFORTS OF HITLER'S FAMED SHOCK DIVISIONS FAILED TO HOLD THEM.

STALIN'S MOST SPECTACULAR GAINS WERE MADE BELOW KREMENCHUG AND JUST ABOVE THE GREAT RIVER BEND. IN THIS SECTOR THE RED ARMY SPEAR-HEADS CUT MOST OF THE GERMAN ESCAPE CORRIDORS AGAINST MASSES OF GERMAN RESERVES COUNTER-ATTACKING UNDER COVER OF FORMATIONS OF NAZI WARPLANES SORELY NEEDED ON OTHER FRONTS.

LONDON, OCT 23-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEST OF AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN ON THE CAPTURE OF MELITOPOL:

(ABOUT 350 WORDS)

ORDER OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE ARMY OF GEN. TOLBUKHIN:

TROOPS OF THE FOURTH UKRAINIAN FRONT, AFTER MANY DAYS OF STUBBORN FIGHTING, BROKE FIERCE ENEMY RESISTANCE AND, INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES ON HIM, TODAY, OCT.23, COMPLETELY CAPTURED THE TOWN AND RAILWAY STATION OF MELITOPOL, MOST VITAL STRATEGICAL CENTER OF GERMAN DEFENSES IN THE SOUTHERN DIRECTION WHICH GUARDS THE APPROACHES TO THE CRIMEA AND THE LOWER REACHES OF THE DNIEPER.

THUS THE POWERFUL GERMAN DEFENSE LINE ON THE RIVER MOLOCHNA, WHICH IS STRONGER THAN THE ONE THEY HAD ON THE RIVER MIUS IN REGARD TO THE QUALITY OF THEIR ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT AND ANTITANK OBSTACLES, AS WELL AS IN REGARDS TO THE QUANTITY OF INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND TANKS, HAS BEEN BROKEN ON A DESICIVE SECTOR.

IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF MELITOPOL THE FOLLOWING TROOPS DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES:

THOSE COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.OF AVIATION KRYUKHIN.

ARTILLERYMEN COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.OF ARTILLERY KRASNOSEVSKY.

TO COMMEMORATE THIS VICTORY UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF MELITOPOL WILL BE AWARDED THE TITLE "MELITOPOL."

THE 416TH "TANGANROG" INFANTRY DIVISION, FIRST GUARDS "STALINGRAD" STORMOVIC AVIATION DIVISION, WHICH FOR THE SECOND TIME DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS WILL BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF THE ORDER OF THE RED BANNER.

THE MEN AND COMMANDERS WHO PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES BY BREAKING THROUGH THE GERMAN DEFENSES AND LIBERATING THE TOWN OF

30.24— 9537

MELITOPOL WILL BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE HIGHEST AWARD, THE TITLE OF HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION.

london, oct. 23-(ap)-one hundred yugoslav delegates representing three london associations in london have charged that king peter's government now established at cairo does not represent the yugoslav people, it was disclosed today.

the delegates, representing the association of journalists, the association of seamen, and kolo, a cultural organization, met three days ago to draft ## charges that peter's government had failed to protest officially the acceptance of a pro-fascist in a co-belligerent movement; had allowed official representatives to spread false news## in an "effort to compromise our people in the eyes of the allies"; had failed to inform the allied public of the triumphs of the peoples' liberation movement; had included in the government "anti-national, dictatorial individuals who represent no one except themselves; and had allowed yugoslav government money to be squandered while the people at home starved.

goldbergs apl thru second 1837 dcf 332p

BY A.I. GOLDBERG

LONDON, OCT. 23--(AP)--- THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, STUDYING POST-WAR REHABILITATION NEEDS, ESTIMATED TODAY THAT IT WILL REQUIRE WELL OVER 1,600,000 TONS OF FOOD TO FEED THE COUNTRY FOR SIX MONTHS AFTER THE WAR.

THE STUDY BREAKS DOWN MEAT NEEDS TO AN AVERAGE OF 25 POUNDS OF MEAT FOR EACH PERSON IN THE HALF-YEAR, OR JUST ABOUT ONE POUND EACH A WEEK.

FOR THE ESTIMATED 35,000,000 PERSONS THE NATION IS PLANNING TO REHABILITATE, THE POLISH GOVERNMENT FIGURES THAT THE EQUIVALENT OF 550,000,000 BRITISH COUPONS WILL BE NEEDED FOR CLOTHING, THE OR AN AVERAGE OF 16 PER PERSON. BRITISH GET ABOUT 20 CLOTHING COUPONS IN A THREE-MONTHS PERIOD. A FROCK

COSTS 18 COUPONS, WOMEN'S SHOES SEVEN, A MAN'S SUIT 26 AND A MAN'S SHIRT SEVEN.

THE STUDY WAS MADE BY A COMMITTEE HEADED BY JAN KWAPINSKI, DEPUTY PREMIER AND MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN THE EXILE GOVERNMENT. HE ESTIMATED THAT 3,500,000 POLES HAVE BEEN FORCED TO LEAVE THEIR HOMELAND AND WILL WANT TO GO BACK.

THE POLES WILL ASK FOR 73,000 TONS OF ORANGES, ENOUGH TO FEED 8,000,000 CHILDREN TWO ORANGES EACH WEEKLY, AS WELL AS 12,500 TONS OF LEMONS, ALLOTTING TWO LEMONS EACH MONTHLY TO 10,000,000 PEOPLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE KWAPINSKI COMMITTEE ALSO IS WORKING ON A POST-WAR INDUSTRIALIZATION PLANS, INCLUDING A PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF SHIPPING. KWAPINSKI SAID MORE THAN 3,000 POLISH INDUSTRIAL WORKERS SCATTERED IN UNITED NATIONS PRODUCTION CENTERS ARE PREPARING TO RETURN TO POLAND, WHILE NUMEROUS TECHNICIANS AND INDUSTRIALISTS IN BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WILL FORM THE NUCLEUS FOR THE POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT.

MUCH OF THIS LATTER PROGRAM STILL IS IN A S ECRET STAGE.

NEW YORK, OCT. 23-(AP)-- AN ORDER TO SHOOT INSTANTLY ALL POLISH INTELLECTUALS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN WHO MIGHT LEAD REVOLTING PRISONERS HAS BEEN GIVEN COMMANDANTS OF GERMAN PRISON CAMPS IN POLAND, THE ORDERS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN CASE THEIR CAMPS ARE ATTACKED OR MUST BE EVACUATED, THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A CABLE FROM LONDON.

THESE PRISONERS--DOCTORS, LAWYERS, PRIESTS, ARMY OFFICERS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS-- ALREADY ARE BEING SEPARATED FROM OTHER PRISONERS, THE AGENCY QUOTED A BROADCAST BY THE POLISH UNDERGROUND RADIO, SWIT.

ALB/PAT 146PEW

THE AGENCY SAID THE REPORT CAME FROM THE POLISH UNDERGROUND RADIO, SWIT.

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London, Oct. 23-(AP)-The Polish telegraph agency said today that the Germans were staging a new roundup in the streets of Warsaw and had shot 51 hostages ~~dumb~~ during the week and arrested 2,000.

The agency said the Germans arrested 60 hostages last week and previously killed 40 in batches of twenty each in street executions.

Underground advises to the agency said German commanders of concentration camps had been ordered to shoot first all polish intellectuals in prison camps, in case ~~an~~ sudd n evacuation of the camps becomes necessary. To facilitate the order, all intellectuals now are reported mustered at separate roll calls.

BY RUTH COWAN

A U.S.REPLACEMENT DEPOT SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, OCT 23-(AP)-A WANDERING COMPANY OF WACS EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND FOR WEEKS AND WEEKS HAS ARRIVED WITH EVERY GIRL SAFE AFTER AN "AUTUMNAL CRUISE" THAT SOUNDS LIKE A SEA-GOING SAGA IN DOUBLETALK.

FOR MILITARY REASONS ALL THE STORY CANNOT BE TOLD, BUT IT CONCERNS EMBARKING AND RETURNING TO PORT, DISEMBARKING AND RE-EMBARKING, NOW IN THIS CONVOY AND NOW IN THAT, MAINLY BECAUSE OF ENGINE TROUBLE.

ONE SHIP THEY WERE ON STRUCK A ROCK AND ONCE THEY HAD TO DROP OUT OF A CONVOY TO MAKE REPAIRS.

"WE BEGAN TO THINK YOU HAD GONE TO SICILY," COL.JAMES KILIAN, OF HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., TOLD BATTALION COMMANDER CAPT.EDITH DAVIS, OF DETROIT, MICH., WHEN THEY FINALLY ARRIVED.

THE UNIT WAS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE WITH THE FIRST FEMININE AEF.

THERE WAS A SPECIAL CELEBRATION WHEN THE GROUP SHOWED UP. MESS SGT. GERALD MILLER, OF COLUMBUS, O., PREPARED A SPECIAL DINNER AND ON EACH TABLE WAS A BIRTHDAY CAKE BAKED BY PVT.LEON NEY, OF ROCHESTER, N.Y. FOR CAPT.KATHERINE YOUNG, OF PROVINCETOWN, MASS.

MAJOR JOHN A.MELLONE, OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., DEPOT SURGEON, PRONOUNCED THE GIRLS' PHYSICAL CONDITION AS PERFECT DESPITE THEIR LONG TRIP.

THE NEW COMPANY COMMANDER IS LT.UEDA NEELY, OF SALINA, KANS., WHO FORMERLY WAS A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SECRETARY AT SEATTLE, WASH.

OTHER COMPANY OFFICERS INCLUDE LT.DOROTHY L.STARBUCK, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS.C.C.STARBUCK OF BRIGHTON, COLO.; LT.FLORENCE METZ, OF NEWTON, OKLA., DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS.JOHN J.METZ OF PERRY, OKLA.; AND LT.EVELYN KREFFT OF MINNEAPOLIS, DAUGHTER OF MRS.HELEN KREFFT.

LTS.RUTH BARKER OF NEW YORK AND ELEANOR MILLER OF BERKELEY, CALIF., WERE GIVEN SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS IN THE CODE DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

THE LATTER IS THE DAUGHTER OF MRS.LUCILE W.MILLER OF SAN FRANCISCO. LT.BARKER FORMERLY WAS EMPLOYED IN THE CABLEGRAM DEPARTMENT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT AT NEW YORK.

IN THE GROUP ARE SEVERAL LINGUISTS.

PVT.ESTHER FUGLESTAD OF SEATTLE, WASH., SPEAKS THREE AFRICAN

DIALECTS, NORWEGIAN AND FRENCH. PVT.ROSE BERGER, BORN IN NEW YORK AND EDUCATED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SPEAKS CZECH, GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN. PRIVATE MAY S.AL, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN., KNOWS RUSSIAN. PVT.HILJAC KETOLA, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS.JOHN KETOLA OF ZIM, MINN., SPEAKS FINNISH.

BBO

PVT.IRENE SCHAFER, OF CHICAGO, HAS SEVEN IMMEDIATE RELATIVES IN THE SERVICE.

THE WACS ALSO REPRESENT A VARIETY OF OCCUPATIONS.

PVT.MARY J.PUC, OF INDIANA HARBOR, IND., WAS A TIN MILL ASSORTER. PVT.MARY D.THATCHER OF INDIANAPOLIS WAS A DRESS DESIGNER.

TWO TEACHERS, PVT.ROBERTA G.COOPER, OF CASPER, AND PVT.JOY SCACE, OF LUSK, JOINED FROM WYOMING.

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 23--(AP)--HUNDREDS OF PROMINENT PERSONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ~~DISAPPEARED FROM COPENHAGEN LAST NIGHT AS THEY~~ FLED FROM COPENHAGEN TO HIDEOUTS AS A RESULT OF RUMORS THAT FILLED THE DANISH CAPITAL THAT THE GERMANS PLANNED THE ARREST OF 300 HOSTAGES IN AN EFFORT TO HALT A DEVASTATING WAVE OF SABOTAGE.

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MADRID, OCT.23-(AP)-SCORN FOR THE LAW WHICH THE VICHY GOVERNMENT SEEMS UNABLE TO ENFORCE HAS REACHED SUCH PROPORTIONS THAT TRAVELERS ARRIVING IN MADRID REPORTED TODAY THERE IS MORE ORDER IN AREAS CONTROLLED BY PATRIOT GUERRILLAS THAN IN THE REST OF FRANCE.

A MONTH AGO IT WAS NEWS WHEN A BAND OF ARMED MEN ATTACKED A CITY HALL SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE AND STOLE HUNDREDS OF RATION CARDS. NOW IT'S ALMOST A DAILY OCCURRENCE.

IT WAS NEWS THEN, TOO, WHEN A MERE MEMBER OF ANY OF THE COLLABORATIONIST PARTIES WAS ASSASSINATED. NOW SUCH EVENTS ARE SO FREQUENT THAT ONLY THE DEATH OF A COLLABORATIONIST LEADER RATES MORE THAN MILD INTEREST ABROAD.

THERE WERE SCORES OF SUCH INCIDENTS EVERY WEEK, INSPIRED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY ANTI-GERMAN PATRIOTISM, BUT THE GENERAL SCORN FOR THE GERMAN-VICHY PROMULGATED LAWS HAS LED ALSO TO AN ALARMING GROWTH OF CRIME THROUGHOUT FRANCE--CRIMES WHICH HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

YESTERDAY'S CRIMINALS TODAY ARE TRYING TO HIDE THEMSELVES UNDER THE CLOAK OF PATRIOTISM. GUERRILLA AND UNDERGROUND LEADERS ADMIT THAT THEIR MAIN TASK, OUTSIDE OF THE AREAS THEY CONTROL, IS TO PROVE THEIR BONAFIDE PATRIOTIC MOTIVES TO THOSE FRENCHMEN WHO, WHILE THEY SYMPATHIZE WITH THEIR ACTIVITIES, ARE WARY OF THE PSEUDO-PATRIOTS.

THE COLLABORATIONIST PRESS IN PARIS, TOULOUSE AND VICHY LOST NO TIME IN INTERPRETING THE BREAKDOWN IN LAW AND ORDER IN FRANCE AS INSPIRED BY TWO GROUPS ONLY -- HABITUAL CRIMINALS AND "DEGAULLE COMMUNIST TERRORISTS."

TODAY NEUTRALS, INCLUDING TWO SWISS CITIZENS, AS WELL AS FRENCHMEN WHO HAVE TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY IN FRANCE DURING THE LAST FORTNIGHT, GAVE A DIFFERENT PICTURE OF THE SITUATION.

IN SCORES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SAVOY, WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY

FRENCH GUERRILLA BANDS, THEY SAID CRIME WAS PRACTICALLY UNKNOWN AND WAS SEVERELY PUNISHED BY GUERRILLA LEADERS.

THE FRENCH TRICOLOR FLIES OVER THE CITY HALLS OF THESE VILLAGES THROUGHOUT THE DAY, THEY DECLARED.

GUERRILLA LEADERS, THEY REPORTED, IN SOME CASES HAVE AUTHORIZED AND SUPPORTED LOCAL ELECTIONS TO REPLACE PRO-VICHY MAYORS AND POLICE OFFICIALS WHO HAVE FLED THE AREA.

A46

IN NONE OF THE VILLAGES UNDER GUERRILLA CONTROL WHICH THEY VISITED, THE SWISS TRAVELERS SAID, DID THEY FIND A SINGLE COMMUNIST LOCAL ADMINISTRATION FUNCTIONING WITH GUERRILLA APPROVAL.

THE TRAVELERS ASSERTED, HOWEVER, THAT IN THOSE SECTIONS OF FRANCE NOMINALLY CONTROLLED BY VICHY OR PARIS, CHAOS REIGNED SUPREME. HUNDREDS OF JOBS IN VARIOUS LOCAL MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIONS WERE LEFT EMPTY BY THE SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF VICHY APPOINTEES FROM AREAS NEAR THE MEDITERRANEAN, AS WELL AS IN BRITTANY, AUVERGNE AND NORMANDY, WHERE THE TALK WAS ALL OF A POSSIBLE ALLIED INVASION OR INTENSIFICATION OF GUERRILLA WARFARE.

IN PARIS ITSELF, POLICE PROTECTION WAS REPORTED TO BE PRACTICALLY NON-EXISTENT.

PS557AEW

MEDIUM MARAUDERS HIT A BRIDGE TWO MILES SOUTH OF GROSSETO ON THE ROME-LEGHORN RAILROAD, BLOCKING IT TO HEAVY TRAFFIC. TWO BRIDGES NEAR ORVIETO ON THE CENTRAL RAIL LINE NORTH OF ROME WERE DAMAGED SO SEVERELY THAT TRAIN MOVEMENT WAS MADE IMPOSSIBLE.

CO-PILOT LT.OLIVER G.SHUH, 1210 ASBURY PARK, DETROIT, MICH., SAID "ONE 1,000-POUND BOMB HIT SO CLOSE TO A BRIDGE YOU COULD SEE IT VIBRATE. THEN A BIG CLUSTER HIT RIGHT ON IT, COVERING THE WHOLE TARGET AREA WITH SMOKE AND DUST."

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM A.PECK, ENGINEER-GUNNER OF MARISSA, ILL., SAID "MESSERSCHMITT 109S MADE ONE PASS AND GOT CAUGHT IN A TERRIFIC CROSS-FIRE AS THEY WERE BETWEEN OUR FORMATIONS. FROM THEN ON THE GERMANS WERE CAREFUL AND MADE ONLY A FEW FEEBLE PASSES BEFORE THEY DECIDED TO LEAVE US ALONE."

FLIGHT OFFICER CARL L.BOUCHER, OF TEXAS, (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE) DECLARED MOST OF THE ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE HIT BY MARAUDER FIRE.

RAF WELLINGTON BOMBERS, WHICH NOW ARE CREDITED WITH MORE THAN 10,000 SORTIES SINCE THEY HELPED OPEN THE EL ALAMEIN OFFENSIVE IN EGYPT A YEAR AGO TODAY STRUCK THE BRIDGE AT CIVITANOVA, OVER WHICH THE ADRIATIC COASTAL ROUTE CROSSES A RIVER, PROVIDING THE ONLY CONVENIENT SUPPLY LINE FOR THE GERMANS OPPOSING THE EIGHTH ARMY. RAIL LINES NORTH OF THE BRIDGE AND WEST INTO THE APENNINES ALSO WERE DAMAGED.

THE NIGHT BEFORE, RAF BOSTONS ATTACKED 150 MOTOR VEHICLES NEAR PESCARA, AND BOMBED ISERNIA. OTHER PLANES STRAFED ACUINA AIRFIELD EIGHT MILES WEST OF CASSINO.

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A70

ALGIERS, OCT. 23-(AP)-MORE THAN 100 AND POSSIBLY 300 GERMAN TROOPS WERE KILLED RECENTLY NEAR CESSON, BETWEEN RENNES AND LAVAL IN NORTHWESTERN FRANCE, WHEN FRENCH GUERRILLAS CUT THE RAILWAY, UNDER-

GROUND REPORTS RECEIVED HERE TODAY SAID.

OTHER REPORTS OF VIOLENT ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN PATRIOTS AND NAZI OCCUPATION TROOPS HAVE BEGUN TO PILE UP ON A SCALE SUGGESTING A WIDE-SPREAD ALTHOUGH SMALL-SCALE INSURRECTION.

PATRIOT FORCES WERE SAID TO HAVE EXCHANGED FIRE RECENTLY WITH THE GERMANS IN TWO VILLAGES NEAR MOUNT AIGOUL IN SOUTHERN FRANCE -- SAINT-JEAN DU GARD AND SAINT ANDRE DE VALBORGNE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF GARD AND LOZERE -- WOUNDING EIGHT GERMANS BUT LOSING SIX KILLED AND 35 WOUNDED AT SAINT-JEAN DU GARD.

AT ARGENTEUIL, 11 MILES NORTHEAST OF VERSAILLES, A HAND GRENADE TOSSED INTO A DETACHMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS AS THEY MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS GRAVELY WOUNDED 13 OF THEM, THE UNDERGROUND INFORMANTS SAID, ADDING THAT ON THE SAME DAY THE CHIEF OF THE GERMAN CUSTOMS WAS SHOT AND KILLED AT BESANCON.

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A122

ALGIERS, OCT. 23-(AP)-THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, "THE CRUSADER," DEVOTED MOST OF ITS FRONT PAGE TODAY TO AN OPEN LETTER TO GRACIE FIELDS, DECLARING THAT "YOU AND THE REST OF THE TOP-LINERS" OF THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION "HAVE LET THE FIGHTING SOLDIER DOWN."

THE LETTER, SIGNED BY EDITOR SGT.D.H.MARTIN, COMPLAINED THAT MISS FIELDS HAD "DONE THE SAME AS A FEW OTHER TOPS (STARS) WHO HAVE PAID US A FLYING VISIT," ADDING "YOU WOULD HAVE BEEN A GREATER TROUPER IF YOU HAD FORGOTTEN YOUR CONTRACTS AND COMMITMENTS AND STAYED WITH US A LITTLE LONGER."

(MISS FIELDS RECENTLY VISITED THE TROOPS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AFRICA AND SICILY. NOW BACK IN SANTA MONICA, CALIF., SHE COMMENTED THAT "NOBODY WAS MORE SORRY THAT I HAD TO LEAVE THAN MYSELF."

(THE ENGLISH COMEDIENNE SAID THE TOUR WAS PLANNED FOR ONLY THREE WEEKS BY ENSA (THE BRITISH USO), SINCE SHE HAD TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A TARDY FULFILLMENT OF A RADIO COMMITMENT MADE MONTHS AGO. "I HAVE THIS RADIO SERIES TO FINISH AND A PICTURE TO MAKE AND WILL MAKE NO FURTHER COMMITMENTS," SHE EXPLAINED. "THE ONE THING I WANT MOST IS TO GET BACK TO THE BOYS, AND I HOPE IT WILL BE SOMETIME IN JANUARY.")

THE SOLDIER EDITOR SAID IN HIS LETTER TO MISS FIELDS THAT "EVERY MAN JACK AND GIRL OF YOU SHOULD HAVE BEEN PLACED IN KHAKI AT THE START OF THE WAR. THE MEN AND WOMEN WHOSE JOB WAS TO ENTERTAIN SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO APPLY PAINT OR WEAR PRETTY CLOTHES UNLESS THEY WERE ON THEIR OWN SIDE OF THE FOOTLIGHTS ENTERTAINING AN AUDIENCE OF SERVICE MEN AND SERVICE WOMEN."

* DR.ABADIE, A SHORT BALDISH MAN WITH X TWINKLING BLUE EYES, SAID SUBJECTS FORBIDDEN BY VICHY LAWS, SUCH AS STUDIES OF OF THE WARS OF 1870 AND 1914 HAVE BEEN REINCORPORATED IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

TO HELP OVERCOME A SHORTAGE OF ~~XXXX~~ TEXTBOOKS THE NORTH AFRICAN SCHOOLS HAVE HAD TO IMPORT THEM FROM AMERICAN, BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN SOURCES. TEXTBOOKS FORMERLY WERE BOUGHT IN FRANCE. DR.ABADIE IT WAS STILL DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT NOTEBOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

30.24 — 9543

BECAUSE OF N THE NEEDS OF THE MILITARY MANY SCHOOL BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN REQUISITIONED AS BARRACKS,STOREROOMS,AND SIMILAR USES [redacted] BUT DR.ABADIE SAID AMERICAN,BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS WERE RELEASING 14 SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN ALGIERS,10 OTHERS IN THE INTERIOR AND THREE OTHERS WILL BE RELEASED NOVEMBER 1.

TO RELIEVE THE CLASSROOM SPACE SHORTAGE DR.ABADIE PLANS TO SU PLEMENT HIS PROGRAM WITH RADIO LESSONS. SEVERAL COURSES ARE NOW BEING ORGANIZED.

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

ALGIERS,OCT.20 (DELAYED)-(AP)--DR.JULES ABADIE,COMMISSIONER FOR EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH ON THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION, ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE SCHOOLS IN NORTH AFRICA [redacted] HAVE BEEN CLEANSED OF VICHY COLLABORATIONISTS AND ARE NOW ONCE AGAIN CONFORMING TO TRADITIONAL FRENCH REPULICAN METHODS.

THE NORTH AFRICAN SCHOOLS OPENED THIS MONTH AS FREE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE AUTUMN OF 1939 DR.ABADIE SAID DESCRIBING HIS TASK AS TWO-FOLD: TO ELIMINATE INSTRUCTORS "WHO WERE TEACHING THE SPIRIT OF VICHY," AND TO OVERCOME CONSIDERABLE SHORTAGES IN CLASSROOM SPACE AND MATERIAL.

COLLABORATIONISTS, HE SAID, HAVE BEEN OUSTED FROM THEIR TEACHING POSITIONS,WHILE THOSE DISCHARGED UNDER VICHY'S RACIAL LAWS OR BECAUSE OF THEIR PRO-ALLIED FEELINGS HAVE BEEN REINSTALLED. TEACHERS FLEEING FROM FRANCE HAVE BEEN GIVEN POSTS SIMILAR TO THOSE THEY FORMERLY HELD ON THE CONTINENT OR HAVE BEEN AIDED IN IMPROVING THEIR STANDING THROUGH POST-GRADUATE OR PREPARATORY COURSES.

NEW DELHI, OCT.23-(AP)-ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, RETURNED TO NEW DELHI TODAY AFTER A FIVE-DAY VISIT IN CHUNGKING WHERE HE CONFERRED WITH GENRALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, LT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, AND OTHER ALLIED OFFICERS.

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THE JAPANESE COMMAND SEEMED BENT ON TRYING TO GET ITS FORCE OUT OF SATTELBERG--WHERE IT COULD DO LITTLE GOOD FOR ITSELF AND LESS HARM TO THE AUSSIES IN FINSCHHAFEN--TO THE COAST AND THENCE FARTHER NORTH TO SOME POINT ON THE HUON PENINSULA ALONGSIDE VITIAZ STRAIT. THIS FORCE MIGHT HOPE TO JOIN WITH OTHER UNITS THERE IN COMMANDING THE STRATEGICALLY VITAL SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN.

THE JAPANESE FORCE WHICH TRIED FUTILELY TO HALT THE AAUSTRALIAN DRIVE ON FINSCHHAFEN WAS COMPARATIVELY WEAK. NINE DAYS AFTER THE AUSTRALIANS ENTERED THAT COASTAL BASE, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE REFERRED TO MOPPING UP OPERATIONS AGAINST SMALL ENEMY REMNANTS IN THE HILLS TO THE NORTHWEST.

FOR SEVERAL DAYS PRIOR TO AND FOR EIGHT DAYS AFTER OFFICIAL REFERENCE TO THESE MOPPING UP OPERATIONS, IN WHICH MORE THAN 400 JAPANESE WERE SLAIN, THE COMMUNIQUES MADE NO MENTION OF FINSCHHAFEN EXCEPT TO CHRONICLE LIGHT JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS.

SOME TIME BETWEEN FINSCHHAFEN'S CAPTURE OCT.2 AND OCT.19, WHEN A COMMUNIQUE REPORTED SHARP FIGHTING IN THE AREA, THE JAPANESE SEEM TO HAVE REINFORCED THE BATTERED UNIT WHICH FELL BACK FROM THE COAST ON SATTELBERG, LEAVING THE AUSSIES IN POSESSION OF A 7-MILE COASTAL STRETCH BETWEEN FINSCHHAFEN AND THE MOUTH OF THE SONG RIVER. THESE REINFORCEMENTS PROBABLY WERE DESTINED ORIGINALLY TO STRENGTHEN THE FINSCHHAFEN GARRISON BUT SPEED AND FORCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN DRIVE BEAT THE JAPANESE TO THE PUNCH.

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THIS WAS THE SITUATION AT THE TIME OF THE COASTWIDE PUSH. RESORTING TO THEIR CUSTOMARY TACTICS OF COMBINING FRONTAL ATTACKS BY DAY WITH INFILTRATION SORTIES BY NIGHT, THE JAPANESE DID SUCCEED IN PUSHING WEAK FORCES TO THE COAST.

THE ALLIED COUNTER PRESSURE REPORTED TODAY NOT ONLY FORCED THE JAPANESE TO ABANDON THEIR INSECURE BEACHHEAD BUT ALSO TO WITHDRAW THEIR LARGER FORCE FROM KATIKA TOWARD SATTELBERG.

HIGH MOUNTAINS AND DEEP JUNGLES BLOCK THE ENEMY'S POSSIBLE ESCAPE WEST AND NORTHWEST OF SATTELBERG. THE SUCCESSES OF THE AUSTRALIAN OPERATIONS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY HAVE GIVEN THE ALLIES A FIRMER HOLD ON THE SECTOR SOUTH AND EAST OF SATTELBERG.

THE JAPANESE ARE LEFT WITH THE CHOICE OF TRYING A SECOND DRIVE TOWARD THE COAST THROUGH THE NOW FOREWARNED AUSSIES, ATTEMPTING TO SLIP NORTHEASTWARD THROUGH THE JUNGLES OR HOLDING OUT AROUND SATTELBERG UNTIL STARVED OR BLASTED OUT BY ALLIED BOMBS AND GUNS.

BY NORMAN BELL

AN ALEUTIAN BASE, OCT.23-(AP)-A LIBERATOR BOMBER LASHED AT ENEMY PLANES WITH BULLETS EVEN AS IT WENT INTO ITS LAST DIVE TO THE SEA ON A RAID ON JAPAN'S PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND LAST MONTH.

IT WAS THE PLANE OF MAJOR FRANK T.GASH OF FRESNO, CALIF., NOW LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION AFTER THE RAID.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED AS MAJOR GENERAL DAVENPORT JOHNSON, COMMANDER OF THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE, ANNOUNCED AWARDS FOR FLIERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SEPT. 11 ATTACK ON PARAMUSHIRO.

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THE AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

PARTICIPATING IN THE SEPT. 11 ATTACK ON PARAMUSHIRO.

THE AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WAS ANNOUNCED FOR MAJOR CASH, WHO WAS SQUADRON COMMANDER ON TWO RAIDS ON THE ENEMY BASE-- ON AUG.11 AND SEPT.11. HE WAS A VETERAN OF BOMBING RAIDS OVER KISKA AND ATTU BEFORE THE JAPANESE WERE DRIVEN FROM THE ALEUTIANS.

THE TAIL GUNNER OF MAJOR CASH'S PLANE IN THE LAST RAID, STAFF SGT. BEN P.COLECCHI OF NEW CASTLE, PA., ALSO LISTED AS MISSING, WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL.

CREWS OF RETURNING PLANES REPORTED THEY COULD SEE SGT.COLECCHI CONTINUING TO BLAZE AWAY AT ATTACKING ZEROS EVEN AFTER THE BOMBER CRASHED INTO THE SEA AND THE TAIL SECTION BROKE AWAY.

FIRST LT.ROBERT G.KEMMERER JR., OF LOCK HAVEN, PA., WHO LED THE SQUADRON BACK TO ITS ALEUTIAN BASE AS ACTING COMMANDER AFTER MAJOR CASH'S SHIP WAS SHOT DOWN, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.
NH/ET943PCW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,SUNDAY, OCT 24 (AP)-THE HEAVIEST BOMBING OF THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN, ADMINISTERED BY AMERICA'S FLYING "JOLLY ROGERS" ON JAPANESE TROOPS TRYING TO ESCAPE ENTRAPMENT ABOVE FINSCHHAFEN, PAVED THE WAY TODAY FOR AN EXPECTED AUSTRALIAN MOVE DESIGNED TO WIPE OUT THE JAPANESE AND CONSOLIDATE THE ALLIED HOLD ON HUON PENINSULA, POTENTIAL SPRINGBOARD FOR AN INVASION OF NEW BRITAIN.

SUCH A BLASTING AS THE 221 TONS OF BOMBS THAT THE LIBERATORS POURED INTO JAPANESE CONCENTRATIONS 15 MILES ABOVE FINSCHHAFEN NORMALLY IS THE SIGNAL FOR ANOTHER ALLIED ADVANCE.

THE LIBERATORS' BOMB LOADS WERE DUMPED ON A FIVE MILE LONG TRIANGLE IN THE SATTELBERG-WAREO AREA WHERE CONCENTRATED JAPANESE FORCES MADE AN EXCELLENT HUMAN TARGET, SELDOM FOUND IN NEW GUINEA'S JUNGLE WARFARE. THE ATTACK BLEW UP 25 OF 28 BUILDINGS AND IN THE WORDS OF AN ACE BOMBARDIER OF THE SQUADRON, "JUST BLEW THAT PLACE ALL TO HELL."

THIS WAS THE FIRST HEAVY ALLIED BOMBARDMENT IN THE AREA ABOVE ALLIED-HELD FINSCHHAFEN. THE JAPANESE WERE WITHOUT EITHER ACK-ACK OR FIGHTER PLANE PROTECTION AS THE RAIDERS DROPPED THEIR LOADS.

IN A SERIES OF RAIDS EXTENDING ALMOST TO MADANG, ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN OBJECTIVE ON NEW GUINEA, ACROSS NEW BRITAIN AND NEW IRELAND DOWN TO THE SOLOMONS, THE ALLIES ACKNOWLEDGED A LOSS OF ONLY FOUR PLANES. THIS BROUGHT THE WEEK'S LOSSES TO 14, AGAINST PROBABLE JAPANESE LOSSES OF 71 UP TO THE TIME OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY.

ALLIED RECONNAISSANCE PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 11 INVASION BARGES, WHICH THE JAPANESE IN RECENT MONTHS HAVE USED PRIMARILY TO RESCUE ENTRAPPED TROOPS, IN BORGEN BAY NEAR THE TIP OF NEW BRITAIN FACING THE HUON PENINSULA. THIS BROUGHT THE WEEK'S BARGE TOLL TO 41.

OTHER ALLIED UNITS BOMBED JAPANESE IN THE RAMU VALLEY UP WHICH THE AUSTRALIANS ARE ADVANCING TOWARD MADANG; SMASHED ROADS AND BRIDGES AT BOGADJIM BELOW MADANG, DAMAGED A JAPANESE CRUISER OFF NEW IRELAND, HEAVILY ATTACKED KARA AIRDROME NEAR BUIN ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS, BOMBED NEARBY KAHILI, HIT THE AIRDROME AT

OALLALE, AND RAISED HAVOC WITH DOCKS, SUPPLY DUMPS AND BARGES IN CHOISEUL BAY.

GG143PCW

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BY ROBERT EUNSON

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,OCT. 23-(AP)-AFTER THREE DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING IN WHICH THE JAPANESE SPEARHEAD HAS BEEN TURNED BACK, THE AUSTRALIAN SEVENTH DIVISION HAS REESTABLISHED CONTROL OF THE SEACOAST IN THE FINSCHHAFEN AREA.

THE ENEMY, FORCED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE FINSCHHAFEN STRONGHOLD LAST OCT. 2, BROKE THROUGH THE AUSTRALIAN LINE A FEW DAYS AGO AND FOUGHT THROUGH THE JUNGLE FROM SATTELBERG TO THE MOUTH OF THE SIKI RIVER, TAKING THE VILLAGE OF KATIKA FROM WHICH THEY HAD BEEN OUSTED EARLIER.

LAST THURSDAY MORNING, AUSTRALIAN VETERANS, WHO WON THEIR SPURS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, THREW BACK THE JAPANESE ATTACK AND BEGAN A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE WITH PRESSURE AGAINST BOTH SIDES OF THE ENEMY.

THE BATTLE, FOUGHT IN DENSE JUNGLE THICKETS, WAS TOUCH AND GO AS THE JAPANESE STROVE DESPERATELY TO HOLD OUT AGAINST THE AUSSIE FORCES.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE, COORDINATED WITH PRESSURE FROM THE AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY, OPENED UP THURSDAY. BEFORE DAWN THE NEXT DAY, KATIKA WAS BACK IN ALLIED HANDS.

MORE THAN 500 ENEMY DEAD WERE COUNTED BY THE AUSTRALIANS WHO NOW HAVE FORCED THE JAPANESE WELL BACK FROM THE BEACH.

THE FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF VITIAZ STRAIT IS STILL BITTERLY CONTESTED BUT THE AUSTRALIANS APPEAR TO BE GAINING THE UPPER HAND DESPITE JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS APPARENTLY LANDED AT SIO ON THE NORTH COAST OF THE HUON PENINSULA.

MAZATLAN, MEXICO, OCT.23-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT FUNDS WOULD BE INCLUDED IN NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET FOR WORK ON THE INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY RUNNING FROM NOGALES, ARIZONA, SOUTHWARD ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST.

HE SAID MONEY WOULD BE APPROPRIATED FOR PAVING THE COMPLETED PART OF THE HIGHWAY AND THAT DAMAGE DONE BY RECENT STORMS WOULD BE REPAIRED.

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RS603AEW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, OCT. 22-(AP)-THE CENTRAL SAN FRANCISCO CO. TODAY WAS UNDER AN ORDER OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WHICH FIXED THE PROFIT ALLOWABLE OF THE COMPANY AT 7 PER CENT AND BOOSTED CROP PARTICIPATION OF "COLONOS" (GROWERS) FROM ABOUT 63 TO 70.68 PERCENT.

IN ITS FIRST PERMANENT REGULATION OF THE PUERTO RICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY, THE PSC ALSO ALLOWED "COLONOS" 50 PER CENT OF THE MOLASSES PRODUCED AND 50 PER CENT OF THE CANE BY-PRODUCTS WHICH MIGHT BE SOLD.

PSC CHAIRMAN BENJAMIN ORTIZ SAID THE ACTION TAKEN SUPERSEDED PROVISIONS OF THE 1942 LAW DECLARING THE PUERTO RICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY A PUBLIC UTILITY.

THIS YEAR THE CENTRALES (COMPANIES) OPERATED UNDER "PROVISIONAL" REGULATIONS WHICH MAINTAINED THE STATUS QUO OF PREVIOUS YEARS PENDING THE RESULTS OF MONTHS OF FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE INDUSTRY BY PSC ENGINEERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, ORTIZ SAID.

HE DISCLOSED THE COMMISSION SETTLED ON THE EVALUATION OF PROPERTY BY A FORMULA WHICH STRUCK THE INTERMEDIARY POINT BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL COST AND REPLACEMENT COST.

ORTIZ SAID THE PROCEDURE ADOPTED FOR SAN FRANCISCO WOULD BE FOLLOWED FOR OTHER CENTRALS ON THE ISLAND.

A LAW MAKING THE SUGAR INDUSTRY A PUBLIC UTILITY HAS BEEN UPHELD IN DISTRICT COURT BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO SUPREME COURT DECISION, ORTIZ SAID.

RAMON RAMOS CASELLAS, SECRETARY-TREASURY OF THE SUGAR PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, DECLINED COMMENT ON THE COMMISSION'S ACTION PENDING FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

DY1040AEW

OCT 24 1943

WALLACE-RAILS

WASHINGTON,OCT.22-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE DECLARED IN A STATEMENT TODAY THAT WALL STREET BANKERS "RULE THE RAILROAD EMPIRE TODAY AS THEY HAVE IN THE PAST."

REPLYING TO CRITICISM BY JOHN J.PELLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS, OF HIS RECENT SPEECH AT DALLAS ON TRANSPORTATION AGENCIES, WALLACE ASSERTED:

"I KNOW OF NO BASIS FOR MR.PELLEY'S SWEEPING STATEMENT THAT AMERICAN RAIL RATES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE WORLD. THE EVIDENCE IS THAT THROUGH RATE CONSPIRACIES THE RAILROADS HAVE RAISED THE WHOLE LEVEL OF TRANSPORTATION RATES BY ALL FORMS OF PUBLIC CARRIAGE."

PELLEY, IN A STATEMENT THURSDAY NIGHT, CHARGED WALLACE WITH INACCURACY, AN UNJUSTIFIED ATTACK UPON THE RAILROADS, AND WITH "RATTLING THE DRY BONES OF ANCIENT PREJUDICE" IN THE SPEECH.

WALLACE SAID PELLEY ACKNOWLEDGED BY IMPLICATION THE "RATE DISCRIMINATIONS LONG ENDURED BY THEUSOUTH AND WEST AND ONLY REMARKS THAT ALL OF THESE ISSUES ARE NOW BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION."

"MR.PELLEY WOULD HAVE THE PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT WALL STREET BANKERS NO LONGER CONTROL THE RAILROADS," THE VICE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT CONTINUED. "THE RECENT PRIVATE SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS TO PRIVATE BANKING HOUSES, WHICH HAVE LONG CONTROLLED AND EXPLOITED THE RAILROADS, WHERE ADMITTED SAVINGS COULD BE OBTAINED THROUGH COMPETITIVE BIDDING FOR SUCH SECURITIES, IS CONVINCING EVIDENCE THAT THESE BANKERS RULE THE RAILROAD EMPIRE AS THEY HAVE IN THE PAST.

"THE INCREASED COST OF SUCH PRIVATE FINANCING IS REFLECTED IN THE RATES CHARGED THE PUBLIC. ONLY WHEN THE GRIP OF INVESTMENT BANKERS ON THE RAILROAD CORPORATIONS HAS BEEN BROKEN WILL SOUND FINANCIAL POLICIES BE ESTABLISHED WHICH WILL INSURE THAT RAILROAD FINANCING WILL NOT CONTAIN HIDDEN PROFITS FOR FINANCIAL GROUPS WHICH MUST BE PAID BY THE PUBLIC THROUGH HIGHER RATES."

LT541PEW

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BY NORMAN BELL

AN ALEUTIAN BASE,OCT.23-(AP)-EVEN A CANNON SHELL EXPLOSION IN THE PILOTS' COMPARTMENT FAILED TO STOP ONE OF THE ARMY'S LIBERATOR BOMBERS IN A RAID ON JAPAN'S PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED AS MAJ.GEN.DAVENPORT JOHNSON, COMMANDER OF THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE, ANNOUNCED AWARDS FOR FLYERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SEPT. 11 RAID.

THE SHELL, FROM A JAPANESE PURSUIT PLANE, EXPLODED ALMOST IN THE FACE OF SECOND LT.RAYMOND K.UNDERWOOD, CO-PILOT, OF 4494 WEST 147TH ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FIRST LT.JEROME J.JONES, THE PILOT, OF NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., REMAINED AT THE CONTROLS DESPITE A SEVERE ARM WOUND.

WOUNDED AND UNCONSCIOUS, LT.UNDERWOOD WAS REMOVED FROM THE COCKPIT AND GIVEN FIRST AID BY TECH.SGT.DWIGHT C.LAMBE, ENGINEER, OF 332 LILLINGTON AVE., CHARLOTTE, N.C., ALSO WOUNDED, AND TECH.SGT.JOHN STROO, RADIO OPERATOR, OF 727 DELL AVE., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

SERGEANTS LAMBE AND STROO THEN ALTERNATED AS CO-PILOT AND NURSE TO LT.UNDERWOOD.

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LT.JONES RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND ORDER OF PURPLE HEART; LT.UNDERWOOD THE ORDER OF PURPLE HEART; SGT.LAMBE AN AIR MEDAL AND ORDER OF PURPLE HEART AND SGT.STROO AN AIR MEDAL.

A TAIL GUNNER ON THE PARAMUSHIRO RAID, STAFF SGT.BEN P. COLECCHI OF 307 WHITE ST., NEW CASTLE, PA., LISTED AS MISSING, WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL.

CREWS OF RETURNING PLANES REPORTED THEY COULD SEE SGT.COLECCHI CONTINUING TO BLAZE AWAY AT ATTACKING ZEROS EVEN AFTER THE BOMBER CRASHED INTO THE SEA AND THE TAIL SECTION BROKE AWAY.

FIRST LT.ROBERT G.KEMMERER, JR., OF 500 EAST BALD EAGLE ST., LOCK HAVEN, PA., WHO LED THE SQUADRON BACK TO ITS ALEUTIAN BASE AS ACTING COMMANDER AFTER THE COMMANDER'S PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

TECH.SGT.HARRISON S.ANDERSON, RURAL ROUTE NO.2, CHUCKEY, TENN., WHOSE TOP TURRET GUN ACCOUNTED FOR THREE OF THE FIVE ZEROS CREDITED TO LT.KEMMERER'S CREW, RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL.

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SGT.CHARLES L.HOPP, 6136 NORTHWEST HIGHWAY, CHICAGO, SPECIAL RADIO OPERATOR ON THE SAME PLANE, WAS AWARDED THE ORDER OF PURPLE HEART. HE HAS SINCE RECOVERED FROM SHELL SPLINTER WOUNDS AND RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE AIR MEDAL FOR "COOLNESS AND COURAGE UNDER FIRE" WAS GIVEN TO STAFF SGT.WILLIAM S.HARWOOD, GUNNER-RADIO OPERATOR, WHO CONTINUED TO MAN A TOP TURRET GUN AFTER HE WAS WOUNDED. HE IS FROM 303 BRISTOL ST., SOUTHINGTON, CONN.

STAFF SGT.ROY H.CLINE, ANOTHER LIBERATOR GUNNER, OF KNOBS-VILLE, PA., RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL.

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WAS AWARDED NINE MEDIUM BOMBER PILOTS, WHO FLEW LOW IN THE SEPT. 11 RAID TO BOMB AND STRAFE SHIPS IN PARAMUSHIRO STRAIT. AT LEAST THREE ENEMY SHIPS WERE SUNK, THREE OTHERS DAMAGED AND NUMEROUS SMALL CRAFT SUNK AND DAMAGED.

THOSE GIVEN THE FLYING CROSS, SIX OF THEM LISTED AS "MISSING IN ACTION," INCLUDED:

CAPT.ROBERT W.DENNIS, 228 EAST MAIN ST., ST.CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

FIRST LT.ALBERT W.BERECZ, FLIGHT LEADER, LISTED AS MISSING, OF 480 E.WOODROW AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FIRST LT.MORGAN L.TEMPLE, 1601 JONES AVE., NASHVILLE, TENN.

FIRST LT.JOHN T.RODGER, LISTED AS MISSING, OF 1008 WEST NORTH ST., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

SECOND LT.RUSSELL E.HURST, MISSING IN ACTION, OF 1758 MORE AVE., EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND LT.WAYNE A.MARRIER, MISSING IN ACTION, OF 1648 ALAMEDA ST., ST.PAUL, MINN.

SECOND LT.NORMAN R.SAVIGNAC, LISTED AS MISSING, OF 5928 MICHIGAN AVE., WAUWATOSA, WIS.

SECOND LT.CLAUD

MICHIGAN AVE., WAUWATOSA, WIS.

SECOND LT.CLAUDE W.WILSON, 918 SOUTH 19TH ST., FORT SMITH, ARK.

OTHERS AWARDED THE ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN THE SEPT. 11 RAID:

STAFF SGT.WALTER E.RODD, JR., GUNNER, 3028 5TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SGT.CHARLES A.CUNEO, SPECIAL RADIO OPERATOR, 1269 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BRIGHTON, MASS.

SGT.ALFRED P.MANTSCH, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHER, 156 OSBORNE ST., DANBURY (FAIRFIELD) CONN.

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OCT 25 1943

8th Army Crosses River in New Offensive, Americans Hack Holes in Massico Line; Reds Race On, 6 Miles From Krivoi Rog

NEW DRIVE OPENED BY EIGHTH ARMY ON ADRIATIC COAST

Montgomery Springs Offensive on Anniversary of El Alamein Battle.

FIFTH ARMY GAINS

American Troops Continue Advance Along Upper Volturno.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 24—(AP) The British Eighth army, launching a drive against the Trigno river line on the anniversary of El Alamein, speared ahead five to six miles yesterday and crossed the river, it was announced today.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's veterans of the march from Egypt to Italy seized three towns on their front.

Fifth Army Advances

To the west, the Fifth army rammed fresh holes into the enemy's mountain defenses along the upper Volturno river, captauring Baia-E Latina four miles northwest of Dragoni, in a push up the valley toward Venafro, the anchor of the new German line blocking the way to Rome.

Thus the Allies crunched forward in the west, the center, and on the Adriatic flank.

The Eighth army forced the Trigno river at an unidentified point and pushed the Germans back to the northwest bank at other places. The Trigno, roughly paralleling the Biferna river, empties into the Adriatic 12 miles above Termoli and seven miles below Vasto. This plunge posed a threat to the strategic lateral road from Vasto to Isernia.

The offensive was sprung under the personal command of General Montgomery, who opened the blow at El Alamein in Egypt just a year before to chase the Axis from North Africa.

Gen. Montgomery's troops also captured Lucito, 11 miles north of Campobasso and only six miles short of the Trigno; Montenero, five miles northwest of Montecilfone, and Campochiaro in the center.

Heights Captured

The British and Canadians battered a path uphill to take Campochiaro, five miles southwest of Vinchiaturo, and the nearby heights commanding the only road leading from Vinchiaturo north and west into the heart of the Nazis' mountain positions.

The continuing American advance along both banks of the upper Volturno toward Venafro and seizure of Baia-E Latina coincided with a visit by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower yesterday to the Fifth army front.

The Germans still are fighting stubbornly to slow the American attack, making particiularly effective use of artillery and mortar positions and machinegun nests dotting all the mountainous heights. Many positions are well camouflaged.

On the Fifth army's coastal flank between the Volturno's mouth and lofty Massico ridge, the "situation is fairly static," an Allied officer said.

The Canadians and British in the center, where the Fifth and Eighth army fronts link up, were reported encountering heavy Nazi artillery fire as well as extremely difficult terrain.

Gen. Montgomery's assault on the Trigno line went off to a flying start. The momentum of the attack rolled the enemy back and the breaching of the strong river positions at one point opened the way for establishment of a bridgehead.

Nazis Dynamite Bridges

The Germans, who previously had been reported moving fresh troops, armor, and equipment into the line, fought doggedly to prevent further crossings, and dynamited a number of bridges, Eighth army headquarters said.

An advance across the lowlands immediately beyond the Trigno would put the British astride the important lateral highway from Vasto southwest through Castiglione to a junction with the Foggia-Rome highway near Isernia.

Once that road is gained, the Germans would lose an exceedingly valuable communications route behind their lines, and Gen. Montgomery would be in position to threaten the flank and rear of the strong infantry and artillery units resisting the Allied advance along the Foggia-Rome road from Cinchiaturo.

German resistance to the British smash at the Trigno line was handicapped by lack of air support.

But R.A.F. and U. S. fighters and bombers roamed at will over and behind the enemy lines, blasting at strong points and bombing and shooting up motor convoys and trains.

Medium bombers continued their methodical destruction of railway and road bridges and junctions, as well as airfields in the Rome area. Official reconnaissance photographs showed the Germans already were compelled to re-route all rail traffic as a result of the battering of railroads leading south from Leghorn and Florence.

75 Planes Found

Air force headquarters announced that 75 German planes had been found destroyed at the Capua airfields, bringing to 1,320 the total of enemy aircraft found on airdromes in Italy.

Allied air forces added another eight planes yesterday to the total destroyed by shooting down four over the battle area and the Adriatic, and another four in an enemy raid upon Naples.

Mitchell bombers blasted the Albinia railway bridge along the Rome-Pisa line, making direct hits, while Marauders with fighter escorts bombed the Marsciano railway bridge on the Perugia-Terni line north of Rome. Fifteen enemy fighters gave battle, but Lightnings drove them off, destroying one.

Other Marauders attacked the Montalto di Castra railway bridge north of Rome.

Two Allied planes were lost in all operations.

From the Middle East, R.A.F. bombers attacked Herakleion airfield on Crete last night, and the harbor at Syros in the Aegean Friday night without loss.

A naval communique said American patrol torpedo boats reaching out southeast of Elba Thursday night wrecked a large German ship carrying ammunition. "The vessel, which was escorted by four 'R' boats, disintegrated," headquarters reported.

RAF Spitfires and Kittyhawks wrecked six coaches of a train and a locomotive. The planes hammered big coastal gun positions around Gaeta between Naples and Rome. By night, RAF Bostons attacked Cassino, Ortona and Aquino closer to the battle lines. RAF Wellingtons hit Guidona Airfield east of Rome.

Two Allied planes were lost in all operations.

RAF Bombs Crete Again

ALGIERS, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Allied Middle East Command reported today that RAF bombers had attacked Candia airfield on Crete last night, and the harbor at Syros in the Aegean Friday night without loss.

NAPLES SHOCKS MORGENTHAU

Destruction Wrought By Germans Greater Than He Had Expected

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 24—The destruction wrought by the Germans at Naples exceeded anything he had expected. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today after a swing through war sectors which took him to Tunisia, Sicily, Naples and the Fifth Army front.

"In Naples harbor the Germans not only sank vessels, but they chained them to other vessels to make the raising of them more difficult," he said.

Regarding the recent recommendation of United States Senators who visited this theater that American soldiers be given home leave after a stipulated period of service abroad, Morgenthau said the soldiers he had met did not want to go home until the Germans are beaten.

To Send Bond Seller To Front

Turning to financial matters, he said he felt army special service officers had done a good job of selling war bonds to soldiers in this theater of operations "in some cases" but he planned to send a "top-flight man" into the area to take over the job.

Morgenthau pointed out eighty-six per cent. of the total American Army pay roll in this area returns to the United States in the form of allotments, money orders, bond purchases or purchases at post exchanges. This leaves only fourteen per cent. which the soldiers spend locally.

The Secretary said that so far as he knew the present official exchange rate of the French franc and the Italian lira would remain unchanged. The franc is pegged at 2 cents and the lira at 1 cent.

Morgenthau said under reverse lease lend the army no longer pays cash for anything bought locally in North Africa, but that all such purchases are put on the lease-lend books against American supplies given to the French.

Morgenthau has conferred with virtually all high American and British Army leaders, the French Gens. Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle as well as other members of the French Committee of National Liberation, and Alexander Bogomolov, Russian delegate to the French committee.

CAPTIVES TELL OF NAZI WOES

German Prisoners Confirm Reports Of Heavy Losses Along Volturno

By RELMAN MORIN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

On the Volturno River Front, Oct. 16 (Delayed)—German prisoners captured in the Volturno offensive confirm that Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring's army is suffering heavy casualties.

Some say also that their units are so short of supplies they are eating only one meal daily.

An American unit reported that a dozen Germans crossed the lines to surrender en masse.

Artillery Shortage

Prisoners told interrogators that regiments in the Kesselring army were so depleted that they consisted of two battalions instead of the usual three. A serious shortage of artillery and transport was reported.

I saw one German hungrily swallow a can of American C rations, composed of meat and vegetable stew. He told the German-speaking officer he had been limited to one meal daily, part of which was foraged from Italian peasants. He declared that men who complained at the shortage of food risked being shot.

Our intelligence section discounts this type of statement. An officer said there might be individual units of Germans who were temporarily short of food, but there were no indications that the enemy forces as a whole were not eating well.

State Of Morale

The state of enemy morale varies widely among the prisoners.

Some come in badly shaken from the effects of Allied barrages. They are openly glad to get out of the war and say the army as a whole believes Germany has lost.

Others, however, particularly the younger soldiers, are either surly or jaunty in manner. Some of these openly told their captors that they were going to escape at the first opportunity.

In general, it is purely iron discipline and a deeply ingrained habit of obeying that keeps many Germans fighting. They are unaccustomed to being on the defensive and losing ground. This has hurt their morale but they carry out orders very well so long as their officers are present.

Some German soldiers are aware how badly their homeland has been hit by British and American bombers. A wounded man gave his address as Hamburg and told an American doctor:

"I know the city doesn't exist any more. I've nothing to go back to. I don't care whether I live."

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A Verbatim Interview With Marshal Badoglio

By MARK S. WATSON

[Sunpapers Military Correspondent]

Somewhere in Southern Italy, Oct. 20 (By Radio; Delayed)—Here are the verbatim questions and answers of the Marshal Badoglio interview:

QUESTION—*How does the Marshal envisage for the immediate future of the internal problem of Italy, taking into account the fact that the Facist regime has been in control for twenty-one years and that therefore a large section of the population has no recollection or experience of any other regime?*

ANSWER—The whole life of Italy is now dominated by a single thought: to free the country from the Germans, acting in close collaboration with the British and Americans. This aspiration is so strong that its effect is to silence every difference of ideas and principles until that aim can be achieved.

It is true that a large part of the population has no recollection or experience of regimes other than that which it endured for twenty-one years. But the various political parties, although obstructed and oppressed in every way, were not bad. In recent years they went on gradually reorganizing themselves, attracting and educating youth, which is naturally intolerant of restraint on freedom of thought.

These parties and more precisely the Liberal, Christian Social, Socialist and Communist parties and the Party of Action, have now coalesced into a common front, all imbued with a consciousness of the supreme need for agreement in so grave an hour for their country, an hour which calls for very great common effort. All these parties even when I was in Rome sent me a declaration of sincere and complete collaboration, reserving for themselves, however, full liberty of action once the Germans have been driven from Italy.

As I solemnly declared in my proclamation of October 13, I will complete my government with the most authoritative representatives of those parties, none excluded. Some of those representatives are in Rome, some in Naples and some even in northern Italy. The sooner we get to Rome, the sooner we can bring them in.

Reforms Badoglio Has Instituted

QUESTION—*What preliminary general plan for internal reform does the Marshal's Government hope to put through in the immediate future, as soon as the liberation of national territory will allow and as far as the necessities of war will permit?*

ANSWER—The answer to this question will be given in due course by my successor, seeing that as soon as hostilities have ceased I will resign as head of the Government to make room for an exclusively political ministry for the purpose of holding elections throughout the country. Among the reforms carried out by me, the principal ones are all measures taken to suppress Fascist institutions. They are:

1. The dissolution of the Fascist party and of the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations.

2. The abolition of the Grand Council of Fascism.

3. Suppression of the special Fascist tribunal.

4. Abolition of the GIL.

5. Retirement of forty-five Fascist prefects and their replacement by career prefects.

6. Changes in boards of big banking and insurance organizations.

7. Incorporation of militia in the army.

8. Law on ill-gotten riches acquired through political means.

9. Suppression of all the Federal secretaries who controlled work of prefects and of all the political secretaries.

All this was accomplished in the midst of difficulties and anxieties of every sort, due essentially to patent and ever-growing hostility of the Germans who regarded these measures as dangerous precedents capable of undermining solidity of the Nazi party. And in the future we will continue to act toward those Fascist institutions which still exist with the same attitude and same determination.

Asked if he could be more specific, the Marshal replied that he felt the war was not the time for detailed programs of internal reform: One had to use the best instruments at one's disposal. He also would be violating precisely those democratic principles which were being established if he undertook a plan of reforms that had not been submitted to a legislative body.

Measures Against Fascists

QUESTION — *What measures does the Marshal's Government propose to take against Fascists?*

ANSWER—It's necessary here to make distinction between Fascists and Fascists. Some of them had governmental or semi-governmental posts and they were called Hierarchs. Another group was made up of the true "trigger men" of the party. A third group consisted of persons who had had to join the party in order to earn their living.

All Government officials were forced on pain of dismissal to become members of the party. The same applies to liberal professions whose activities were otherwise obstructed. In effect, every person who did not have independent means had to join.

Therefore, the measures to be taken exclusively concern the first two categories of persons since the third group consists of people who are anything but Fascists. The measures to be taken will be agreed upon and put into effect in full accord with British and American authorities.

Italy's Plunge Into War

QUESTION—*What effort was made and by what groups to prevent Italy from plunging into this disastrous war? What were the internal and external circumstances that prevented clear-sighted men like the Marshal from imposing their view on Mussolini or else overthrowing his regime to keep Italy out of war?*

ANSWER—In August of 1939, Mussolini tried to persuade Hitler not to go to war. Hitler replied that the question concerned Germany alone and that she was in a position to settle the problem by herself and therefore Italy should not intervene. Mussolini replied that in any case Italy could not be ready before 1943 and declared Italian non-belligerency.

These facts were fully set forth by the Foreign Minister at the time (Count Ciano) in the Chamber of Deputies. Everyone was convinced that we would never get into war. In fact, at the beginning of 1940, Mussolini sold four destroyers to Sweden, aviation material to France and the first anti-tank weapons then being built to other countries. It's obvious that one does not prepare for war by selling arms!

Then came days in May, 1940, with swift German victories in Belgium and France. Military leaders clearly demonstrated to Mussolini the absolute unreadiness of our armed forces, the lack throughout the country of reserves of material indispensable to war. In spite of this, convinced that the war was about to end, Mussolini, without asking any of his collaborators, wrote to Hitler at the end of May that by June 10 he would have declared war.

Military leaders were advised of this not less than four days later. To their remonstrances, based on lack of preparation, Mussolini replied "in September, 1940, everything will be over and I will need some thousands of dead to be able to sit at the peace table as a belligerent." Even Foreign Minister Ciano was against our entry into the war. Responsibility for the declaration of war rests exclusively on Mussolini.

Cost Of War To Italy

QUESTION—*What has war cost Italy in men and material destruction so far?*

ANSWER—We were not ready for so extensive and complex a war. Our land and air armament was scanty and out of date. Only the fleet was up to date in its equipment, but we were short of light craft. We lost all arms and troops we had in Ethiopia as we could not in any way provide all the supplies necessary for resistance in such a faraway land.

We sent a large part of our most modern equipment to Libya and that, too, was lost. In Libya and Tunisia our losses in men were particularly heavy. Mussolini, who had not understood the Italian strategic problem, insisted on sending large forces to Russia and the Balkans.

In Russia our ill-armed and worse equipped divisions were almost completely destroyed. There were a good ten divisions. In the Balkans guerrilla warfare continued, causing a cruel drain on manpower.

The gravest fact was the following: At a time when Sicily was already being invaded, Mussolini's strategy had disposed of thirty-six divisions abroad and only twelve in Italy. The fleet suffered serious losses in heavy and light cruisers and small craft. The air force was almost completely sacrificed.

Our cities were half destroyed by aerial bombardments to which we could oppose only a very weak defense. But more serious than all this were the sufferings of the people. The bread ration has been down to 150 grams for the last three years and wheat flour formed the least part of this bread. Meat was distributed once a week in rations of forty grams per person. There was a dearth of soap, medicines, cloth.

The worst sufferers were inhabitants of big cities, especially after bombings began. Of all our regions Apulia, with the exception of Foggia, is that which has suffered least until now. Destruction increases as one goes north.

Attitude Toward Neighbors

QUESTION—*What is the attitude of Marshal Badoglio's Government toward Italy's belligerent neighbors, France, Yugoslavia and Greece?*

ANSWER—My own attitude toward France, Yugoslavia and Greece has been shown by acts and not mere verbal statements. By my orders Italians fought against Germans to expel them from Corsica in collaboration with French troops. Other Italian soldiers have joined Yugoslav and Greek Partisans against the common enemy.

I am convinced that the Italian policy toward France, Yugoslavia and Greece after the war will be a policy of cordial and open friendship, and that there no longer will be in Italy anyone who would want to revive any territorial claims against them. These claims were a purely Fascist conception.

Marshal Badoglio was asked what had been the attitude of Italian people toward the attack on Greece, especially in view of the pledge given that country and Yugoslavia's attitude toward Italy's declaration of war in 1940.

He replied that the army was opposed to the venture and that the people saw no necessity for the attack on a country with which they had no quarrel.

Asked further whether he meant that the Italian people's opposition was based solely on military grounds or whether it was founded on moral grounds as well, the Marshal exclaimed, "on moral grounds," adding emphatically that everybody strongly denounced the attack on Greece.

Advantages To Allies

QUESTION — *What advantage have the British and Americans derived from the Italian declaration of armistice?*

ANSWER—In my opinion the advantages are rather notable. We note first of all that in accordance with the armistice terms there was no opposition to the landing at Salerno on the part of the Italian army, fleet or air forces. Two German divisions, one armored and one parachute, were immobilized at Rome after September 8 and as a consequence could not join Kesselring's other divisions which attacked the British and Americans.

Sardinia and Corsica were freed —the former wholly, the later in large part—by Italian troops, thus placing excellent bases at the disposition of the Allies. The Germans are being forced to find replacements for all Italian troops who were in the Balkans and Greece, while Partisans have received valuable reinforcement of Italian divisons.

All Allied landings carried out in Apulia were made as if in peacetime with the willing collaboration of all our technical services. All lines of communication, bridges and airdromes are guarded by our troops, leaving British and American forces entirely available for operations.

These advantages are in process of being notably increased now that Italy has entered the war against Germany. Regular forces of army, navy and air force are already fully collaborating with Allied forces. There are groups of soldiers who are still fighting in territory still occupied by Germans. Acts of sabotage against communications lines and dumps have been made. The appeal made by Roosevelt and Churchill has received the full adhesion of the Italian people.

Mussolini Fell From Within

QUESTION—*When was the decision taken to overthrow the Fascist regime and what made that overthrow feasible and acceptable to the population at the time it was made?*

ANSWER—The Italian people had for some time felt intense hatred for Fascism, which they considered rightly to be the cause of all their misfortunes. It was not unusual even to hear cultured people say "let the war be lost provided it frees us from Fascism." But no one could rebel, considering that all power was in the hands of the government.

The attack against Mussolini was carried out by Fascist hierarchs themselves. On their demand, Mussolini summoned the Grand Council of Fascism on July 24. There an order of the day was proposed which expressed lack of confidence in activities of the head of government. The debate, which was very animated and violent, dragged on into the night and ended with a vote of nineteen against the head of government and five in favor.

The following day his Majesty accepted the resignation offered by Mussolini. Throughout the country there was an indescribable explosion of joy. However, acts of violence against Fascists were very few.

He Had No Part In Coup

Asked what part he played in the *coup d'etat*, Marshal Badoglio said "I was outside." He added that he was called by the King on July 25 at 5 P. M., and his Majesty ordered him to take charge of the Government.

Asked further what happened between the Fascist Council's vote and his being summoned by the King, he replied that he did not know and added that he was not at the meeting of the Council which overthrew Mussolini and that he had never been a member of the Council. He had not seen Mussolini since early November, 1940, when he resigned as chief of the general staff.

Asked whether one could draw the inference that the army had no part in the *coup d'etat*, he replied "I do not believe it played any part. The coup against Mussolini was carried out within the Fascist party and not one of the numerous members of the rank and file lifted a hand to save him. He fell like an overripe fruit."

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All Roads Lead Allies to Rome But Nazi War Tricks Slow Traffic

AN ALLIED COMMAND POST IN ITALY, Oct. 23—(Delayed)—(AP) Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, in a sober estimate of his Italian campaign, said today that "progress to Rome will be increasingly slower."

Gen. Alexander, second in command to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, said that "All roads lead to Rome but all roads are mined and bridges are down. Rome is a tremendous objective, however. He who holds Rome holds the heart of the Italian people.

"We are not going as quickly now as one might have expected. Slogging across country is very costly and slow but we must get to Rome," he told a press conference.

Gen. Alexander, who led his troops from the battle of El Alamein through 2,500 miles and five countries in the past year, said the original plan for the Italian invasion called for our troops landing at Salerno and cutting straight across the Adriatic coast, thereby isolating German forces facing the Eighth army in the south.

"It was a bold plan and was made when the Germans had no forces in the Salerno area. They moved in a division, however, which held us and brought forces back from the south and in from the north. The Germans swung back too quickly from the south for us to catch them. The German may take time to make up his mind, but he acts quickly once he is decided."

Six clubs now are serving doughnuts at the front and in rest areas, and one club is operating in Naples.

Versions Differ About Italian Officer's Death

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—Admiral Antonio Legnani, Secretary of the Navy in Benito Mussolini's republican Fascist regime, who was reported yesterday to have been killed by two Italian naval officers, died as a result of an "accident," the German news agency DNB said today.

The broadcast, which gave no details of the "accident," added that 50,000 persons, including German military and naval delegations, attended his funeral yesterday at Vicenza, Italy.

Swiss-Italian frontier reports said yesterday that the two officers had killed Legnani because of his adherence to the Nazi puppet government and had escaped and were being hunted by the Gestapo.

A dispatch from the frontier town of Chiasso said earlier last week that Legnani was injured fatally in an automobile accident.

ITALIAN SEIZED

LONDON, Oct. 24 — (AP) The Berlin radio quoted a Rome dispatch today as saying that the director of the official Italian telephone exchange, a man named Agesti, had been arrested and would be tried for treason for accepting bribes from foreign agents.

DIPLOMATS AT VENICE

LONDON, Oct. 24—(AP) Benito Mussolini has made Venice the residence of foreign diplomatic missions to his Republican Fascist government, the German radio said today, and Bulgarian, Hungarian, Rumanian and Japanese representatives already have moved there from Rome.

RED CROSS IN ITALY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 24 — (AP) William E. Stevenson, Red Cross delegate for North Africa, announced today more than 100 American Red Cross workers now are operating in Italy. Six clubs now are serving doughnuts at the front and in rest areas, and one club is operating in Naples.

100 American Red Cross Workers Now In Italy

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 24 (AP)—William E. Stevenson, Red Cross delegate for North Africa, announced today more than one hundred American Red Cross workers now are operating in Italy.

Expulsion of Nazi Army Is Initial Aim of Badoglio

(Copyright, 1943, Baltimore Sun)
(Distributed by the Associated Press)

SOUTHERN ITALY, Oct. 20—(Delayed) Speaking as candidly and unreservedly as possible for any chief of state, Marshal Pietro Badoglio today in an important newspaper interview discussed the present situation in his country, events which had brought it to pass, and his hopes for Italy's immediate future.

Transcending all other needs, he said at the outset, is the expulsion of the Germans. Next to that, but subsequent to it, is the establishment of constitutional government, in the creation of which all political opinion in Italy must have a voice. MARK S. WATSON

Will Yield Office

As soon as hostilities cease, Badoglio repeated, his task will be finished, and he will surrender his office.

With great clarity he touched upon a sequence of hitherto little known events by which Benito Mussolini alone committed Italy to war in 1940 without the consent or even knowledge of his military chiefs who knew the nation's total unreadiness for grand scale war.

It's an appalling record of cold-blooded decision to buy power with Italian blood.

At that time Badoglio himself was chief of the Italian general staff. He states firmly he knew nothing whatever of Mussolini's commitment of the country to war until too late even to attempt its revocation.

Obeyed Higher Authority

Badoglio and the army obediently bowed to the higher authority's order and went to war. In the succeeding November, at the beginning of the Greek war, Badoglio was dropped as chief of staff. Thereafter he remained entirely out of office and outside Mussolini's or the Fascist's confidence until last July.

One day after Mussolini was forced out of office the King directed Badoglio to assume duties as the new chief of government.

The veteran soldier prepared answers to a series of questions submitted to him for a considered reply, and also some spontaneous remarks in amplification of his formal answers.

Outstanding in those observations are the following:

(1) Liberation of Italy is the prime need. All else is subordinate. On this point the Marshal declares he speaks for all of Italy's established political parties now slowly reviving after long suppression by the Fascists. Representatives from each of these parties without exception he pledges himself to include in his government, but their leading figures are now so scattered and in hiding that a sound selection of them he regards as impossible until Rome is regained and they can enter public life again.

(2) When such constitutional government is created, Marshal Badoglio says his duty will be complete and he will immediately surrender office.

(3) Italy's internal reforms, including the decision as to the form of the future government, must largely await action by his constitutional authority which itself cannot come into being until Italy as a whole is able to express its wishes.

Imitiated Some Reforms

However, certain reforms calling for immediate action Badoglio himself initiated, he points out, when he entered office. These included his destruction of the entire Fascist political machine all particularly obnoxious Gioventu Italiana de Littoria—or the so called Littorio youth movement for boys six to eighteen.

(4) Punishment of individual Fascists not yet determined. Distinction must be made between, on one hand, real Fascist leaders and their triggermen, who by implication must be punished, and on the other hand those so-called Fascists of entirely different categories—notably minor government officials, clerks and most professional men. These have had a choice between professing lip loyalty to Fascism and starving. One gathers these will be forgiven their merely perfunctory acceptance of Fascism and partly because a good many of them almost are necessary to the orderly restoration of the nation.

(5) Mussolini himself had originally opposed entry into the war and changed his mind only when he thought German victory assured He panted for an important place at the peace table as a belligerent and "needed some thousands of dead Italians" to buy that place.

(6) It was Mussolini himself who hastened Italy's ruin by sending the bulk of his divisions to Russia and the Balkans as a sacrifice to Hitler, instead of keeping them at home for a needed part in the Mediterranean theater.

Has Unimpressive Office

The interview took place in a small unimpressive corner room which Marshal Badoglio uses as an office with no concern over its lack of imposing dimensions or furniture.

His own desk is purely utilitarian almost to the point of ugliness. The room itself is on the second floor of a Twelfth century castle The turreted old stone structure is entered by passing a gate through the thick outer wall, then crossing a moat via drawbridge, all of which affords a startling contrast with automobiles and costumes of visitors from a country and continent whose existence was not even dreamed of until centuries after this castle was built.

There is little ceremony over entrance, the truth being that at the moment neither the King nor the premier has facilities for ceremony or even the trained men needed for establishment of most of their governmental departments.

This, in other words, is a most modest beginning for a new government whose expansion can come only when the Allied campaign north of Volturno has freed far more of Italy and hence made available far more men with gifts for statecraft and administration.

Marshal Badoglio himself had fixed the time for the interview and we were admitted immediately. The marshal came to the door of his little office and shook hands cordially with his three visitors and their military companions. Then he waved us and the interpreter to seats about his desk where he himself sat down and looked at us benignly through round spectacles

Dresses With Simplicity

He is a sturdy man of medium height with good soldierly carriage despite his 72 years. His round head is almost bald, his features dignified, homely, intelligent and friendly, as are his considerate manners. He dresses with greatest simplicity in the rough field uniform of a soldier except for a four star insignia on the shoulders and two ribbons on the left chest. One is a gold crown on a crimson field, which signifies promotion for exceptional distinction in war. The marshal wears seven of these ribbons. The other is a blue ribbon bearing silver and bronze stars of valor and these he wears indicating two such awards.

He also wears a red ribbon with gold medallion decoration of "Collare Dell Annunziata" indicating his being an honorary cousin of the King.

He displays no others of his enormous collection of awards.

He listened attentively to the intepreter's English version of his prepared answers and then asked gently whether we needed amplification. Our additional questions he answered promptly, clearly, with every evidence of a desire to speak with fullest candor.

At no time was this more manifest than when he explained at some length his difficulty in dealing immediately with certain large policies of government. There is, he went on, desire for certain liberalizing acts, yet how could he alone order them when this properly should be done only by action of a constitutional legislature which does not and cannot yet exist. Surely he must most carefully avoid any action of autocratic character except (as in specific matters of destroying the Fascist setup) those on which there can be no reasonable doubt.

He spoke, too, with warmth of what Italy has suffered, clearly with a view to silencing suggestions that his country, having been defeated in war, hopes to escape scot free. With great earnestness he listed some of Italy's losses and reminded us that they are not yet over.

He stressed the point that Mussolini's breach of agreement and attack on Greece were never supported by the Italian people on either military or moral grounds and repeatedly mentioned Italy's present desire to live at peace with her neighbors. He pointed out that in conformity to the terms of armistice Italy has already rendered considerable aid to the Allies and now seems able to do more with the resources at her command.

No one can talk with this patently honest old soldier without sympathy for him or without hope that he will have both internal strength and external support from other Italian patriots to carry him and his unhappy country over the long and difficult path which lies ahead.

GERMAN TROOPS ABANDON SUPPLIES IN DNIEPER BEND

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25—(AP) The Red army rolled to within six miles of imperilled Krivoi Rog in the center of the Dnieper river loop yesterday and aped six miles past conquered Melitopol in an accelerated drive which killed 2,000 Germans and wrecked scores of enemy tanks, guns and planes on the road to the Crimea, Moscow announced early today.

Paced by a Soviet air force pounding at escape channels out of the Dnieper bend area, the Russians shattered every desperate German effort to stem the twin offensives which are fast rolling up the enemy's defenses in southern Russia.

Tremendous Booty Seized

71 Tanks, Guns, Ammunition Dumps Among Booty Left Behind.

MELITOPOL CLEARED

Away.

Break-Through Hailed as One of Master Strokes of Strategy.

REDS NEAR KRIVOI ROG

Advance Units Inside City, Main Army Six Miles

OCT 25 1943

A midnight communique supplement listed tremendous booty swept up by the advancing Russians, including more than 71 tanks, 52 guns, 243 machine-guns, ammunition dumps and other equipment, and said more than 6,500 Germans had been killed or routed in between the Sea of Azov and Gomel. Most of the enemy's casualties were suffered inside the Dnieper bend and in the Melitopol sector.

A German-controlled Paris radio broadcast said some Soviet units already were fighting inside the iron and rail center of Krivoi Rog in their push southward to link up with the other army, which toppled Melitopol.

A Moscow communique recorded by the Soviet monitor announced the capture of 50 villages, including Losovatka, only six miles north of Krivoi Rog, and one German broadcast described the Soviet river loop army as a "steamroller."

Nazi Strongpoints Taken

Fanning out from Melitopol, the Russians said, their southern army smashed three German strongpoints, and also took the railway station of Tashchenak, six miles southwest of Melitopol on the railway to the Crimea.

The Soviet bulletin also announced the capture of seven enemy strongpoints south of Rechitsa in the flanking move on Gomel, in White Russia. German counter-attacks also failed to halt the Russians in that sector, it said.

The Paris radio comemntator, Jean Paquis, quoted Germans as saying that some Russians already had broken into Krivoi Rog, and that "the well-synchronized Soviet attacks in southern Russia have tipped the scale at Melitopol and General von Mannstein will have to face consequences of some gravity."

"The dangerous position of the German armies in southern Russia," he said of the Russian sweep beyond Melitopol, "can only be retrieved if some artificial defense line exists somewhere in the Nogaisk steppes."

The Russians said their forces kocked out 168 German tanks and shot down 46 planes during Saturday's fighting.

15 Weeks of Fighting

The Russians now have completed 15 weeks of steady fighting since their big counter-offensive began last July 12, and the last week has been described in reports filtering out of Germany as Adolf Hitler's blackest of the war.

The German High command communique acknowledged Russian gains in the loop, and a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said Nazi troops in front of Krivoi Rog had been "withdrawn to the rear as a result of enemy pressure."

"New and violent Soviet attempts to break through German lines between the Sea of Azov and Zaporozhe were frustated in bitter fighting," the German communique said of the savage fight in lower Russia.

A broadcast by the mysterious underground radio station Atlantique also announced the evacuation of German troops of Dnepropetrovsk, metallurgical city in the upper corner of the Dnieper loop. The city already has been flanked by Soviet forces on the west. Other Soviet units reached its east bank suburbs weeks ago.

Nazis Admit Melitopolis's Fall

The Berlin bulletin announced belatedly that German troops Friday night had withdrawn "to new positions in the western outskirts of Melitopol. Moscow announced the city's complete capture Saturday after an 11-day street fight which opened the way to the Crimea, 70 miles to the south.

Allied military men in Moscow termed the Soviet break-through at Melitopol one of the finest Russian feats of the war. The guiding hand of Premier Joseph Stalin, as a master military strategist, was detected in that stroke, as it was in the great Stalingrad victory of last winter.

Moscow reports said the Germans already were getting panicky in the Crimea, and that the German High command now is compelled to make a quick decision whether to order its men to stand or flee from that peninsula.

100,000 in Crimea

The Crimean garrison has been estimated at 100,000. Its exact strength is not known because the Germans sent thousands of wounded soldiers there to recuperate, and also sapped the garrison by dispatching whole divisions northward where they were overwhelmed at Melitopol.

Should the Germans try to hold the Crimea they will be surrounded, then exposed to both land assaults by Col. Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin's army hitting across the Perekop isthmus and to amphibious operations on all sides by the Soviet Black sea naval forces.

Even if the Germans decide to abandon the Crimea their dilemma still is a black one. They can try to hold the lower Dnieper from its Black sea mouth near Kherson northeastward to Nikopol. But that is an extremely dangerous position in view of the Russian scythe swinging down behind them inside the Dnieper loop.

The next alternative is a retreat on westward to the Bug river, much less tenable than the broad Dnieper which the Germans failed to hold.

The Russian newspaper "Izvestia" said: "Not one live German remains in the town. The dead ones can be counted by the thousands."

A German broadcast used the word "steamroller" for the first time in describing the Soviet onslaught inside the Dnieper loop, and the German high command also disclosed that another Soviet army on the central front far to the north had been attacking German lines before Vitebsk and Orsha for the third successive day.

GETS GLOOMY REPORT

MADRID, Oct. 24—(AP) In a gloomy report direct from Berlin, the correspondent of a Madrid newspaper wrote today "It is evident that the Soviet winter army has not yet entered battle and there are pepole here who estimate the strength of this force at 2,000,000 men."

PARLEY TERMS BEING DRAFTED

Hull, Eden And Molotov Agree In Principle On Many Agenda Points

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 24—The Foreign Ministers' conference moved today into the vitial phase of drafting, in specific terms, the agreements to come out of the fateful three-power meeting.

The nature of these documents—on some of which agreement in principle already has been reached—was not disclosed, but the veil of secrecy over the conference lifted enough to give a glimpse of the way the work is proceeding.

During the first week, it was learned, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, settled the agenda of the conference, and passed on to discussions of points in principle.

Experts Begin Draft

Their experts, who held their first separate meeting last night, took over the task of putting these points on paper while the ministers continued their own deliberations.

Most members of the American and British delegation took time off tonight to see a special performance of the ballet, Swan Lake, at the Bolshoi theater. Eden took in the show, which is a favorite of the diplomatic corps, but Hull spent the evening resting.

Hull had a private talk at noon today at the British Embassy.

Definite word came from the British delegation that Eden's separate talks with Premier Stalin and Molotov "related to purely Anglo-Russian affairs."

"New Phase," Publication Says

Meanwhile, the plain-spoken publication, *War And The Working Class*, citing lend-lease aid, the unconditional surrender of Italy and other events, said that Allied collaboration already had produced "positive results" and now "has entered a new phase in the tripartite conference.

The conference, it said, "will have to overcome difficulties which are not minor" but "will fulfill its important mission of breaking down the enemy's calculations for prolonging the war . . . as the Allied nations have joined efforts on the grounds of common, friendly cooperation for the solution of post-war problems which already have arisen."

The "first real problem," however, is to work for shortening the war, it added.

The magazine reflected an apparent growing Russian trust of her allies.

Assails Polish Regime

It published another article renewing bitter criticism of the Polish Government in London. This indicated that foreign reports that the Soviet Union had agreed to resume diplomatic relations with Poland were untrue.

The magazine repeated the now-familiar declaration that the United States and Great Britain should do more toward the defeat of Hitler with their military might.

Speaking of friendly collaboration between the three powers, an editorial said, "collaboration should increase and become stronger, not only in the economical and political branches but in the war branch as well . . . in order to break up the calculations of the enemy for further prolongation of the war, which is the last trump in the hands of the Hitlerites. Therefore, it cannot be limited to or restricted by air raids on Germany and still small-scale operations in Italy on the part of our allies."

All Three Must Figure In Peace

In its leading editorial, the publication said that a complete understanding was necessary to future world peace and made clear that neither the United States, Soviet Russia nor Great Britain—nor a combination of any two of them—should attempt to stand alone.

"It would be wrong to make plans for the security of peace by ignoring the historically formed main forces that at present are in the vanguard of the people's struggle against the bloody Hitlerite yoke," *War And The Working Class* said.

"These main forces are the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States."

Greatness Of Each Listed

"Would political realism permit, for instance, . . . the exclusion (from future peace plans) of the United States, that great industrial country of the world with its powerful industrial machine and agricultural production, with its mighty technique and powerful war potentialities, with its broad interests in the cause of strengthening its economical connections with the rest of the world?

"May one underestimate in the future peace the British Empire, which is in possession of huge economical and human resources? The biggest sea power whose territory is scattered over the globe and whose interests claim political stability in international relaitons?

"Is the post-war organization of the world possible without the participation of the USSR, which occupies one sixth of the world's earth and which is the most powerful land power and possesses the most truthful policy of peace among people and which now represents the most stable factor in Europe?

"The unity of these three powers which head the anti-Hitlerite coalition is necessary and it should become the center around which people striving for solid peace should unite."

NEW U.S. MISSION NOW IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Oct. 24—(AP) A new U. S. military mission, headed by Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, was installed today, with the assignment of unifying and improving American cooperation with the Soviet armed forces.

The mission is designed to end a lack of cooperation between Lend-Lease and other American agencies in Moscow, about which Admiral William H. Standley, former U. S. Ambassador to Russia, previously had complained.

Brig. Gen. Philip R. Faymonville, former head of the supply mission for Lend-Lease, left Moscow yesterday. Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Michela, former military attache already has returned to the United States. Rear Admiral Jack Duncan, naval attache, has remained temporarily to complete the work.

The military mission arrived with Secretary Hull, but, serving with the delegation at the conference, it has not yet presented its credentials individually to the Soviet authorities.

Its constitution was disclosed by the announcement that Gen. Deane, as head of the military mission, accompanied the new ambassador, W. Averill Harriman, to the Kremlin yesterday when the ambassador presented his credentials to President Michael I. Kalinin.

General Deane formerly was secretary of the Combined Chiefs of Staff at Washington. Other members of the mission are Brigadier General Sidney P. Spaulding, for lend-lease; Brigadier General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, for air, and Commodore Clarence E. Olsen, for Navy.

The mission was assigned to work as a unit under Harriman, ending a situation whereby some officers at the embassy were not even on speaking terms with each other.

Allied Claims on Nazis Set at Trillion Gold Rubles

Russian Economist Sees Soviet Asking Payment in Kind

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (AP).—Claims of the Allies against Germany and her satellites will total from 800,000,000,000 to 1,000,000,000,000 gold rubles, Eugene Varga, a Russian economist, said today in an article in the magazine "War and the Working Class." [The ruble, which is not quoted in foreign exchange, has a nominal value of 19 cents.]

The writer said most of the indemnity would be claimed by the Soviet Union, which would not want payment "in money, but in kind."

"It would be expedient to attract workers from Germany to restore the devastated provinces in the post-war period," he added. "The Germans will have to restore destroyed bridges, railways and plants."

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE PROTECTS LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 24—(AP) The British army has disclosed the existence of a new Allied "secret weapon" in anti-aircraft fire, and in the London area at least "any German adventures in the night sky will be very unprofitable," said Brig. Gen. Basil J. Schonland, chief of the army's scientific research branch, during a recent inspection by newsmen of London's vast and intricate anti-aircraft setup.

With it the British hope to approach the greatest anti-aircraft firing in this war—60 shells per plane brought down, a record set by the U. S. Marines on Guadalcanal.

The gun operations room of London's defenses is far underground and is the nerve center of the entire system. From it information is sent out in a constant stream to every gun emplacement in greater London, and the exact position of every enemy plane is given at 30-second intervals.

From a high platform a single officer can see on a chart not only the position of each plane, but also which guns are "on target" and which are firing. He can silence every gun in an instant or step up the fire from any area.

There are four big tables, each carrying a map divided into numbered squares. The biggest table is for "filtered information"—a combination of R.A.F. radar data and information from scores of observers along the coast and inland.

The three others are for faster unfiltered information direct from radar.

Every gun in London is represented on a big map by small colored lights. A green light means the gun is on target; a red light that the gun is firing. On the other walls are charts showing wind velocity and direction; position of the barrage balloons, general weather conditions and even the position and condition of the moon.

'ENEMY' REPELLED BY HOME GUARDS

Air-Borne Invaders Beaten Off As London Has Biggest War Exercises

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 24—Thousands of Home Guardsmen "fought" and repelled "enemy" air-borne invaders today in the largest and most realistic military exercises the British capital ever has had.

Through Piccadilly and Mayfair and in the East End, the invaders—distinguishable from London's protectors only by helmet camouflage nets drawn over their faces—fought for control of railway and power stations, broadcasting buildings and strategic streets.

Americans who organized their Home Guard unit in 1940 defended London district headquarters with blank cartridges and their fists.

Enemy Beaten Off

Umpires ruled the "enemy" had been beaten off. Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Smith, general officer commanding the London district, who was in his headquarters just after 7 A. M. when the enemy attacked, commended the Americans for the vigor of their defense.

Sixty loudspeaker trucks sped through London just before dawn, ordering all Home Guards to assemble. Every unit took part. Within thirty minutes all strategic points, including factories, railway and subway stations, were under guard.

Passengers Inspected

Early passengers had to undergo inspection at the entrances.

Just before 11 A. M. a shout rang out in Piccadilly Circus as the first attackers advanced with Sten guns. Passers-by included a brigadier of the regular army who took slight notice as a dozen or so of the enemy occupied strategic points. Twenty-five minutes later a strong detachment of the Home Guard advanced stealthily across green park and dislodged them.

Allies Bomb Vienna Area; New Blows at Berlin Near

LONDON, Oct. 24 — (AP) Allied bombers, striking from both north and south, bombed France, Austria and Hungary in the heart of Germany's fortress today as the Americans readied new forces for long-range penetrations perhaps to Berlin and beyond.

Twin-tailed American Lightning fighters, returning to Britain from North Africa for the first time in many months, made their debut as long-range escorts, while American Thunderbolts which previously had escorted Fortresses to Emden also flew cover for medium Marauders attacking France.

Nazi fighter bases at Beauvais-Niviliers and Saint Andre de L'Eure and the bomber base at Montdidier were attacked by the American planes without loss of a single craft, an Air Ministry communique announced, while other Thunderbolts, Spitfire and Typhoons carried out supporting sweeps with the loss of one Spitfire. Ten enemy planes were brought down.

A force of RAF Mitchells, Whirlwinds and Typhoons swept into Cherbourg harbor at wavetop height through a heavy hail of anti-aircraft fire that hit every plane. They bombed a medium-sized merchant ship, setting it afire.

Germans Retaliate

The Germans resumed their propaganda raids early tonight, dropping high explosives and fire bombs on some places in East Anglia. The Paris radio hinted that the recent attacks on Britain were a "prelude to something sinister and hitherto unknown. The mathematical regularity of the raids which, at the present stage, are purely experimental, hints that the beginning of the reprisals (for the bombing of Germany) are not far off."

Berlin and Luxembourg radios went off the air tonight, indicating that another Allied raid might be underway against Germany.

Meanwhile, up from the Mediterranean came four-engine bombers to sweep the Vienna area and Styria district of Austria, the German radio announced, and later more big formations crossed Hungary's southwest border to bomb trans-Danubia.

The German radio said the attack was made "under cover" of a dense layer of clouds." It admitted "major damage to one point," despite bad weather over the Alps.

A force of 300 bombers and 200 fighter escorts was seen near Zagreb, German puppet capital of Croatia, which fired its guns later at 16 Allied planes, the German radio said. Budapest also had an alert.

New Threat to Berlin

In England the big aerial news was the disclosure that the twin-engined, twin-tailed, extra long-range P-38 Lightning fighters now were available for bomber escort. Believed carrying extra gas tanks, the Lightnings, which can make 400 miles an hour and carry a cannon and four 50-caliber machine-guns, will be capable of reaching Berlin.

They have even longer range than the Thunderbolts, which on Sept. 27 escorted Flying Fortresses 800 miles to Emden and back. The Lightnings are expected to make more than 1,100-mile round trips, giving medium bombers the protection needed for distant attacks.

The Lightnings, the first fighters used by the Eighth Air Force, escorted Flying Fortresses on two raids on Europe a year ago and then the force shifted to North Africa for the Allied landing while high-altitude, single-engined Thunderbolts took their place. Both were believed a match for anything the Germans had.

The innovation of escort for the Marauders by the long-range Thunderbolts indicated the possibility of newer and deeper Allied air attacks over enemy territory. Hitherto the Marauders have been shepherded by RAF Spitfires while the Thunderbolts' escort work has been confined to Flying Fortresses. The stated range of the Marauders is 2,400 miles.

Beauvais-Nivillers is forty miles north of Paris, Montiddier forty miles farther north and Saint-Andre-de-l'Eure forty-five miles west of Paris near Evreux, which was bombed by Marauders on Friday.

YUGOSLAVS REPORT 2,000 NAZIS TAKEN

Tito Charges Mihailovic's Men Joined Germans To Fight Partisans

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 24—Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz' guerrilla armies, battling German forces along almost the entire length of Yugoslavia, have stormed two strongly defended towns and captured 2,000 Nazi officers and men in western Bosnia, the free Yugoslavia radio announced today.

Tito's communique, describing the capture of the largest number of prisoners of the campaign, lashed out at the Chetnik forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, King Peter's War Minister, accusing some of them of joining with the Germans in an attack on Tito's Partisans along the Albanian border.

"German troops and Mihailovic Chetniks are attacking without success at Matesevo, near Kolasin," the communique said. "So far they have lost 300 killed."

Report Preparation In Greece

At the same time, reports from Greece said that the Germans were building military hospitals in Macedonia, apparently either in preparation of a major Balkan campaign or in anticipation of an Allied lunge through Germany's back door.

The Morocco radio said that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had asked for three additional divisions, about 45,000 men, to crack Balkan opposition, and the German radio boasted of the Nazis' "impregnable southeastern defense wall" with a description of their underground fortifications.

The German high command asserted that Nazi forces had recaptured Levitha, Dodecanese island twenty miles northeast of the Greek island of Amorgos. Escaped German prisoners turned on the Allied garrison there and took the island after receiving reinforcements, the communique said.

It also repeated a previous German report that the Dodecanese island of Stampalia had been retaken by the Germans on September 27. Neither claim has received Allied confirmation.

Rail Town Encircled

Tito's Yugoslav announcement said that Bosnian forces had stormed and occupied the town of Sanskimost on the Sana river, capturing 865 officers and men, guns and four radio stations.

Units of the same division, it continued, also took Kozarac along with 1,100 Nazi prisoners, leaving the important rail town of Prijedor encircled.

Bitter defensive battles were declared raging in Croatia, near Karlovac.

Guerrilla columns, attacking a German motorized columns between Ogulin, on the Susack-Zagreb railroad, and Modris, were said to have dispersed the column and captured war material. Croat mountain forces have reached the barren peak of Golivrh, the commanding height of the Zumberak mountain range, the communique said.

Stab At Nazi Garrisons

Other guerrilla forces were reported stabbing at German garrisons near Varazdin, in northern Yugoslav near the Hungarian border, west of Ljubljana in Slovenia, and to have repelled all German attacks on Yugoslav positions near Groza on the Kupa river.

The Berlin radio's description of fortifications along the Balkan coast said that "large water reservoirs, field hospitals, enormous supply dumps and even electrical plants are hidden in the depths of great mountains.

"In many parts of the country new roads have been built and along these arms and munitions are rolling into the Balkans day and night. Armored formations are patrolling the country in front of barbed wire entanglements, mine fields and dugouts."

Ex-Sea Lord's Services Set

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The ashes of Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, who died last Thursday, sixteen days after he had resigned as Britain's First Sea Lord, will be scattered at sea after funeral services Tuesday in Westminster Abbey, it was announced today.

Churchill To Curb Flying

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—At the urgent request of his advisers, Prime Minister Churchill has agreed not to fly on any future state journeys except in case of extreme necessity, the weekly *News of the World* said today.

Jewish Commonwealth Asked For Palestine

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—The British section of the World Jewish Congress called again today for the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth "integrated in the structure of the new democratic world."

The action, similar to that taken recently by the American Jewish Congress, followed assertions of Lavy Bakstansky, general secretary of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain, that British administration of Palestine had failed.

FEW PLANES ARE LOST ON ATLANTIC FLIGHTS

LONDON, Oct. 24—(AP) The percentage of losses of aircraft making the north Atlantic crossing was less than one-half of one per cent for the year ending Sept. 30, the British Air ministry announced tonight.

The figures, its report said, include east-west and west-east crossings by military planes of both the United States and Britain and crossings by the British Overseas Airways corporation with civilian traffic.

Britain Is Seen Retaining Curb on Goods After War

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP).—"The Manchester Guardian" predicts government controls of raw materials will be retained in some form after the war.

The textile trade, which has grown accustumed to such wartime measures as limitation on exports and fixed prices, is mentioned specifically.

In the post-war period, the newspaper says, there should be a place for a central pool providing a wide assortment of standard textile styles at low prices, based on mass production.

Chief advantage of such a pool would be to provide manufacturers with a steady although not highly profitable outlet for production in slack periods.

This week's chief development in the cotton market was the closing of contracts for balloon cloths by the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

A decline in government orders for woolen goods is causing worsted spinners to turn inquiring eyes on the civilian trade.

Coward Defends New Song, Calls It Bitter Satire

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—Playwright Noel Coward defended his new song, "Don't Let's be Beastly to the Germans," today as "satire, as vitriolic and bitter as I could well make it," aimed at "moralists and sentimentalists."

Coward sang it over the BBC network before he went to North Africa and the Middle East some three months ago, provoking a storm of criticism from many groups mystified by the writer's purpose.

Coward returned to the BBC tonight to tell his fellow Britons "it was satire on a trend of thought I felt was once more beginning to spread in the muddled minds of our moralists and sentimentalists; a trend infinitely dangerous to the future of our country and our empire; a trend that flourished to such an extent after the last war that it caused us not only to forgive our enemies but even to forget the men who had defended us from them.

"If in the future any of us, either individually or in unions or political parties, do anything to let down these men and all they have endured for us, I can only say that it will be to our eternal, everlasting shame."

VICHY'S POLICE OPENS WAR ON GUERRILLAS

Laval Launches Operations Against Potriots In Boise Noirs Forest

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Oct. 24—Strong forces of Vichy Government police and gendarmes have opened an offensive against guerrilla forces operating in the Bois Noirs forest, little more than fifty miles from Vichy, it was learned today.

Operations were carried out by Pierre Laval's own orders, advices here said. The Chief of Government, it is added, fears the guerrillas might become sufficiently strong in the Bois Noirs forest and in the southern section of the central mountain region to unite under the pressure of winter food shortages and threaten Vichy in general and Laval in particular.

Difficulty Encountered

Difficulty encountered in raising a force of less than 1,000 police agents for offensive operations showed clearly on what thin ice the Vichy officials are skating.

Laval's national police chief,

Robert Bousquet, refused to concentrate regular gendarmerie for this operation, said a report from Vichy, and told Laval the result would be two deserters to the guerrillas for every Vichy gendarme who would fight the patriots. Only a few hundred guerrillas were known to be operating in that region at the end of September.

In the mountainous region a few miles west of this area and to the south in the Cantal and upper Loire departments, however, guerrilla forces are estimated to number well over 20,000 due to the tremendous influx of volunteers during the last month.

NEW LANDING TECHNIQUE IS DEVELOPED

Royal Navy And Canadian Army Formation Join For Coastal Assault

By ROSS MUNRO

[Canadian War Correspondent]

Somewhere in England, Oct. 24. The Royal Navy and a Canadian Army formation have teamed up to present a devastating new technique for a landing assault against a strongly defended coast, a method described as similar to hurling "blockbusters" from the sea.

By concentrated fire from the warships, beaches were blasted through actual beach defenses to give the infantry a path to gain the initial bridgehead during maneuvers on the British coast.

The new technique, an improvement on combined-operations attacks of the last year is designed to give assault infantry a much better opportunity of getting ashore and becoming established without heavy losses. Details of the weapons used are secret.

Looks To Invasion Day

In such a combined operation may lie the answer to the problem of overcoming German defenses along Western Europe when invasion day dawns. There still are a number of angles to be smoothed out, but much progress has been made since the Canadians trained in coastal assault tactics in Britain last June before going to the Mediterranean to invade Sicily.

For the maneuvers, a large naval force was massed at various British ports and put to sea carrying the Canadian coastal assault formation, thousands strong. Hundreds of ships were involved in this first large-scale test of seagoing block-busting.

The assault force descended on the beach in broad daylight. Numerous pillboxes and strong points had been placed ashore to represent enemy positions and a maze of wire, concrete and steel defenses stretched across it. In actual operations it would have been a formidable target.

Navy First Clears Beach

The naval bombardment, however, just about lifted the beach into the air. More than a mile of the coastal strip was plastered with bursting high-explosive shells and other deadly ammunition.

At the same time fighter planes swooped in from the sea, adding to the devastation sweeping the area like a great broom. In actual combat bombers also would play a heavy part.

The barrage advanced inland as the infantry-carrying landing craft touched shore.

EIRE SHIP ATTACKED

DUBLIN, Monday, Oct. 25—(AP) The Eire ship Kerlogue reached Cork harbor last night badly damaged by attack from an unidentified plane 120 miles off the Irish coast.

The captain and three others were wounded.

The Kerlogue, 1000 gross tons, left this neutral port Oct. 20 for Oporto and was three days out when attacked.

Pope Reported Talking With Foreign Envoys

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 24 (AP)—A dispatch by the Swiss Telegraphic Agency from Chiasso, on the Swiss-Italian border, tonight said Pope Pius had held private audiences with Frances d'Arcy, the British Minister to the Vatican; Leon Berard, the French Ambassador, and Cardinals Rossi, Canazi and Mercati.

The Catholic newspaper *Italia*, meanwhile, said the annual Episcopal Conference of Lombardy had been held at Caravaggio under the presidency of Cardinal Schuster, Bishop of Milan.

The *Italia* dispatch did not give details of the conference but said it was believed that the problems considered included the German attacks against the Jews in Italy as well as anonymous letters denouncing political opponents—including the clergy—of the occupation authorities. The authors of the letters had been threatened with excommunication by Cardinal Schuster.

HOME FRONT CRISIS MAY FORCE REICH OUT OF THE WAR

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 24—(AP) Germany's home front crisis apparently is growing despite the severe measures of Gestapo chieftain Heinrich Himmler and indications in neutral capitals tonight tended to point to a Nazi collapse in from a few weeks to 18 months.

The reports themselves and the tone of the German press have taken a pessimistic tinge in the past week. Two conferences of Nazi party and military leaders this month indicating a stirring of events behind the facade of German censorship.

Reports of imminent collapse, however, still must be viewed with considerable reserve.

Doctor Jenny, a prominent Swiss journalist writing in the Basler National Zeitung, said, "In wide circles, it is considered possible that Germany shall break within a few weeks as the German people have reached a dead point."

The Swedish newspaper Nya Dagligt Allehanda, in an Ankara dispatch, reported that Dr. Knut Wilhelm Reif, former German war correspondent for the Frankfurter Zeitung, said in an interview: "Hitler and his men only prolong the war, but, despite the Gestapo terror, the collapse will come sooner than is expected." He went to Turkey after the paper ceased publication two months ago.

The Swedish labor paper Arbetaren said "The attitude of the German inner front is being entirely transformed under the influence of new realities. It has switched from admiration for the Fuehrer to a bitterness of feeling by a people who have been duped. If contact is established between this rising popular displeasure and the generals' opposition to Hitler's prestige and strategy, it may ignite an electric spark sufficient to set the whole Nazi power structure ablaze, loosing an irremediable catastrophe. It may happen before Christmas or it might be delayed until after the new year."

An informed German visiting Sweden acknowledged that Germany had lost the war but insisted she was still equipped and prepared to carry on a terrific fight for at least 18 months.

Swedish Airliner Loss Laid To Nazi Warplane

Stockholm, Oct. 24 (AP)—The newspaper *Aftonbladet* said tonight it had learned unofficially from a German source that a German JU-88 shot down the Swedish civilian airliner Gripen, in which thirteen persons, including the Rev. T. C. Hume, a California clergyman, perished Friday off the west coast of Sweden.

Aftonbladet said the Swedish Government was planning a protest to Berlin.

Air-Raid Test In Lisbon Follows Grant Of Bases

Lisbon, Oct. 24 (AP)—Thundering Flying Fortresses, other big bombers and fighter planes, and floating barrage balloons provided a realistic touch today as residents of this Portuguese capital took to air-raid shelters during a twenty-minute test.

The practice raid was held in connection with large-scale military maneuvers which have been under way since neutral Portugal granted anti-submarine bases in the Azores Islands to the British earlier this month.

23 JAP PLANES SMASHED IN RAID

Ground Aircraft Destroyed at Wewak, Two Enemy Ships Hit.

MAUGLAND

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Monday, Oct. 25 — (AP) Allied warplanes, lashing heavily at the enemy in the southwest Pacific, destroyed 23 Japanese planes, several barges and two ships at Wewak, New Guinea, and scored direct hits on a large ship resembling an aircraft carrier near Buka in the Solomons.

A communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters today said 20 planes caught on the ground at the enemy stronghold at Wewak were destroyed in a raid by medium bombers. The bombers swooped down to an altitude of less than 200 feet to bomb and machinegun the airdromes at Dagua and But. Twenty eight enemy craft rose to intercept. Three were shot down and three others listed as probables.

Four Fighters Lost

Four Allied fighters failed to return.

Two cargo ships, each estimated at 1,000 tons were sunk in the harbor off Wewak. Another one was damaged and 16 barges were sunk or damaged.

Over New Britain long-range fighters destroyed a 200-ton cargo ship southwest of Rabul, while medium bombers hit the supply dump areas at Gasmata and Cape Hoskins.

The attack on the large ship off Buka was made by a Liberator bomber. Three direct hits were scored. The bombs fell amidships, causing large explosions and fire, the communique said.

The ship was sailing in a small convoy.

Airdrome Attacked

Allied fighters attacking Kahili airdrome on Bougainville Island were intercepted by 20 enemy planes, three of which were shot down. One Allied plane was missing.

Marked improvement in the ground situation at Finschhafen was noted.

"The enemy's efforts to break through to the coast north of Finschhafen, apparently for the purpose of escape, evacuation, or of sea supply, have terminated," the communique said. "He has now fallen back, based on the hills, where his supply routes to the north are difficult and precarious. His forces are weak in numbers and of little significance."

Finschhafen Raided

Six enemy planes made a weak raid on Finschhafen at dawn.

In support of ground troops, Mitchell bombers, at low altitude, bombed and strafed villages and supply concentrations and bridges along the road from Bogadjim to Daumoina, causing heavy damage. Bogadjim is on the New Guinea coast 20 miles south of Madong.

Off Choiseul, north - central Solomons, a night reconnaissance plane strafed 24 enemy barges for three and one-half hours, "effectively dispersing them." Another night reconnaissance plane attacked an enemy corvette, leaving it settling by the stern.

In the northwestern sector, medium bombers made a night attack on the airdrome on Amboina island in the Banda sea. Many fires were started in the dispersal areas.

U.S. AIRBASE BUILT ON ISLAND SEIZED FROM JAP TROOPS

U. S. HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Oct. 24 — (AP) The United States has another strategically important airfield in the central Solomons which will play a leading part in northern thrusts against the Japanese, with the completion of a fighter strip on the southeast coast of Vella Lavella island at Barakoma.

Although today is the first time that news of the field has been released, work began almost simultaneously with the landing of American forces on Vella Lavella Aug. 15.

The field has been termed by Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, commander of U. S. air forces in the Solomons, as one of the best of our growing striking bases in the Solomons.

Seabees with bulldozers extended the strip about 400 feet into the sea and filled and graded the remaining length. This work was accomplished despite continual strafing raids by Japanese who made more than 150 attacks on the strip within two months.

Vella field has played a leading part in the heavy air strokes against Bougainville island bases. It is only 80 miles from Kahili and can possibly be used for fighter escorts, at least by P-38s, for bombers raiding Rabaul on the tip of New Britain 380 miles away.

The United States now has several bomber and fighter strips on Guadalcanal and fighter strips at Munda and Segi on New Georgia, others in the Russell islands, and at Vella Lavella and Kolombangara islands, although the latter is expected to be of little use.

Arundel Battle His Hardest Fight, Col. Naylor of Hartford Recalls

By REMBERT JAMES

GUADALCANAL, Oct. 16—(Delayed)—(AP) The fiercest fighting in the entire central Solomons campaign was on Arundel island, in the belief of an Army officer who led his battalion to the final victory.

"It was the most savage, hardest fought battle I have ever seen," said the officer, Lieut. Col. William H. Naylor of Hartford, Conn.

"Munda was rough enough, but Arundel was worse. The Japs knew Arundel was the key to Kolombangara island, and if they lost, they would have to give up their last hold in the central Solomons. So they fought with everything they had."

Col. Naylor's battalion was in the front lines during the entire campaign. It was part of the regiment that made the first landing at Rendova last June 30, fought 25 days on the Munda trail, captured Baanga island near Munda, and then was assigned to occupy Arundel.

The Arundel occupation was supposed to be easy, but the Japanese had posted one of their crack regiments in the dense jungles on the northern end of Arundel, across Blackett strait from Kolombangara.

Col. Naylor, who led his battalion through the jungles in the three-weeks' campaign ending late last month, said the Japanese displayed a desperation unmatched at Munda.

"There was one time when they got on three sides of us and attacked from 11 o'clock in the morning until 7:30 o'clock at night," Col. Naylor said.

"They really hoped to wipe out the battalion, which was below strength because of what we'd been through before.

"They fired rifles, machine guns, mortars, fire crackers and even roman candles at us. And they yelled and hollered."

But Col. Naylor said the battalion held their lines firmly until the next day when they withdrew to a more advantageous position. Later they were joined by other units.

"That was as bad a time as I ever want to have," Col. Naylor declared. "Resting one night during a lull, I turned on the shortwave radio. A gentleman from San Francisco announced the news. He assured us that Arundel had been

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secured.

"Here we were half-surrounded by Japs. I felt like wrecking the radio."

CHOLERA FOLLOWS FAMINE IN INDIA

District Near Calcutta Counts 845 Deaths From Sept. 1 To Oct. 10

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Oct. 24—Cholera, spreading rapidly through parts of famine-ridden India, claimed 379 lives during September in the Jessoje district alone northeast of Calcutta and has killed 456 others during the first ten days of October, reports reaching here today disclosed.

Calcutta hospitals carted away eighty-one bodies of starvation victims Friday while admitting 188 new starvation cases, and scores of other bodies, were picked up in the streets.

"Incredible Misery"

H. N. Kunzru, Nationalist Council state member, said after a tour of eastern Bengal, that "there is incredible misery everywhere. . . ."

Small farmers are selling their lands and houses in order to buy what little food is available, he added.

Look To Wavell's Visit

The British-owned *Sunday Statesman*, seeing little hope of immediate relief, made this observation:

"With starving people moving despairingly from village to village in search of food, and famished, disease-stricken wretches pouring into the cities and towns, Bengal is entering the most critical phase of her misery."

The announcement that Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, Viceroy of India, would visit Bengal soon aroused hope that he would slash red tape to combine India's civil and military to combat the situation.

RAF Bombers Blast Japs' Burma Positions

New Delhi, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Royal Air Force ranged over Burma yesterday, blasting Japanese troop positions in wide-spread attacks by bombers, fighter- bombers and fighters, a communique said today.

Swooping down on a Japanese-occupied village in the Chin Hills, Vengeances and Mohawks started a fire visible thirty miles away. Farther south, Beaufighters set afire a number of army huts along the Taungup Pass road.

In Arakan, Vengeances dive-bombed Buthedaung and a village, dropping all their bombs in the target area. The raids were carried out without loss, the communique said.

SALWEEN FIGHT RAGES

CHUNGKING, Oct. 24 — (AP) The Chinese High command today reported fierce fighting along the western bank of the Salween river opposite the Chinese strongpoint of Luku in Yunnan province following a day-long artillery duel Tuesday.

Chinese batteries inflicted heavy damage it said, and the fighting is heavy between a point opposite Luku and Lichia.

In western Chekiang province, Chinese forces were said still to be pursuing the Japanese retreating in the southwest suburbs of Hsiaofeng.

tina planned strikes that might become general by next week.

Seeking to check student strikes, the Minister of Education threatened drastic measures against students' refusing to attend classes. Sixty students were said to have been arrested in Buenos Aires after an encounter with the police.

The Cordoba provincial committee of the Radical party, long the majority group in Argentine politics, issued a declaration asking a return to a constitutional regime. The Government banned publication of the declaration. The party's national committee met at Buenos Aires, but apparently postponed its decision.

CARRIER PROGRAM HINTS LONG WAR AGAINST JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—(AP) Plans for three gigantic new air-

Argentine Students' Marbles Prove Downfall Of Policemen

University Group Finds New Underfoot Weapon Against Mounted Forays Of Ramirez Forces

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 24—Argentine university students at Cordoba, striking against Gen. Pedro Ramirez' Government, are using marbles to break up mounted police forays, throwing them into the streets to make the horses skid and unseat their riders, it was reported here today.

Argentine's political parties are discussing their positions in view of the widespread opposition resulting when Ramirez ordered dismissal of all officials who signed a pro-democratic manifesto, and labor unions are preparing strikes, the travelers added.

Labor officials in Montevideo said many labor unions in Argen-

craft carriers are the Navy's grim notice of a realistic conclusion that war in the Pacific will continue past 1945.

Secretary Knox's announcement that the 45,000 tonners will go on the ways "soon," seems also to underscore the decision that sea-borne airpower must be employed in increasing force to crush Japan. The new giants, bristling with firepower, carrying extra armor and capabl of far greater speed than existing carriers, will be able to throw against the Nipponese big bombers which now are necessarily land based.

The Knox announcement only made official information already reaching Capitol Hill.

Will Be Finished in 1945

The carriers will not be completed until late 1945, "in plenty of time to participate in the battle in the Pacific," said one informed legislator.

Upon the basis of information from high-ranking War and Navy chiefs, he expressed belief that defeat of Japan could not be achieved earlier than 1947 and perhaps not until 1949.

The evidence supplied by the carrier construction plans was piled onto information furnished members of the House and Senate in secret sessions a few days earlier.

Fear Let-Down in U. S.

Still generally hopeful that Germany will be defeated by the end of next year, members of Congress emphasize privately the need for preparing against a let-down in public war psychology until Japan is licked.

That emphasis has grown out of these factors:

1. Information that Japan is building planes faster than we are destroying them.
2. Little likelihood that the United States can obtain Siberian bases in the near future for bombing raids on Japan.
3. Growing appreciation of the difficulty involved in reopening Burma road.
4. Mounting realization—both by the public and the members of Congress—of the difficulties and distances of maintaining supply lines.

LEAGUE IS BACKED BY SENATOR TAFT IN PEACE PROGRAM

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — (AP) Use of the League of Nations as the framework for international co-operation to enforce future peace was suggested today by Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) on the eve of Senate debate on a proposal to pledge American participation in a world authority with power to prevent aggression.

Senator Taft, a supporter of the Connally peace preservation resolution, told this reporter he would propose in debate that the existing machinery of the league and of the World court be utilized to simplify the task of organizing the nations for collaboration after the war ends.

"While I realize that the Connally resolution does nothing more than enunciate the general principles of foreign policy, I think it might be well to discuss now the machinery by which co-operation could be carried out," the Ohio senator said.

"I think we have got to go to the point eventually of saying that we are willing to abide by the decision of an international tribunal—on which we cannot have a majority vote—in designating 'X' as an aggressor and joining in stripping him of his tools of aggression," he added.

While he did not commit himself on Senator Taft's suggestions, Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee said his resolution would leave the road open to use of the league machinery if the nations decide later such a course would be practical.

The Connally resolution proposes that the United States, "acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

NEW U.S. SUB LOST ON PACIFIC PATROL

'Dorado' Launched May 23 at Groton Reported Overdue by Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — (AP) Loss of the United States submarine Dorado, launched only last May, was reported today by the Navy.

Communique No. 745.

"The U. S. submarine Dorado is overdue and must be presumed to be lost. The next of kin of personnel on the Dorado have been so informed."

While the announcement contained no reference to where the loss occurred, it was presumed the action was in the Pacific.

13th U. S. Sub Lost

The Dorado was the 13th American submarnie lost since America's entry into the war. Of this total, Navy records list two sunk, 10 overdue and presumed lost and one destroyed to prevent enemy capture.

The Dorado was commanded by Lieutenant Commander Earle Caffrey Schneider, 31, of Arnold, Md.

The normal complement of the Dorado was 65.

The submarine was 1,525 tons displacement, 307 feet long and carried 10 21-inch torpedo tubes. It was launched May 23 at the yards of the Electric Boat company, Groton, Conn.

Comm. Schneider was graduated fram the Naval academy in 1933. He was awarded the Silver Star last April for "gallantry and intrepidty in action" while serving aboard another submarine in the Pacific.

The citation said his action materially aided in the success of his submarine's war patrol which sunk an important amount of Japanese shipping. He assumed command of the Dorado while she was being fitted out last spring.

Helena's Proud Record Covers 13 Bitter Battles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — (AP) She was "one of the fightingest men-o'war that ever scoured the seas."

With that accolade the Navy today told the story of the "brief, hell-roaring life" of the cruiser Helena, sunk in the battle of Kula gulf.

She proved her might in 13 fire-filled engagements in which she blasted, helped destroy or damaged 15 Japanese warships.

The Japanese had given her an accolade, too. In a propaganda broadcast, the Japanese reported the U. S. Navy had "a new secret weapon—a 6-inch machine gun." But it wasn't a machine gun—it was the rapid fire of the Helena's gun crews.

Was at Pearl Harbor

She was in Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck on Dec. 7, 1941. Her anti-aircraft batteries accounted for at least six enemy planes. The Helena was hit, but repairs were made promptly.

She escorted the aircraft carrier Hornet. She was with the Wasp when that carrier was torpedoed Sept. 15, 1942. As Wasp survivors were picked up by the Helena, her men turned over all their clothing except one pair of shoes and a pair of dungarees each.

The Helena's first big engagement came shortly thereafter, in the night battle of Cape Esperance, where four Japanese destroyers, four cruisers and a transport were sent down.

Just 98 seconds after the battle was joined, the Helena's guns had fired and sunk a Japanese destroyer. Then her big guns swung on a cruiser. Four and a half minutes later the cruiser went down.

Aids U. S. Cruiser

A Japanese cruiser and another U. S. cruiser were swapping punches. The Helena moved in, turned her batteries on the enemy, and the Japanese cruiser quickly went down.

An enemy destroyer sneaked in to fire a torpedo, but the Helena dodged. The destroyer tried to flee—too late. It already had been fired upon by another American ship. The Helena's guns finished the job.

The Helena's biggest day came later.

Japanese shore batteries had opened fire on American transports unloading troops at Guadalcanal, and the Helena was ordered to silence them. She did. Then the Japanese sent in bomber and fighter planes. Nine enemy bombers were shot down by American fire, four of them officially credited to the Helena's anti-air batteries.

That night came the battle of Guadalcanal, a desperate effort by the Japanese to regain control of the Solomons. They failed, turned back crushed and beaten.

First to Sight Enemy

The Helena was the first to sight the enemy off Savo island. She held her fire until she had steamed into the enemy fleet. Then a Japanese searchlight found the Helena.

Her main battery, first to fire in the battle, struck with a full salvo on the enemy cruiser from which the searchlight beamed. The enemy burst into flames lighting the battle area while American destroyers rushed in to loose their torpedoes. Fire was maintained on the Japanese cruiser. She went down.

The Helena's main battery slowed down. But the secondary hammered a destroyer into the sea.

Six enemy ships sought to flee. The Helena chased them. One was a big cruiser which, it was learned later, had hurled the shells that tore the bridge from the San Francisco, killing Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, task force commander and other officers.

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The enemy cruiser was sunk. The Helena's secondary battery got another destroyer. Lighter guns poured shells into the bridge of another Japanese ship.

Still another enemy ship, lined up in the fleeing force, was set afire. The secondary battery got another destroyer.

The Japanese fleet scattered in confusion.

Came the battle of Kula gulf on July 5-6, when the Japanese lost nine to 11 cruisers and destroyers. The United States lost one — The Helena.

When the action began, the Helena's main battery immediately sank an enemy ship. The secondary downed two destroyers in one-two order.

Shifts to New Targets

Both batteries then shifted to new targets and had badly damaged two more ships when enemy destroyers closed in. Their torpedoes crashed into the Helena, and she went down 20 minutes later.

Her men swam through the oil-covered water, floated on rafts. By the following morning all but 166 of her survivors had been picked up.

Those still in the water made their way to Vella Lavella. There, aided by friendly natives, they lived in a camp hidden under giant banyan trees.

Japanese troops were on the island, and once a patrol approached close to the Helena's survivors. But natives disposed of the patrol.

Finally communication was established with U. S. Naval forces on Tulagi island.

Ten ships made the rescue, steaming through uncharted waters constantly menaced by Japanese shore batteries and enemy warships cruising nearby.

Now says the Navy, "snatched from the sea and the steaming Jap-infested south Pacific jungle, nearly 1,000 men of the Helena today stand fit and ready to fight again."

Finnish Legation Denies Officials Met With Nazis

Russian Radio Told of Parley With Himmler Present

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—The Finnish legation, in replying to inquiries on the nature of the recent visit to Copenhagen of Vaino Tanner, Finnish Minister of Finance, and Johan Wilhelm Rangell, president of the Bank of Finland and former Finnish Prime Minister denied today that the two officials had conferred at any time with representatives of the Nazi government, including Heinrich Himmler.

The inquiries had been prompted by publication of summaries of recent European broadcasts reporting on the visit, including those picked up from Berlin, Stockholm, and Moscow.

The Russian broadcast had said that the two Finnish officials had been greeted by representatives of Major General Hermann von Hanneken, commander of the Nazi force occupying Denmark, and had conferred "at least once" with Himmler. The Moscow report further quoted the Stockholm radio as having said that Tanner had asserted that the Finnish government would "discharge all obligations of her alliance with Germany."

At the Finnish legation it was said that inquiries had immediately been put through to Helsinki and it was able to report—and had so informed the American State Department—that the assertions were without foundation.

Mr. Tanner and Mr. Rangell, it was explained, visited Copenhagen on affairs of the Bank of Finland, and did not meet with any representatives of General von Hanneken or Himmler. Neither did Mr. Tanner, in the course of his trip, make any statement about the discharge of any duties deriving from Finland's "alliance with Germany."

Such a statement, officials of the legation pointed out, could be nothing but imaginary, since Finland has no alliance with Germany.

SPANGLER SEES VICTORY IN '44 FOR REPUBLICANS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — (AP) Harrison E. Spangler assured Republican party workers and voters today that they can count on a 1944 election victory because, he said the G.O.P. now "is a unified party looking to the future, as contrasted with the clashing, squabbling, disunited New Deal - Democratic party."

"The Republican party today is the resurgent, dominant, victorious party of the United States," said the Republican national chairman in attacking what he reported as "feverish propaganda" by the New Deal that the Republicans have no hope of defeating President Roosevelt next year if the war is still on.

Spangler expressed his views on the presidential and congressional elections next year in a memorandum to party supporters to which he attached graphs and maps showing what he called the "Republican trend" since 1938.

"The election next year," he said, "will be won or lost in the 38 states outside the Solid South. And in these the people have so repeatedly since 1938 expressed their confidence in Republican leadership that there can be little doubt of what they propose doing next year.

Cites G.O.P. Gains

"Republican governors administer the government of every one of the large populous states outside the South, except New Jersey and Indiana. In Indiana the Democratic governor is the only state official of that party remaining, and in New Jersey Republicans control both houses of the Legislature and expect to win the governorship in November."

As further evidence of Republican "strength and dominance" in the 38 non-Southern states, the party chairman said these commonwealths are now represented by 206 Republicans in the House as against 126 Democrats, 38 Republican senators against 36 Democrats and one Progressive, and 27 Republican-controlled state legislatures against nine Democratic, and two divided between the two parties.

"And in the gubernatorial and senatorial elections of 1942," he added, "Republicans won 79 per cent of all the counties in these 38 states."

Spangler said that while Wendell Willkie carried only 10 of the 38 Northern states with 82 electoral votes in 1940 and President Roosevelt carried 28 and 336 electoral votes, the President had a popular majority in those states of only 2,449,752 or 52.7 per cent.

Declaring a turnover of 1,250,000 votes would reverse the 1940 result, he said:

Sees Turnover "Certain"

"The consistent trend toward the Republican party would seem to indicate that the necessary turnover is certain."

As proof of his contention that the Democrats are desperate Spangler said that "political analysts, even those friendly to the New Deal, are drawing the conclusion that the President will stand for reelection, not upon his record, but upon the 'commander-in-chief' slogan, with New Deal governmental agencies using this description today rather than 'President of the United States.'"

Roosevelt Much Better, Admiral McIntire Says

Washington, Oct. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt, ill with a cold and the grippe since Friday, was "much better" tonight, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, the Chief Executive's personal physician, reported.

"The President is feeling pretty good and spent a fairly comfortable day," Admiral McIntire said.

UNITY OF ALLIES IS HAILED BY KNOX

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 24—(AP) Navy Secretary Knox declared today that the interdependence of the British empire and the United States was the "greatest factor that will contribute to our ultimate victory."

Speaking at the 150th anniversary commencement exercises at Williams college, which has 90 per cent of its student body in uniform as naval officer candidates, Secretary Knox asserted that "we must learn to work and fight together as one people and that is just as important to apply to the American people as it is to the British."

The Navy secretary received the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Among other honorary degree recipients were President Charles Seymour, of Yale university, doctor of laws, and Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra, doctor of music.

Secretary Knox spoke of the fine cooperation of military commanders of Great Britain and the United States and declared that there had been a profound change in the spirit of the British people, "especially in their attitude toward Americans."

"The British learned a bitter lesson in the last few war years," Secretary Knox said. "The lesson is that the interdependence of the British empire and the United States is the greatest factor that will contribute to our ultimate victory.

"We must learn to work and fight together as one people—work and fight shoulder to shoulder as equals, because we are both made up of freemen, working and fighting as freemen."

The Mayflower Returns To Service With Fleet

Former Presidential Yacht Is Refitted as Escort Ship

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 24 (AP).—The former Presidential yacht Mayflower, which saw combat service in the Spanish-American War and later was the scene of many important state conferences on week-end cruises, is returning to action as an escort vessel with the fleet.

Refitted and equipped with new guns at the Norfolk Navy Yard, the 2,690-ton 320-foot ship was commissioned last week. She is manned by Coast Guardsmen.

Decommissioned by Hoover

The Mayflower was used as a Presidential yacht from President Theodore Roosevelt's time up to the end of the Coolidge administration. President Herbert Hoover ordered the Mayflower decommissioned within a week after his inauguration. Yachting was not to Mr. Hoover's taste and the maintenance cost of this expensive luxury was put at $300,000 a year.

When the yacht was offered for sale, it was found that even men of vast wealth were suspicious of her extravagance. Bids were asked four times. Once there were no bids. The highest bid on the other occasions was $60,000, pledged by a Philadelphia club. No deposit accompanied the bid, however, and there was no sale. In 1931 the yacht was damaged by fire and sank in a Philadelphia shipyard while being refitted for Caribbean service. It was later raised and reconditioned.

16 ARMY MEN KILLED AS TWO BOMBERS CRASH

MOUNTAIN HOME, Idaho, Oct. 24—(AP) The Mountain Home Army air base tonight released the names of 16 men who were killed Saturday after two heavy bombers collided and crashed in the rolling country southwest of here.

No one survived the crash. Each plane carried eight men. One bomber sheared off the wing of the other. The plane which lost the wing flew a short distance before crashing, but the other dropped straight to earth, burrowing deep into the sand of a dry creek bed. No Connecticut men were aboard the planes.

Crash Fatal to New York Flier

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Hamilton Morris, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Morris of Larchmont, N. Y., died last night of injuries received Oct. 20 when the bomber in which he was flying crashed, officials of the Fairfield-Suisun Army Airfield here said today.

JEWS FLEE DENMARK

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—(AP) Henrik W. de Kauffman, Danish minister to the United States, said today that 5,000 Jews have escaped Denmark in the past three weeks, fleeing a Nazi deportation decree.

Speaking before a conference of the Jewish National Workers' alliance, de Kauffman said Danish saboteurs blew up two of three vessels the Nazis had sent to deport the Jews, and that fishermen used their small craft to aid in the flight.

Sweden has opened her doors to the refugees, putting a number of old castles at their disposal, he said.

Denmark, which had a population of 6,000 Jews in recent years, took in an additional 2,000 Jewish refugees from other occupied countries, de Kauffman said.

Polish Division Fights Nazis On Russian Front

New York, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Soviet-sponsored Union of Polish Patriots said in a Moscow broadcast that the Polish Kosciusko division had gone into action against the Germans on the Russian front October 12 and that "even slips of girls went into battle with hearts of heroes."

The division, named for Tadeus Kosciusko, Polish patriot, was created with the consent of Marshal Joseph Stalin, it was reported last June.

The broadcast reported by OWI quoted an order of the day issued by Gen. Zygmunt Berling, commander of the division, which said, ". . . the time has come for bloody revenge—for the tears, for blackened ruins, cemeteries and torture chambers."

400 SEIZED IN FRANCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—(AP) Striking from Rennes in the north to Montpelier in the south, French police today arrested more than 400 persons in a roundup intended "to put a stop to terrorist activities," the Nazi-controlled Vichy radio said tonight in a domestic broadcast.

The Vichy broadcast, as reported by U. S. government monitors, said arrests had been made in Limoges, Dijon, Poitiers, Lille, Bordeaux and Lyon as well as at Rennes and Montpelier.

An earlier Vichy broadcast said arrests also had been made in Toulouse and in sections of Haute-Savoie.

ALLIED DEFENSES CURB NAZI U-BOATS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

No announced losses of Allied or neutral shipping in the western Atlantic were made last week, marking the third successive week without such announcements.

During the past nine weeks only two ships have been added to the list of U-boat victims in the western Atlantic, now totaling 688 vessels.

Last week Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commander of the Eastern Sea frontier, said only three ships have been sunk in the past 15 months in waters under his supervision, an area of 700,000 square miles from Canada to Florida and ranging 300 miles seaward.

Admiral Andrews credited blimps, fast surface ships and planes, all working in close cooperation, as factors that have whittled down frontier losses from the peak period January through May, 1942.

Counter measures against the U-boat menace have been employed elsewhere in the battle of the Atlantic and, on the basis of announced losses, with effect. The use of million candlepower searchlights carried by Royal Air force command planes to spot surfaced U-boats at night was revealed last week as a new twist to anti-submarine warfare tactics.

9 British Business Men Here to Seek Trade Pact

Sir Alan Garrett Anderson Heads Post-War Delegation

Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, controller of British railways, and acting chairman of the British section of the International Chamber of Commerce, and eight other British business men arrived from England yesterday morning for discussions with representatives of American business on a post-war trade agreement.

The British business leaders, who will attend the thirtieth annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, opening today at the Hotel Pennsylvania, were guests of Elliot Wadsworth, chairman of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, at a luncheon at the

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Metropolitan Club, 1 East Sixtieth Street.

Later, Sir Alan said, he brought to the discussions these convictions: "That no progress of commerce is possible so long as some nations live in fear of being stabbed in the back by a neighbor"; there must be some post-war armed force to remove that threat.

That a prime requisite for resumption and expansion of world trade is "a stable market in which every one can buy and sell and be paid; we should all remember that world trade is not something of limited dimensions but is a plant that can grow and will grow if properly tended. If we conduct ourselves properly, it will grow even faster (than during the 100 years ended in 1914) as a result of the improvements that science has placed at our disposal."

Arriving with Sir Allan were Arthur R. Guinness, John S. Dodd, M. P.; Dr. W. H. Coates, J. W. Muirhead, W. G. Ibberson, L. E. D. Bevan, H. E. Holliday and Owen Jones.

Japanese Tell of Amnesty

Sixty-five Filipino and fourteen Chinese prisoners were released at a ceremony at a prison camp outside Manila, the Japanese news agency, Domei, said Sunday in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press. The action was in accordance with a proclamation of "general amnesty for political prisoners" by the newly inaugurated Philippine puppet President, Jose P. Laurel, the broadcast said.

Several Are Killed By Bomb In Rome

New York, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Badoglio Government's Bari radio said tonight a bomb planted by Italian patriots had killed a number of persons in the Nazi-controlled Italian broadcasting institute building in Rome. The announcement was recorded by the United States foreign broadcast intelligence service.

New York, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Pan-Dodecanesian Congress today in a resolution urged that the Dodecanese Islands, held by Italy for thirteen years, be "formally declared and confirmed" a part of Greece.

The resolution, adopted by eighty delegates to the congress, asked that the Greek Government in Cairo take "the necessary steps for the assumption of the political administration of the Dodecanese Islands as soon as their liberation has been completed and the military situation permits."

Extension of benefits of the Lend-Lease Act to the Dodecanese also was asked so "inhabitants of the islands . . . may continue the struggle against the common enemy."

JAPS IGNORE WAR DATE

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—(AP) The Japanese, who devoted a full week last December to celebrating the first anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, will refrain from observing the anniversary this year "in view of the importance of the war situation," the Tokyo radio said today in a broadcast recorded by U. S. government monitors.

LONDON, OCT.24-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TODAY, SAID GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN SUCCEEDED IN LIBERATING THEMSELVES AND AFTER RECEIVING REINFORCEMENTS RECAPTURED THE DODECANESE ISLAND OF LEVITHA.

LEVITHA IS 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE GREEK ISLAND OF AMORGOS. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ALLIED FORCES HAD TAKEN LEVITHA ON SEPT. 27. ITS OCCUPATION HAS NEVER BEEN OFFICIALLY REPORTED BY ALLIED QUARTERS.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPEATED PREVIOUS GERMAN REPORTS THAT THE ISLAND OF STAMPALIA IN THE DODECANESE HAD BEEN RETAKEN BY THE GERMANS. IT SAID NAZI AIR FORCE FORMATIONS REINFORCED BY ARMY GROUPS LANDED ON THE ISLAND AND "BROKE ENEMY RESISTANCE."

HR954AEW

LONDON, OCT.24-(AP)- YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS HAVE CAPTURED 2,000 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE SUCCESSFUL STORMING OF TWO STRONGLY HELD TOWNS IN WESTERN BOSNIA, A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY IN DESCRIBING FAR-FLUNG OPERATIONS AGAINST THE NAZIS FROM NORTHERN SERBIA TO MONTENEGRO.

THE NUMBER OF NAZI PRISONERS TAKEN WAS THE LARGEST SO FAR REPORTED BY GEN.JOSIP(TITE) BROZ' FORCES SINCE THEIR WIDE-SCALE OPPOSITION TO THE NAZI INVADERS GOT UNDER WAY.

HR1104AEW

LONDON Add xx dugouts.

BERLIN BROADCASTS SAID ALLIED PLANES HAD BOMBED VILLAGES IN STYRIA, IN SOUTHEASTERN AUSTRIA JUST ABOVE THE CROAT BORDER AT NOON TODAY. THE RAID, UNCONFIRMED BY THE ALLIES, POSSIBLY WAS ANOTHER BLOW IN SUPPORT OF THE YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS.

(A BUDAPEST BROADCAST, REPORTED BY OWI, SAID AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES ALSO APPEARED OVER HUNGARY FROM THE SOUTHWEST--THE DIRECTION OF ITALY--AND THAT "SPORADIC BOMBING HAS BEEN REPORTED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF TRANS-DANUBIA.")

MJ131PEW

LONDON, OCT 23-(AP)-THE RELAXATION OF WAR-TIME EXCHANGE CONTROLS, PERMITTING AMERICANS AND OTHER NON-RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SEND HOME ABOUT $24,000,000 (ABOUT $2,000,000) FROM BLOCKED STERLING ACCOUNTS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A TREASURY ORDER.

UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS, ON-RESIDENTS WILL BE ALLOWED TO EXPORT INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS FROM CAPITAL INVESTED IN THIS COUNTRY, PROCEEDS FROM MATURING OR REDEEMED SECURITIES, AND INCOME FROM LEGACIES INVESTED IN BRITISH SECURITIES.

NON-RESIDENTS WISHING TO CHANGE FROM ONE STERLING SECURITY TO ANOTHE WILL ALSO BE GIVEN A WIDER RANGE OF INVESTMENTS.

RN1133AEW

A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR JEWISH REPRESENTATION AT THE POST-WAR PEACE TABLE SAID THE JEWISH PROBLEM LIES ATHWART THE ENTIRE POST-WAR REHABILITATION QUESTION, SINCE FEW OF EUROPE'S REMAINING FIVE MILLION JEWS REMAIN IN THEIR PRE-WAR HOMES AND MANY WILL BE UNWILLING TO RETURN.

MQ1138PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL (ORIGINAL) XXX ~~ONLY ONE.~~ an defense

THE P-38 LIGHTNINGS, IT WAS DISCLOSED, HAVE BEEN ON A HALF-DOZEN FIGHTER SWEEPS IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS AND NOW ARE EQUIPPED WITH TWO LONG-RANGE FUEL TANKS ATTACHED UNDER THE WINGS WHERE BOMBS SOMETIMES HAVE BEEN FITTED.

LAST SEPTEMBER GEN.HENRY H.ARNOLD, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES, DESCRIBED THE THUNDERBOLT AS THE BEST SHIP FOR A LONG RANGE ESCORT AND SAID THE P-38 WAS A CLOSE SECOND, BUT PILOTS AT A LIGHTNING BASE SAID THEY COULD PROVE THEIR PLANE WAS TOPS IN THIS "BIG LEAGUE" AIR THEATER.

THE LIGHTNING HAS A CEILING OF 40,000 FEET.

IN AFRICA THE LIGHTNINGS PROVED THEMSELVES A POTENT ARM OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE.

STRIPPED VERSIONS OF THE LIGHTNINGS HAVE BEEN USED IN BRITAIN FOR MANY MONTHS AS RECONNAISSANCE PLANES.

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"WE GO ALONG AS POLICEMEN GUARDING THE BOMBERS," SAID LT. COL. FRANK B. JAMES OF HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF., COMMANDING ONE P-38 COMBAT GROUP. "INDIVIDUAL SCORES ARE NOT IMPORTANT SO LONG AS WE KEEP THE ENEMY FIGHTERS FROM BREAKING INTO THE BOMBER FORMATIONS--THAT'S OUR REAL MISSION."

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THE FLYING PERSONNEL OF THIS GROUP, PART OF MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM E. KEPNER'S EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND, HAS BEEN GIVEN LONG, INTENSIVE TRAINING AND INCLUDES TWO PILOTS WHO FOUGHT IN NORTH AFRICA, CAPT. MARK K. SHIPMAN, 2106 FERGER ST., FRESNO, CALIF., AND LT. RUSSELL F. GUSTKE, 1809 SIXTEENTH ST., FORT HURON, MICH.

SHIPMAN, A VETERAN OF 53 OPERATIONAL SORTIES DURING WHICH HE SHOT DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES, HAS THE AIR MEDAL WITH TWO CLUSTERS AND THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH THREE CLUSTERS. GUSTKE DESTROYED ONE ENEMY PLANE IN 46 SORTIES, AND HAS THE AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS, AND THE DFC.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE GROUP IS MAJOR DALLAS W. (SPIDER) WEBB, HOUSTON, TEX., WHO MADE A FORCED LANDING IN THE ARCTIC ICE CAP IN A O-38 LAST WINTER AND WAS RESCUED AFTER A HARROWING EXPERIENCE.

LT.-COL. JACK S. JENKINS, LEVELLAND, TEX., IS THE GROUP'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER. AMONG PILOTS GETTING THEIR FIRST COMBAT FLYING ARE CAPT. R.C. FRANKLIN, JR., MOJAVE, CALIF., AND LT. GERALD F. LEINWEBER, 5202 BELL ST., HOUSTON, TEX.

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LIGHTNING PILOTS NOW BASED IN ENGLAND INCLUDE LIEUTS.KARL H. CARLOCK, LOCKPORT, N.Y.; KENNETH J.SORACE, 89 BROUNCROFT, BLVD., ROCHESTER,N.Y., AND ERNEST W.GEORGE OF 28 LYNDALE AVE., METHUEN, MASS., AND CAPTAINS ROLAND MALMSTEDT OF 61 AVON PLACE, MIATYVILLE, N.Y., AND JOSEPH P.MARSIGLIA, 3619 165TH ST., FLUSHING, N.Y.

LIGHTNING PILOTS NOW BASED IN ENGLAND FOR THE FIRST TIME INCLUDE LIEUTS. CHARLES E.BEALL OF OPELOUSA,LA.,AND WILLIAM H.SHANK OF 412 SOUTH MAIN ST.,HARRISONBURG,VA.

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A CANADIAN SPITFIRE PILOT FLYING OFFICER J.D.BROWNE OF SLOWHAM PARK (MADISON) N.J., SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMIT-109.

LIGHTNING PILOTS NOW BASED IN ENGLAND INCLUDE LIEUTENANTS JOHN R.PRUITT, 607 CATHERINE ST., MEDFORD, ORE; HARRY E.LARSEN, 710 EAST 5TH STREET, ANACONDA, MONT.; LAWRENCE ODGARD, 308 THOR ST., SPOKANE, WASH.; RUSSELL F.GUSTKE, 1809 16TH ST., PORT HURON, MICH.; WESLEY M. TIBBETS, HOMER, ILL.; FLEMING W.SUITER, PROCTORVILLE, OHIO; WILLIAM H.BURNS, COLFAX, WASH.; ROBERT W. BROWN, 1205 WEST 8TH ST., ERIE, PAWMV WILLIAM G. TURNER, EUGENE, ORE.; ROBERT BUTTKE, 312 WEST 2ND ST., NEWTON, IOWA; CLARE D. PORTER, 422 NORTH WALL ST., SPOKANE, WASH.; JOSEPH M. FLUTY, VISALIA, CALIF.; PAUL E.HOEPER, 415 EAU CLAIRE BLVD., WAUSAU, WIS.; JOHN S. MURRAY, 2000 LEMP AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO.;

FRANKLIN STEPHENSON, BRIGHTON, COLO.; ARTHUR DE YOUNG, 10,214 EGGLESTON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.; MANUEL ALDECOA, 212 EAST IDAHO ST., BOISE, IDAHO; AND JAMES HINER, 2704 TEMPLE ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

OTHERS INCLUDE LT.COLONELS FRANK B. JAMES, 2671 EAST HOPE ST., HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF., AND JACK S. JENKINS OF LEVELLAND, TEX.; CAPTAINS R.C.FRANKLIN, JR., LUKE FIELD, ARIZ.; CHARLES O. JONES, PORTLAND, ORE., AND W.B.MILLER, 1612 SOUTH BLVD., HOUSTON, TEX.,

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AND FLIGHT OFFICER NEWELL ANDERSON, ANNABELLA, UTAH.

M745PEW

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LONDON--INSERT IN FIRST LEAD AERIAL AFTER FIRST GRAPH ENDING X X X AND BEYOND.

A BUDAPEST DISPATCH SAID THE FIRST BOMBS OF THE WAR FELL IN HUNGARY WHEN ALLIED BOMBERS DROPPED INCENDIARIES AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON SEVERAL UNSPECIFIED TOWNS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF THE NATION. THE ROAR OF THE BOMBERS COULD BE HEARD IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL AND TWO PERSONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DIED OF FRIGHT. PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVACUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE INTENSIFIED.

THE BUDAPEST CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID MANY PERSONS BELIEVED THE RAID WAS A PRELUDE TO ALLIED INVASION OF THE BALKANS.

TWIN-TAILED AMERICAN X X X ETC. SECOND GRAPH.

PS1208AEW

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LONDON--INSERT AFTER NINTH GRAF FIRST LEAD AERIAL STARTING "A FORCE OF" X X X HAD AN ALERT.

REUTERS QUOTED A BUDAPEST REPORT AS SAYING AMERICAN BOMBERS DETAILED TO AUSTRIAN TARGETS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE TAKEN OFF FROM ALLIED-HELD ITALIAN FIELDS ABOUT FOGGIA AND FLOWN ON TO ENGLAND AFTER THE BOMBING.

IN ENGLAND ETC X X X 10TH GRAF

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PRECEDE LONDON

SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND, OCT. 24-(AP)- A GREAT ALLIED AIRFLEET OF MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS DRONED ACROSS THE CHANNEL IN THE DIRECTION OF NORTHERN FRANCE EARLLY THIS AFTERNOON.

RENEWAL OF THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST NAZI-OCCUPIED WESTERN EUROPE FOLLOWED GERMAN RAIDS LAST NIGHT OVER PARTS OF EAST ANGLIA AND SOUTHEAST ENGLAND, INCLUDING THE LONDON AREA.

A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID HEAVY GERMAN BOMBERS "DROPPED HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARY BOMBS ON GREAT YARMOUTH" LAST NIGHT AND THAT TWO GERMAN PLANES FAILED TO RETURN TO THEIR BASES.

HDOT

STOCKHOLM add to my year.

an
informed german visiting sweden acknowledged that germany has lost the war but insisted that she was still equipped and prepared to carry on a terrific fight for at least 18 months.

military men here also realize that germany is able to fight and fight hard for some time, especially when germany itself is threatened. they have noted signs, however, of a cracking morale, especially in the navy.

german leaders, themselves, realize there is a weakening morale on the home front and unrest. they have indicated as much in recent efforts to stimulate morale and himmler's ruthless action against defeatism tells more than any communique the ~~xxix~~ attitude of the people.

there is every indication that the nazi party still wields an iron fist, both over the home front and the army which will n o t break with the party until its military situation appears hopeless--a position they won't acknowledge until x allied armies press closer to the borders of germany.

ln/colburns1820/180

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STOCKHOLM Add to my yarn

PASSENGERS INCLUDED THE CLERGYMAN, TWO WIVES OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS AND THEIR FOUR CHILDREN, A SWEDISH WOMAN, TWO SWEDISH MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS AND A BRITISH INSURANCE AGENT.

THE SWEDISH AIRLINE HAS OPERATED AN IRREGULAR SERVICE, FLYING ALWAYS AT NIGHT, IN AN EFFORT TO AVOID FIGHTER PATROLS. THIS WAS THE SECOND TRANSPORT PLANE LOST UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES IN 15 MONTHS OF SERVICE.

Rs32PEW

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ALEXANDER ESTIMATED ITALIAN CAMPAIGN CASUALTIES AT 8,000 FOR THE BRITISH IN THE FIFTH ARMY AND 6,000 FOR THE AMERICANS. HE SAID EIGHTH ARMY LOSSES FOR THE ENTIRE MARCH FROM THE TIP OF ITALY APPROXIMATED 1,000 KILLED, WOUNDED OR MISSING.

"GERMAN CASUALTIES WERE QUITE AS HEAVY AS OURS," HE ADDED.

ALEXANDER SAID 35 TO 40 GERMAN DIVISIONS ARE "NOW TIED UP IN ITALY AND THE BALKANS. OUR INVASION AND THE ITALIAN COLLAPSE HAVE COMPELLED THE ENEMY TO COMMIT A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF STRENGTH.

ALEXANDER, WHO DROVE HIS OWN JEEP FLYING THE UNION JACK TO THE PRESS CONFERENCE, APPEARED TO LOOK AT THE FUTURE WITH COMPLETE CONFIDENCE.

REFERRING TO THE SALERNO LANDINGS HE SAID, "THE GERMANS BROUGHT IN PROPERLY EQUIPPED FIELD DIVISIONS AGAINST US WHILE WE WERE STILL BRINGING ELEMENTS OF OUR ORIGINAL FOUR DIVISIONS ASHORE. THE GERMANS HAD SOLID GROUND BEHIND THEM. WE HAD ONLY THE SEA.

"IT WAS AN EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT SITUATION ABOUT SEPT. 15 BUT GENERAL CLARK HANDLED HIS FIFTH ARMY EXCEEDINGLY WELL."

ALEXANDER INDICATED DEFINITELY THAT THE ITALIANS DID NOT FIGURE IN HIS CALCULATIONS AS AN ESSENTIAL FIGHTING FORCE BUT HE ADDED, "THE CARIBINIERE ARE A GOOD LOT OF CHAPS AND THEY DO WELL IN KEEPING LAW AND ORDER."

HE ALSO PRAISED THE ITALIANS FOR PROVIDING VALUABLE LABOR IN THE REAR AREAS.

HE EXPRESSED THE UTMOST DESIRE THAT ROME BE SPARED DAMAGE. "THE THING IS TO ENCIRCLE A CITY AND TAKE IT THAT WAY."

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 8 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TONIGHT, SUNDAY, OCT.24)

MJ1247PEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, CONCLUDING A TWO-DAY INSPECTION TRIP OF THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT NORTH OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER, SAW TODAY WHAT APPEARED TO BE A BATTLE DEVELOPING IN THE HIGH GROUND NORTH AND NORTHWEST OF CAIAZZO, WHERE THE GERMANS HAD MASSED FULL INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND ARMORED FORCES.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VISITED A NUMBER OF FRONT LINE COMMAND POSTS.

HE RODE IN A JEEP WITH LT.-GEN. MARK W. CLARK. SGT. EDWARD G. MILLER, 2933 WEST 81ST ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO, WAS HIS DRIVER.

A SIGNAL CORPS JEEP FOLLOWED EISENHOWER WHEN HE DROVE TO THE EXTREME FORWARD AREA. IN IT WERE FIRST LT. R.A. BACHHUBER, WAUSAU, WIS., AND SGT. R.C. CATTILLO, AUSTIN, TEX.

ENROUTE, EISENHOWER STOPPED TO TALK WITH SGT. G.T. MOEDINGER, BARABOO WIS., WHO WAS ENGROSSED IN THE UNSPECTACULAR JOB OF REPAIRING A JEEP. HE TOLD THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF THAT HE WAS PUTTING NEW RINGS IN THE ENGINE.

"WHEN DO YOU EXPECT TO FINISH?" EISENHOWER ASKED. AND MOEDINGER REPLIED "I OUGHT TO MAKE IT TONIGHT."

"HOW ARE THINGS UP HERE?" EISENHOWER INQUIRED.

"NOT SO BAD NOW," MOEDINGER SAID, "BUT YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN IT A COUPLE OF DAYS AGO."

THE GENERAL TALKED WITH SOLDIERS ALL ALONG THE LINE. HE ASKED ABOUT THEIR FOOD AND RECEIVED WHOLLY FAVORABLE REPLIES. NOTICING A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG TIED TO A TREE, HE INQUIRED FOR ITS OWNER, AND MET SGT. C.M. SPRINGER OF HAVRE, MONT., WHO SAID THAT "CHIPS" ALWAYS WENT WITH HIM INTO THE FRONT LINES.

AFTER LUNCHING AT CAIAZZO, EISENHOWER'S PARTY RETURNED TO NAPLES WHERE HE WATCHED THE WORK OF PUTTING THE PORT BACK INTO WORKING ORDER. CAPT. L.J. HANSEN OF LAKEWOOD, OHIO, ACCOMPANIED HIM.

M500PEW

B21

KX (FOR FORT WORTH)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--SECOND ADD ITALIAN (BUDGET) (TOP AYE X X X COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

PILOT LT. ALLAN C. CHASE, 1804 FIFTH AVE., FORTH WORTH, TEX., WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT 109 WHILE ESCORTING THE MARAUDER BOMBERS TO MARSCIANO.

"I SAW A 109 ATTACKING ONE OF MY BUDDIES JUST OFF MY WING," CHASE SAID. "HE WAS DIVING ONTO THE TAIL OF MY FRIEND AND APPARENTLY I WAS THE ONLY ONE ABLE TO SEE HIM.

"I TURNED OFF MY COURSE AND SWOOPED IN FOR THE KILL. AS SOON AS JERRY SAW WHAT I WAS DOING, IT WAS EITHER ME OR HIM. I OPENED UP AND SAW MY TRACKERS GO INTO HIS COCKPIT AND FUSELAGE, AND IT TURNED OUT TO BE HIM."

M533PEW

EDITORS:

MOSCOW--INSERT IN FIRST LEAD TRIPARTITE (BY GILMORE) AFTER 5TH GRAPH X X X RESTING."

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH DELEGATES WERE GIVEN AN OVATION AT THE THEATER. THE PACKED HOUSE STOOD AND CHEERED AS THEY ENTERED THE FORMER IMPERIAL BOX, WHICH WAS DECORATED WITH AMERICAN, BRITISH AND SOVIET FLAGS. EDEN LED THE BRITISH GROUP. THE AMERICAN PARTY WAS HEADED BY THE NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR, W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, AND HIS DAUGHTER KATHLEEN.

HULL HAD ETC., 6TH GRAPH.

DN1023PEW

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD CHINESE X X X HSIAOFENG.

(A GERMAN BROADCAST UNDER SHANGHAI DATE SAID THE JAPANESE THRUST IN THE BURMA-YUNNAN BORDER AREA ALREADY HAD ACHIEVED SUCCESS AND AN "ALLIED ATTACK AGAINST BURMA HAS BEEN SHATTERED" BY OCCUPATION OF POINTS THAT COULD SERVE AS CHINESE BASES FOR A COUNTER-INVASION.

(THE JAPANESE NOW CAN CONCENTRATE UPON WARDING OFF ANY ATTACK FROM THE INDIA BORDER, WHERE "IMMENSE FORCES ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED BY LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN," SAID THE BROADCAST.)

MJ356PEW

REMBERT JAMES, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED IN A DELAYED DISPATCH THAT XIRST LIEUT. GEORGE W.CULLER OF THE MARINES, A FORMER UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FOOTBALL PLAYER, WAS THE FIRST PILOT TO LAND ON VELLA FIELD.

CULLER'S LANDING IN OCTOBER WAS UNSCHEDULED AND PREMATURE. CULLER, OF (4207 KENWOOD AVE.,) LOS ANGELES, AND HIS REAR GUNNER, SGT. CHARLES KYLE OF SHERMAN, TEX., WERE ENROUTE TO

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KAHILI ON A JIVEBOMBING MISSION WHEN THEIR PROPELLER WENT BAD. CULLER .

KAHILI ON A DIVEBOMBING MISSION WHEN THEIR PROPELLER WENT BAD.
CULLER JETTISONED HIS 1,000
POUND BOMB INTO THE SEA. AT 1,000 FEET THE MOTOR QUIT.

THE DIVEBOMBER SWOOPED DOWN ON THE UNFINISHED STRIP AT 60 KNOTS, CRASHED INTO A BULLDOZER AND FLIPPED OVER ON ITS BACK. THE PLANE HAD TO BE PULLED OFF THE TWO AIRMEN. CULLER WAS CUT A LITTLE. KYLE WAS NOT HURT.

THE MARINE LIEUTENANT, WHO PLAYED CENTER FOR U.S.C. IN 1939 AND 1940, IS ENGAGED TO MISS JACKIE WILLIAMS OF VENICE, CALIF.

QD1135APW NM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, MONDAY OCT.25 -(AP)-LIEUT.WILLIAM H.GILL, OF LAKE HOBBS, LUTZ, FLA., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY OFF NEW GUINEA LAST JULY 15.

RETURNING FROM AN ATTACK ON RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, GILL'S BOMBER WAS FORCED DOWN. SEVERAL CREWMEN WERE KILLED. GILL, THE BOMBARDIER, ESCAPED WITH A LIFE PRESERVER. A WOUNDED CREWMAN IN THE PLANE CALLED FOR HELP AND GILL SWAM BACK, PULLED HIM TO SAFETY AND KEPT HIM AFLOAT UNTIL A RESCUE BOAT ARRIVED.

GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, ALSO AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO 10 OFFICERS AND MEN OF A TROOP CARRIER SQUADRON FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 50 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS OVER THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE CITATION SAID THAT THE MEN FACED DANGER BRAVELY AND OFTEN WHILE CARRYING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES TO ADVANCED BASES WHICH SOMETIMES WERE CLOSE TO THE ENEMY LINES.

THOSE RECEIVING THE DECORATION INCLUDED:

LT. THOMAS G.CAIN, HALEYVILLE, ALA.; CAPT. CHARLES D. KING, RUTHERFORD, TENN.; LT.JESSE M.MILLER, 1800 SOUTH 77TH ST., WEST ALLIS, WIS.; LT. JOHN O.PETTAY, LAKELAND, FLA.; LIEUT. JAMES CLIFTON, HICKORY VALLEY, TENN.; SGT. LEONARD J.CLARK, WILLISTON, N.D.; SGT. LOWELL T. BERG, AUSTIN, MINN.; AND PFC. GEORGE K. GRAY, 709 MILDRED AVE., EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL.

NN829PCWV

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, OCT.24-(AP)-RUTH MARGARET RIDGWAY, OF 11 ANFAIR ROAD, BALA-CYNWYD, PA., AND LT.GEORGE JOSEPH HELDMAN OF 2019 NORTH FULTON, BALTIMORE, MD., WERE MARRIED IN A SIMPLE CEREMONY AT ST.MARY'S CAHTEDRAL LAST NIGHT.

THE COUPLE MET IN A NORTH AUSTRALIA TOWN WHERE MISS RIDGWAY WAS WORKING AT THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SERVICE CLUB AND HELDMAN WAS STATIONED WITH THE ARMY TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

THE MAID OF HONOR WAS MARY IRENE MCKAY, A RED CROSSS WORKER FROM 910 HAWTHORNE ROAD, TAMPA, FLA. THE BEST MAN WAS LT. SIDNEY LANDIS, OF THE SHORELAND HOTEL, CHICAGO.

NN1022PCW NM

WASHINGTON, OCT 23-(AP)-THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE HAS REFUSED TO RELAX ITS DECISION OF LAST JUNE HALTING EXPORTS OF WOOLEN GOODS TO THIS COUNTRY BUT THIS IN NO WAY INDICATES A BRITISH MOVE TO WITHDRAW ENTIRELY FROM THE AMERICAN MARKET, STATE DEPARTMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY.

ON THE CONTRARY, THESE SOURCES STATED, BRITAIN IS TRYING TO

MAINTAIN HER FOREIGN TRADE WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

EVERY INDICATION, IT WAS STATED, IS THAT THE BRITISH CUT OFF SHIPMENTS OF WOOLEN PIECE GOODS TO THE U.S.SOLELY AS A MATTER OF DOMESTIC AND EMPIRE SUPPLY, AND THAT THE BRITISH HAVE NO INTENTION OF REDUCING ANY OF THEIR MARKETS IN THIS HEMISPHERE UNLESS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED THAT, IN RESPONSE TO AN APPEAL FROM AMERICAN IMPORTERS LAST SUMMER, IT HAD SUGGESTED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THAT WOOLEN PIECE GOODS CONTINUE TO BE SUPPLIED TO AMERICAN DISTRIBUTORS IF THIS COULD BE ARRANGED.

THE BRITISH REPLY WAS NEGATIVE, AND IMPORTS OF WOOLENS HAVE NOT BEEN RESUMED.

SHIPMENT WAS HELD UP ON GOODS WHICH HAD BEEN MADE UP FOR AMERICAN ORDERS, AND THE WOOLEN IMPORTERS CONCERNED IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE SAID THAT THEY MUST SOON GO OUT OF BUSINESS AS A RESULT.

FR319PEW

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NEW YORK, OCT. 24--(AP)---THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED "PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FREE INDIA," HEADED BY THE ANTI-BRITISH SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, HAS DECLARED WAR ON BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC.

THE PUPPET INDIAN GOVERNMENT IS A SUCCESSOR TO THE PUPPET "INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE" WHICH BOSE ORGANIZED AT SINGAPORE UNDER JAPANESE AUSPICES IN JULY.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE INDIAN "NATIONAL ARMY"---SIZE AND EQUIPMENT UNSTATED---WAS READY TO RESPOND TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR AND THAT JAPANESE FORCES IN BURMA WERE READY TO JOIN IT.

NBC 1 JRT 717PEW

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 25)

WITH COAL

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, OCT. 24-(AP)SAYING THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WILL BARELY SQUEEZE THROUGH THE WINTER ON THE BISIS OF PRESENT COAL PRODUCTION, JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN BOARD PREDICTED TODAY THAT "THE SUPPLY IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE FAR LESS SATISFACTORY A YEAR FROM NOW."

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THE BOARD'S SURVEYS OF ALLIED COAL SUPPLIES DISCLOSED THAT PROSPECTS OF OBTAINING A SUFFICIENT 1944 SUPPLY ARE DUBIOUS BECAUSE OF MAN-POWER AND MINING MACHINERY SHORTAGES.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT, THE SECOND SURVEY OF RAW MATERIALS (THE FIRST REPORTED IMMINENT SHORTAGES OF PULP AND PAPER) MADE BY A COMBINED COMMITTEE OF THE COMBINED PRODUCTION RO AND RESOURCES BOARD (CPRB) AND THE COMBINED RAW MATERIALS BOARD (CRMB):

BRITISH COAL MINES LACK 30,000 MINERS TO MAINTAIN ADEQUATE PRODUCTION.

U.S. COAL MINES ARE SHORT 35,000 WORKERS, AND THE MINES ARE LOSING MINERS AT THE RATE OF 2,500 A MONTH.

REQUIREMENTS FOR U.S. COAL IN 1943 WILL BE 600,000,000 TONS OF BITUMINOUS, AND 1943 PRODUCTION IS ESTIMATED AT 590,000,000 TONS, LEAVING A GRAVELY LOW STOCKPILE OF 40,000,000 TONS ON JAN. 1, 1944.

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MINIMUM U.S. CITUMINOUS REQUIREMENTS IN 1944 WILL BE 620,000,000 TONS, "AND IF PRESENT TRENDS CONTINUE, OUTPUT WILL FALL FAR SHORT OF THIS AMOUNT."

MANUFACTURERS ARE TWO MONTHS BEHIND IN FILLING ORDERS FOR REPAIR PARTS FOR MINE MACHINERY, SIX MONTHS BEHIND IN MEETING REQUIREMENTS FOR REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT.

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MECHANIZATION OF BRITISH MINES [illegible]. (BRITISH MINES PRODUCE ROUGHLY 200,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY, WITH LARGELY HAND METHODS EMPLOYING 704,000 MEN, WHILE MECHANIZED U.S. MINES PRODUCE 600,000,000 TONS WITH 400,000 MEN.)

THE COMBINED COAL COMMITTEE OF CPRB AND CRMB IS HEADED BY HOWARD A.GRAY, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR OF THE SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION, CHAIRMAN, AND SIR HENRY SELF, DEPUTY FOR CAPT.OLIVER LYTTLETON, BRITISH MINISTER OF PRODUCTION.

THE REPORT NOTED THAT BRITAIN AND THE U.S. ARE THE MAIN SOURCES OF COAL OPEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS. INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA ARE MINOR EXPORTERS OF COAL. CANADA ONLY PRODUCES A THIRD OF HER OWN REQUIREMENTS, BUT IS A SUPPLIES OF CRITICAL STOCKS TO OUR PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

THE U.S. AND BRITAIN MUST SHOULDER THE WHOLE LOAD IN SUPPLY COAL FOR OPERATIONAL PURPOSES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, GRAY AND SIR HENRY SAID, AND PREDICTED THAT THIS DRAIN ON TOTAL UNITED NATIONS SUPPLY WOULD BE GREATLY INCREASED IN 1944, AS THE ALLIES "MUST MAKE PROVISION FOR THE ESSENTIAL NEEDS OF ALLIED NATIONS IN EUROPE STILL TO BE FREED FROM THE ENEMY."

THE ONLY HOPE FOR 1944 "REQUIRES THAT THE LOSS OF MANPOWER IN THE MINES BE STOPPED FORTHWITH, AND THAT ALL POSSIBLE STEPS BE TAKEN TO REPLACE THE LOSSES ALREADY SUSTAINED," THE REPORT DECLARED.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 25)

VH502PEW

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B L A

123 Japanese Planes Destroyed at Rabaul As Allied Bombers Blast Three Airfields; 2 Red Armies Capture Dnepropetrovsk

FOE'S TOTAL LOSS 700 IN TWO WEEKS

SCHEDLER

Lightnings Escort Bombers In New Attacks On Rabaul

Enemy Air Reinforcements Crippled, Allied Report Says

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Tuesday*, Oct. 26—General MacArthur's air force destroyed 123 Japanese planes Saturday and Sunday in raids on reinforcements at Rabaul, New Britain, bringing the total wiped out there in four recent smashes to more than 300.

Lifting the enemy's plane losses in two weeks in the South and Southwest Pacific to more than 700, the Allied bombers, escorted by fighters as they were in the record 350-ton raid of October 12, went back to Rabaul on the strength of reconnaissance photographs showing the enemy had sent in air replacements.

Spot 222 New Planes

After the Allies had destroyed or badly damaged 177 planes in the first raid and 60 more in a raid October 18, aerial photography planes spotted 222 planes on the airdromes of Vunakanau, Rapopo and Tobera.

The first attacks Saturday were high-altitude bombing runs by Liberators, escorted by Lightnings. Twenty parked aircraft were destroyed and fifteen of fifty intercepting fighters were shot down.

Sunday, Mitchell medium bomber smade the flight of more than 300 miles across New Britain, screened by Lightnings, and destroyed forty-five enemy planes on the ground. Between sixty and seventy Japanese planes tried to break up this attack and forty-three were shot down.

Allied losses for the two new raids were too Lightnings and two Mitchells. This small price was paid by raiding forces which totaled nearly 300.

Cripple Air Reinforcements

Today's communique said the new raids succeeded in crippling "the enemy's air reinforcements which he was attempting to build up from rear areas."

Forty-five other Japanese planes were listed as probably destroyed by the Saturday and Sunday blows.

The Mitchells employed for the third straight time their low-flying tactics which have bewildered Rabaul's anti-aircraft defenses. They went in at treetop height, starting fires in supply dumps and strewing ruin in the areas where grounded planes are dispersed.

The Japanese battled fiercely to break up the Sunday attack, engaging the raiders in a running fight which lasted an hour.

105 Tons Of Bombs Dropped

One hundred and five tons of bombs were dropped by the Liberators which appeared over Rabaul shortly after noon Saturday flying at altitudes of from 17,000 to 25,000 feet. The accuracy of the bombing was the more remarkable because of the intense anti-aircraft fire of all categories encountered. Despite the ack-ack, all the Liberators got back.

The Mitchells bagged forty-five light and medium bombers on the ground during their runs and also destroyed an enemy signal station.

4 Attacks In One Day

The enemy's mounting air losses were heaped higher in the northern Solomons by the latest in the almost daily series of attacks on Bougainville. Four times in one day, heavy bombers, torpedo bombers and divebombers, escorted by fighters, went after the airdromes of Kahili and Kara.

Twenty enemy planes on the ground probably were destroyed and others damaged. Against weak interception, the raiders shot down one fighter and returned to their bases without loss.

Gun positions were demolished on the raid and fires were started which could be seen for twenty miles.

On near-by Choiseul Island, one of twenty-two interceptors was downed during two attacks on ground installations there against the loss of one raiding fighter. The attack was made by four-engined bombers.

Destroyer Sunk Off Rabaul

Southeast of Rabaul, a Japanese destroyer and five coastal vessels were sunk in shipping attacks reported today.

A single bomber on night patrol spotted the destroyer and scored hits which left it a mass of flames.

The coastal vessels were sunk by Allied fighter planes.

Saturday, in the Finchhafen (New Guinea) sector, where ground fighting has subsided, Japanese planes attempted two raids which cost them at least five and probably eleven aircraft. First four raiders attempted to strafe Allied light naval aircraft but caused no damage. One plane was downed.

Later twenty-three Allied fighters intercepted a strong enemy force of divebombers and fighters seeking to attack shipping. Four planes were downed for certain and six were listed as probables.

Japs Are Pushed Back In Attempt to Reach New Guinea Coast

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 25.—Japanese forces which for a week struggled to break through Australian lines to reach the New Guinea coast near Finschhafen have been whittled down and thrust back into the jungle-matted hills.

Allied bombers and fighters and hardened Australian jungle troops crushed the enemy's efforts with oc-ordinated blows.

"He (the enemy) has now fallen back, based on the hills where his supply routes to the north are difficult and precarious," said today's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. "His forces are weak in numbers and of little significance."

Four Attacks Repulsed.

Four Japanese attacks were repulsed Saturday. Australians hurled back the attackers with heavy losses and kept their hold on Katika Village, which has changed hands four times this month.

The communique said the Japanese apparently had hoped to open a route to the sea either to escape or to receive supplies.

In the air, too, the Allies remained dominant. Bombers and fighters last Friday and Saturday destroyed at least 26 enemy planes, sank two 1,000-ton ships, scored three direct bomb hits on a large ship resembling an aircraft carrier, and destroyed or damaged two other ships and 16 barges. Five Allied planes were missing.

23 Planes Destroyed.

Twenty grounded planes were destroyed by Mitchell bombers in raids on the Dagua and But airdromes near Wewak, strong enemy base on the New Guinea coast 350 miles northwest of Finschhafen. Three of 28 intercepting fighters were shot down.

A lone Liberator on reconnaissance sighted a small convoy off Buka Island in the Solomons early Saturday. It chose a large carrier-like craft for its target and dropped three bombs amidships. The ship was aflame when last sighted.

One Allied fighter was missing from a formation which attacked Kahili airdrome on Bougainville. Twenty Japanese fighters intercepted and three of them were shot down.

Twenty-four enemy barges were strafed and dispersed by a night-flying Catalina bomber.

SECOND CITY ALSO TAKEN IN DNIEPER LOOP

O'QUINN

Two Red Armies United In Gain Threatening

1,000,000 Germans

Nazi Division Reported Trapped In Drive On Krivoi Rog

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, Oct. 26—The Red army crushed Germany's Dnieper river bend defenses yesterday with the capture of the industrial cities of Dnieperopetrovsk and Dnieperodzerzhinsk, spun the enemy into a "disordered retreat" near Krivoi Rog, and killed 2,000 Germans in a new breakthrough above the Crimea, Moscow said today.

A German army of perhaps 1,000,000 faced a debacle in southern Russia, judging from Moscow's disclosures.

Take Cities By Storm

A midnight supplementary bulletin broadcast from Moscow said one Soviet army crossed the Dnieper near Kaidaki, ten miles below Dnieperopetrovsk, while a second moved on the city from the west. They smashed through elaborate concrete pillboxes and blockhouses to take the twin cities on the upper corner of the loop by storm, and captured "enormous quantities" of war material the enemy had been accumulating for months.

This springing of a "trap-within-a-trap" was abetted by two arms of a larger Soviet pincers, one hammering at the gates of Krivoi Rog, eighty-five miles to the southwest, the other racing southwestward through Melitopol toward the Crimea.

Thousands of Germans fell on the steppes above the Crimea and the early morning Moscow bulletin announced the shattering of a German defense line based on the railway from Melitopol to the Crimea. A number of strong points were captured, including Rodionovka, fourteen miles southwest of Melitopol on an inlet of the Sea of Azov.

Stop 8 Counterattacks

Eight German counterattacks were beaten down before Krivoi Rog and one Soviet unit smashed an entire Nazi regiment, said the bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Front dispatches said the Twenty-third German Tank Division already had been trapped at Krivoi Rog, itself an important industrial and rail center, and the German commander killed. At some points German troops even abandoned their clothing in their flight, the newspaper *Pravda* said.

Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's army which toppled Zaporozhe, east bank city sixty miles to the south, crossed the Dnieper to join Gen. Ivan S. Konev's victorious loop army which moved in from the west on Dnieperopetrovsk.

The junction aroused the imminent possibility of a German withdrawal 175 miles westward to the Bug river in an attempt to hold the approaches of the Black Sea port of Odessa and the many rail lines running into Rumania and Poland.

Takes 40 Other Places

In addition to Dnieperopetrovsk and Dnieperodzerzhinsk, the Red army captured forty other localities, said the daily communique broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor.

The Red air force's heavily-armored Stormovik planes were reported strafing the Germans retreating southwest from Dnieperopetrovsk along the railway to Kosiorovo, seventy-five miles away.

In the area southwest of Melitopol the Russians advancing on the Crimea were declared to have captured five enemy strong points, and were believed to be within sixty miles of the peninsula.

The Russians said their troops knocked out 105 German tanks and shot down 47 planes Sunday, and front dispatches said huge stocks of booty were captured.

Says Tanks Paved Way

Pravda credited Red army tanks with paving the way for the successful smash across the loop toward the Black Sea, and quoted one captive German officer as saying: "Your tank men have done miracles. They appeared before us like ghosts and even though we had plenty of men fighting with good arms behind well prepared positions we were unable to withstand the suddenness of your tank attacks."

The tank men who have trapped the Twenty-third enemy tank division in the Krivoi Rog sector

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were said to have presented to their officers the cap, epaulettes and staff documents of the unidentified German commander killed in the closing of the trap.

"The Germans know perfectly well what great danger they are in due to this break-through," the newspaper said. "They are putting up a mad resistance. They are making incessant counterattacks, but after each counterattack they bounce back off the bases of our wedges."

An order of the day by Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin, ending with the usual grim command "Death to the German invaders!" announced the successful storming of the two metallurgical cities.

Dnepropetrovsk itself normally supplied one-third of all Russia's cast iron, and the city of more than 500,000 is the key to control of all Russia's lower Ukraine industries. Dneprodzerzhinsk, formerly Kamenskoye lies 20 miles to the west.

The union of the two armies virtually freed the entire Dnieper bend area which includes the wrecked remains of the huge $110,000,000 Dnieper dam and hydroelectric works destroyed by the Russians in their retreat from the area in August, 1941.

Germans Pour In More Troops Against Reds

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—The Nazis today threw in more troops, planes, tanks and artillery and fought back violently in a desperate bid to stem the mighty Red Army offensive which threatened to pin them in a large sack in the Dnieper River bend as the Russians rolled on to within 6 miles of the iron and rail center of Krivoi Rog.

The only way out of the trap is a 50-mile wide gap from Krivoi Rog southeastward to the Dnieper.

As the Soviet right flank pushed down on Krivoi Rog and other powerful groups moved through the broken Zaporozhe-Melitopol line toward the Crimea, several highly important cities already were definitely outflanked and it appeared dubious that the Germans could hold them

London, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Red Armies under Gen. Rodion Malinovsky and Gen. Ivan Konev today captured the industrial city of Dnepropetrovsk, which the Germans had held for more than two years, thus cleaning out the enemy from the northeastern corner of the Dnieper River Loop.

An Order of the Day issued by Marshal Stalin and broadcast over the Moscow radio announced the capture of the city, and also of Dneprodzerzhinsk, formerly Kamenskaya, twenty miles to the west, inside the river bend.

Hundreds of thousands of German troops are imperiled by the huge Russian forces spilling into the river bend above the Crimea.

Dnepropetrovsk, held by the Germans since August 26, 1941, had already been by-passed by the main force of Russian troops driving half-way across the loop to the approaches of Krivoi Rog, eighty-five miles to the southwest.

The Berlin radio earlier today said that Russian troops on the east bank of the Dnieper opposite the big metallurgical center had crossed the river above and below the city. These units apparently linked up with others driving in from the west for the final blow.

There is only one way out of Dnepropetrovsk for the Germans and that is down a single-track railway to Nikolaev, through the bottleneck of Kosionovo, also in the Dnieper elbow.

The big Red Army breakthrough of the Zaporozhe-Melitopol line brought another threat to the almost encircled Germans in the Dneiper elbow. If the Russians can push on through the Askaniya steppe the exit from the bend would be threatened from two sides.

Some of the heaviest fighting spread over the steppe, as the German commanders, watching their best divisions meet defeat, tried fiercely to keep from losing the Crimea.

(The German high command acknowledged that the Russians had established bridgeheads across the Dnieper River on both sides of Dnepropetrovsk and that attacks on the iron and communications center of Krivoi Rog had been intensified.

(The communique, broadcast from Berlin, also said bitter battles were continuing along the central and southern fronts, but claimed that Red Army attacks south of Melitopol and southeast of Zaporozhe had been repulsed.)

Surge Toward Crimea.

South of Melitopol the Red Army surged down the railway toward the Crimea. This is deserted steppe country, with few towns and only scattered villages. The Germans' present battleground is a place where they must hold or retreat back into the Crimea to certain disaster.

Askaniya steppe is one of the weirdest sectors of the Soviet Union. Through some of its landscape the Germans will see shadows of steppe mirages presenting fantastic pictures of rivers, lakes and trees.

The capture of four towns after the break-through at Melitopol gave the Soviet forces a good start across the Askaniya steppe in the direction of the only railway escape line out of the Crimea for the Germans.

Single-Tracked Line.

This is a single-tracked line running from Perekop, at the northern tip of the Crimea, to Kherson, 5 miles from the western bank of the Lower Dnieper.

If advance units can reach and cut this line the only land way out of the Crimea for thousands of German troops—some of whom have been convalescing there, will be blocked.

It also should be remembered that the defeated German Army of the Taman Peninsula also has been crowded into the Crimea. Great numbers of troops already are being flown out of the Crimea to the Askaniya steppe to try to hold the line.

These included Dnepropetrovsk and nearby Dneprodzerzhnisk, one-time centers of Soviet electric power, and Nikopol, where some of the finest manganese ore deposits in the Soviet Union are located.

Only One Way Out.

EUROPE HIT BY TWO-WAY ALLIED RAIDS

U. S. Bombers From Italy Pound Nazi Targets in Austria.

MOSQUITOES BLAST RHINELAND

Long-range Lightning Fighters Begin Operations From English Bases.

London, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Mosquitoes bombed targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland last night, the British announced today as the Berlin radio hinted at the start of a crunching two-day Allied aerial squeeze on Germany by declaring that American four-engined bombers based in Italy had attacked southern Germany, Austria and Hungary yesterday.

A brief Air Ministry communique announcing the R. A. F. raids gave no details of the overnight operations, which also included mine laying in enemy waters. All planes were said to have returned safely.

Allied headquarters in North Africa reported that American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, flying for the first time with the escort of long-range P-38 Lightnings from Italian bases for a foray over actual territory of the Reich, made the stab into southern Austria. The big bombers encountered bad weather, however, so that they could not report an accurate observation of results.

Lightnings in England.

It came at the very moment when a major new development was being unfolded in Britain for the two-direction air attack against Germany—the initial operations from British bases of squadrons of P-38 Lightning fighters equipped with extra fuel tanks to give them a range of 1,100 miles.

In the Berlin broadcast, the German news agency DNB declared that 300 heavy bombers, escorted by 200 fighters, attacked unspecified towns in Germany and Austria, explaining that targets in the Austrian province of Styria were among the objectives and that at one place "major damage was caused." If true, this would constitute the first time an air blow has been struck at the Reich itself from the south by planes based in Italy.

"Bombs were dropped over a fairly large area between Vienna and the northern approaches to the Alps," the agency said.

United States Marauders, which are setting up an enviable knockout record of enemy targets, blasted three airfields yesterday within a sixty-mile radius of Paris and returned without loss in a mission that may be the forerunner of raids far deeper into Europe by these fast twin-engined medium bombers.

Powerful Escort Forces.

They were escorted for the first time by powerful long range Thunderbolts, twin-engined Lightnings, and Allied Spitfires. The Marauders were credited with downing three enemy planes, and the Spitfires seven. One Spitfire was lost.

During one of the encounters yesterday between the Marauders and Nazi fighter planes, a Marauder, "Flak Bait," piloted by Lieut. James J. Farrell of 144-70 Roosevelt avenue, Flushing, L. I., fought off a swarm of yellow-nosed FW-190s of the Hermann Goering Squadron.

B-25 Mitchells, sweeping over the Adriatic for a second surprise attack, bombed Tirana in Albania and destroyed a number of grounded aircraft. Lightnings previously had skimmed low over the same target with cannon and machine-guns working over the troops, hangars, workshops and vehicles on the field.

The British announced that a few enemy aircraft again returned to Britain last night, dropping bombs over the eastern coastal area. Damage was reported slight.

Austria Lashed By Raid From

Mediterranean

Italy-Based Fighters Join U. S. Bombers in Attack; 500 Craft Reported in Air

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Mediterranean-based American heavy bombers, escorted for the first time by long-range fighters based in Italy, struck at Austria yesterday in the campaign to bring Adolf Hitler's southern wall under the same bomb fire that has burned and blackened German cities from the West.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower's African headquarters announced today this action against the one Nazi area heretofore almost immune from air attack.

The Berlin radio said the American bombers had flown in from Italian bases and had then winged on to Great Britain to make it a shuttle bombing. American Air Force headquarters here declined to confirm or deny this report.

[If the Berlin announcement is true, it would indicate the beginning of fulfillment of the Allied promise to throw the Mediterranean aerial armada into an all-out shuttle-bombing onslaught on Germany in conjunction with the Britain-based fleets.]

The Germans gave the first accounts of the Austrian attack, picturing the Allied force as made up of 300 heavy bombers and 200 fighters, and acknowledged heavy damage at one point. The Nazis said Hungary also was hit, but this was not confirmed.

The Allied announcement said only that the attack was made by four-engined bombers escorted by fighters, and that heavy cloud formations hampered observation of the damage. Obviously, however, at least the fighters were Italy-based, since only fighters based in Italy are within range of the target.

Attacks from the west went on last night as British Mosquito bombers went out against the Ruhr and Rhineland to sow fire and explosion in areas that have hardly known normal sleep in many weeks. In this action every British plane got through safely.

London had a brief alert tonight, its ninth in ten days. Although planes flew over the city, the all-clear sounded without any gunfire being heard in the central areas.

An Air Ministry communique said Typhoon bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked a Nazi airfield at Cherbourg-Maupertus and that Typhoons bombed a power station near Caen during the day.

This afternoon, the Ministry communique said, Mitchells of the Royal Air Force and the Royal Dutch Naval Air Service bombed an airfield at Brest-Lanveoc. Spitfires and Typhoons escorted the bombers. Losses for the combined operations were six planes, including two medium bombers. The communique said the crew of one bombers was safe.

MONTENEGRO PORT TAKEN FROM NAZIS BY CHETNIK FORCE

LONDON Oct. 25—(AP) Kotor, Montenegro, with its landlocked harbor big enough to accomodate the entire Allied Mediterranean fleet, has been wrested from the Germans by the forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, war minister, the Yugoslav government at Cairo announced today.

Also claiming new successes against the Nazis in Yugoslavia, Gen. Josip Broz known as Tito, asserted in a communique that his Yugoslav partisans were locked in desperate combat with Gen. Mihailovic's Chetniks in the Montenegrin hills.

As internecine strife reached a new pitch of intensity, reports grew that Hitler was shaping new moves to control the seething Balkan peninsula.

120 Miles from Bari

Alied control of Kotor could be significant. The port is only 120 miles across the Adriatic from Allied-held Bari, Italy, and it may yet play a big role in Balkan operations.

Tito in his communque reported the capture of Ivanic, near Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, as well as two German strongholds in western Bosnia and declared that his men had captured 2,000 Germans, the largest number yet.

Both Tito's men and Mihailovic's army were credited in separate accounts with continuing effective-

ness in wrecking German rail lines.

Tito again insistently charged he was having to fight Mihailovic's forces as well as Germans in the Montenegro-Albanian border area.

The success of the guerrilla campaign, however, was said by the Swiss press to have irked Hitler to the point where he was planning to slice off one portion of Yugoslavia and add it to the Reich giving Hungary another lump—probably as a bribe to keep a faltering satellite in the war.

Tirana Bombed

Meantime Allied aviation took a hand in the Balkan war by bombing Tirana, capital of Albania, and the Allied Middle East command disclosed that Syros island, southeast of Athens, was raided early Sunday morning.

The bombing of Tirana may be a spur to Albanian guerrillas who a week ago were stirring against the German invaders.

Yugoslav reports received in Ankara said Bulgarian troops were moving into Yugoslavia to aid the Nazis' fight against the guerrillas and Bulgarian General Nikolof has set up headquarters between Nis and Skolpje.

Another angle on the confused Balkan situation was given in Ankara by the newspaper Aksham's Budapest correspondent who said Hitler was attempting to counter the Moscow tripartite conference by the creation of a Balkan confederation to set up a United front against the advancing Russians.

The correspondent said Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania would make up the federation.

announced that the Partisans had stormed two German strongholds in western Bosnia and captured 2,000 Nazi officers and men, said the Nazis and Chetniks were attacking "without success" at Matesevo and "so far they have lost 300 killed."

The 2,000 Nazi prisoners, largest bag of the campaign, were said to have been captured in the towns of Sanskimost on the Sana River, where 865 were taken, and at Kozarac, where 1,100 surrendered.

Today's communique announced the capture of Ivanic in the Zagorje district around Zagreb, capital of Croatia, and told of continued fighting in Slovenia.

YUGOSLAV DISPUTE BRINGS CLASH ON VICTORY CLAIMS

HEINERLINE

CAIRO, Oct. 25.—(AP) Gen. Draja Mihailovic charged in a radio message made public by the Yugoslav government tonight that Partisans were not only attacking his army, but had claimed victories over the Germans for which his Mihailovic, the government's field commander, in the Bilece area. It is known that the rival forces have clashed on several occasions.

Gen. Mihailovic's message said:

"Through the radio station Free Yugoslavia the Partisans announced that their formations had taken the towns of Nova Varos (in the hills 100 miles south of Belgrade) and Bilece. As a matter of fact our troops liberated Nova Varos from the Germans.

"While we were fighting the Germans far from the town, a Partisan unit entered it, attacking our forces there. Three days later their radio announced the capture of Nova Varos, although they were thrown back by our units the same day they entered. As far as the town of Bilece is concerned, it is firmly in the hands of democratic forces."

This is the first time that Gen. Mihailovic, who is minister of war in the present Yugoslav government, has personally disputed the claims of the Free Yugoslav radio, although government spokesmen here have condemned its communiques as exaggerated and misleading.

Another Yugoslav government announcement said 500 Serbs were killed at the village of Yayinci near Belgrade Sept. 25 for belonging to the Mihailovic organization.

Rival Yugoslav Forces Clash

Tito Reports Bitter Battle With Army of Mihailovic—2000 Nazis Captured.

London, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Rival Yugoslav forces of Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz and Gen. Draja Mihailovic have clashed today in a bitter battle in the hills of Montenegro, Tito's Free Yugoslav radio announced today as his Partisans continued to engage the Germans in other parts of Yugoslavia.

The fighting between Tito's Partisans and the forces of King Peter's War Minister was said to be particularly heavy in the Matesevo and Mont Cakor areas where, the radio declared, Mihailovic's Chetniks had joined the Germans.

An earlier communique, which men alone were responsible.

King Peter's government, apparently angered by Partisan reports abroad that Gen. Mihailovic's troops were fighting alongside the Germans against Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz' guerrilla detachments, issued the message through its information office.

The message declared that Partisans were striking at units of Gen

BRITISH SHIPS LOST IN CHANNEL BATTLE

London, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The British cruiser Charybdis was sunk and the destroyer Limbourne was damaged and had to be sunk during a channel naval battle on Saturday, the Admiralty announced today.

The Charybdis and the Limbourne were a part of a British force engaged on an offensive sweep off the north coast between Ushant and the channel islands. Both vessels were struck by torpedoes.

The Berlin radio announced on Saturday that a British force had clashed during the night with a German force protecting a convoy. The German announcement said that fire from their vessels was so effective that the British force "did not even get near." It also said that at least two torpedo hits "on a large enemy unit."

H. M. S. Charybdis, a 5,450-ton vessel, was built in 1940. She carried ten five and a quarter-inch guns and six torpedo tubes.

H. M. S. Limbourne was laid down in 1939 and completed in 1940. A 904-ton vessel, she carried four four-inch guns.

The announcement did not give the number of casualties.

Meanwhile today, in a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio the German High Command said that an Allied destroyer was sunk and another damaged by Nazi planes in the Eastern Mediterranean on Thursday night.

POPE INCREASES EFFORTS TO BRING PEACE TO EUROPE

KING

LONDON, Oct. 25 — (AP) Pope Pius XII has intensified his efforts to bring about a peace, the Vatican radio said today as other advices indicated that Catholic bishops in Germany and northern Italy were preparing conferences for reasons unannounced.

The past few days have brought reports that the Pope has talked with the American, British and French envoys to the Holy See, which is under German guard. These reports have set off speculation on the possibility of making Rome an "open city."

Another Vatican broadcast tonight, also recorded by the Associated Press, said that Cardinal Schuster of Milan had called the bishops of Lombardy, in northern Italy, for a conference.

Indications emanating from Cairo and Switzerland a few days ago were that the cardinal and a number of priests had been taken into custody by the Nazis as a result of sermons denouncing the anti-racial measures of the German authorities in northern Italy.

Earlier, the German International Information bureau had reported that Catholic bishops in the Reich would hold a conference in Berlin early in December — their second this year.

Just what the relations between the Pope and his uninvited Nazi "protectors" are were not clear in the numerous reports.

The Germans have stepped up their propaganda to the world that the Pope was given a free hand after two outstanding Catholic arch bishops — Francis J. Spellman of New York and Richard Downey of Liverpool — charged that Germans were holding the Pope a virtual prisoner.

The latest rumor out of Lisbon to The London Evening Standard said there was a strong possibility that the Holy See would be vacated and that the Pope would remove himself to Toledo, seat of the Spanish primate.

The Lisbon dispatch said that conversation along these lines has been going on for some time with Spanish authorities.

U. S. DEBATE GIVEN BIG PLAY IN LONDON

Press Takes Connally Plan To Mean Clear-Cut Decision On Isolationism

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, Oct. 26—The opening of debate in the United States Senate yesterday on the Connally post-war resolution drew prominent play today in British newspapers, which generally held it to mean that there would be a clear-cut decision on the issue of isolationism in the United States.

"Senate Opens Debate To End United States Isolation," read the *Daily Sketch* headline; "The Hour Has Struck For United States," said Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express;* "Senators Open Debate On Isolation Issue," was the *News Chronicle's* headline.

Editorial Comment

Among the early editions of this morning's papers to reach the street, the Yorkshire *Post*, owned by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's father-in-law, commented editorially:

"Today, whether it is admitted or not, the United States has foreign commitments. Maintenance of world peace, which depends upon the action, harmonious or otherwise, of the great power, is a United States concern."

The *Post* said Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relation Committee, had "taken care to draft in fairly general terms the resolution."

Raises Question

"He was clearly right, for a speech like that of Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) shows how reluctant some sections of opinion are to enter into more precise commitments," it added.

The Laborite *Daily Herald's* Washington correspondent wrote: "After sidestepping the issue for nearly seven months, the United States Senators today began a full-fledged debate on the war and post-war aims."

The *Daily Mail* asked, "will the United States play her part in maintaining the peace after the war or withdraw into isolation as she did after 1918? That is the subject of the debate."

Deat Admits French Hate Laval and Petain

London, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—From one of France's leading collaborationists—Marcel Deat—came the admission today that a great body of Frenchmen hates Chief of State Marshal Petain and Pierre Laval and refuses to obey their orders.

A broadcast by the German-controlled Paris radio quoted Deats newspaper L'Ouevre as saying: "Corsica fell like a ripe plum into the hands of the Allies. At all costs we must prevent the same thing happening in France. Just as in Corsica, the whole administration in France is riddled with men who hate Marshal Petain and Chief of Government Laval. The middle class, Government officials and military caste—all refuse to obey the Government's orders."

Starvation Kills Many in Rome

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The Italian freedom station "Milano Liberta," in a broadcast today declared that about thirty persons were dying each day of starvation at Rome. The Germans there were said to be requisitioning food supplies right and left.

READY TO DESTROY CITY

LONDON, Oct. 25—(AP) The Germans have already mined Lwow in southeastern Poland, to blow it to ruins in event of a Russian break-through to that city, the Polish Telegraph agency said today on the basis of underground information.

Nazis Mine Lwow in Poland

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Rommel Busy Preparing For Invasion, Nazis Say

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel was inspecting "the German military in upper Italy busily at work taking steps to prevent an Allied landing."

It described "railway batteries, tank ditches, artillery emplacements hewn into the rocks, and fog and smoke screens which can cover the whole coast at a moment's notice."

German forces are training also at heavy coastal guns taken from the Italians, it added.

Woman Sniper Wins 3 Top Soviet Awards

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The famous woman sniper, Lieutenant Liudmila Pavlichenko, who is credited with killing 309 Nazis, has received the award of the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal, the Moscow radio said tonight.

The lieutenant, who is twenty-seven years old, visited the United States and England last year with a student delegation from the Soviet Union.

DUCE TO MARK ANNIVERSARY

London, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Benito Mussolini will broadcast on Thursday, October 28, the twenty-first anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome, a Reuters dispatch from Zurich said today.

The dispatch did not say from where the overthrown Duce, who now heads the Nazi-controlled Republican Fascist party, would give his address.

Cross-Channel Duel Shakes Dover Region

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—The longest and heaviest cross-Channel gun duel in months shook the Dover area for two hours tonight when British long-range batteries touched

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off the firing about 9 P. M.

The British guns threw about three shells to every one sent back across the Channel by the Germans.

Nazis Report Destroyer Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The German high command said in a broadcast communique today that one Allied destroyer was sunk and another damaged in the eastern Mediterranean Thursday night by Nazi planes. There has been no Allied confirmation.

Irving Berlin Sings by Request At Press Conference in Berlin

LONDON, Oct. 25—(AP) Irving Berlin stood before a mixed British and American press conference at American Army headquarters today and gamely sang one of his own songs—"I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas"—by request.

He arrived to put on his hit show, "This is the Army," with plans to open it free to at least 60,000 American soldiers in Britain, and then take it on to North Africa for a final tour before its personnel breaks up and goes into combat units.

Having answered a long series of questions about the show, he was interrupted by a woman correspondent:

"Would you sing us one of your songs, Mr. Berlin?"

"I'll do my best," he responded, "but Joe Frisco once told me the trouble with my voice was that you had to hug me to hear it."

Then, embarrassed but amiable, he lifted his thin voice—as a singer he is a very great song writer — and let go.

His British hearers were surprised and delighted. Nostalgia was thick in the American wing of the audience.

WOUNDED TROOPS ARRIVE IN BRITAIN FROM NAZI CAMPS

LEITH, Scotland, Oct. 25—(AP) Bearing the scars of war, several thousand wounded British war prisoners arrived here today from Germany aboard the exchange ships Empress of Russia and Drottningholm.

With a Canadian contingent were two Americans — Sgt. Everett Oglesby of Manila, Ark., and Pvt. John Fleming, formerly a toolmaker in a Detroit automobile plant—who fought at Dieppe Aug. 19, 1942, as members of the Canadian Essex Scottish regiment.

The hospital ship Atlantis is due at an eastern English port tomorrow with more wounded prisoners who were exchanged for a group of wounded Nazi prisoners held by the Allies.

The men were reluctant to talk about what they had endured in the prison camps in Germany, but were eager to praise the courage of the men still prisoners.

"They are well and their spirit has never dropped and it's going higher as Jerry's goes lower with the realization he's lost the war," said Pvt. Joe Brenner of Windsor, Ont.

Pvt. David Robertson of Toronto, a veteran of Dieppe, agreed with others that treatment by the Nazis of Allied prisoners had changed for the better in the last nine months of waning Nazi war fortunes. But the treatment of the Russians was not so good, he said.

A British Tommy added: "When the Russians undress you can count the welts on their backs." He said many Russians in the Innebardy camp died swiftly of a typhus epidemic.

PRISONERS OF WAR HOME IN BRITAIN

Two Americans of a Canadian Regiment Among Thousands From German Camps

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A British soldier added: "When the Russians undress you can count the welts on their backs." He said many Russians in one camp died in a typhus epidemic.

The United States Flying Fortress attack on the Marienburg Focke-Wulf factory on Oct. 9 was so accurate that while the factory was destroyed not a single house near by was damaged, a repatriated Briton who saw it said today. Pvt. James Johnson of Aberdeen added that "in the French prisoner-of-war camp about a hundred yards from the factory only one man was wounded."

The first man to step ashore was a chaplain. His right sleeve was empty and as he came gravely up the gangplank his left arm rose and fell in smart salute to a woman provost.

The faces of those returning were thin and white, but as they filed across the gangway their expressions brightened and they smiled as thundering cheers were raised by those ashore. One enlisted man marched with a double bass violin on his back.

RAIDERS ACCURATE

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Diplomatic Experts Record Agreements At Tri-Partite Talks

Soviet Press Indicates Coalition of Powers Necessary for Peace

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—Diplomatic experts today began to set down in black and white the points agreed on by representatives of the United States, Russia and Britain as the tripartite conference on war and postwar problems moved into its seventh day.

The discussions proceeded amid growing signs in the Soviet press that the Russians considered a coalition of the three powers as necessary for future world peace, the plain-spoken publication War and the Working Class asserting that "a combination of any two of them should not stand alone."

The nature of the documents to be drafted by the experts was not disclosed, but it was learned that Secretary of State Hull, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov already had begun deliberating on particular issues after having agreed in principle on some of the general questions.

Delegates Cheered at Theater.

Mr. Hull, who conferred at the British Embassy at noon yesterday, spent the evening resting while most of the members of the American and British delegations went to the Bolshoi Theater to see the ballet. They were cheered as they entered the former imperial box, bedecked with American, British and Soviet flags.

War and the Working Class, the usually hard-hitting trade union organ, said the conference would have to overcome difficulties "which are not minor," but "will fulfill its important mission of breaking down the enemy's calculations for prolonging the war."

Asserting that this was the "first real problem," the magazine added its conviction that the postwar "unity of these three powers which head the anti-Hitlerite coalition is necessary and it should become the center around which people striving for solid peace should unite."

At the same time, however, the publication renewed its objections to the Polish government in exile in London, indicating that reports that the Russians had agreed to resume diplomaitc relations with this government were unfounded.

Military Mission Installed.

Meanwhile, a new United States military mission, led by Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, was installed yesterday and assigned to improving American co-operation with the Russian armed forces and co-ordinating the work of lease-lend and other American agencies in Moscow.

The mission arrived with Secretary Hull and its constitution was revealed in the announcement that Gen. Deane accompanied Ambassador Harriman when the latter presented his credentials to President Michael I. Kalinin in the Kremlin yesterday.

The group includes Brig. Gen. Sidney T. Spaulding, for lease-lend; Brig. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, for air, and Commodore Clarence E. Olsen, for the Navy.

Hull And Stalin In Parley Before Tri-Power Session

Moscow, Oct. 25 (AP) — Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, talked with Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin for fifty-five minutes today — and became the highest United States official to meet Stalin since the United States and Soviet Russia established diplomatic relations in 1933.

After the historic meeting, details of which were not divulged, the 72-year-old Hull proceeded to Spiridonovka Palace to begin the second week of his conversations on war and post-war subjects with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar.

W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador, and Molotov were present at the Hull-Stalin meeting, the length of which indicated that it brought forth more than mere courtesies.

Experts Draft Agreements

Meanwhile diplomatic experts were busy setting down in black and white the points agreed upon at the conferences which have been held by Secretary Hull, Mr. Eden and Molotov and their staffs.

Despite the complexity of the problems confronting the three Allied statesmen it was reported the conferences, rounding out their first week, were going along excellently and that all parties were highly pleased with the progress.

All three delegations, a report said, were showing the same willingness to cooperate.

Difficult Task

The job of the drafting committee of technical and political advisers was exceedingly difficult, and the group held a lengthy meeting tonight.

The main task, a report said, was to "weigh the value of the words," which of course referred to the words passed between Secretary Hull, Secretary Eden and Molotov.

After they agree on this subject or that, the report said, the experts must decide just what the agreement means and then put it down on paper.

Although the committee, which includes persons from all three delegations, is drawing up agreements and understandings, it was suggested that these were not what might be called pacts.

The nature of what the committee was drafting was not disclosed, but it may be assumed it deals with far-reaching present and future problems affecting the Allies and their enemies.

Several vital issues were reported to be well on the way to being cleared up after Secretary Hull, Mr. Eden and Molotov had talked them out.

A spokesman for the U. S. delegation said that the three leaders, after they get together, usually have a recess after the first hour and a half, and over refreshments they and the other members of their respective staffs hold informal talks. Such chats, he said, have been extremely helpful.

Secretary Hull, who is 72 years of age, was reported in good health.

HIGH FASCIST SLAIN

Berne, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The Fascist press in Italy said today that a Republican Fascist leader named Mengolini had been killed by political opponents, and declared that his death would be avenged.

The newspapers also said that Ettore Muti, the former Fascist party secretary, previously reported to have died, was actually killed while plotting a "march on Rome" to free Benito Mussolini shortly after the latter's ouster from office.

Other dispatches said Latium Ettore Agosti, director of the Italian Telephone Agency, had been arrested at Rome on charges of high treason and defeatism.

EXCHANGE LINER REACHES SPAIN

BARCELONA, Oct. 25 — (AP) The British exchange ships Cuba and Tairea docked here today with more than 1,000 wounded German war prisoners who will be exchanged for wounded British prisoners from Marseille tomorrow.

International Red Cross officials who are handling the exchange said 1,032 British wounded and 1,061 Germans were involved.

A heavy force of Spanish police kept all but Red Cross and Spanish officials off the docks.

The Nazi ambassador to Spain Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff and a group of assistants checked from the lists of German wounded those whom they planned to send to Germany on seven Nazi transport planes now waiting at the Barcelona airfield. The others will go by boat to Marseille.

British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare and his aides were here awaiting the arrival of the British repatriates.

University Of Naples Gives Degree To Clark

Naples, Oct. 25 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, receiving an honorary degree of political science from the Royal University of Naples, told the Italian people today that he was confident Italy would see a renascence, and added.

"We ask only enough of your Italian soil to bury our gallant dead."

Clark called the degree "a tribute to the entire Fifth Army and its British-American soldiers."

The soldiers who have died "gave their lives to destroy the German tyranny and to make it impossible for the Prussian beast to ever set out again to pillage and kill."

Adolfo Omodeo, rector of the university, expressed gratitude to the troops for freeing Naples from the Nazis.

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Vital Rail Town Is Captured in 3-Mile Drive

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 25.—Violent mountain battles flared on the 5th Army front in Italy today as the result of an Allied drive of three miles which took the vital rail and road junction of Sparanise, 13 miles from the Western coast.

The advance of the 5th Army, witnessed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower while on a tour of the front, placed the American and British troops north of the stoutly defended Regia defense canal leading to the sea and imperiled the position of the Nazi troops in that area.

"If they don't get out they will be caught in a pocket," a military commentator said.

The Germans launched four counterattacks in an effort to relieve their position, but, in the words of the commentator, they were driven off with "a bloody nose."

The entire tempo of the war in the sea and air stiffened as American heavy bombers blasted Southern Austria and raided the airfield at Tirana, Albania, a second time.

British Pour Across River.

On the British 8th Army's eastern front Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men poured into an enlarged bridgehead across the Trigno River to attack German positions beyond.

On the 5th Army front heavy German counterattacks flared east from Sparanise toward Pignatore and Maggiora. American troops smashed back four Nazi assaults in 24 hours.

The 5th Army advance in a mountainous area overlooking the coast constituted a severe threat to the entire German position and if continued would seriously endanger the enemy's Massico Ridge line.

Sparanise is about seven miles north of the Volturno near the center of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's line, and four miles due west of Pignatoro, in Allied hands for several days.

Two Towns Captured.

Where the 8th Army plunged across the Trigno River was not specified by yesterday's communique, but capture of Lucito and Montenero, both east of the stream, was announced.

In the center, yesterday's communique disclosed, British and Canadian troops registered a new advance paralleling the strategic Vinchiaturo-Isernia highway up the backbone of Italy by storming and capturing the upland city of Campochiaro and nearby heights commanding the road.

By breaching the German Trigno River line, the 8th Army raised a threat to the lateral Vasto-Isernia highway a few miles beyond.

A sweep southwest down this highway to Isernia would flank the Nazi forces delaying an advance up the Vinchiaturo-Isernia road, the occupation of Isernia itself would open up another important highway on to the southwest and the rear of the Massico Ridge defenses the Germans have thrown up to delay the 5th Army.

5th Army Takes Hamlet.

In a further advance up the North Volturno in the general direction of Venafro, eastern anchor of the Massico line, 5th Army troops captured the hamlet of Baia-Elatina over the week end.

The rail yards and aircraft factory at Pistoia near Florence were bombed last night, and other communications lines at Formia on the west coast and nearby Minturno were blasted again.

In turn the Germans struck again at Naples, now being converted into an Allied supply port, and 15 Nazi planes were shot down yesterday, mostly in sky tangles over Italy. Three of them were bombers which attempted to raid Naples.

The Germans stepped up their air defense by throwing at least 60 fighters against the Allied attackers.

American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, flying for the time with the escort of long-range P-38 Lightnings from Italian bases for a foray over actual territory of the Reich, made the stab into Southern Austria.

Bad Weather Encountered.

The big bombers encountered bad weather, however, so that they could not report an accurate observation of results.

B-25 Mitchells, sweeping over the Adriatic for a second surprise attack, carried out the mission to Tirana and destroyed a number of grounded aircraft. Lightnings previously had skimmed low over the same target with cannon and machineguns working over the troops, hangars, workshops and vehicles on the field. A Junkers-52 transport coming in to land was picked off by one Lightning while only 20 feet above the ground.

Australian Kittybombers also streaked across the Adriatic and bombed landing craft on the Yugoslav coast in the sheltered channel between Korcula Island and the mainland and set a 2,000-ton ship smoking in Korcula harbor, northwest of Dubrovnik. A troop-laden launch also was set afire.

The Allies lost four planes yesterday, having their major encounter when Marauders, following Mitchells over the Orvieto railroad bridge, 45 miles north of Rome, were met by 20 Messerschmitts. Five of the interceptors were shot down, and the bridge was bombed.

American fighter-bombers destroyed a locomotive by strafing near Cassino, north of Mount Massico, attacked two bridges near Gaeta and made a successful raid on Frosolone, 10 miles east of Isernia.

Marauders also bombed the viaduct at Terni, 40 miles north of Rome on the route to Florence.

Drive Not Large Scale.

A headquarters commentator said it was necessary to stress the fact that the 8th Army's offensive was not large scale, but merely a "curtain raiser."

Three mountains of 1,200, 1,700 and 2,200 feet dominate the river, he said, and behind them is another row of mountains even higher.

"It is necessary to take these mountains and the Germans are making every effort to hold on to them," he said.

The fighting along the entire front is now one of bloody jockeying for vital positions from which to launch a terrific smash to break down Marshal Albert Kesserling's defense of Rome.

It is comparable to the struggles which took place around Medjez-el-Bab in April of last year as the British 1st and 8th Armies moved up with the American 2d Corps for the lightning thrust to Tunis and Bizerte.

KEY RAIL JUNCTION SEIZED BY ALLIES ON ITALIAN FRONT

KENNEDY

Fifth Army Scores Three Mile Gain in Mountain Area.

BRITISH CROSS RIVER

Montgomery's Veteran Troops Push Campaign Into Central Italy.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS Algiers Oct. 25—(AP) Driving three miles against determined resistance and repelling four violent counter-attacks within 24 hours, Fifth Army troops have captured the important road and rail junction of Sparanise in the mountainous western sector of the Italian front 93 airline miles from Rome, a headquarters communique announced today.

Fall of the town, 13 miles from the Mediterranean end of the battle line, raised a severe threat to German forces between that point and the sea. An Allied commentator declared: "If they don't get out they will be caught in a pocket."

Threaten to Split Nazis

Sparanise is about seven miles north of the Volturno river near the center of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army front, and is four miles due west of Pignataro, which was captured several days ago. The advance placed Gen. Clark's troops across the strongly defended Regia canal and, if continued, would split the Nazis' Massico ridge line.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British, Canadian and Indian forces of the Eighth army enlarged their bridgehead across the Trigno river in the eastern sector in stern fighting against German formations which have dug themselves into the mountainous terrain in a determined effort to block any "back door" entrance to Rome.

"Steady progress continues to be made along the whole front," an Allied announcement said. "Active and extensive patrolling continues on the Fifth army fronts, with small advances in certain sectors."

Move into Central Italy

In crossing the Trigno river, Gen. Montgomery's fighters carried the invasion of the peninsula from southern into central Italy, the river in this area being considered the dividing line. The stiffest fighting is in progress in Chisti province.

In front of the Eighth army rises mountains up to 2,200 feet. Behind these tower still higher ridges, and farther northward is the Gran Sasso, or great rock of Italy, towering over 9,500 feet high, the highest point of the peninsula south of the Alps.

Tirana Airfields Bombed

Air warfare rose to a new tempo as American heavy bombers protected by Italy-based fighter squadrons plunged explosives on southern Austria and a German airfield at Tirana, Albania, and the Nazi air force threw at least 60 of its own fighters into the conflict. Fifteen German planes were destroyed, mainly in combats over Italy, and four Allied craft were missing. Three Nazi bombers were shot down in an attempted raid on Naples.

Four-engined Flying Fortresses and Liberators participated in the attack on Austria, and for the first time were escorted by long-range P-38 Lightnings from Italian bases. The big bombers met heavy weather and were not able to make detailed reports of the damage inflicted. Mitchell medium bombers carried out the second raid within a week on the Tirana airdrome and destroyed a number of grounded Nazi planes.

R.A.F. planes from the Middle East bombed Syros harbor in the Cyclades and ships off the Dodecanese islands. The R.A.F. lost nine aircraft, indicating that the Germans have concentrated strong aerial defenses in the eastern Mediterranean.

The advance of the Fifth army in the Sparanise area was witnessed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in the course of a tour of the front. He saw the American troops as they repelled four vicious German thrusts and, in the words of an Allied commentator, gave the enemy a "bloody nose."

The fight along the entire Italian front has become one of scores of bloody individual struggles for commanding positions as the Allies seek points from which to launch their next full-scale assault against Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's forces.

A headquarters commentator stressed that the Eighth army's present push across the Trigno merely was a "curtain raiser" and that the heavy fighting for Rome was yet to come.

The rail yards and aircraft factory at Pistoia, near Florence, were bombed by Allied planes last night, and communications lines at Formia, on the west coast, and near-by Minturno were blasted again. In turn, the Germans struck again at Naples, which is being converted into an Allied supply port. Fifteen Nazi planes were shot down yesterday, most of them over Italy. Three were shot down at Naples.

The Allies lost four planes yesterday, having their major encounter when B-26 Marauders, following B-25 Mitchells over the Orvieto railroad bridge, forty-five miles north of Rome, were met by twenty Messerschmitts. Five of the interceptors were shot down, and the bridge was bombed. In the battle over Orvieto, victories were scored by Staff Sergeant M. Corp, of Auburn, N. Y., and Staff Sergeant Joseph H. Juve, of Rahway, N. J.

FRENCH REGIME IN ALGIERS WIDENS SCOPE OF POWERS

ALGIERS, Oct. 25—(AP) French Commissioner of Justice Francois de Menthon, a prominent de Gaullist, broadcast tonight a four-point policy which would tend to make the French Committee of National Liberation a provisional government instead of an administrative body as it was recognized Aug. 26 by Britain and the United States.

The commissioner also declared that France's future leader would be "General—better—President de Gaulle."

With the opening of the new, 84-member "consultative assembly" set for Nov. 3, Mr. de Menthon, an underground leader prior to his arrival in Algiers a few months ago, said, "the political role of this assembly can be considerable."

He explained that the issue before the assembly was whether the committee was merely a group for administering the war effort or a government entity.

Observing that the forthcoming session will afford the first opportunity for public debate on policies, Mr. de Menthon said it should adopt a definite program on direction of the war effort, ruling of the empire, defending France's interests in international affairs and measures to be put into effect when the motherland is liberated.

The assembly is being convoked by the national committee as a vague counterpart of the old French Chamber of Deputies.

Forty members are to be sent by resistance groups in France, 12 by resistance groups from outside the continent. Twenty seats are allotted to members of the old chamber, with the old parties represented in proportion to their strength in the last free chamber. Delegates from departmental councils fill the remaining 12 seats.

The assembly lacks law-making powers but, like the old parliament, can summon the committee members, interrogate them and adopt resolutions.

U.S. Opens Cairo Airport, Completed in 58 Days

By The Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 25—Payne Field, one of the world's largest airports through which airplanes and transports carrying the sinews of war to Far Eastern battlefronts will pass in ever-increasing volume, was dedicated formally today by Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, commander of United States Forces in the Middle East.

In fifty-eight days the airport was rebuilt to accommodate six times its former traffic. It was formerly used by a British reconnaissance squadron.

The field was named for Lieut. Col. John Payne of Austin, Tex., killed last January on an operational flight over enemy territory as a member of a Ninth Air Force bomber squadron.

Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, abroad on a special mission for President Roosevelt, attended the ceremony. General Royce pinned a medal on Lieut. Col. J. A. MacAlarney of Cromwell, Conn., who as chief of the Army Construction Division, supervised completion of the field.

The airdrome includes 44,600 square yards of concrete aprons and 233,800 square yards of asphalt aprons and runway extensions.

Film Of Duce's Flight Said To Show Him Sad

KING

Ankara, Oct. 25 (AP)—Neutral and Axis diplomats and journalists viewed films last night of Benito Mussolini's "escape" from Italy to Germany, but many in the audience left with a conviction that the Fascist chief was unhappy about the whole thing.

The German Embassy arranged the showing.

When a handful of Germans emerged with Mussolini from the building where the former dictator had been confined, he appeared sad, ill, and disheartened. The film also showed Mussolini greeted at an airport by Adolf Hitler, who attempted to make the reunion a hearty one. Mussolini, however, failed to rise to the situation.

MORGENTHAU IN CAIRO

CAIRO, Oct. 25—(AP) U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. arrived here today on his tour of Mediterranean battlefronts.

ITALIAN SUB ARRIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA PORT

DURBAN, Union of South Africa, Oct. 25—(AP) The Italian

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submarine Ammiraglio Cagni has come over to the Allied side somewhat belatedly but received a hearty welcome, and in plain view of the bathing beaches is going through exercises under the watchful eyes of Royal navy escorts.

Her pre-armistice operations and even her post-armistice rovings in the Indian ocean are somewhat mysterious, but by the commander's claim she sank about five ships in 86 days at sea.

The 33-year-old skipper brought his ship voluntarily into port 11 days after the announcement of the Italian surrender.

The 1,461-ton submarine was built in 1940 and carries 14 1-8-inch torpedo tubes.

TWO DESTROYERS SUNK

BODRUM, Turkey, Oct. 25—(AP) A Greek destroyer and a British destroyer were sunk by mines off the coast of the Island of Cos in the Dodecanese group recently, a neutral source in this Turkish seaport-grandstand for the battle of the Aegean sea said today.

No details were available.

Earthquake Recorded in India.

Bombay, India, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—An earthquake shock of great intensity with its epicenter about 1,290 miles distant, possibly along the border of northern India, was recorded shortly before midnight at Colaba Observatory.

Railway Yards in Burma Blasted by U. S. Planes

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.—Liberator bombers of the United States 10th Air Force delivered a smashing assault on the Prome railway yards in Burma Friday while B-25 Mitchells were smashing at targets near Monywa and Mandalay, Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Numerous hits were scored on the tarket area at Prome and returning crewmen reported "excellent results," the announcement said.

One formation of medium bombers was said to have leveled storage buildings at Alon, north of Monywa, and destroyed rolling stock on a railway siding, while other formations bombed a canal bridge east of Mandalay.

Chinese Find Evidence Of Massacre By Japs

Chungking, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced tonight that Chinese troops which recaptured Potien and Wangchen in southern Anhwei province near Kwangteh found all the homes burned and many civilians massacred by the Japanese.

A continuation of severe fighting was reported on the Yunnan-Burma front.

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that the meat ration to be introduced in January would be two and one-quarter pounds of butcher's meat weekly for each person aged 9 years and over and half that amount for each child under 9.

Castex Takes Refuge In Brazilian Embassy

Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 25 (AP)—Prof. Mario Castex, Argentine scientist who was one of the signers of a manifesto October 15 urging Argentina's alignment with the United Nations, has taken refuge in the Brazilian Embassy at Buenos Aires, according to information received here today.

His family was understood to have arrived here while Castex was not permitted to leave Buenos Aires. This tended to confirm earlier reports that Argentine authorities were banning exit from the country for all signers of the manifesto.

Officer Fined In Hawaii Court Contempt Case

Honolulu, Oct. 25 (AP)—Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger made official today his announced decision to hold Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commander of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army, in contempt of court and to fine him $100.

He signed an order to that effect, thus adding another chapter to Hawaii's wartime habeas corpus dispute.

Edward J. Ennis, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, said no decision has been reached on whether an appeal would be made.

Hunt for RCAF Plane Spurred

ANCIENNE LORETTE, Que., Oct. 25 (AP)—Two faint SOS signals picked up by aircraft today led to an intensification of the search for a missing RCAF Liberator that left an East Coast Canadian port for Montreal with twenty-four men aboard last Tuesday. The signals spurred airmen to a renewed search over the twisted tangle of mountain peaks, deep ravines and lake-dotted plateaux that make up the wild fastnesses of northern Quebec. The plane had only three days' rations for its twenty-four occupants when it disappeared.

Home-Coming Germans Addressed By Hitler

New York, Oct. 25 (AP)—Adolf Hitler said in a message to repatriated wounded German prisoners of war today that the German nome front "has had to suffer serious hardships and is bearing them in a spirit equal to that of the soldier at the front."

The message, as broadcast to the German people by the Berlin radio and reported by United States Government monitors, said in part:

"My comrades, in the name of the German people I welcome you most warmly to the homeland. We are as pleased as you that you seriously wounded German soldiers have been able to come at long last from captivity. As your supreme commander, I express to you on this occasion my gratitude for your brave efforts in the struggle of our nation for its liberation, and for all the sacrifices you had to make.

"The homeland is not unworthy of you. In this struggle of our nation for its destiny, for its existence, it too has had to suffer. . . ."

New York, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Swedish radio said tonight that the German air attache in Stockholm had acknowledged that a Nazi plane shot down a Swedish transport last Friday night killing thirteen persons, including an American.

The broadcast, recorded by the United States foreign broadcast intelligence service, said the Nazi official had expressed the "deep regret" of the German air force over the incident to the Swedish Board of Air Transport.

The German official was quoted in the broadcast as saying "it was a mistake." The radio added however that "Sweden will take up the matter through diplomatic channels in Berlin, states the Foreign Ministry."

Philippine Budget Gives Large Share To Police

New York, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Philippines' Japanese-dominated puppet Government has received a supplementary budget totaling 9,129,139 pesos ($4,564,500 pre-war exchange rate) for "expenses of Government," more than one third of which will be spent on a great police force, Domei said today in a wireless dispatch to the controlled East Asia press.

The dispatch was recorded by the United States foreign broadcast intelligence service.

SEES END OF WAR AHEAD

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—(AP) Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, in an El Alamein anniversary message to his Eighth army declared "The end (of the war) is in sight, the final phases may be long and difficult, but in the distance we now can see complete and absolute victory."

Rumanian Recognition Of Mussolini Assailed

New York, Oct. 25 (AP)—Juliu Maniu, Rumanian peasant leader, has denounced Rumania's recognition of the new Mussolini puppet Fascist government and declared the main wish of the Rumanian people was to quit the war, CBS reported tonight.

Howard K. Smith, CBS correspondent, reported from Bern, Switzerland, that the 70-year-old former Premier told Marshal Ion Antonescu, Rumanian chief of state, in a letter this week that recognition of the new Mussolini setup "further aggravated the situation' between Rumania and the United States and Britain.

Numerous Priests Put To Death In Poland, Report

New York, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Polish telegraph agency said today that Bishop Nowowiejski, spiritual head of the Catholic Diocese of Plock, has been "tortured to death by the Nazis," along with the Archdeacon of Gostynin. Both churchmen were more than 80 years old.

"The German slaughter of Catholic priests is raging through all Poland," the agency said in a London dispatch. "Father Jan Macha, of Ruda, has been beheaded at Katowice. In Gdynia, twelve other priests have been put to death. Canon Rochalski, of Sroda, and the Poznan prelate, Father Prondzynski, have met the same fate.

"At least eight more have been executed in Silesia. The Nazi concentration camp of Inowroclaw is filled with priests awaiting execution. In west Poland alone, more than 1,600 priests already have lost their lives."

RUSSIANS PROPOSE NAZI RE-EDUCATION

Washington, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—A long period of re-education for Germany until the Germans "will really devote themselves to peaceful labor" was forecast today in an article the Soviet Embassy Bulletin.

Nazi atrocities in Russia demand "the creation of conditions under which the guilty may expiate their crimes by labor and return to standards of human society," the article said. It was written by Ilya Ehrenburg, who is considered an unofficial spokesman for Russian policies.

The Soviet press has published a collection of 200 documents giving evidence of German crimes in 1941, the article disclosed. It repeated recent Soviet declarations thatt he German people as well as leaders are responsible and must pay.

The article was taken here as showing Soviet willingness to cooperate with other nations in policing Germany and refitting her for a place in the family of nations.

Patrol Plane Attacks Jap Bomber Near Attu

Washington, Oct. 25 (AP)—A Japanese bomber operating in the vicinity of American positions on Attu Island in the Aleutians was attacked by a navy patrol bomber and probably damaged yesterday afternoon (October 25 at the point on the other side of the international date line), the navy reported today.

A navy announcement said:

"A navy Ventura patrol bomber attacked a Japanese medium bomber on the afternoon of October 25 about 175 miles southwest of Cape Wrangell, on Attu Island. The enemy plane was probably damaged; the United States bomber suffered no damage."

Japs Copying American Tactics, Lieut. Walsh, Ace Flier, Reports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — (AP) The Marine's No. 2 aerial killer of Japanese fliers said today that the Nipponese enemy is learning combat tactics from his American opponents.

First Lieut. Kenneth A. Walsh, just back from fighting in the Solomons where he shot down 20 Japanese planes and probably destroyed four others, told of his experiences at a press conference.

Lieut. Walsh, although only 28 years old, has been in the Marines almost ten years. He ranks second only to Major Joe Foss in the record of enemy planes downed, Major Foss's score being 26 Lieut. Walsh, a native of Brooklyn, has lived in Washington in recent years.

Here are some of Lieut. Walsh's observations:

The Japanese pilot is "wising up", abandoning stunt flying as an individual and adopting the aerial team tactics used by American fliers.

The Corsair F-4U1 fighter, widely used by the Marines in the Solomons area, is "tops," not so maneuverable as the Japanese Zero but faster and better armed and armored.

It's the plane you don't see that gets you in a fight (and Lieut. Walsh knows from experience because he made crash landings into the sea on two occasions after his plane had been hit.)

"The Jap will kill you anyway he can, in a paarchute, in the water."

But:

"Our feelings now are quite mutual; they started it and we'll finish it."

RESCUE GROUPS SAVE FLIERS CRASHING AT SEA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — (AP) Specially trained squadrons of a new air forces organization rescued 70 per cent of the American air crews forced down at sea by enemy action in one large theater of operations during September, the War department announced today.

The new organization, the emergency rescue branch of the Army Air forces, was set up late in August under the command of Lt. Col. Charles B. Whitehead.

Col. Whitehead said air force commanders in other theaters are reporting an increase in the percentage of crews rescued and added that "it has been an excellent morale builder to A.A.F. crews to know these trained squadrons are on the alert at the bases ready to come to their aid if they crash or are shot down."

HELLCAT'S SPEED 400 MILES AN HOUR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—(AP) The Navy's new Grumman Hellcat fighter plane "is in the 400-mile-an-hour speed class" and has a range of over 1,500 miles.

Supplying this description of its new battle-tested speedster today, the Navy said its range makes the Hellcat, along with the Vought-Corsair, one of the farthest-travelling fighters in service.

The ceiling is the same as that announced for the Corsair, 35,000 feet, and, said the Navy, "no enemy fighter or bombers will 'get on top' of the Hellcat." It is a single-engine, single seat, low wing, all metal, folding wing monoplane designed to operate from either carriers or land bases. It has a three-blade Hamilton Standard propeller powered by a 2,000-horsepower Pratt and Whitney engine.

Details of armament are a secret.

The Navy said the Hellcat is "much faster than the fastest Japanese type now operating against the Hellcat."

The plane first went into action during the raid on Marcus island on Sept. 1.

"The raid caught the Japs so by surprise that no enemy planes got off the ground, and the new fighter's ability in aerial combat went untested," the Navy said. "The Hellcats, however, devastated ground installations by strafing.

"On October 5, the Hellcat proved itself in the air when, during the raids on Wake island, 30 enemy planes were reported shot out of the air, all by the new fighter plane. In still another engagement, in the Solomons, 21 enemy planes

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were destroyed by the Hellcats, against the loss of two of the new fighters."

Rubber Being Sent Abroad, Is Charge

Washington, Oct. 25 (AP)—Representative Bolton (R., Ohio) suggested today that Congress investigate reports that crude rubber is being shipped abroad by the United States.

She told the House a shipment of rubber was reported to have arrived recently in Sweden from this country.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AGENCY ORGANIZED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. — (AP) The outline of the new Foreign Economic administration, absorbing the Lend-Lease administration and the Offices of Economic Warfare and Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, is expected to be made public tomorrow.

Drafted by the Budget bureau at the direction of Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley, it is intended to carry out a month-old executive order creating Mr. Crowley's new post.

In moving him up from director of economic warfare to administrator of all foreign economic activities, President Roosevelt directed Mr. Crowley to organize an operating agency to work within the framework of foreign policy formulated by the State department.

While drawing primarily on the remaining personnel of the three existing agencies, it is understood that Mr. Crowley will bring at least two new figures into the organization: Joseph McGoldrick, New York City comptroller, and William H. Schubart, vice president of the Bank of Manhattan company, also of New York.

NAVY SEEKS RIGHT TO PAY CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — (AP) Legislation authorizing the Navy department to make final settlements in Navy war contracts and approving payment of 90 per cent of the contract in advance of final settlement was introduced in the House today.

Rep. Vinson (D-Ga.), chairman of the House Naval committee who submitted the proposal, said it is similar to legislation now under consideration by the House Military committee at the request of the War department.

Under Rep. Vinson's bill the government would be authorized to pay sub-contractors directly or through the prime contractors, but would not hold the latter liable for excessive payments to the sub-contractors. These would be refunded by the government to the prime contractor and held against the sub-contractor as a government loan.

The Navy department would also be authorized to make loans to contractors at not more than six per cent.

Meanwhile, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce's proposal to deny the comptroller general veto power over decisions of war service departments in reviewing advance payment claims and negotiated settlements on terminated contracts stirred sharp differences of opinion among members of the Military committee.

Paul A. Shorb, a member of the chamber's Committee on Federal Finance, told the committee at a hearing that the proposal was made with a view to speeding up settlements. If Congress permits the comptroller general to sit in on the contract conferences, he should not be allowed to veto the decisions, although he should have authority in case of fraud, Mr. Shorb said.

MARITIME CHIEF DEFENDS SHIP DEAL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — (AP) The Maritime commission's purchase of five old vessels — a deal which Senator Aiken (R-Vt.) said meant paying $3,296,500 for ships valued at $203,807—was upheld by Chairman Emory S. Land tonight as part of a transaction in which the government avoided subsidy payments for new tonnage.

Senator Aiken, demanding an investigation of spending by the commission, said in an interview Saturday that he based his complaints on official reports of Comptroller General Lindsay Warren.

Admiral Land commented:

"None of the reports of the press conference made reference to the most important fact concerning these transactions, namely, that these vessels were not purchased for cash, but the acquisition figures represented trade-in allowances which were applied against the purchase by the companies concerned of at least an equivalent amount of new tonnage purchased at wartime prices."

Admiral Land's statement was in a letter to Senator Bailey (D-N.C.), chairman of the Senate Commerce committee.

Made public by the commission, it was in response to Senator Bailey's request for comment on Senator Aiken's assertions about the acquisition of five old vessels from the Waterman Steamship corporation of Alabama and two from Pan Atlantic Steamship corporation, an affiliate of Waterman.

Admiral Land said the commission had advised Senator Bailey's committee previously that "it was hopeless to expect to sell new tonnage at war cost in the absence of some incentive to the owner by way of trade-in allowances for its old tonnage" and that a section of the merchant marine act provided for allowances.

Morse to Aid Jones On Post-war Plans

Washington, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Secretary of Commerce Jones announced today that John H. Morse, veteran advertising executive, will return to the department as a consultant on post-war advertising and distribution problems.

Mr. Morse, former chief of commercial and economic information in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, left the department last year to become associated with Arthur Kudner, Inc., of New York city.

Prior to coming to Washington in 1941 he was senior vice-president of the Buchen Company of Chicago.

BALL ASKS CHANGE IN CONNALLY BILL

Senator Requests U. S. Pledge to Join in International Peace Program.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—(AP) A solemn Senate opened a post-war policy debate today and met immediate demands that the United States pledge itself to join in an international military force to prevent future wars.

Without such a pledge, declared Senator Ball (R.-Minn.) "the odds are against preventing World War III."

Senator Ball, urging a military force amendment to the broad-termed policy resolution presented by the Foreign Relations committee, declared that there is a "studied attempt to rush this resolution through the Senate without any full attempt to explore by debate its implications or meanings."

Questions Hasty Move

"Why, after months of delay, this sudden haste?" he asked the crowded Senate.

Earlier Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Foreign Relations committee snapped: "I'm not here to be heckled" when Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) questioned the specific of general terms in the committee resolution.

The measure pledges the United States to join "with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

Senator Pepper asked whether the reference to "free and sovereign" nations would admit France to our post-war plans.

"Anybody knows that when France becomes a free and sovereign nation she will be eligible," Senator Connally replied.

Senator Pepper asked if that meant that no plans embracing France would be made now.

"Would you want to admit France now," snapped Senator Connally, "under the leadership of Laval with Hitler's bayonets sticking in his ribs?"

Gillette Cautions Senate

Senator Ball took the floor after Senator Connally—joined by Senators Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) and Gillette (D.-Iowa) — argued for adoption of the committee's resolution. Senator Gillette cautioned the Senate against "quibbling over words and jeopardizing the very thing we are trying to do."

"If the purpose in seeking speedy action," countered Senator Ball, "is to deliberately keep the Senate's position so vague and general as to leave every individual member free in his own conscience to advocate, support or oppose whatever interpretation might suit him in the future, while at the same time conveying to the American people and our Allies the impression that a strong and clear position has been taken, then I submit that such a procedure contains far greater danger to the security of the United States and the future peace of the world than could possibly arise from the most acrimonious kind of debate in the Senate."

FRESH STRIKES HIT EAST'S COAL FIELDS

Walkouts Spread Despite Labor Board's Removal of Deadline.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Development of fresh wildcat strikes in the eastern coal fields last night gradually increased severity of the nation's fuel problems.

Even as the War Labor board erased a back-to work deadline with the explanation that it "believes the international officers of the United Mine Workers are making a sincere effort to get the men back to work," additional unauthorized strikes were reported in Pennsylvania and West Virginia mines.

1,400 Return to Work

While some 1,400 miners resumed work in Ohio and other strikers returned to work in Alabama, about 1,400 quit work at a mine near California, Pa., about 40 miles south of Pittsburgh, and seven mines in West Virginia failed to operate with 2,500 men failing to report. About 1000 Virginia coal miners also remained idle.

The War Labor board, which on Saturday spoke of possible government seizure of Alabama mines unless the strikers returned this week-end, meanwhile approached a decision on a proposed contract between the United Mine Workers and Illinois operators.

This contract would grant upwards of $1.50 a day more to Illinois miners by extending their work day to cover underground travel pay. The U.M.W. would like to see it applied to the whole industry, but Appalachian operators oppose it vigorously.

Reports from the field showed that more than 40,000 miners were off the job in walkouts not authorized by the international union but described locally as prompted by the traditional union stand of refusing to work in the absence of a contract.

The bulk of those staying away from the mines continued to be in Alabama, where the estimate was 19,000 idle. Kentucky and Indiana followed with 7,500 and 7,000, respectively, while there were lesser numbers elsewhere in the coal mining regions. The big coal state of Pennsylvania was relatively free of stoppages.

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Father's Draft Goes Over

Washington, Oct. 25 (AP)—House consideration tomorrow of legislation to put fathers at the bottom of the draft list and to tighten occupational deferment regulations was voted today by the rules committee.

Feat Of Virginia Ensign Praised On House Floor

Washington, Oct. 25 (AP)—The "great courage and heroism" of Ensign Dave E. Satterfield 3d, who was wounded in action in the recent raid on Wake Island, was praised in the House today by Representative Magnuson (D., Wash.).

Magnuson, who himself saw active service in the Pacific theater recently, said Satterfield, 22, son of Representative Satterfield (D., Va.) distinguished himself when, despite his own serious wound, he brought in his damaged plane and landed it on the carrier.

Ensign Satterfield was wounded over the island, and glycerine, under high pressure, was flying in his face from a punctured line in the retracting gear mechanism. Under those circumstances, he succeeded in applying a tourniquet to his wound and flew his battered ship for forty-five minutes back to his carrier.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 250 soldiers wounded in action, including these with next of kin:

WOUNDED.

NEW YORK.

European Area.

CRAWBUCK, John, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Florence Crawbuck, 292 Midwood street, Brooklyn.

North Africa Area

(including Italy)

CIPOLLA, FRED P., pfc; wife, Mrs. Pauline Cipolla, 1703 Church avenue, Brooklyn.

DESANTIS, RALPH M, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Carmella Desantis, 623 East 188th street, Bronx.

FISCHETTI, Michael A., private; wife, Mrs. Isabel Fischetti, 2027 Pacific street, New York.

GALLAN, GEORGE P., technician, fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Julia Gallan, 277 Dean street, Brooklyn.

KEARNS, HOWARD F., private; wife, Mrs. Mamie Kearns, 263 Woodbine street, Brooklyn.

KRAJNIK, PAUL, private; brother, Mike Krajnik, 335 East 66th street, New York.

PIZZO, CARMINE S., private; mother, Mrs. Margaret Pizzo, 257 North Eighth street, Brooklyn.

ROACH, LOUIS J., private; sister, Mrs. Mary Arsenault, 87-73 172d street, Jamaica.

SCHUYLER, STANLEY, second lieutenant; aunt, Mrs. Ruth F. Smith, 2141 East Fifth street, Brooklyn.

SCHWARTZ, BENJAMIN, private; mother, Mrs. Tillie Schwartz, 245 Boerum street, Brooklyn.

SENDYKA, FRANK E., private; Father, John Sendyka, 61-29 56th Drive, Maspeth.

NEW JERSEY.

European Area.

CORRIGAN, MANUS J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Jan K. Corrigan, 518 Miner Terrace, Linden.

North African-Italian Area.

BACENKO, JOSEPH F., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Bacenko, 938 Kenneth avenue, Elizabeth.

FLEIG, CARL, pfc.; father, Charles Fleig, 20 Lantz avenue, Newark.

GAYDOSH, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gaydosh, 662 Alta Vista Place, Perth Amboy.

KOHLER, LEROY L., pfc.; father, Louis Kohler, 632 Westfield avenue, Elizabeth.

PRICE, CHARLES L., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Katherine Kranske, 307 18th avenue, Newark.

Southwest Pacific Area

KOENIG, JACK J., private; father, Frank Koenig, 94 West street, Trenton.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The Navy announced today thirty-nine casualties, including four dead, fifteen wounded and twenty missing. In addition changes were made in the status of six previously announced casualties.

Casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) include:

NEW YORK

Dead

BURKE, WALTER GERARD (reported missing Oct. 14, 1942); wife, Mrs. Niva Mabel Burke, 60 Lyons Road, Scarsdale; mother, Mrs. Helen Burke, 60 Lyons Road, Scarsdale.

Missing

LIQUORI, CHARLES THOMAS; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Liquori, 1622 Ryder Street, Brooklyn.

M'BRIDE, FRANCIS HAROLD; father, Harold Thomas McBride, 1403 First North Street, Syracuse.

Wounded

LUNDY, ROBERT JAMES, Coast Guard; father, William Lundy, 615 Homer Street, Olean.

CONNECTICUT

Missing

PESACRETA, ROCCO GEORGE; mother, Mrs. Rose Pesacreta, 1 Carlson Court, South Norwalk.

SNIADACK, EDWARD JOSEPH; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sniadack, 326 High Street, New Britain.

Return Liner Normandie To U. S. Navy Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 — (AP) The U.S.S. LaFayette, formerly the French liner Normandie, will be returned to the navy Wednesday by the Merritt-Chapman

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and Scott Corp., salvaging contractors who righted the 83,000-ton hull in the Hudson river after the ship burned and capsized on Feb. 9, 1942.

Restoration of the liner will be marked by ceremonies at Pier 88 at 10:30 a.m., Wednesday when Captain Bernard E. Manseau, supervisor of the salvage operations, will make the presentation to Captain H. V. McKittrick, captain of the yard representing Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly, commandant of New York Navy yard.

Salvage operations were begun in March, 1942.

Clark Gable Arrives From Great Britain

New York, Oct. 25 (AP)—Capt. Clark Gable, motion-picture star now in the United States Army Air Forces, arrived here today by airplane from Great Britain, it was learned.

Neither the Army Transport Command at La Guardia Field nor army officials in Washington would comment.

Gable went on five bombing missions and also supervised the taking of motion pictures while in Great Britain.

Army Ordnance Called World's Biggest Business

Gen. Hatcher Cites 2,200 Major Items Carried in Stock

ROCHESTER Oct. 25 (AP).—Brigadier General Julian S. Hatcher, chief of the Army ordnance field service division, related tonight that "ordnance is the biggest business in the world—one to stagger the imagination."

In an address before the Rochester post of the Army Ordnance Association, General Hatcher defined ordnance as "everything that shoots and everything that rolls."

"There are some 2,200 separate major items of ordnance," he said, "with nearly 400,000 different kinds of spare parts to keep them all in repair.

"The job of storing all this and knowing where each item is, and of being ready to furnish parts to some fifty-odd different theaters of operation in all parts of the world is one to stagger the imagination."

Of the "forty-odd" ordnance depots scattered throughout the continental United States, General Hatcher said the aggregate value of materials handled each week "approximated several hundred millions of dollars."

"There is nothing like this in industry," he declared. "These depots dwarf the largest storage operations of our great corporations."

Congress Not Reliable On Peace, Hillman Says

Cincinnati, Oct. 25 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, national CIO executive, asserted today that Congress had defaulted on home-front issues and could not be trusted to make the peace.

Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, told a meeting of CIO representatives from Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia that Congress had failed to offset inflation with an equitable tax program, with "a new batch of war millionaires" resulting.

A national sales tax, now being discussed in Congress, would put "the burden of war financing on those least able to pay," he said.

36 Tanker-Crash Dead To Be Buried At Sea

Miami, Fla., Oct. 25 (AP)—Bodies of thirty-six unidentified dead of the eighty-eight men who perished in flames when two blackedout tankers collided off the coast of Florida last Wednesday will be consigned to the sea in funeral rites "somewhere in the Atlantic" tomorrow.

A warship will bear the bodies from a Florida port to the point selected for the services, it was announced by Rear Admiral W. R. Munroe, commandant of the Seventh Naval District.

Only thirty-seven bodies have been recovered from the charred hulks of the tankers. One body had been identified and held for relatives.

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ADD LONDON - AERIAL (JAMESON) XXX SLIGHT

THE LAST BIG RAID ON THE VIENNA AREA WAS THE ATTACK ON THE AIRCRAFT FACTORY AT WIENER NEUSTADT OCT.1 BY AMERICAN LIBERATORS BASED IN NORTH AFRICA.

A BUDAPEST DISPATCH BY WAY OF STOCKHOLM SAID BOMBS, INCENDIARIES AND LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED IN SOUTHWESTERN HUNGARY IN THE FIRST BOMBING OF THAT COUNTRY.

ANOTHER BUDAPEST REPORT SUGGESTED YESTERDAY'S OPERATION WAS A SHUTTLE RAID, WITH THE BOMBERS COMING FROM NEWLY-CAPTURED AIRFIELDS AT FOGGIA AND FLYING ON TO BASES IN ENGLAND AFTER THE ATTACK.

HERETOFORE THE THUNDERBOLTS HAVE BEEN GIVING PROTECTION ONLY TO FLYING FORTRESSES ON THEIR LONG HAULS THROUGH NAZI FIGHTER ZONES. FOR THE LIGHTNINGS, WHICH PLAYED A SENSATIONAL ROLE IN THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, IT WAS THE FIRST OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED OPERATION OVER THE CONTINENT SINCE BRIEF TRYOUTS LAST YEAR.

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WHILE THE MARAUDERS HAVE A STATED RANGE OF 2,400 MILES, THEY NEVER HAVE GONE MORE THAN 500 MILES AND RETURN IN THIS THEATER. THEIR RUNS, IT WAS FIGURED, WERE HELD TO SHORT STABS LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE SHORT RANGE OF THEIR HARD-HITTING RAF SPITFIRE ESCORTS. ff

ADD LONDON - AERIAL (WHITE) XXX SAFE

CREWMEN RETURNING FROM THE BREST-LANVEOC OPERATION REPORTED BOMB BURSTS ON HANGARS AND OTHER BUILDINGS AS WELL AS ON THE AIRFIELD ITSELF.

RACING THROUGH INTENSE FLAK, LOW-FLYING RAIDERS SENT CANNON SHELLS CRASHING INTO THE POWER STATION AT CAEN, AND THEN WENT ON TO SHOOT UP A TRAIN ON THE MEZIDON-CAEN RAILWAY. MANY HITS WERE REPORTED.

NO ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES WERE ENCOUNTERED.

B626PEW

london--first add lwow mining & x x x x underground information/

(the b b c network, meanwhile, was recorded by cbs as saying that civi-

lians and soldiers/ along the black sea coast from odessa in southern russia

to the frontiers of turkey were "engaged in constructing concrete fortifica-

tions, to stop the red army if the rumanians have to evacuate odessa.

(the broadcast added that "russian prisoners-of-war and jews who were deported from rumania and bessarabia are building fortifications along the dniester and pruth rivers.")

ln/cbs/1755

ADD LONDON-RUSSIAN (O'QUINN) XX 1941

MARSHAL STALIN ORDERED 20 SALVOES FROM 224 MOSCOW CANNON--THE SECOND BIG NIGHT CELEBRATION WITNESSED BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, WHO ARE ATTENDING THE TRIPOWER POLITICAL AND MILITARY CONFERENCE IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL. THE OTHER CELEBRATION WAS FOR SATURDAY'S CAPTURE OF MELITOPOL, GATEWAY TO THE STEPPES LEADING TO THE CRIMEA.

THESE ENEMY TROOPS ALSO WERE HOUNDED BY THE PROSPECT OF BEING TRAPPED BY SOVIET UNITS BATTERING AT KRIVOI ROG, ONLY 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF KOSIOROVO. THE MOSCOW BULLETIN SAID THE RUSSIANS GAINED TWO TO FIVE MORE MILES, WHICH ON THE BASIS OF SUNDAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THEY WERE ONLY SIX MILES FROM THE CITY, WOULD PUT THEM PRACTICALLY AT ITS GATES.

AN AXIS BROADCAST SUNDAY NIGHT SAID SOME RUSSIAN SPEARHEADS ALREADY HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO KRIVOI ROG, WHICH HAD A PEACETIME POPULATION OF 200,000 AND IS AN IMPORTANT IRON ORE CENTER.

GERMAN BROADCASTS ADMITTED THEIR TROOPS WERE BEING PRESSED BACK UNDER "WAVES OF STUBBORNLY ATTACKING RUSSIANS."

TEN LARGE VILLAGES AND TWO RAILWAY STATIONS WERE ENGULFED BY THE TWO RUSSIAN COLUMNS CONVERGING ON KRIVOI ROG FROM THE NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST AFTER A MARCH HALF-WAY ACROSS THE RIVER LOOP FROM THE KREMENCHUG AREA.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR TROOPS KNOCKED OUT 105 GERMAN TANKS AND SHOT DOWN 49 PLANES SUNDAY, AND FRONT DISPATCHES SAID HUGE STOCKS OF BOOTY WERE CAPTURED.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD NOT YET ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF DNEPROPETROVSK AND THE SURROUNDING AREA, BUT DID SAY THAT SOVIET SHOCK TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE DNIEPER "UNDER COVER OF A DENSE FOG" ON BOTH SIDES OF DNEPROPETROVSK TO ESTABLISH BRIDGEHEADS INSIDE THE LOOP.

BEFORE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AUGUST 26, 1941, THE CITY AND ITS SUBURBS, DRAWING THEIR POWER FROM THE BIG HYDROELECTRIC WORKS NEAR ZAPOROZHE, HAD 58 STEEL MILLS AND FACTORIES IN OPERATION. THE RUSSIANS MANAGED TO TRANSPORT MUCH OF THE MACHINERY TO THE EAST BEFORE ABANDONING THE CITY AFTER A TWO-WEEK FIGHT.

ADD LONDON-RUSSIAN (HAWKINS) XX
~~LONDON, OCT 25 (AP)~~-THE RED ARMY SLEDGEHAMMER THREATENED TODAY TO DRIVE ANOTHER SPIKE IN THE NAZI CRIMEAN "COFFIN" AS THE ONRUSHING RUSSIANS SWEPT TO WITHIN SIX MILES OF THE IRON AND RAIL CITY OF KRIVOI ROG IN THE CENTER OF THE DNIEPER RIVER LOOP AND ROLLED AN

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30.24 — 9575

EQUAL DISTANCE PAST CAPTURED MELITOPOL.

THE MIGHTY SOVIET OFFENSIVE, DESCRIBED AS A "STEAMROLLER" BY THE FLEEING GERMANS THEMSELVES, ENGULFED 50 VILLAGES, KILLED 2,000 GERMANS AND SWEPT UP HUGE AMOUNTS OF BOOTY, FORCING THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TO AN ADMISSION OF "RETREAT" IN UNEQUIVOCAL TERMS.

THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO QUOTED THE GERMANS AS SAYING THAT SOME RED ARMY TROOPS ALREADY HAD BROKEN INTO KRIVOI ROG. "THE WELL-SYNCHRONIZED SOVIET ATTACKS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA," SAID COMMENTATOR JEAN PAQUIS, "HAVE TIPPED THE SCALE AT MELITOPOL AND GENERAL VON MANNSTEIN WILL HAVE TO FACE CONSEQUENCES OF SOME GRAVITY."

A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF LOSOVATKA, SIX MILES NORTH OF KRIVOI ROG, AND SAID ANOTHER SOVIET COLUMN, RUSHING ON SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF MELITOPOL, HAD TAKEN THE RAILWAY STATION OF TASHCHENAK, ON THE RAILWAY TO THE CRIMEA.

THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, ALSO TOLD OF THE CAPTURE OF SEVEN GERMAN STRONGPOINTS SOUTH OF RECHITSA AS NAZI COUNTERATTACKS FAILED TO HALT A RUSSIAN FLANKING DRIVE ON GOMEL IN WHITE RUSSIA.

MORE THAN 6,500 GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED OR ROUTED BETWEEN THE SEA OF AZOV AND GOMEL AND NAZI ARMAMENT FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS INCLUDED MORE THAN 71 TANKS, 243 MACHINE GUNS AND 52 GUNS AS WELL AS STORES OF AMMUNITION AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

AS MOSCOW REPORTS SAID THAT THE GERMANS WERE GETTING PANICKY IN THE CRIMEA, WHERE THEIR GARRISON HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT 100,000, THE PARIS RADIO SAID "THE DANGEROUS POSITION OF THE GERMAN ARMIES IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA CAN ONLY BE RETRIEVED IF SOME ARTIFICIAL DEFENSE LINE EXISTS SOMEWHERE IN THE NOGAISK STEPPES."

REPORTS LEAKING OUT OF GERMANY THROUGH NEUTRAL SOURCES DESCRIBED LAST WEEK AS ADOLF HITLER'S BLACKEST OF THE WAR AND HINTED AT A CRITICAL SITUATION ON THE GERMAN HOME FRONT.

DR.KNUT WILHELM REIF, A FORMER GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG WHO WENT TO TURKEY AFTER THE PAPER CEASED PUBLICATION TWO MONTHS AGO, WAS QUOTED BY A SWEDISH NEWSPAPER IN AN ANKARA DISPATCH AS SAYING THAT "HITLER AND HIS MEN ONLY PROLONG THE WAR, BUT, DESPITE THE GESTAPO TERROR, THE COLLAPSE WILL COME SOONER THAN IS EXPECTED."

AND DR. JENNY, A WELL KNOWN SWISS JOURNALIST, WROTE IN THE BASLER NATIONAL ZEITUNG THAT "IN WIDE CIRCLES, IT IS CONSIDERED POSSIBLE THAT GERMANY SHALL BREAK WITHIN A FEW WEEKS AS THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE REACHED A DEAD POINT."

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MK350AEW

LONDON, OCT.25-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS A MONDAY RUSSIAN SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

ORDER OF THE DAY FROM COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF MARSHAL STALIN TO ARMY GENERAL MALINOVSKY:

TROOPS OF THE THIRD UKRANIAN FRONT, WITH DECISIVE COLLABORATION ON THE FLANKS FROM TROOPS OF THE SECOND UKRANIAN FRONT COMMANDED BY ARMY GEN. KONEV, CONTINUING THEIR SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE DNIEPER TODAY CAPTURED BY STORM THE REGIONAL CENTER OF THE UKRAINE TOWN OF DNEPROPETROVSK AND THE TOWN OF

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DNEPRODZERZHINSK, (FORMERLY KAMENSKOYE) HIGHLY-IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CENTERS IN THE SOUTH OF OUR COUNTRY.

THEY ARE ALSO LARGE CENTERS OF GERMAN DEFENSES ON THE DNIEPER RIVER.

IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWNS OF DNEPROPETROVSK AND DNEPRODZERZHINSK, TROOPS UNDER MAJ.-GEN. GLAGOLEV, MAJ.-GEN. KOSAVUTSKY AND MAJ.-GEN. ALTAREV, AIRMEN UNDER LT.-GEN. OF AVIATION SUBETS, ARTILLERYMEN UNDER LT.-GEN. OF ARTILLERY NEDELIN AND MAJ.-GEN. OF ARTILLERY ALEXEYENKO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES.

TO MARK THE VICTORY ACHIEVED, THE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THESE TWO TOWNS ARE TO BE GIVEN THE NAMES OF DNEPROPETROVSK AND DNEPRODZERZHINSK.

THE 19TH NOVOMOSKOVSKY INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE 6TH OREL RED BANNER INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES THEMSELVES FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THE FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS ARE TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF THE ORDER OF THE RED BANNER.

TODAY AT 2200 HOURS (10 P.M.) MOSCOW TIME, THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, ON BEHALF OF THE MOTHERLAND WILL SALUTE THE GALLANT TROOPS WHICH LIBERATED THESE TOWNS WITH 20 ARTILLERY SALVOES FROM 224 GUNS.

FOR THEIR EXCELLENT OPERATIONS I THANK ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWNS OF DNEPROPETROVSK AND DNEPRODZERZHINSK.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND.

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS.

(SIGNED) SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION J.S.STALIN. (END)

WM345PEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT. 26-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL, WITHOUT GIVING ITS SOURCES, PUBLISHED TODAY A REPORT THAT FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ALBERT KESSELRING HAD BEEN REPLACED AS GERMAN FIELD COMMANDER ON THE ITALIAN FRONT BY LT.GEN.WITTINGHOFF, DESCRIBED AS A TANK EXPERT.

KESSELRING WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AN AIR COMMAND ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

MQ120AEW

LONDON, OCT 25-(AP)-THE LINERS EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND DORTTNINGHOLM, CARRYING BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR HOME FROM GERMANY UNDER AN EXCHANGE AGREEMENT, LAY SAFELY IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH TODAY AFTER AN UNEVENTFUL TRIP FROM GOETEBORG, SWEDEN WHERE THE TRANSFER TOOK PLACE LAST WEEK.

A THIRD EXCHANGE SHIP, THE ATLANTIS, ON WHICH 13 OF 14 RETURNING AMERICANS ARE TRAVELLING, WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT ANOTHER BRITISH PORT LATER IN THE DAY. ALL THREE SHIPS CARRY SOME CIVILIAN PERSONNEL IN ADDITION TO WOUNDED AND ILL WAR VETERANS.

MK746AEW

LONDON, OCT.25-(AP)--THE LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF ANATOLE FISTOULARI AS PRINCIPAL CONDUCTOR. HE SUCCEEDS SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, WHO LEFT THE ORCHESTRA FOUR YEARS AGO AND IS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES. FISTOULARI, BORN IN KIEV, HAS DIRECTED ORCHESTRAS [redacted] IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE AS WELL AS BRITAIN. #

30.24 — 9577

LONDON, OCT.25-(AP)-- BRITISH HOMEGUARDSMEN WERE CREDITED BY MILITARY UMPIRES TODAY WITH REPELLING A THEORETICAL INVASION OF LONDON BY "ENEMY" AIRBORNE TROOPS YESTERDAY IN THE MOST REALISTIC MANEUVERS OF THE KIND EVER HELD IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

AMERICANS WHO ORGANIZED THEIR OWN HOMEGUARD UNIT HERE IN 1940 PARTICIPATED IN THE EXERCISES, DURING WHICH MOCK FIGHTING RAGED THROUGH PICADILLY, MAYFAIR AND THE EAST END AS THE INVADERS--IMPERSONATED BY BRITISH UNITS--TRIED TO GAIN CONTROL OF RAILWAY STATIONS AND OTHER STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.

SIXTY TRUCKS EQUIPPED WITH LOUDSPEAKERS SPED THROUGH THE STREETS JUST BEFORE DAWN CALLING THE HOMEGUARDSMEN TO ARMS, AND WITHIN 30 MINUTES ALL MILITARILY IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE CITY WERE UNDER GUARD. EARLY PASSENGERS HAD TO UNDERGO INSPECTION AT RAILWAY AND SUBWAY STATIONS.

THE INVADERS SUCCEEDED IN WINNING SOME INITIAL SUCCESSES BUT EVENTUALLY WERE DISLODGED. X VOLLEYS FROM GUNS LOADED WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES ADDED TO THE REALISM OF THE MANEUVERS.

IT WAS DISCLOSED, MEANWHILE, THE THE ROYAL NAVY AND A CANADIAN ARMY FORMATION HAD TEAMED UP IN ANOTHER UNRELATED EXERCISE TO DEMONSTRATE A DEVASTATING TECHNIQUE FOR A LANDING ASSAULT AGAINST A STRONGLY DEFENDED COAST.

IN THESE MANEUVERS, A LARGE NAVAL FORCE HAS MASSED AT VARIOUS BRITISH PORTS AND PUT TO SEA CARRYING THE CANADIAN COASTAL ASSAULT FORMATIONS, THOUSANDS STRONG. X EMBARKED THE ASSAULT FORCE, COMPOSED OF HUNDRES OF SHIPS, DESCENDED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT ON A SECTION OF THE BRITISH COAST WHERE STRONG BEACH DEFENSES HAD BEEN ERECTED.

A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT FROM THE COVERING WARSHIPS BLASTED THE BEACH FOR A SOLID MILE AS FIGHTER PLANES SWOOPED IN FROM THE SEA TO HELP CUT A PATH FOR THE LANDING FORCES. FULL DETAILS OF THE TECHNIQUE EMPLOYED WERE NOT DISCLOSED, BUT THE OPERATIONS WERE SAID TO EMBODY IMPROVEMENTS ON THE COMPARATIVELY RECENT SICILIAN AND ITALIAN LANDINGS.

DEW NITE--JA--440A

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A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, OCG 25-(AP)-SGT.PEDRO FLORE OF KANSAS CITY, MO., HAS A BRUISED LEG THAT MAY WIN HIM A MEDAL.

BUT EVEN IF IT DOESN'T, IT WILL BE THE OBJECT OF DEEP GRATITUDE AND ADMIRATION IN THESE PARTS FOR SOME TIME.

FLORES WAS WATCHING THE LOADING OF A BOMB INTO A FLYING FORTRESS ON WHICH HE WAS A CREW MEMBER.

THE BOMB SLIPPED. FLORES KNEW IT WAS A SPECIAL TYPE JOB, LIKELY TO EXPLODE EVEN IN SHORT FALL. HE KNEW THAT IF IT WENT OFF EVERYTHING IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD WOULD BE WIPED OUT. HE MADE UP HIS MIND FAST.

WITH HIS LEG, HE WEDGED THE BOMB AGAINST THE PLANE'S CATWALK. HE STRAINED TO HOLD THE MISSILE'S SEVERAL HUNDRED POUNDS WHERE HE WANTED THEM. TO GET MORE PRESSURE, HE GRASPED THE FUSELAGE BRACE. THAT CUT INTO HIS HANDS, BUT HE STUCK TO IT--FOR TWO MINUTES.

FINALLY, THE BOMB WAS MADE SECURE.

HIS COMMANDING OFFICER HAS RECOMMENDED HIM FOR A DECORATION.

SN1216AEW

by franklin banker

a u.s.bomber base in g britain, oct.24-(ap)-how a mortally wounded ~~gunn~~ bombardier fought off death long enough to drop bombs on the schweinfurt ball bearing plant, then died at his post during the fiercely-contested oct.14 raid was disclosed today.

for "extraordinary heroism in action," bombardier flight sgt. winston a.toomey, 24, of 1157 eighth street southwest, huron, s.d., has been recommended posthumously for the dsc.

flew
toomey, ~~flying~~ in the "villarockit," one of the fortresses that battled off ferocious attacks of a force of german fighters.

second lt.victor e.barnett, rogersville, ala., the navigator, recalled that toomey laughed at the intensity of the attack. not long after that a high explosive shell burst near the bomber's nose and a shell fragment hit toomey.

with little more than a minute to live toomey dropped his bombs on the target.

~~pilot~~ first lt. allison miles, liberty, tex., the

pilot, asked toomey how seriously he was hurt. the bombardier replied:

"don't guess they got me, but they sure did knock the hell out of me."

after closing the bomb doors, toomey slumped dead.

praising the sergeant's courage, col.william m.reid, commanding officer of his bombing base, said:

"his last act contributed to the destruction of a target which will undoubtedly shorten the duration of the war and resulted in saving the lives of many of his comrades in arms."

the crew of the willarock shot down fifteen enemy fighters.

staff sgt. d.l.murray, of grove city, o., tailgunner, was officially credited with two kills, and the following with one each:

staff sgt. g.d.phillips, lawrenceville, ill., turret gunner.

sgt. t.r.buckingham, audubon, n.j., right waist gunner.

tech. sgt. d.l.menken, 5700 north winthrop ave., chicago, to: turret gunner.

toomey, on his 16th mission, already had won the air medal and three oak clusters.

-apl- thru fifth 2316 rps 530a

ADD MOSCOW (CASSIDY) XX HEALTH

EDEN CONFERRED SEPARATELY WITH STALIN LAST WEEK AND, IT WAS LEARNED, THEY DISCUSSED ONLY BRITISH-SOVIET MATTERS.

THE ONLY OFFICIAL AMERICAN COMMENT ON THE HULL-STALIN MEETING WAS:

"IT WAS NATURAL THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE, HAVING COME HERE FOR THE CONFERENCE, SHOULD BE RECEIVED BY MARSHAL STALIN."

AS HE DID FOR THE EDEN MEETING, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, STALIN AGAIN LAID ASIDE HIS DRAB RAIMENT OF TUNIC, BREECHES AND BOOTS AND DONNED A MARSHAL'S UNIFORM--LONG PANTS, MILITARY TUNIC AND EPAULETTES.

STALIN'S RECEPTION OF HULL AND EDEN EMPHASIZED HIS KEEN INTEREST IN THE TRI-POWER TALKS AND HIS ANXIETY FOR ALL-AROUND COOPERATION AMONG THE THREE POWERS NOW AND IN THE FUTURE. #

stockholm, oct. 24-(ap)-the newspaper aftonbladet said tonight that it had learned unofficially from a german source that a german ju-88 shot down the

30.24— 9579

swedish civilian airliner gripen, killing 13 persons including the rev. t.c. hume, a californian clergyman, after an attack friday 45 miles off the west coast of sweden.

whether the attack was a deliberate effort to halt traffic between sweden and scotland or ~~skuld~~ carelessness has n o t yet been determined, aftonbladet said. it added that the swedish government was planning a protest to berlin.

rev. hume had been in britain since sept. 20 as a representative of the world council of churches and was enroute to stockholm to study the ecumenical movement for the unity of all denominations. other passengers included the two wives of russian diplomats and their four children, a swedish woman who had been living in england, two swedish merchant marine officers and a british insurance agent.

the swedish airline has operated an irregular service flying always at night in an effort to avoid fighter patrols. this was the second transport plane lost under similar circumstances in 15 months of service.

ln/colburns 1800 & rew/1840

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 25--(AP)--A FURTHER TIGHTENING OF THE GERMAN

ECONOMY WAS ORDERED BY MUNITIONS DIRECTOR ALBERT SPEER IN A DEGREE TODAY

WHICH BANNED ALL GERMAN WAR PRODUCTION NOT DIRECTLY CONFERNED WITH ARMAMENT

MANUFACTURE.

A TOTAL MOBILIZATION OF GERMAN INDUSTRY WAS ORDERED AFTER THE

GERMAN DEFEAT AT STALINGRAD LAST YEAR, AND HUNDREDS OF BUSINESSES WERE

CLOSED IN ORDER TO COMB OUT MANPOWER FOR THE ARMY AND WAR INDUSTRIES, BUT

MUCH OF THE PRODUCTION WHICH WAS ALLOWED TO CONTINUE HAS HOWEVER

WAS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT IN THE GENERAL WAR EFFORT. NOW EVERYTHING MUST BE

SUBORDINATED TO THE OUTPUT OF ACTUAL ARMAMENT.

"THE LONGER THE WAR LASTS THE MORE ARMAMENT IS IN THE FOREGROUND AND

THE MORE EVERYTHING ELSE MUST BE SUPPRESSED," DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE

ZEITUNG EXPLAINED.

"THE UNPRECEDENTED MASS OF WAR MATERIAL WHICH OUR ENEMIES USE FORCE US TO ACTIVATE ARMAMENT PRODUCTION," THE GERMAN PAPER ADDED.

SRCA COLBURNS 01550 CCC 122P

BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 24 (AP)—A DISPATCH BY THE SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY FROM CHIASSO ON THE SWISS-ITALIAN BORDER TONIGHT SAID POPE PIUS X11 HAD HELD PRIVATE AUDIENCES WITH FRANCES D'ARCY, THE BRITISH MINISTER TO THE VATICAN, LEON BERARD, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AND CARDINALS ROSSI, CANAZI AND MERCATI.

THE CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER ITALIA SAID THE ANNUAL EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE OF LOMBARDY HAD BEEN HELD AT CARAVAGGIO UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF CARDINAL SCHUSTER, BISHOP OF MILAN.

THE ITALIA DISPATCH DID NOT GIVE DEATILS OF THE CONFERENCE BUT SAID IT WAS ADDRESSED BY CARDINAL SCHUSTER. THE DISPATCH SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THAT AMONG THE PROBLEMS CONSIDERED AT THE CONFERENCE INCLUDED THE GERMAN ATTACKS AGAINST THE JEWS IN ITALY AS WELL AS ANONYMOUS LETTERS DENOUNCING POLITICAL OPPONENTS—INCLUDING THE CLERGY—OF THE OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES, WHOSE AUTHORS WERE THREATENED WITH EXCOMMUNICATION BY CARDINAL SCHUSTER.

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PW2145AM740P

ADD BARCELONA XX REPATRIATES

A POSTPONEMENT OF 24 HOURS FROM THE ORIGINAL TIME SET FOR THE EXCHANGE WAS CAUSED BY A DELAY IN THE ARRIVAL OF GERMAN SHIPS FROM MARSEILLE WITH THE BRITISH PRISONERS. GERMAN AUTHORITIES HERE GAVE NO REASON FOR THE DELAY. #

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BARCELONA, OCT 25-(AP)-IN ANTICIPATION OF AN EXCHANGE OF BRITISH AND GERMAN WAR PRISONERS IN THIS PORT TOMORROW, FOUR GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE REPRESENTATIVES HAVE JOINED NAZI AMBASSADOR HANS HEINRICH DIECKHOFF HERE TO COMPLETE THE FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE NEW ARRIVALS BROUGHT THE OFFICIAL GERMAN DELEGATION IN BARCELONA TO APPROXIMATELY 15. A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID THE BRITISH DELEGATION WOULD BE LIMITED TO SIR SAMUEL HOARE, AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, AND ONE OR TWO AIDES.

TWO GERMAN SHIPS ARE EXPECTED TO BRING BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN WAR PRISONERS HERE FROM MARSEILLE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SWISS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS.

MK612AEW

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ANKARA, OCT.25-(AP)-YUGOSLAV REPORTS TO TURKEY SAID TODAY THAT BULGARIA, APPARENTLY YIELDING TO GERMAN PRESSURE FOR REINFORCEMENTS, WAS MOVING TROOPS INTO YUGOSLAVIA WHERE GUERRILLA FORCES ARE FIGHTING NAZI OCCUPATION FORCES OVER A WIDE AREA.

THE REINFORCEMENTS, UNDER THE COMMAND OF GEN.NIKOLOE, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN UP POSITIONS BETWEEN NIS AND SKOPLJE, ON THE MORAVA

RIVER IN SOUTH-CENTRAL YUGOSLAVIA.

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID LAST WEEK THAT BULGARIAN REGENTS PRINCE CYRIL AND BOGDAN PHILOV HAD CONFERRED WITH HITLER RECENTLY. THIS PRESUMABLY WAS ANOTHER OF GERMANY'S NUMEROUS ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN GREATER ASSISTANCE FROM HER SATELLITE PARTNER.

XM1158AEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR BASE IN ITALY, OCT.21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN ENTIRE FORMATION OF SIX GERMAN STUKAS ENROUTE TO BOMB PARTISAN FORCES IN YUGOSLAVIA WAS DESTROYED TODAY BY A SQUADRON OF U.S. FIGHTER BOMBERS LED BY LT.WILLIAM P.BENEDICT OF SAN QUENTIN, CALIF.

(THE DESTRUCTION OF SIX JU-88S WAS ANNOUNCED OCT. 22 IN AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE.)

BENEDICT'S FLIGHT OF 10 P-40S SURPRISED THE STUKAS, CARRYING SIX WING BOMBS APIECE, OFF THE YUGOSLAV COAST NEAR THE PORT OF SIBENIK.

THE GERMAN PLANES WERE FLYING LOW. THE P-40S WERE AT THE 2,000-FOOT LEVEL. BENEDICT, WITHOUT JETTISONING HIS OWN WING BOMBS OR CUMBERSOME BELLY TANK, SIGNALLED HIS SQUADRON TO ATTACK. HIS MEN FOLLOWED HIM WITH SIMILAR EXTRA EQUIPMENT.

BENEDICT, WITH ONE SWIFT BURST FROM HIS MACHINE-GUNS, BECAME THE FIRST ALLIED FIGHTER PILOT TO SHOOT DOWN A GERMAN PLANE IN YUGOSLAVIA SINCE THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN IN APRIL, 1941.

AFTER BENEDICT'S VICTIM FELL, THE OTHER STUKAS SCATTERED AND THE AMERICANS GAVE CHASE.

LT.GEORGE KRISS, 325 WESTFIELD AVE., ELIZABETHTOWN, N.Y., DIVED ON ONE AND SENT IT CRASHING IN FLAMES. ASSIST. FLIGHT LEADER LT.ROBERT LOONEY, 15 GLADSTONE ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y., GOT IN SOME BURSTS ON THE GERMAN BUT DID NOT CLAIM A SHARE OF THE CREDIT.

LT.ROBERT SCHUREN, 12 MADISON ST., GENOA, WIS., AFTER PARTICIPATING IN THE DESTRUCTION OF ONE STUKE WITH LT.CORTLANDT MACOY, JR., BOX 67 MONROE, LA., RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION AND TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO BOMB A SECOND STUKA WITH HIS WING BOMBS.

LT.WARREN L.SHAW OF HODGENVILLE, KY., AND LT.ROBERT M.BELL OF 160 WEST BURTON PLACE, CHICAGO, ILL., EACH DOWNED A STUKA.

ONE OF THE LUCKIEST PILOTS IN THE BIG SCRAMBLE WAS LT.CLINTON W.BERGEN, 900 NORTH "A" ST., KANSAS CITY, KAS., WHO DIVIDED CREDIT WITH LT.HERMAN R.WILLIAMS OF SHIRLEY, IND., FOR KNOCKING OUT ONE PLANE. HEADING HOME, BERGEN ENCOUNTERED ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM TWO GERMAN ARMORED BARGES OFF VODICE AND AMMUNITION IN ONE WING STARTED EXPLODING FROM A FLAK HIT. HE WAS STILL CARRYING BOMBS ATTACHED TO THE UNDERSIDE OF HIS WINGS.

THE EXPLOSIONS STOPPED, HOWEVER, BEFORE HE WAS ABLE TO JETTISON HIS BOMBS AND HE FLEW SAFELY BACK TO THE ITALIAN BASE WITH A NUMBER OF GAPING HOLES IN HIS WINGS.

DISSAPPOINTEDLY LT.HUGH G.BARLOW OF MIDDLEPORT,N.Y., COMMENTED:

"THIS IS THE FIRST TIME MY SQUADRON HAD SEEN A STUKA SINCE THE BATTLE AT EL ALAMEIN AND I'M THE ONLY GUY OUT OF THE TEN THAT DIDN'T EVEN GET ONE SHOT AT THEM. WE PROBABLY WON'T SEE STUKAS AGAIN FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR."

30.24—9583

ALL OF THE NAZI PLANES DESTROYED TODAY WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE COME FROM A SQUADRON WHICH ~~XXX~~ DIVE-BOMBED THE PARTISAN FORCES IN SPLIT FOR 15 CONSECUTIVE DAYS LAST MONTH BEFORE THE GERMANS OCCUPIED THE CITY.

BENEDICT'S FORMATION WAS THE FIRST ALLIED UNIT TO INTERCEPT ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN FRONT LINE SUPPORT OF THE EMBATTLED YUGOSLAV NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY WHICH ~~XXXX~~ HAD FOUGHT ALONG THE DALMATIAN COAST WITHOUT A VESTIGE OF AIR POWER ON THEIR SIDE.

YESTERDAY A U.S.FORMATION LED BY COL.ARTHUR G. SALISBURY OF SEDALIA,MO.,MADE A SWEEP AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING BETWEEN THE GERMAN-HELD PORTS OF ZARA AND SPLIT,SINKING OR DAMAGING SIX POWER BOATS,BUT NO ENEMY AIR OPPOSITION WAS MET.

APL1820 (1-5) 505P

(ADD ALLIED H.Q. ALGIERS (GALLAGHER) xx BIZE

although both gen.sir bernard l.montgomery's forces on the east and the fifth army on the west are sweeping the enemy steadily back, gen. sir harold alexander cautioned that "progress to rome will be increasingly ~~xxxx~~ slower."

at a press conference,~~xx~~ alexander, second in command to gen. dwight d.eisenho er, said that "all roads lead to rome but all roads are mined and bridges are down. slogging across country is very costly and slow but we must get to rome."

the allied line running across italy in ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ northeasterly direction ~~xxxx~~ still is roughly 100 airline miles from the capital, fifth army elements being at the nearer point.

declaring that rome is a "tremendous objective," alexander epxressed the desire that~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ every precaution be taken to spare it damage.

"the thing is to encircle the city and take it that way," he said.

where they eighth army plunged across the trigno river was not specified by yesterday's communique, but capture of lucito and montenero, both east of the stream, was announced.

in the center, british and canadian troops registered a new advance xxxxxxxxxxx paralleling the strategic vinchiaturo-isernia highway up the backbone of italy by storming and capturing the upland city of campochiaro and nearby heights commanding the road.

by breaching the xxxxxxxx german trigno river line, the eighth army xxxxxxxx raised a threat to the xxxxx lateral vasto-isernia highway a few miles beyond.

a sweep southwest down xxxx this highway to xxxx isernia would flank the nazi forces delaying an advance up the vinchiaturo-isernia road and occupation of xxxxxx isernia itself would xxxxxxx open up another important highway on xxxx to the southwest and the rear of the massico ridge defenses xxxx the germans have thrown up to delay the fifth army.

in xxxxxxxxxxx a further advance up the xxxx x north volturno in the general direction of venafro, eastern anchor of the massico line,

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fifth army troops captured the hamlet of baia-e latina.

it was in this area that gen.dwight d.eisenhower witnessed a battle developing xxxx late last week in a two-day inspection trip of the fifth army front.

the germans still are fighting stubbornly to slow the american attack, making effective use of artillery and mortar positions and machinegun nests in the mountains.

(nichtawarded-mac2a

MARAUDER GUNNERS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN TWO OF THE FIVE ENEMY PLANES ACCOUNTED FOR OUT OF A FORMATION OF 20 WHICH GAVE BATTLE OVER TERNI WERE LT. LEONARD S. SARNOWSKI, 2934 SOUTH 14TH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS. AND STAFF SGT. SAMUEL L. BISHOP, 122 CARTER AVE., JACKSON, MISS.

LIGHTNING PILOTS LT. HERBERT V. MCQUOWN, 225 ALTA AVE., WHITTIER, CALIF., LT. MARVIN V. WINGREVE, TUCUMCARI, N.MEX., AND LT. ELDON E.

30.24—9585

VONDRA, CASPER, WYO., SHOT DOWN THREE.

IN THE OTHER BIG BATTLE OVER ORVIETO, VICTORIES WERE SCORED BY STAFF SGTS. ALFRED A. GIGNAC, 2524 LA BELLE ST., DETROIT, MICH., M. CORP, 65 GENESSE ST., AUBURN, N.Y., CECIL H. LEWIS, COLLINS, MISS., JOSEPH H. JUVE, 152 CONCORD ST., RAHWAY, N.J., AND LOYSE CAMP, 288 WYANDOTTE ST., LANCASTER, OHIO.

FROASATM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT 25-(AP)-RETURNING TO HEADQUARTERS AFTER A TOUR OF TUNISIA, SICILY, SARDINIA AND THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY, U.S.SECRETARY HENRY MORGENTHAU DISCLOSED THAT HE PLANS TO SEND A "TOP FLIGHT MAN" INTO THIS THEATER OF OPERATIONS TO SELL WAR BONDS TO SOLDIERS.

MORGENTHAU TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT ARMY SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICERS HAD DONE A GOOD JOB OF SELLING BONDS TO THE TROOPS BUT INDICATED HE THOUGHT MUCH MORE COULD BE DONE.

EIGHTY-SIX PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AMERICAN ARMY PAYROLL HERE RETURNS TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE FORM OF ALLOTMENTS, MONEY ORDERS, BOND PURCHASES OR PURCHASES AT POST EXCHANGES, MORGENTHAU SAID, BUT 14 PER CENT IS SPENT LOCALLY.

DURING HIS TOUR MORGENTHAU CONFERRED WITH PRACTICALLY ALL HIGH AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY LEADERS AS WELL AS GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD AND CHARLES DEGAULLE, CO-PRESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, AND OTHER ALLIED POLITICAL LEADERS.

COMMENTING ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIVE U.S. SENATORS WHO RECENTLY VISITED THIS THEATER OF OPERATIONS THAT AMERICAN SERVICEMEN BE GIVEN HOME LEAVE AT SET INTERVALS, MORGENTHAU SAID THE SOLDIERS HE HAD TALKED WITH DID NOT WANT TO LEAVE UNTIL THE GERMANS WERE BEATEN.

MK750AEW

APD CAIRO (HEINZERLING) XXX ORGANIZATION

A DIVISION OF MIHAILOVIC'S FORCES WAS REPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO HAVE CAPTURED THREE STATIONS ON THE BELGRADE-SARAJEVO RAILWAY LINE IN BOSNIA, KILLING 217 GERMANS AND USTACHIS. THE TOWN OF TCHAJITCHE ALSO WAS REPORTED LIBERATED.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE KATTARO ESTUARY, SOUTHEAST OF DUBROVNIK WAS NOW UNDER CONTROL OF THE MIHAILOVIC FORCES, DEPRIVING THE NAZIS OF THE HARBOR, USED AS AN AUSTRIAN NAVAL BASE IN THE LAST WORLD WAR.

MQ904PEW

CAIRO, OCT.25-(AP)-LOUISE BEHN, UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE FROM ROCK ISLAND, ILL., TRIPLED IN THE FOURTH INNING TO SCORE TWO RUNS, BUT A SOUTH AFRICAN WAAFS TEAM DEFEATED THE ARMY NURSES IN A SOFTBALL GAME, 7 TO 3, BEFORE A VOCIFEROUS CROWD OF ALLIED TROOPS AND OFFICERS TODAY.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS SCORED 5 RUNS IN THE FIRST INNING.

THE AMERICAN LINEUP:

ALICE BERRY, SPRINGFIELD, O.	CATCHER
MADELINE KINCH, ALTOONA, PA.	PITCHER
GERTRUDE HUMLING, SUMNER, WASH.	1B
GERTRUDE WADOCK, DOYLESTOWN, PA.	2B
MARY JANE LARDIN, NATRONA HEIGHTS, PA.	SS
ALICE DONOVAN, EPHRAIM, N.J.	3B
LOUISE BEHN, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.	SHORT CENTER
JEAN WILAND, DAVENPORT, IA.	LEFT
EDITH WALSBAK, GONZALES, TEX.	CENTER
ADELA KUNZ, FREDRICKSBURG, TEX.	RIGHT

SGT. TOM GORMAN, FORMERLY OF THE NEW YORK GIANTS, WAS UMPIRE.

(EDITORS: POSTAL GUIDE UNSHOWS EPHRAIM, N.J., BUT THERE'S AN EPHRAIM IN UTAH AND IN WISCONSIN).

WM423PEW

CHUNGKING, OCT. M 24-(AP)-- THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND TODAY REPORTED FIERCE FIGHTING ALONG THE WESTERN BANK OF THE SALWEEN RIVER OPPOSITE THE CHINESE STRONGPOINT OF LUKU IN YUNNAN PROVINCE FOLLOWING A DAY-LONG ARTILLERY DUEL.

CHINESE BATTERIES INFLICTED HEAVY DAMAGE IT SAID, AND THE FIGHTING IS HEAVY BETWEEN A POINT OPPOSITE LUKU AND LICHIA.

IN WESTERN CHEKIANG PROVINCE, CHINESE FORCES WERE SAID STILL TO BE PURSUING THE JAPANESE RETREATING IN THE SOUTHWEST SUBURBS OF HSIAOFENG.

(A GERMAN BROADCAST UNDER SHANGAI DATE SAID THE JAPANESE THRUST INTO BURMA ALREADY HAD ACHIEVED REMARKABLE SUCCESS AND WMBW AN "ALLIED ATTACK AGAINST BURMA HAS BEEN SHATTERED" BY OCCUPATION OF POINTS THAT COULD SERVE AS CHINESE BASES AGAINST EASTERN BURMA.

(THE JAPANESE NOW CAN CONCENTRATE UPON WARDING OFF ANY ATTACK FROM THE INDIA BORDER WHERE "IMMENSE FORCES ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED BY LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN," SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ADD ALLIED AIR-SEA POWER (SCHEDULED) xx PROBABLES

SATURDAY, LIBERATORS STRUCK AT ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE GREENWICH ISLAND AREA ABOUT THE EQUATOR TO THE NORTH OF KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND. A 2,500 TON CARGO VESSEL WAS DAMAGED.

ALLIED AIR POWER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA MAY HAVE REACHED THE STRIDE IT TAKES TO DESTROY MORE PLANES THAN JAPAN CAN MANUFACTURE.

SMASHING RAIDS ON VITAL JAPANESE BASES, SUCH AS RABAUL, WEWAK AND KAHILI, AND ON WIDELY SCATTERED ENEMY POSITIONS HAVE RESULTED IN 600 MORE THAN 700 NIPPONESE PLANES BEING DESTROYED, PROBABLY SHOT DOWN OR DAMAGED IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS OF OPERATIONS.

THIS FIGURE WAS OBTAINED FROM A COMPILATION OF OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS. BELATED RETURNS MAY INCREASE THE TOTAL. ALLIED LOSSES IN THE SAME PERIOD WERE REPORTED AS UNDER TWO SCORE.

(BEST ESTIMATES OF JAPAN'S WARPLANE PRODUCTION PLACE THE FIGURE AT APPROXIMATELY 700 MONTHLY.

(MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON, WHO LAST WEEK RECEIVED A WAR REPORT FROM TOP-FLIGHT MILITARY MEN, REPORTED THEY HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT JAPAN IS BUILDING PLANES FASTER THAN WE ARE DESTROYING THEM. THAT, HOWEVER, WAS BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE FORTNIGHT OF AIR BLITZ THAT ALMOST EQUALLED THE BEST PREVIOUS MONTH

30.24— 9587

IN THE AIR AGAINST THE JAPANESE. AIR WARFARE HAS REACHED A NEW TEMPO IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, CONSIDERABLY ABOVE THAT PREVAILING WHEN FIVE U.S.SENATORS VISITED THAT BATTLEFRONT MORE THAN A MONTH AGO.)

SIGNIFICANT IN THE OFFICIAL REPORTS IS THE FREQUENT STATEMENT OF ENEMY PLANES CAUGHT ON THE GROUND. OUT OF 197 PLANES REPORTED PUT OUT OF ACTION LAST WEEK, 62 WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND 102 IN THE AIR. JAPANESE GROUND LOSSES WERE EVEN LARGER IN THE PREVIOUS WEEK.

THE ENEMY EFFORT TO CARVE OUT AN ESCAPE CORRIDOR TO THE COAST IN THE SATTELBERG AREA NORTHWEST OF FINSCHHAFEN MET WITH CRUSHING DEFEAT AFTER SOME EARLIER SUCCESSES. AMERICAN PLANES TEAMED WITH SEASONED AUSTRALIAN INFANTRYMEN TO END THE DRIVE AND GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED MONDAY THAT THE JAPS HAD FALLEN BACK TO BASES IN THE JUNGLE HILLS WHERE THEIR SUPPLY ROUTES TO THE NORTH "ARE DIFFICULT AND PRECARIOUS."

NUMEROUS JAPANESE ATTACKS WERE BEATEN BACK BY THE AUSSIES WHO RETOOK KATIKA VILLAGE, NORTH OF FINSCHHAFEN, MARKING THE FOURTH TIME IT HAD CHANGED HANDS IN THREE WEEKS.

IN THE LATEST REPORTED RAIDS, 20 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AT AIRDROMES NEAR WEWAK AND THREE WERE SHOT OUT OF THE SKIES. THREE OTHER JAP FIGHTER PLANES WERE DOWNED IN AN ATTACK SATURDAY ON KAHILI ARDROME, ON BOUGANVILLE. FIVE ALLIED PLANES WERE MISSING FROM ALL OPERATIONS.

THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY, TOO, THAT THE ENEMY'S CARRIER-BORNE AIR ARM HAD RECEIVED A PUNISHING BLOW. A LIBERATOR BOMBER, ON RECONNAISSANCE OFF BUKA ISLAND IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, SIGHTED A SMALL ENEMY CONVOY AND IMMEDIATELY ATTACKED. TARGET FOR ITS BOMBS WAS A LARGE VESSEL WHICH THE COMMUNIQUE SAID RESEMBLED AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER. THREE DIRECT HITS AMIDSHIPS RESULTED IN EXPLOSIONS AND LEFT THE SHIP IN FLAMES.

GG/DV409PCW NM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, TUESDAY, OCT.26 (AP)-THREE AMERICAN PILOTS OF MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS, WHO CHOSE TO CONTINUE THEIR MISSION OF DESTRUCTION AGAINST A HEAVILY DEFENDED JAPANESE AIRDROME AFTER THEIR FIGHTER ESCORT AND OTHER BOMBERS TURNED BACK, ACCOMPLISHED THEIR TASK SO BRAVELY THAT GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY AWARDED THEM THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

THE AWARDS WENT TO CAPT.WILLIAM M.GAY, 1501 SOUTHWEST 16TH STREET, MIAMI, FLA., CAPT.GARRET E.MIDDLEBROOK, SPRINGTOWN, TEX., AND LT.BERDINE S.LACKNESS, GROTON, N.D.

LAST AUG.17, THEY SET OUT WITH OTHER BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS TO DESTROY JAPANESE PLANES AT THE DAGUA AIRDROME NEAR WEWAK, NEW GUINEA.

ELECTING TO GO ON AFTER THE FIGHTERS AND OTHER BOMBERS HAD TO TURN BACK, THE THREE FLIERS BRAVED INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND MACHINEGUN FIRE IN A LOW-LEVEL RAID WHICH RESULTED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF 17 GROUNDED PLANES AND THE DAMAGING OF 20 OTHERS. BETWEEN 10 AND 15 ENEMY FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED.

IN A RUNNING FIGHT WHICH LASTED 37 MINUTES, THE TRIO SHOT DOWN

TWO AND DAMAGED THREE.

"IN VOLUNTARILY PERSISTING IN THIS ATTACK, DESPITE DANGEROUS ODDS, THEY SHOWED HIGH COURAGE AND MADE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION," THE CITATION SAID.

LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIRFORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, PRESENTED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TO FOUR FIGHTER PILOTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN 50 MISSIONS WHICH INVOLVED ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORTS, INTERCEPTING ENEMY PLANES AND STRAFING FROM LOW ALTITUDE.

THOSE HONORED INCLUDED: LT.JOHN E.DOORDAN, 41 NORTH CHAPEL STREET, NEWARK, N.J.; LT.HOWARD S.PARKS, 347 MARLBOROUGH STREET, BOSTON, AND LT.ARTHUR L.TALMADE, APOLLO, PA.

FR10PCW NM

ADD HONOLULU XXX MADE

JUDGE METZGER ORIGINALLY HELD GENERAL RICHARDSON IN CONTEMPT AND FINED HIM $5,000 FOR REFUSING TO PRODUCE TWO GERMAN-AMERICAN INTERNEES ON HABEAS CORPUS WRITS ISSUED BY THE JUDGE. HE LATER DISCHARGED THE WRITS AND REDUCED THE FINE TO $100 AFTER BEING INFORMED THE INTERNEES HAD BEEN RELEASED.

THE LATEST STATUS OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, AS EXPLAINED BY ENNIS, IS THAT THE PRIVILEGE REMAINS SUSPENDED AS IT APPLIES TO THE MILITARY BUT CAN BE UTILIZED IN STRICTLY CIVILIAN CASES.

FR951PCW NM

BUENOS AIRES, ~~OBZX~~ TUESDAY, OCT.26-(AP)-- THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE RESIGNATION OF COL.EMILIO RAMIREZ AS CHIEF OF THE BUENOS AIRES POLICE. #

CIUDAD TRUJILLO,DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,OCT.25 (AP)--GEN. RAFAEL TRUJILLO,PRESI-

DENT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, TODAY APPOINTED ANSELMO COPELLO AMBASSADOR

TO WASHINGTON REPLACING DR.J.M.TRONCOSO.

AT THE SAME TIME GEN.TRUJILLO NAMED DR.TRONCOSO AND GILBERTO

SANCHEZ KUSTRINO,~~XXXXXXXXX~~ MINISTER TO BRAZIL,AS COUNSELLORS IN THE FOREIGN

OFFICE. BOTH WERE GIVEN THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

GEN. TRUJILLO ALSO APPOINTED JOSE RAMON RODRIGUEZ,JULIO VEGA

BATTLE AND RAFAEL ESPAILLAT AS MINISTERS AND COUNSELORS IN THE WASHINGTON

EMBASSY.

XX PW AM11P

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OTTAWA, OCT 25-(AP)-SGT.JACK ELWOOD EVANS, SON OF G.E.EVANS OF 61 HIGHLAND AVE., AKRON, OHIO, AND SGT.ELMER LEROY WAGNER, SON OF MRS.J.B.WAGNER OF RITZVILLE, WASH., WERE SAID TO BE PRESUMED DEAD IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT.

BOTH HAD BEEN LISTED PREVIOUSLY AS MISSING.

A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST SAID ACTING CORP.RAMSEY MATTHEW

30.24 — 9589

FERGUSON OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS, SON OF MRS.JEANNE FERGUSON OF 1242 OXFORD COURT, WYANDOTTE, MICH., HAD BEEN DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED OVERSEAS.

SN1205-32

OTTAWA,OCT.25 (AP)--SGT. WILLIAM HARVEY PENN,HUSBAND OF MRS.W.H.PENN OF 1210 FINNEY ST.,VICKSBURG,MISS.,WAS LISTED AS DEAD IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING.

CP14AM1140P

SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE., OCT.25-(AP)-SEVERAL HUNDRED SOLDIERS FROM A NEARBY TRAINING CAMP ENTERED PLANT NO.2 OF THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA THIS MORNING, SCATTERING A STRIKERS' PICKET LINE AND BRINGING RELIEF TO A HANDFUL OF WORKERS WHO HAD KEPT ONE OF THE FOUR POT LINES HOT SINCE MIDNIGHT SATURDAY.

POLICE PREVIOUSLY HAD OPENED A WAY THROUGH PICKET LINES AND ESCORTED WORKMEN INTO PLANT NO.1 TO RELIEVE WORKMEN WHO HAD KEPT ALL THE POT LINES FROM GOING COLD.

ONE ARMY OFFICER AND A ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE INSPECTOR WERE SLIGHTLY INJURED IN SCUFFLES.

PAUL FOURNIER, PRESIDENT OF THE MONTREAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL (A.F. OF L.), SAID WORKERS AT TTHE TWO PLANTS WENT ON STRIKE BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF POTS ATTENDED BY EACH MAN HAD BEEN INCREASED FROM SEVEN TO EIGHT WITHOUT WAITING FOR ACTION BY THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD ON A PETITION FOR EQUALIZATION OF WAGES.

XM1027AEW

NEW YORK, OCT.25-(AP)-THE MOSCOW HOME RADIO SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN HAD RECEIVED SECRETARY OF STATE HULL. STALIN PREVIOUSLY TALKED WITH ANTHONY EDEN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY.

ALSO PRESENT AT THE TALKS, THE BROADCAST SAID, WERE VYACHESLAV M. MOLOTOV, PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

XM1139AEW

NEW YORK, OCT.25-(AP)-- THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FORMAL CONVENING OF THE JAPANESE DIET WHICH IS EXPECTED TO RUBBER-STAMP A NEW TOTAL MOBILIZATION PROGRAM DESIGNED, THE BROADCAST SAID, TO MERGE THE NATION "INTO ONE BALL OF FIRE TO CARRY THE WAR TO A BRILLIANT CONCLUSION."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID THE PROGRAM WAS AIMED AT CARRYING OUT "THREE FUNDAMENTAL NATIONAL POLICIES --NAMELY, TIGHTENING OF UNITY BETWEEN THE COMMAND AND

ADMINISTRATION, PLACING THE DOMESTIC STRUCTURE ON A DECISIVE WAR FOOTING AND THE EXECUTION OF A VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY."

PREMIER GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO, WHO WILL ADDRESS THE SESSION LATER TODAY, HAS INTRODUCED 14 BILLS TO IMPLEMENT THE PROGRAM, PLANS FOR WHICH WERE ANNOUNVED LAST MONTH.

IN BRIEF THESE INCLUDE MEASURES TO STEP UP PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIALS, ESPECIALLY PLANES; EXTEND CONSCRIPTION OF MEN, WOMEN AND STUDENTS; IMPROVE LAND AND SEA TRANSPORTATION AND WIDEN GOVERNMENT CONTROLS GENERALLY OVER ALL IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE DIET WOULD HEAR WAR REPORTS BY TOJO IN THE CAPACITY OF WAR MINISTER AND BY NAVY MINISTER ADMIRAL SHIGETARO SHIMADA.

OWI 2-3-4--JA-- 532A

NEW YORK, OCT.25-(AP)-- CHINA-BASED AMERICAN BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS, ATTACKED THE HANOI AIRFIELD IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA YESTERDAY, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. #

UNDATED RUSSIAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE RUSSIANS ARE ATTACKING IN WAVES OF 90 MINUTES APART AND THE AUTUMN BATTLE ON THE WHOLE BREADTH OF THE SECTOR FROM KREMENCHUG TO MELITOPOL "HAS ASSUMED PROPORTIONS WHICH IN THE OPINION OF GERMAN MILITARY EXPERTS JUSTIFY ONE IN SPEAKING OF A NEW CLIMAX," SAID A GERMAN BROADCAST TODAY.

"THE FIGHTING THERE HAS ACHIEVED A NEW FEROCITY RARELY ATTAINED BEFORE." #

BLANK

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30.24— 9591

ALLIES GAIN 2 TO 6 MILES IN ITALY AS FOE FALLS BACK ON NEW LINE; RUSSIAN PINCERS BEGIN TO CLOSE

OCT 27 1943

ALLIES TAKE 10 TOWNS IN BIG ADVANCE

KENNEDY

Yanks Seize Four Places, British Six, In Gains Up To Six Miles

OCT 27 1943

Enemy's Latest Defense Position In Apenniner Is Strongest Yet

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 26—The American Fifth and British Eighth armies, striking forward up to six miles, have captured ten more towns, the Allied command announced today, winding up the first phase of the battle for Italy as the Germans withdrew into a new mountain defense line stronger than any they had held before.

The new line, running from Mondragone on the Tyrrhenian coast northeast to Venafro and then to Vasto on the Adriatic, apparently is where the Germans have decided to make their first "permanent" stand. The position has natural advantages of mountains extending right across the peninsula and running several ridges deep.

Nazis Seek To Hold Rome

Reports that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was bringing more troops into northern Italy were accepted as signs that the Germans are determined to hold Rome at least through the winter.

Of the ten towns whose capture was announced today, four fell to the Fifth Army, including the important road junction of Francolise, two and one half miles west of Sparanise and six miles north of the Volturno river. The taking of Sparanise was announced yesterday.

Farther inland American troops plunged northwestward along the upper Volturno, overruning San Angelo D'Alife, four miles northwest of Alife; Raviscanina, a mile farther along, and Rocchetta, four miles northeast of Sparanise.

British Advance Inland

The Eighth Army, whose Trigno river crossing was disclosed today to have been made at the Adriatic coast, scored its most recent advances far inland. Advancing six miles west from Vinchiaturo they captured Bojano, on the main inland highway toward the key communications center of Isernia, and five other towns.

These included the central sector towns of Spineto, four miles north of Bojano; the mountain stronghold of Baranello, just to the east, and Busso, two miles north of Baranello. Northeastward toward the Adriatic the British took Petrella, fifteen miles northeast of Spineto, and Palata, twelve miles northeast of Petrella.

Flyers Hammer Foe

American medium bombers and long-range Lightning fighters from this theater delivered another sharp blow against the Germans in Yugoslavia yesterday, hitting the landing grounds of Podgorica, twenty miles inland from the Dalmatian coast not far from the Albanian frontier. Aircraft, hangars, motor trucks and administration buildings all were hit and several fires were started.

American Mitchells, Bostons and Invaders and RAF Baltimores and Bostons bombed several towns in Italy where the Germans were well established, hitting especially at communications. Formations of Mitchells bombed the coast town of Gaeta on the western side of Italy, and the leader of one, Capt. J. H. Brien, of Bay Saint Louis, Miss., reported heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

Other Targets Hit

Other targets hit in Italy included a row of bridges near the mouth of the Sangro river, behind the Germans' Trigno river line, the important town of Frosinone on the Cassino-Rome highway, and Avezzano, in the center of Italy due east of Rome.

Two Allied planes were lost in [illegible]'s operations in Italy, but all [illegible] flew to Yugoslavia [illegible]or at head- [illegible]emy resistance was somewhat lessened yesterday along the entire front except for heavy artillery bombardment on the Eighth Army's Trigno bridgehead and against the British lines between Spineto and Petrella.

In Final Phase Of Retirement

"The lightened opposition," said the spokesman, "suggests that the enemy is in the final phase of his retirement to strong positions on the obvious new line of defense extending from Mondragone to Venafro and then across to the area of Vasto on the Adriatic.

"It must be emphasized that his withdrawal will be short and the new line will be nearly ideal for defensive purposes, with greater advantages than any he has held before. There is no suggestion of collapse, but it is simply that he is taking up the line on which he chooses to fight the next battle."

The conquest of southern Italy has given the Allies advantages much more important than the mere possession of the soil of one third of the peninsula.

Balkans Outflanked

It has meant the outflanking of the Germans in the Balkans; it has given the Allies new air bases from which to strike at the eastern sections of Germany; it has driven the dwindling German air force back to bases in the Rome area and thus has made Mediterranean shipping still more nearly secure from enemy air attacks.

Also, it has provided new naval bases in Naples, Taranto and Bari; it has enabled the Allies to seal the mouth of the Adriatic Sea and make inroads on the German coastal shipping along both coasts of the Adriatic.

On the other hand, the Allies in southern Italy have not succeeded in cutting off or annihilating any important part of the German army. The Germans have withdrawn with great skill.

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Ten More Towns Fall in Italy As Allies Continue Advance

KENNEDY

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Resistance Drops as Enemy Retreats to Set Up Strong Defenses Below Rome, but Shelling Is Severe.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Allied armies in Italy have captured ten more towns in advances up to four to five miles, it was announced today, and German opposition on the Fifth Army front diminished as the Nazis apparently fell back to new positions.

Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army seized Raviscanina only fifteen miles south of the large transport city of Insernia, and an Eighth Army column striking up from the southeast took Bojano, some fifteen miles from Isernia on the main road from Campobasso.

The Fifth gained four to five miles in taking Raviscanina, nineteen miles north of Capua, and also took the towns of Crancolise, two and a half miles west of captured Sparanise, and Rocchetta.

Four other towns besides Bojano fell to the British, including Baranello, a strongpoint between Campobasso and Bojano; Spineto, four miles north of Bojano; Petrella and Palata.

Heavy Nazi Shellfire.

Insernia, a key point in German supply, was being threatened by the Fifth and Eighth armies from the south and southeast.

Some German rearguards still offered stubborn resistance.

Francolise was captured in a fresh advance westward aimed at the main enemy defense positions at Mondragone and Massico Ridge which towers 2,500 feet. Rocchetta is four miles northeast of Sparanise.

It was disclosed that the bridgehead gained by the Eighth Army across the Trigno River was near the mouth of that stream, only seven miles below Vasto. Alarmed by the success of the British in that crossing, the Nazis concentrated artillery there and laid down very heavy shellfire on the British front.

Heavy enemy shellfire also met the British farther inland where Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops took Bojano in a six-mile advance west from Vinchiaturo.

Between Bojano and the Adriatic, Gen. Montgomery's British, Canadian and Indian forces made steady gains and drove the Germans from Spineto, Petrella, fifteen miles north of Spineto, and Palata, twelve miles northeast of Petrella.

Hammering out again at the Germans in Yugoslavia, United States Mitchell bombers escorted by Lightnings struck the airfield at Podgorica, twenty miles inland from the Dalmatian coast and not far from the Albanian frontier.

Administration buildings were hit, more planes wrecked and several fires started.

All the raiders returned safely from Yugoslavia, but two planes were lost in other operations.

Two merchant ships totaling 8,000 tons were attacked near Lagosta Island off the Yugoslav coast west of Dubrovnik, and deck cargoes were left in flames.

Berlin's announcement that Allied heavy bombers which struck into Austria Sunday had come from Italian bases and then shuttled on to Britain was a new indication of Germany's concern over bombing of the eastern Reich from Italy.

Stronger Defense Line.

An Allied officer said that enemy resistance had lessened yesterday along the entire land front in Italy except for the artillery bombardment on the Trigno bridgehead and farther inland.

"The lightened opposition suggests that the enemy is in the final phase of his retirement to strong positions" on the Mondragone-Venafro-Vasta line, he added.

The American drive also took in San D'Alife, four miles northwest of Alife, and the British won firm possession of Busso, two miles north of Baranello.

Reports that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was bringing in more troops to northern Italy were accepted here as certain signs that the Nazis are determined to hold Rome at least through the winter, and possibly intend even to launch a counter-offensive.

REDS TAKE STATION NEAR KRIVOI ROG

O'DUNN

Within 2½ Miles Of Iron Ore Center—Three Armies Pursuing Nazis

OCT 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, Oct. 27—Soviet forces captured a railway station only two and a half miles from strategic Krivoi Rog yesterday as the Germans—retreating in disorder before the blows of three Russian armies—sought to extract themselves from the closing Dnieper bend trap, Moscow announced today.

The midnight Russian communique reported that Soviet units took Karnovatka, two and a half miles northwest of Krivoi Rog, industrial, iron ore and rail center deep in the Dnieper river bend which the Germans said the Red army already is storming.

Advance On Southern Arm

On the southern arm of the pincers, the war bulletin, broadcast by Moscow and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, told of the capture of Veseloye, twenty-four miles northwest of Melitopol after "particularly fierce fighting." Hundreds of German dead "were left on the approaches to the town and in its streets," the communique added.

In their drive the three Soviet armies have taken nearly one hundred towns and villages, twenty-eight of these being in the Melitopol sector, where the Russians advanced from four to twelve miles and are fanning out in three directions across the steppes and marshlands from the fallen gateway to the Crimea.

More than 3,000 Germans were listed as killed in the bitter battle of the Nogaisk steppes which the Nazis are trying to hold to protect their routes from the Crimea.

Makes Death Toll 12,000

The Germans were said to have lost more than 7,000 dead in the fighting for Dnieperopetrovsk and Dnieperodzerzhinsk, newly captured sister industrial cities on the Dnieper, while in the latest engagement in the Krivoi Rog area German casualties amounted to about two regiments (more than 2,000 men). This made a specified German death toll of 12,000.

Declaring that the Germans were

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offering stubborn resistance in the Krivoi Rog area, the communique said the Nazis had thrown in fresh tank forces including the Twenty-fourth Tank Division recently "transferred from Italy."

The Red air force followed up the ground attacks by bombing concentrations of German troops fleeing the Dnieper bend, wrecking three railway trains and smashing and burning more than 170 trucks and carts loaded with military supplies, the war bulletin said. The German retreat westward is toward the Bug river in southern Russia.

Half Trapped In Bend

The large German armies half trapped in the great Dnieper bend fell back in two main sectors before the Russians, who advanced up to nine miles southwest of Dnieperopetrovsk.

In that region forty-three populated places fell to Soviet forces under Generals Malinovsky and Konev, including the district center of Solenoye, twelve miles from the big river city, said the Moscow bulletin. Advances ranged from four to nine miles.

A few miles northwest of Krivoi Rog the Russians, according to a Moscow broadcast, were already within fifteen miles of the Znamenka-Nikolayev, north-south railway which the Nazis are battling desperately to hold for evacuation from the Red army's closing Dnieper noose.

Nazis Admit Breaks

The Germans made no effort to conceal the gravity of the plight of their armies in southern Russia. The German high command acknowledged penetrations in the Melitopol sector after fierce battles, and said only that "some" were sealed off, thus implying that others were not.

The Germans announced, a day after the Russians told of its fall, the evacuation of Dnieperopetrovsk, and they said the Russians were bringing up fresh forces for the assault on Krivoi Rog.

Although the Russians reported only reconnaissance and artillery action on sectors other than those in the south, Berlin said that the Red army had launched an attack "on a broad front" west of Krichev in White Russia, a front about which Moscow has been relatively silent lately—perhaps in preparation for an announcement of a big break-through.

4 Armies Chase Nazis Toward Bug River

CASSIDY

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 26 — Four Soviet armies today were pursuing Hitler's battered legions retreating across southern Russia from the shattered Dnieper river defense wall toward the Bug river, 175 miles to the west.

Front dispatches indicated that the badly mauled Nazi forces were waging desperate but futile rear-guard battles along a 200-mile front from Kremenchug south to the Sea of Azov, intent only on saving as much as possible from what may prove to be the greatest German disaster since Stalingrad.

"Disordered" Retreat

The German retreat, accelerated by the Russians' capture of the industrial cities of Dnieperopetrovsk and Dnieperodzerzhinsk in the great Dieper bend yesterday, was bluntly characterized by a Russian communique as "disordered."

It yielded "enormous quantities" of abandoned war material. Thousands of Germans were reported killed on the flat Ukrainian steppes above the Crimea.

(London dispatches, based on Moscow advices and admissions of danger emanating from Berlin broadcasts, estimated there were perhaps 1,000,000 Germans involved in the mass retreat across the Ukraine.)

Lwow Mined, Is Report

(Indicative of Russian offensive strength in the far north, the Polish Telegram Agency in London quoted underground sources as saying that the Germans have already mined Lwow, in southeastern Poland, ready to blow it to ruins in the event of a Russian break-through on the White Russian front.)

(Several Russian infantry divisions attacked west of Krichev, in White Russia, yesterday, the Berlin radio said today, indicating that the Soviets might be reopening an offensive to take Mogilev, 300 miles north of the Dnieperopetrovsk battle area.

(The Red Army troops attacked on a wide front under cover of fog, but German counter-attacks repulsed them and ironed out local breakthroughs, the broadcast declared.)

Captured By Third Army

It was Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army which captured the great economic and military center of Dnieperopetrovsk. He was supported on his right flank by Gen. Ivan S. Konov's Second Ukrainian Army group, while the Fourth Ukrainian Army, which captured Melitopol Saturday, backed him up on the left flank.

The First Ukrainian Army, operating farther to the north, was believed plunging westward below Kremenchug toward Znamenka.

Russian columns were battering at the gates of Krivoi Rog, eighty-five miles southwest of Dnepropetrovsk, where front dispatches said the 23d German Tank Division had been trapped, and spearheads of the Fourth Army were racing through Melitopol toward the Crimea, shattering an enemy defense line based on the Melitopol-Crimea railway en route. The Red Air Force blasted the disorganized Nazis over the entire front.

Premier Stalin saluted the freeing of the Dnieper Bend by ordering twenty salvos from 224 Moscow cannon—the second big night celebration witnessed by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, attending the tri-Power conference in the Soviet capital. Capture of Melitopol was celebrated in a similar fashion Saturday.

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Madrid, Oct. 26 (AP)—The newspaper ABC said today that the Germans already are withdrawing from the Crimea.

Spanish press correspondents in Berlin also quoted spokesmen there as saying that not only the Dnieper bend around Krivoi Rog but also the front northward to Orsha should be considered in danger.

'The Deciding Battle'

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Stockholm, Oct. 26 (AP)—A German military spokesman was quoted today in Swedish press dispatches from Berlin as saying the battle in the Dnieper river bend was "deciding the fate" of the war on the eastern front.

"No one can say how the battle will develop or its duration," the spokesman was quoted as disclosing.

The commenator viewed the entire sector between Kremenchug and Melitopol as one unified battle zone and declared that German withdrawals continued orderly and that the Nazis still had reserves to curb the Red army's drive, the dispatch said.

Nazis Credit Allies

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Stockholm, Oct. 26 (AP)—The German newspaper *Bruessler Zeitung* indirectly has credited Allied triumphs which forced capitulation of Italy for German setbacks on the Russian front.

"German divisions had to be withdrawn from the Russian front to overpower thirty Italian divisions trying to stab Germany in the back and to fill the holes left by our allies of yesterday who became our enemies today," the newspaper said.

"Our strategical reserves never were so big that this could happen without our having to take troops from the east to repair gaps in the Balkans and Italy. It weakened our entire military effort this summer. It wasn't deadly, but it was a setback.

"The surrendering of territory and industrial centers and withdrawing back of the Dnieper, even the battles now going on at Kremenchug, Kiev and the Crimea—all this can be ascribed to Italian treason."

VIENNA HIT BY BOMBERS FROM FOGGIA

GREENE

Austrian Capital Reported By Stockholm As Thrown Into Chaos

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 26—Yugoslav Partisan fighters have driven the Germans from the last Nazi-held center of heavy industry in Bosnia, central Yugoslavia, capturing the steel city of Vares-Maydan after a twelve-hour battle, a Yugoslav National Liberation Army communique announced today.

Stockholm reports, meanwhile, said that Vienna had been bombed on Sunday, and declared the bombers came from Foggia in Italy in the first American raid from new bases there to hit Austria and Hungary. Yugoslav patriots assisted the raid by sabotaging Axis communication lines to Austria and southern Germany, these reports added.

Chaos Reported In Vienna

The Stockholm newspaper *Social Demokraten* said there was chaos in Vienna as bombs fell in the unexpected raid from the south. The Germans had told the people that the bomb-battered Foggia airfield would not be ready for use by Allied planes for another week.

Allied headquarters in Algiers kept mum as to whether the bombers had come from Italy or North African bases. This was the first report that Vienna had been one of the targets.

Northwest African Air Force planes struck yesterday at the Podgorica airfield in Yugoslavia and against shipping and coastal points.

British Evacuate Cos

In the zigzag struggle for control of the eastern Mediterranean islands—a potential gateway for Balkan invasion—the Middle East command acknowledged that the island of Cos had been evacuated successfully.

The Germans invaded Cos October 4 with perhaps 4,000 men, including 2,000 parachute troops, and many planes. It was a second Crete even down to Caiques or small boats that rescued British defenders who hid in the hills many days after the Germans had won control of the island.

Capture of Vares-Maydan, twenty miles north of Sarajevo, by the Yugoslavs was announced in a communique broadcast by the Yugoslav radio. Partisan warriors also stormed into the town of Brcko on the Sava river far to the northeast, it said, and the Nazis had to rush 20,000 reinforcements to bolster 5,000 garrison troops in order to force the patriots to withdaw.

Mihailovic's Guerrillas Active

Cairo dispatches said a division of Gen. Draja Mihailovic's guerrillas had captured three stations on the Belgrade-Sarajevo railway in Bosnia and killed 217 Germans in liberating the towns. Tchajitche also was said to have been freed.

German alarm over the Balkan situation was evidenced by Ankara reports that politico-military talks had been in progress in Sofia for three days in what was believed to be a new move in Hitler's desperate efforts to organize Balkan defenses as an answer to Moscow tripartite conference. A Berlin broadcast expressed German nervousness that the Allies were resigned to letting the Balkans become a Soviet sphere of influence.

Word from Ankara said that immediately after the return of the Bulgarian Regents Bogdan Philov and General Miehov from a command visit to Hitler's headquarters, Field Marshal General Baron Maximilian von Weichs hurried from Zagreb to Sofia for talks with General Nikolov, Bulgarian Minister of War. The Germans, these advices said, apparently are convinced that the Balkan peninsula soon will become a major battlefield.

Steel City In Bosnia Falls To Tito, Slav Radio Says

OCT 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 26—German forces lost their last heavy-industry center in Bosnia today when Yugoslav Partisans captured the steel manufacturing city of Vares-Maydan, twenty miles north of Sarajevo, a communique of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army has announced.

The city fell to Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz's guerrillas after a twelve-hour battle, the communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, said.

German losses in men and material were heavy, the bulletin added. Two near-by railway stations were also destroyed.

Storm Another Town

In another battle far to the north the Partisans were said to have stormed into the town of Brcko, or the Save river, but were forced to withdraw after the Germans rushed in 20,000 troops and strong formations of bombing planes from Serbia to reinforce the 5,000 men defending the town.

The Partisans said they blew up a strategic Save river bridge before retreating.

Near Andriyevica, in Montenegro, German columns, aided by Albanian mercenaries, launched several attacks on units of the Yugoslav Army Second Corps, but were repulsed, the communique said, with 250 officers and men being killed. Widespread local fighting was reported from other fronts.

Mihailovic Criticized

The Free Yugoslav radio has repeatedly charged that Yugoslav Patriots fighting under Gen. Draja Mihailovic, field commander for King Peter, have joined with the Nazis in fighting Tito's Partisans and cited several clashes around the Montenegrin border in which units of Mihailovic's army were allegedly identified as being brigaded with the Germans.

Cairo dispatches yesterday quoted a radio message from Mihailovic in which he countered with a charge that Tito's Partisans were not only attacking his army but that Tito had claimed victories over the Germans for which his men alone were responsible.

The message was issued through King Peter's Government in Cairo.

Communiques Condemned

This is the first time that Mihailovic, who also holds the rank of Minister of War in King Peter's Government, has personally disputed claims of the Free Yugoslav radio, although King Peter's spokesmen in London have condemned its communiques as exaggerated and misleading.

Other Yugoslav Government communiques issued in Cairo said that 500 Serbs had been killed in the village of Yayinci, near Belgrade, last month because they belonged to Mihailovic's army; that Mihailovic had captured three stations on the Belgrade-Sarajevo railway in Bosnia, together with the town of Tchajitcheand; that Yugoslav Patriots now completely dominate the Kattaro estuary, southeast of Dubrovnik, on the Dalmatian coast, depriving the Nazis of a valuable naval base.

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Red Attack on Krichev Reported.

London, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Several Russian infantry divisions attacked west of Krichev in White Russia yesterday, the Berlin radio said today, indicating that the Soviets might be reopening an offensive to take Mogilev, 300 miles north of the Dnepropetrovsk battle area.

RAF Planes Hit Locomotives And French Airfields

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—Spitfires damaged several locomotives on offensive patrol over northern France today and Typhoons attacked airfield installations at Brest-Lanveoc, it was announced tonight.

The Typhoon raid followed bombardment of the Brest-Lanveoc airdrome Monday by RAF Mitchells and Dutch naval planes.

It was disclosed that Commander Eddie Bakker, commander of the Netherlands naval squadron of Mitchell bombers, was shot down by Nazi anti-aircraft fire during the Monday attack.

The Air Ministry news service, meanwhile, announced that forty-five Nazi night fighters were destroyed by RAF bombers during forays in September—nine more than in the previous month.

POPE INTENSIFIES MOVES FOR PEACE

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London, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII, who, according to neutral reports, has talked recently with the British, American and French envoys to the Holy See, has intensified his efforts to bring about worldwide peace, the Vatican radio says.

A Vatican broadcast last night quoted an article in the Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano as saying: "Lately the Holy Father has even intensified his efforts to bring about the moment when the rainbow of peace will again encircle the earth, when discord and rancour are extinguished and when all can again collaborate for the common well being."

The Vatican radio also announced that Cardinal Schuster of Milan had summoned the bishops of Lombardy in German-occupied northern Italy to a conference for an unannounced purpose. Earlier reports emanating from Cairo and Switzerland had indicated that the Cardinal and a number of priests had been taken into custody by the Germans as the result of a series of sermons denouncing the anti-racial measures of Nazi authorities in northern Italy.

Chandler Raises Peace Problem

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He Is Said to Link Churchill to Talk of Excluding Chungking From Table.

London, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The Daily Telegraph said today that Senator A. B. Chandler (D.-Ky.) had expressed belief in a letter to its New York correspondent that Prime Minister Churchill is opposed to accepting China as an equal partner in peace negotiations after the war.

Senator Chandler, one of the five United States Senators who recently returned to America after a tour of the war fronts, was quoted as saying:

"I am convinced, because of a statement made to us by Mr. Churchill, that he does not desire that China sit at the peace table as an equal partner with the United States, Russia and Great Britain."

Senator Chandler also was quoted as expressing regret "that the British have never seen fit so far to mount an offensive in the India-Burma-China sector, which is so badly needed in order to keep China in the war."

"We have important bases there at present very lightly held, and I do not believe anything could happen that would so seriously impair our good relations as the loss of our bases in represented as saying.

"If they are lost it will largely be because of the failure of the British to mount a real offensive in that sector."

The Telegraph made no editorial comment on Senator Chandler's letter, but in its lead editorial on the United States Senate discussion of the Connally post-war resolution, it said:

"Repercussions must be expected in the (Senate) debate of the recent secret session in which five world-touring Senators acquired fame by their charges that the British commonwealth was outwitting the United States.

"What will decide the issue is not their attacks or reaction against them, but the proved, unalterable fact that the interests of the United States require international collaboration. The American people know as well as the peoples of Europe the dependence of their peace and welfare on agreement with the British commonwealth and Russia for defense against aggression."

NAZI PLANES GIVE LONDON AIR ALERT

OCT 27 1943

London, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—German warplanes swooped over outlying districts of London last night to set the capital's air raid sirens screaming for the ninth time in ten nights, but veered off without passing over the city itself after drawing anti-aircraft fire.

A few enemy raiders also appeared over southeast England and East Anglia during the night, dropping bombs at two widely separated places, but no casualties and only minor damage were reported.

There was no indication of any night activity by the R. A. F.'s heavy bombers.

Yesterday, an Air Ministry communique said, R. A. F. Typhoon bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked a Nazi airdrome near Cherbourg and the power station at Caen, while R. A. R. Mitchells and Dutch naval planes bombed an airfield near Brest. Six planes, including two medium bombers, were lost in these operations.

Nazis Arrest Italian General As Traitor

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni, 66, Italian commander in Sicily during the Allied campaign and formerly one of Mussolini's most trusted officers, has been arrested by the Germans on a charge of treachery, a DNB broadcast announced tonight.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, did not disclose where the arrest took place, but said it was carried out "in continuation of the purge of treacherous elements in the state, army and party."

Kesselring Reported Replaced.

London, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Without naming the source of its report, the London Daily Mail said today that Lieut.-Gen. Wittinghoff, described as a tank expert, had replaced Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring as German field commander on the Italian front.

Marshal Kesselring, it added, was given an air command on the Russian front.

The Geneva newspaper La Suisse on October 14 said that Marshal Kesselring had been recalled as commander in southern Italy after a dispute with Marshal Erwin Rommel, who heads German forces in northern Italy. The officer replacing him would be under Rommel's orders, the newspaper added.

$18,000,000,000 Taken From Occupied Lands

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26—War indemnities are now exacted from Nazi-occupied countries by Germany at an annual rate of nearly $4,800,000,000.

Exports from these countries received by Germany and paid for only in blocked marks have increased to a value of about $2,000,000,000 yearly, according to estimates announced today by Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

As of Sept. 30, total amounts levied by Germany as occupation costs and other charges were estimated by Mr. Foot to be the equivalent of more than $12,800,000,000, in addition to $5,200,000,000 in exports paid for in blocked marks.

In addition, losses in Russia from looting, destruction of property and injury to persons appeared to have been very high, he said.

British Sink 4 Nazi E-Boats

Seven Others Damaged in Five-Hour Naval Battle in Channel

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—British light naval forces protecting a convoy sank four German E-boats and damaged seven more out of a force of thirty in a five-hour running battle in the English Channel off the coast of East Anglia Sunday night, the Admiralty announced today.

The British escort fleet, made up of destroyers and motor gunboats, swarmed down upon the speedy enemy craft as they began the attack shortly before midnight. The battle lasted throughout the night, the Admiralty said, and all British vessels rejoined the convoy without serious damage. Several casualties were acknowledged.

British Doctors to Get 4-Pocket Vests Again

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Britain's doctors are going to get back those two missing pockets in the vests of their utility suits. This concession has been granted by the Board of Trade because it recognized that the war-time two-pocket vest is "insufficient to carry their gadgets."

The Tailors' Association, however, has lost an appeal for permission to return the pockets to all vests.

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Commons Passes Bill To Extend Parliament

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—A bill to extend the life of the present Parliament for the ninth year without a general election was passed unanimously by the House of Commons today and sent to the House of Lords.

Britain is governed now under a coalition Cabinet and Prime Minister Churchill has urged its continuance. The ordinary life of Parliament is five years. The present one was elected in 1935.

British Troops To Get New Beret

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—A new beret type of cap has been approved for the British army and will replace the field service cap in units not already wearing berets, Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, told Commons today.

Major Maurice Petherick, Conservative member of Commons, pressed for the replacement as soon as possible, complaining that the present caps are "not practicable, extremely ugly and often worn on the back of the head, pushing down one ear."

Shift of British Captives Feared

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—In a written reply to a question in Commons, Sir James Grigg, secretary for war, said today he was "much afraid" the bulk of British prisoners of war who were in Italy are now in Germany.

Britain Gets Synthetic Rubber

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—Britain has received the first of a promised supply of synthetic rubber from the United States, and shipments are expected to be "maintained and increased," said Capt. George Morgan Garro-Jones, Parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Supply, in reply to a question in Commons today.

Ideal School—No Rules

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—Britain's ideal school for the future has been established at Ashford, Kent, where 800 pupils learn everything from reading and writing to farming and instruction about motor engines. There are no examinations, no punishments and no regulations.

U. S. Censors Delete Stories Of Prisoners

London, Oct. 26 (AP) — Stringent American army censorship trimmed large sections out of a 1,000-word dispatch which an Associated Press staff member sent to London from Liverpool today after talking with the first fourteen American prisoners of war to be released from Germany.

Army censorship's contention was that nothing should be printed which the Germans might resent.

YANKS REACH BRITAIN FROM NAZI PRISONS

CHESTER

"How Did Dodgers Make Out?" Asks One Of 14 Wounded Soldiers

OCT 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Liverpool, Oct. 26—Fourteen war-shattered American soldiers who had been prisoners in Germany arrived at a friendly shore today aboard the British hospital ship Atlantis, and the first question one of them asked upon landing was: "How did my Dodgers make out?"

The baseball fan was Pfc. Herbert Ehrich, of Brooklyn, and even word that his beloved Bums had finished a poor third in the National League did not ruffle his good spirits.

Wounded In Sicily

He said he had gone through the entire Tunisian campaign safely and then was wounded five times and suffered a collapsed lung from the bursting of a mortar shell at Troina, Sicily.

The Americans, most of whom had lost an arm, or a hand, or a leg, or suffered some other permanent disability, were among 776 Allied soldiers in the group which came from Goteborg, Sweden, after an exchange of war prisoners with Germany.

With the din of welcoming gun salutes and whistle blasts still echoing on the Merseyside docks, they told from their stretchers and crutches short snatches about their injuries and about life in prison camps. Most asserted that they had been well treated.

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U. S. PRISONERS REACH BRITAIN

CHESTER

Brooklyn Man Among 14 Once Held by Nazis.

Liverpool, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Fourteen wounded Americans fresh from German prison camps landed here today with 776 other Allied soldiers after a welcome of gun salutes, whistle blasts and songs. They came on the hospital ship Atlantis which reached home two days after two other exchange ships, the Empress of Russia and the Drottningholm, had docked at Leith, Scotland.

Sergt. John Gardner of Yoakum, Tex., was the first American landed off the British hospital ship.

"Hi-ya, sarge," Sergt. Gardner called to the first American he saw. Despite tuberculosis resulting from a lung injury, he rode his stretcher sitting up, smiling and waving. Private Robert M. Scott, parachute trooper of Greensboro, N. C., captured August 1 in Sicily, came ashore next. He, too, rode on a stretcher and waved to Americans on the dockside.

The other twelve American personnel were:

Staff Sergt. Milton K. Williams of St. Louis, Staff Sergt. Norman G. Goodwin, Bradford, Mass.; Lieut. Albert Glass, Macon, Ga.; Lieut. Glen Herrington, Ogden, Utah; Tech Sergt. Frank Bartnicki, Moosic, Pa.; Staff Sergt. August E. Tornow, Springfield, Ore.; Sergt. Edwin N. Nelson, Marshall, Minn.; Staff Sergt. Benjamin F. Spring, Denver, Col.; Staff Sergt. Lester F. Miller, Hartford, Conn.; Pfc. Herbert Ehrchi 578 Barbey street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Private Leroy Keith, Denver, Pa., and Private Rodney L. Graham, Atoka, Okla.

The American Red Cross watched over the small American contingent, handing out chewing gum, candy and cigarettes. Three Red Cross girls, Jane Goodell, Bound Brook, N. J.; Lucile Houck, Cumberland, Md., and Frida Scharman, 943 Lexington avenue, New York city, all claimed credit for spotting the first American in the throng lining the Atlantis's rails. He was standing in a lifeboat on the topdeck and all three threw him kisses.

Nazis Cracking Under Raids, Repatriated Prisoners Say

OCT 27 1943 JAMESON

[By the Associated Press]

Leith, Scotland, Oct. 26—British soldiers who have just returned from Nazi prison camps say that German hope and morale are cracking under the strain of the steadily increasing British and American air attacks on their key cities and war factories.

Without exception, every one of the repatriates who talked with interviewers after landing at this port yesterday expressed a similar belief—that the Germans realize they are licked.

Depression And Fear

"Even German newspapers are sparing them nothing now," said the Rev. G. R. Grundy, 64-year-old veteran who lost an arm in the last war but who, nevertheless, volunteered for service and was captured at Boulogne in May, 1940.

"Depression and fear lie over Germany today," Mr. Grundy declared. "The feeling of the German people is that Great Britain once again will be victorious. However, German civilians do not appear to fear Britain as much as they do Russia. Russia is the skeleton behind their door and they are beginning to see the ghost walking."

Whole Towns Destroyed

The clergyman declared that the "bombing of the Reich is terrible," saying that "whole towns have been destroyed, while whole factories have been blown to pieces and whole areas have been laid waste."

Ever present in the German mind, Mr. Grundy said, is the disorganization of the country's labor and the constant dread that it "will be our turn next."

From Corporal William McLoughlan, who was captured at St. Valery, France, in 1940 and later was taken to a camp at Marienburg in west Prussia, came a dramatic eye-witness account of an attack in the German Focke-Wulf aircraft factory there by American Flying Fortresses on October 9.

Entire Factory Flattened

"In the two or three minutes before the anti-aircraft defenses had time to get going the whole factory had been flattened," he said. "Not a single building except one shed was left standing when the Americans went away. Every bomb fell within the target area."

McLoughlan said there were hundres of dead and wounded Germans lying around the factory after the raid.

"A great military stroke was dealt out that morning when that aircraft factory was destroyed," he concluded.

Soldier to Die in Murder

Texas Private in England Convicted in Assaults on Two Girls

MARLBOROUGH, England, Oct. 26 (AP).—A United States court martial today sentenced Private Lee A. Davis, eighteen years old, of Temple, Tex., to be hanged for the slaying of Cynthia June Lay, nineteen, and an attack upon Muriel Joyce Rosaline Fawden, twenty-two.

The girls were on their way to a hospital, where both were employed, when they were waylaid the night of Sept. 28. Miss Fawden, who was found in a critical condition near the body of her companion, was the principal witness against Davis, asserting she was assaulted after the soldier gave her a choice, at the point of a gun, of submitting to him or dying.

The sentence is subject to confirmation by the Judge Advocate General.

Moscow Talks Resumed

OCT 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 26—The three-power conference moved into its eighth session today, following a lengthy meeting last night of the diplomatic technicians who are framing the decisions arrived at by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

The job of the experts was said to be exceedingly difficult. They must "weigh the value of the words" which have passed between the three statesmen, it was explained, determine the meaning of any agreements they have reached and then commit the decisions to cold type.

The Hull-Eden-Molotov talks were reported to be going along excellently, with all parties pleased with the progress. Yesterday's session followed a meeting between Hull and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, details of which were not disclosed.

"Going Smoothly"

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Moscow conference is going very smoothly, Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., told his press conference today, but he had no comment in response to questions about the agreements being worked out there.

Asked about the possibility of an Anglo-American conference on post-war aviation, Stettinius said the department had received no formal approach from the British for such a meeting.

Three-Power Parley's Success Held Assured

EVIDENCE

Moscow, Oct. 26 (AP)—Delegates to the three-power conference met this cold, damp day in a growing atmosphere of cooperation, which all quarters predicted would lead to a complete understanding among Britain, the United States and Russia.

To any observer in Moscow there was definite assurance from all circles that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary and Vyaschelav Molotov Foreign Commissar, had dedicated themselves to the assumption that the conference already is a success and that its fruits will be hailed as such.

As the delegates got down to really vital questions, one participant was quoted as taking the official view of "so far so good."

One also gets the impression from many talks with persons who are sitting in on the meetings that the results of the conference are going to have an important effect on the peace of the post-war world.

Stockholm, Oct. 26 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is assembling a large force on Corsica, perhaps for an invasion of the French Riviera or an attack against Italy north of Rome, the newspaper *Allehanda* said today in a dispatch from Bern. The *Allehanda* report was unconfirmed by other sources.

Escape Of Alfieri From Nazis Reported

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Geneva newspaper *La Suisse* said today that Dino Alfieri, former Italian Ambassador to Berlin, who was held by the Nazis pending trial on charges of high treason, had escaped from his captors and fled out of Italy.

Its disaptch was from Chiasso, on the Swiss-Italian frontier.

Alfieri voted against Mussolini at the Fascist Grand Council meeting that ended the Fascist regime in Italy. *La Suisse* said that Alfieri was arrested when the Germans occupied Rome.

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CHIEF OF POLICE IN VICHY KILLED

Madrid, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Jean Barthelet, chief of the Vichy police for the Toulouse region and the whole southwestern area of France, was machine-gunned to death on October 23 by an unknown assailant who fled in an automobile, it was reported here today. Two other collaborationists also were said to have been assassinated following a Vichy announcement of the arrest of 200 "terrorists."

A Toulouse newspaper said the prefect of the upper Garonne Department immediately went to the scene of the Barthelet shooting and ordered a police roundup of all suspects. The others killed were identified as a police detective and a school teacher.

French dispatches said 857 persons have been arrested in an underground roundup, of whom 200 were charged with "political crimes," 157 booked as accomplices and 500 listed as "common criminals."

Press dispatches from France yesterday said Chief of Government Pierre Laval had told the Vichy Cabinet that it was absolutely essential to obtain more arms from the Germans in order to combat the activity of French guerrillas.

Laval was quoted as saying that "the State and people have absolute confidence in the police forces" but that the latter cannot perform their duty properly without adequate arms.

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46 Survivors Landed

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 26 (AP)—Forty-six survivors of a German merchant ship, apparently torpedoed in the Atlantic by a British submarine, were landed today by a Spanish fishing schooner.

De Gaullists To Charge Bergeret With Treason

PARIS

Algiers, Oct. 26 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation announced today it would press charges of treason and collaboration with the enemy against Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former Vichy Air Minister who commanded French West African air forces until June, 1943.

The decision presumably was taken on the basis of Bergeret's actions while with the Vichy regime. He signed the German armistice in behalf of the French air forces. It was explained that he was not accused of any recent dealings with the Germans.

Bergeret's arrest removes all but one—Gen. Henri Giraud—of the members of the former North African War Committee from positions of political importance.

BERGERET SAID TO FACE ARREST

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Algiers, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The French Committee of National Liberation has directed the arrest of Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former Vichy Air Minister, on charges of treason and collaboration with the enemy in crimes against the security of the State, it was reported reliably today.

Bergeret, who once commanded all the French air forces under Gen. Henri Giraud, co-president of the committee, was relieved of his duties last summer, and was sent to West Africa when an accord was reached between Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Asserting that France's future leader would be "General—better—President de Gaule," French Commissioner of Justice François de Menthon has proposed a four-point policy tending to make the French Committee of National Liberation a provisional government.

When they recognized the committee on August 26, the United States and Britain said they regarded it as an administrative body, not as a government.

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Air Marshal Tedder Marries Mrs. Black

Algiers, Oct. 26 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, commander of air forces in the Mediterranean, today married Mrs. Marie Black, younger daughter of the late Colonel Sir Bruce Seton. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower attended the ceremony in the British consulate.

Tedder's first wife was killed in an airplane crash at Cairo last January 4.

North African Dailies May Double Their Size

Algiers, Oct. 26 (AP)—Because of improved paper supplies, North African dailies will be permitted to double their size, Commissioner Henri Bonnet announced today.

Dailies which now are a single tabloid sheet of five columns may go either to a standard eight-column single sheet or to a four-page tabloid size.

Morgenthau Going To China

Cairo, Oct. 26 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the United States Treasury, said today he plans to meet with economic experts from this area as far east as Chungking in an effort to smooth out exchange problems raised by the preesnce of American troops.

Morgenthau added the principal problem was making sure that soldiers' pay is based on the proper exchange rate.

Has Atrocities Reports

Here for a visit to the Italian front, Morgenthau was asked at a press conference about reports he was taking to President Roosevelt a list of German atrocities in Naples.

"If he wishes it, I'll certainly tell him the story," he said.

Harry D. White, author of an American post-war stabilization plan, is accompanying Morgenthau. He said Russian had not answered an invitation to participate in the plan, but had sent an observer.

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30.24— 9595

Nazis Make Capital Of It As Greeks Battle Greeks

HEINZ ERLING

Germans Enabled To Open Pindus Supply Road Due To Rivalry Of Guerrillas

OCT 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 26—German occupation forces have opened up the Pindus road, through the Pindus Mountains in west central Greece, by setting the two most important Greek guerrilla armies to fighting each other, advices to this Egyptian seat of the Greek Government-in-exile said today.

The army of Colonel Zervas is now fighting both German troops and the guerrillas of Colonel Seraenhis in this region, an informed source said.

The Pindus road runs from Ioannina through Metsovon to Trikkala, Larisa and Volos. It is an essential line for the Germans hauling supplies from east and northwestern Greece and is considered to be of the utmost importance in the event of any Allied attack on the Balkans.

Situation Confused

In explanation of the confused situation in Greece, in which rival political groups appear to be maneuvering to strengthen their movements with a view toward the future liberation of their country, one Greek here said the Seraenhis guerrilla army had refused so far to comply with an appeal from Allied Middle East headquarters to cease fighting brother Greeks, asserting that Zervas' troops were collaborating with the enemy.

The Sehaenhis forces are the military arm of the political organization EAM (National Liberation Front), he added.

The allegation against the Zervas group could not be confirmed here and apparently grew out of an attempt in early October to persuade Zervas to sign an armistice with the Germans in return for the distribution of Red Cross food in the Epirus region of Greece.

Attacked By Germans

Zervas was said to have declined and soon had to meet an attack by the Germans, advancing from the north and northwest on Metsovon. It was at this time that the Seraenhis group was said to have attacked Zervas' forces.

The Italian capitulation set off the most serious fighting, since the main Italian forces, not arrested by the Germans, surrendered in Seraenhis territory, giving that group the preponderance in arms for the first time.

Zervas has been resisting the Axis occupation armies in Greece since midsummer, 1942, and has been cooperating with British officers there almost from the start of this year. He has placed his guerrillas under the direct command of the Middle East Allied headquarters and has carried out the orders of General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British commander.

Cooperated For A While

The other army, which seeks to bring into being the impressive political program of the EAM organization, including the nationalization of public utilities and railroads, also cooperated for a while with the British officers sent to Greece to promote resistance to the Germans.

German intrigue, the continued success of Allied arms and a desire to have a firm grip on the country at the end of the war possibly caused Seraenhis to turn against Zervas and his group, the aims of which are simply the liberation of Greece, an informed source said.

The Nazis are said to have employed quislings to mislead the officers of both main groups and create misunderstandings. Each side accuses the other of collaborating with the Germans.

Members of an Allied mission are scattered throughout the free portion of Greece, which includes most of the mountainous areas, and they are said to be making every effort to bring the two main guerrilla groups together.

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Cos Evacuated By British

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 26 — British forces have "successfully evacuated" the Island of Cos, in the Dodecanese group, under pressure of a German sea and air-borne counter-attack, a British communique announced today.

German Reports

The British occupied the island off the west coast of Turkey, along with several others of the group, in a surprise move last month following the Italian surrender.

The Germans were reported on October 4 to have landed in strength in the island and Berlin claimed that all resistance was smashed several days later.

Loss Not Acknowledged

Recent Cairo communiques have told of repeated RAF attacks on installations on the island, but its loss never before was formally acknowledged.

The communique said two German planes were destroyed yesterday during an attack on Leros and that RAF bombers raided a port on Melos Island during the night.

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Montgomery Visits Cairo

Cairo, Oct. 26 (AP)—General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, whose British Eighth Army is driving back the Nazis in Italy, recently paid a flying visit to Cairo.

He called his trip a "week-end rest," but found time to read lessons in the Cairo Cathdral and later to give a talk in near-by Cathedral Hall.

Turks Eye Moscow Talks

KWF

Ankara, Turkey, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Turkish press and public are watching with keen interest the three-power conference in Moscow to see how, if at all, Turkish neutrality will be affected.

Newspaper editorials have almost unanimously expressed the belief that the conference bodes ill for the Germans, but have avoided any analysis of its eventual effects on Turkey.

Government Is Silent

Although the Government cautiously has refrained from giving any indication of its feelings Turkish public opinion seems to fall into three distinct categories.

One group, which distrusts both Germany and Russia, looks to the United States as one of the guiding spirits in the development of a workable solution for the Balkans.

Elimination Of Germany

The largest section of the public believes that the success of the conference would mean the elimination of German influence in eastern Europe, knocking out of consideration Germany's wishes in the formation of Turkish policy.

There is also an insignificant group, which had said that the conference would never be held in the first place and which now predicts that it will deal only with supplies and equipment. It also sings the familiar Nazi tune that the conference may sell out Europe to Bolshevik expansion.

Warships Reported Sunk.

Bodrum, Turkey, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—A Greek destroyer and a British destroyer were sunk by mines off the coast of the island of Kos recently, a neutral informant here said today.

Jews Escape to South Italy

Flee Nazi-Held Zone in North; Seek to Enter Palestine

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26 (AP).—Jewish authorities said today they had received word that several hundred Jews had escaped to southern Italy from the German-occupied area to the north and were asking that everything possible be done here to facilitate their removal to Palestine.

Despite difficult war conditions, a trickle of Jewish refugees continues to arrive here, one group recently coming from Hungary and another from Mozambique. Several hundred more are expected to arrive soon from various European countries by way of Lisbon.

JAP SUPPLY LINES BOMBED IN BURMA

New Delhi, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Mitchells and Liberators of the United States Air Force hammered home decisive blows at Japanese attempts to maintain supply routes in northern Burma over the week end, bombing and strafing railways and bridges, a communique announced today.

Targets included Pintha on the Burma railroad, Yeu, seventy miles northwest of Mandalay, the Moza River bridge below Naba Junction, Kanbaulu, ninety miles north of Mandalay, and objectives in northern Burma. The railroad bridge at Lilaw was made unserviceable. All the planes returned safely.

The Tokio radio said today that nineteen American planes had raided Haipong in French Indo-China, damaging buildings near the railroad station. The broadcast was heard by the OWI, said the Associated Press.

Lord Wavell Visits Famine Area In India

Calcutta, India, Oct. 26 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Wavell, the new viceroy of India, arrived here today to visit areas hard hit by famine.

JAP DEFEAT SEEN IN CHINA

MICRO A

Chinese Predict Enemy Drive Will Fail Miserably In Yunnan Province

OCT 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 26—Japanese artillery opened up a bombardment today against the Chinese positions west of the Salween river in western Yunnan province—most important battlefront now active in China—but they failed to silence the defenders, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

A Chinese communique described the situation unchanged in this strategic sector where the invaders are seeking to eject the Chinese from all positions west of the Salween.

The favorable military situation in western Yunnan—in which American bombers in China played a part—led Chinese army officers to predict the Japanese operations would fail miserably, with the Japanese retiring to their Burma bases within a few weeks. The Japanese operations were designed principally to remove the danger of an Allied counterattack against northern Burma.

Invaders' Position No Better

Even if the Japanese yet succeed in forcing the Chinese back across the Salween river, these Chinese military authorities pointed out, the invaders still would be in no better position to cut the supply route between India and China, because this route now is an air route.

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U. S. Bombers Strike Big Blows in Burma

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 26.—American bombers based in China have struck heavy blows at the Japanese in Burma and Indo-China to support Chinese ground troops, a communique from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

The China-based Liberators dropped many bombs on Htawgaw, 75 miles northeast of the Japanese base at Myitkyina in Southern Burma, to help the Chinese hold their front along the Salween River.

The Japanese are trying to push the Chinese across the river to minimize danger of an Allied counter-attack on Myitkyina, possession of which is considered essential for opening a land supply route to China.

Liberators with a fighter escort dropped 25 tons of bombs on Japanese installations and barracks at Cobi in Indo-China with successful results and all American aircraft returned safely.

(At New Delhi a British communique said that RAF bombers and fighters were busy over Burma yesterday and that the Japanese had bombed the Cox's Bazar area above Akyab, causing casualties to a few civilians, but no military damage.

(RAF Liberators bombed the Rangoon central station and Akyab, a principal port on the Bay of Bengal, and fires were started in the target areas at both places.)

ALLIED RAIDS PUT JAP BASES OUT OF ACTION

CLEMENTS

OCT 27 1943

Flyers Report No Use Is Made Of Kahili And Kara Airdromes

OCT 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Wednesday*, Oct. 27—Constant bombings by hundreds of American planes apparently have compelled the Japanese to quit using their most important air bases in the northern Solomons.

[A spokesman at South Pacific headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey said today the enemy's Bougainville fields of Kahili and Kara have not been used since October 23 and that the Ballale Island field in the Shortlands also is inoperative.]

Meet No Interceptors

In the latest two raids on Kahili, biggest airdrome left to the Nipponese air force in that sector, and on the near-by Kara field, today's communique reported that heavy bombers, torpedo bombers and dive bombers carried out their methodical destruction without a single Japanese Fighter intercepting.

Two hundred and thirty American planes dropped 130 tons of bombs in those knockout assaults. Gaping bomb craters were left in the runways of Kahili and Kara.

The revetmets, where planes are kept, and the supply areas were blackened by fires. The only Japanese opposition consisted of moderate anti-aircraft shelling.

These pulverized bases guard the approaches to Rabaul, New Britain, the air-sea fortress where four recent Allied raids have destroyed more than 300 planes.

[Admiral Halsey's spokesman said the long series of heavy American air attacks on Kahili and Kara had made it impossible for the Japanese to repair the fields sufficiently for planes to take off.

[He added that the Ballale fighter strip, even when it was usable, failed to provide fighter interception against United States missions. It, therefore, can be assumed nothing is left at Ballale.]

The attacks reported in today's communique against Kahili and Kara occurred October 23.

Bombing Well Concentrated

"Well-concentrated bombing was observed at both targets," head-

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quarters reported.

The Japanese are estimated to have some 40,000 troops on Bougainville, the only big island they hold in the Solomons, and they are believed still in the process of trying to transfer by barges from near-by Choiseul remnants of their forces driven out of the central Solomons. Choiseul's barges have been pounded anew by Allied raiders.

A headquarters spokesman reported that the Japanese troops who were driven back into the jungles north of Finschhafen, New Guinea, last week while trying to establish an avenue of escape to the coast were bloodily repulsed when they launched fresh counter-attacks with artillery support.

Three such attacks were thrown back with heavy losses Saturday and a fourth Sunday. These occurred west of the village of Katika. This village, from which the Japanese were ejected last week, is three miles north of the Allied airdrome at Finschhafen.

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Rabaul Declared Overpowered In Four Daylight Air Assaults

Mighty Jap Base in Southwest Pacific Strewn With Wreckage of 311 Planes

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PPACIFIC, Oct. 26.—Rabaul, the heart of Japanese air might in the Southwest Pacific, has been completely overpowered and strewn with the wreckage of 311 planes in four recent daylight assaults by hundreds of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers and fighters.

Today's communique disclosed the results of the third and fourth raids by nearly 300 planes Saturday and Sunday—123 enemy aircraft certainly wiped out and 45 others probably destroyed.

This mounting disaster at Japan's New Britain air fortress over a 12-day period, from October 12 to 24, has been achieved at a price of only 12 raiders. Two Lightning fighters and two Mitchell bombers were lost in the latest attacks but both fighter pilots and the crew of one bomber were saved.

Total air losses of the Japanese listed in today's communique accounts of widespread operations were 203, which raised an approximately 800 the number of enemy planes bagged within the last two-week period in the South and Southwest Pacific.

Neary 50 Liberators, heavily screened by fighters, opened the latest attack on Rabaul Saturday afternoon. Making a feint as if to attack warships in the harbor—the warships began to zigzag frantically—the big bombers flew their 105 tons of bombs to the Rapopo airdrome. Twenty grounded planes were destroyed for certain, seven others probably.

Fifty enemy planes swarmed to the attack. The Liberators downed four for certain, eight probably. The Lightnings tagged 11 certainly and claimed 5 probables. There were no Allied losses.

Sunday more than 50 Mitchell medium bombers, escorted by nearly 100 Lightnings, baffled Rabaul's anti-aircraft defenses as they had done October 12 and 18 by going in barely above the sea.

The Mitchells wiped out 45 bombers on the ground with machine gun and cannon fire and probably accounted for 10 others.

Upward of 70 Japanese planes battled the raiders in a one-hour running fight. The Lightnings bagged 35 of these for certain and the Mitchells eight. Fifteen others probably crashed.

Japanese airdrome facilities and gun positions were badly smashed, in addition to the plane losses.

The destruction and probable destruction of a total of 168 planes for the two days accounted for the bulk of the 222 planes spotted on three airdromes October 19 by Gen. MacArthur's aerial reconnaissance-photographic units.

Today's communique reported the destruction of 22 planes in American air raids last Friday in the Bougainville-Choiseul sector of the Solomons and the sinking of a Japanese destroyer off Cape Orford New Britain.

Allies Knock Out Jap Airfield

OCT 27 1943

By William Hipple

[Associated Press Correspondent]

South Pacific Headquarters, Oct. 26—A 172-ton bombardment of Kahili airfield has left that Bougainville Island air base useless to the Japanese for the present, a spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., said today.

This spokesman said the last of three savage smashes on October 22 showed Kahili inoperative. Large bomb craters had not yet been repaired and planes were unable to use the strip.

Four Raids In Four Hours

Three raids on Kahili and a fourth against near-by Kara Field were carried out in lightning fashion over a four-hour period on October 22 by flights of Liberators, Avengers and Dauntless bombers, with fighter escorts flown by the army, navy, marine and New Zealand pilots.

Bougainville, top rung of the Solomons ladder, is the last remaining major stronghold for the Japanese in that area. The last semi-official estimates placed 40,000 enemy troops on the island. It is now the primary objective of the American sea, land and air offensive east of New Guinea.

Aimed At Stragglers

The two attacks upon Choiseul staging points were regarded as an attempt by United States Air Forces to wipe out the remaining Japanese stragglers who evacuated Colombangara in the central Solomons and fled by barge to Choiseul. They are now trying to reach safety at Bougainville.

Admiral Halsey's spokesman said that in all of the mission against Bougainville and Choiseul only moderate anti-aircraft fire was encountered and interception by Zeros was decidedly weak.

OCT 27 1943

Air Medal Awarded To West Virginian

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 21 (AP)— (Delayed)—econd Lieutenant Paul Smith, Sugar Grove, W. Va., has been awarded the Air Medal by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southern Pacific, for meritorious achievement while participating in a flight over the Marilinan area of New Guinea on August 16.

Kenney said Smith was in a formation of P-38 Lightnings covering a flight of transport planes when an enemy formation of approximately twenty-five fighters was sighted. Smith made a pass at an enemy plane in a tight turn and set it afire. Kenney said it was the first enemy plane downed by Smith.

Castex In Montevideo

Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 26 (AP)—Drs. Mariano Castex and Nicolas Romano, physicians who signed the pro-democratic manifesto in Argentina October 15, arrived today from Buenos Aires where they had taken refuge in the Brazilian Embassy. Neither offered any statement.

Argentine Police Head's Resignation Rejected

Buenos Aires, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Government announced tonight that Gen. Luis Perlinger, newly appointed Minister of the Interior, had decided not to accept the resignation of Col. Emilio Ramirez as Buenos Aires police chief. Ramirez proffered the resignation last night.

The chief, in an interview earlier today, said he offered his resignation to give Perlinger a free hand in picking his own aides.

OCT 27 1943

TROTSKY'S WIDOW DRAWS COURT'S IRE

Mexico City, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Superior Court Judge Jose Ortiz Rodriguez has cited Natalia Trotsky, widow of Leon Trotsky, for contempt of court for failing to appear in the appeal case of Jacques Mornard, convicted of slaying her husband.

Counsel for the widow argued that she was too ill to testify, but the judge took action after repeated summons were fruitless. Mornard, who pleaded self-defense, is appealing from a twenty-year sentence.

38 Mexicans Killed In Crash At Bullfight

Merida, Mexico, Oct. 26 (AP)—The collapse of a stone stairway in front of a church during an impromptu bullfight yesterday killed at least thirty-eight persons and left more than one hundred injured in Izamal, forty miles from this city, authorities said today.

The bullfight was held in connection with the town's saint's day. The ancient stone steps, weakened by recent rains, gave way and collapsed onto the crowd of spectators below.

Hirohito and Tojo Tell Parliament of Grave

OCT 27 1943

Turn in War Outlook

Jap Premier Declares Output of Planes Must Be Strengthened

~~RABAUL DECLARED OVERPOWERED in four Allied daylight assaults.~~ ~~Page A-4~~

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Japan's two highest leaders—Emperor Hirohito and Premier Hideki Tojo—joined today in giving the 83d special session of the Diet a sober appraisal of the war outlook, with Tojo asserting that the Allies, "defeated at the beginning," were now "overcoming many difficulties and dangers and the war is growing in intensity."

The Emperor, in one of his infrequent declarations on the war, termed Japan's present situation "truly grave." His imperial rescript was read in his presence at the formal opening of the Diet session, according to a domestic Tokio broadcast reported to the Office of War Information.

"The present war situation is very complicated," Tojo said. "The enemy, who was defeated at the beginning, is in fear of the richness of our conquered territory, trying to overwhelm our nation. The enemy is overcoming many difficulties and dangers, and the war is growing in intensity."

New Mobilization Program.

Because there "is no time to be slack in war," Tojo said, the government has decided on a new industrial and manpower mobilization program to "strengthen production of war materials, especially of airplanes, so that our defensive structure may be made unwavering."

The Premier's address, as broadcast to the Japanese people, contrasted sharply with the version broadcast by the Tokio radio in English in a program designed especially for American audiences. In the export version, Tojo's references to "complicated" war situations and his appeals for expansion of fighting strength were missing.

Instead, Tojo was represented as expressing unqualified confidence in victory, assertedly telling the Diet that Germany would soon launch a "new plan of military operations in all directions" that would help "bring the United States and Britain to their knees."

Another Tokio broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press in London, quoted Tojo as telling the Diet that Italy's withdrawal from the war had not made an eventual Axis victory any less sure.

Sympathy for India.

"There is not the slightest doubt but that ultimate victory will be ours," the Premier said.

"Japan is now dealing telling blows at the United States and Britain, which have been lashing out blindly in a counteroffensive. The Japanese government is taking every possible step to strengthen the national fighting structure to the highest pitch of efficiency."

Tojo also expressed sympathy for "the plight of the Indian people" and gave assurances that Japan would offer India all possible support in her "struggle for independence."

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, who likewise addressed the Diet, was quoted in the same broadcast as saying that the Japanese Navy had sunk 17 Allied cruisers, 18 destroyers, 22 submarines, 70 transports and 70 other vessels between June 15 and October 20.

"During the same period," Shimada declared, "Allied aircraft shot down by Japanese naval forces totaled 1,613. Japanese naval forces lost 6 destroyers, 12 other war vessels and 415 planes."

Shimada's claims obviously were intend to boost morale on the home front. Allied communiques covering the period he mentioned have told of heavy Japanese ship and plane losses, inflicted with comparatively small Allied casualties.

Germans Admit Downing Plane

OCT 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 26—Admission by a German air attache in Stockholm that a Nazi plane shot down a Swedish air transport last Friday, causing the deaths of thirteen persons, including an American, brought sharp reaction from the Swedish press today, the Office of War Information said.

Although the German official was quoted in broadcasts recorded here by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service as expressing "deep regret" over what he said was "a mistake," leading Swedish newspapers called for a reexamination of the agreement allowing Germany to fly courier planes over Swedish territory.

En Route From England

The air transport was shot down off the west coast of Sweden en route from England to Stockholm.

The Swedish radio said Sweden "will take up the matter through diplomatic channels in Berlin."

The Stockholm *Dagen's Nyheter*, according to OWI, said that "something else besides protests and apologies is required—something that will obviate similar disasters and cause the Germans to behave differently toward neutral countries."

Points To Nazi Air Traffic

The Stockholm *Social Demokraten* said the incident "cannot fail to affect Sweden's attitude toward German courier-plane traffic."

The Swedish people are "deeply shocked," said the *Nya Daglight Allehanda*, "and if no satisfaction can be gained in any other way, Sweden must consider the advisability of putting an end to a certain kind of foreign air traffic over Swedish territory."

Poor Of Rome Being Fed

New York, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Congregation of St. Peter is providing 20,000 meals daily for the poor of Rome, the Vatican radio said today. The broadcast, heard by CBS, said the Congregation has set up nineteen kitchens.

U. S. and Britain to Have 102 Frigates by Spring

To Be Named for 81 Cities and 21 Colonies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announced today that eighty cities in the United States, Sitka, Alaska, and twenty-one British colonies or former British colonies will be honored by having their names given to new United States or British Navy frigates.

He described the frigates as twin-screw corvettes with a little more beam, a little longer and a little faster than the present corvettes. They will have a displacement of about 1,100 tons and will be used primarily for escort.

Some already are in commission, he said, and predicted that all of the 102 frigates will be completed by next spring.

Among the cities in the United States whose names are being given to the frigates are Bayonne, N. J.; Groton, Conn; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn.

PRESIDENT SAYS FEW IN U. S. JOBS

OCT 27 1943

30.24— 9597

WERE DEFERRED

Only 3.2 P. C. of a Total of 2,980,404, He Tells Congress.

HITS 'MUD-SLINGING' CRITICS

Lists Many Civilians in Vital Work in Navy Yards, Federal Arsenals and Depots.

Washington, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Answering what he termed "mud-slingers" who have been calling the Government a haven for draft dodgers and slackers, President Roosevelt said today that only 3.2 per cent of the nearly 3,000,000 full-time civilian employees of the Government had received occupational deferments.

To Vice-President Wallace and Speaker Rayburn, for reading to Senate and House, the President sent a 2,700-word letter of rebuttal to what he termed "groundless charges" and "irresponsible rumors." Many of these charges came from Congressmen during arguments over the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

Gives Figures on Deferments.

These "unfair accusations must be emphatically denied," he asserted. Here are some of the figures he used to back up his denial:

Permanent full-time employees of the Government, both men and women—2,980,404, of which 2,825,904 are in the continental United States—as of July 31. Of those in the United States 1,952,700 work for the War and Navy deparmtments, and about 84,000 have received occupational deferments.

The Post Office Department, the next largest employer, has 315,741 workers of whom only 61—all postal inspectors—have been deferred.

In all other governmental agencies, 13,992 men have been granted occupational deferments.

The total occupational deferment figure is 98,053.

Men in Ship Training Schools.

In addition, there are 2,003 uniformed personnel in the War Shipping Administration's training organization and 14,050 cadets in the training organization schools, who have been deferred, but the President said these men are not "really part of the civilian establishment of the Government."

"I am convinced that they (Federal workers) are anxious to put on their country's uniform and that they have been kept, often against their will, in their present jobs," he wrote. "Their Government itself decided that they could be more useful to its war effort where they are.

"This attempted discrediting of the public service is also unfair to the men who left the Government to enter the armed forces and who plan to return to their positions after the war. . . . The estimated number today is . . . . about a half-million."

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that standards of deferment of Government workers are much stricter than in private industry. Unlike a Government employee, he said, a privately employed individual may request his own deferment, even though his employer does not do so.

He said draft-age men in the War and Navy departments are being "released constantly" for military service and are being replaced in accordance with replacement schedules. The record, he said, is much better than the occupational deferments in private enterprise.

The greater part of the civilians in these departments, Mr. Roosevelt said, are engaged in war production in arsenals, ordnance plants, powder factories and navy yards, or in essential work at Government depots, warehouses, proving grounds, air bases, naval training stations and hospitals.

If the items of war material now being made in these Government-owned plants were produced, instead, in civilian-owned plants, the working men and women would be the very same civilians—and in the same number. And they would be deferred as essential war workers and the same as other essential war workers are deferred.

Those who constantly bemoan the rapid growth of Government pay rolls usually overlook the fact that it takes hundreds of thousands of men and women to produce guns and ammunition in Government arsenals and to construct and repair battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines in Government navy yards, the same as in privately owned and operated plants. One hundred per cent of the battleships now in construction, 43 per cent of the aircraft carriers, 10 per cent of the cruisers, 8 per cent of the destroyers, and about 31 per cent of the submarines are being built in these Government yards. Our civilian workers make 86 per cent of the Garand rifles built in this country. These are just a few examples.

Some Men Awaiting Induction.

Outside the War, Navy and Post Office departments, Mr. Roosevelt said, about 119,380 employees are men of draft age—exclusive of those in several small agencies which did not submit reports. Of these, he said, 25,537 are single, 26,195 are childless married man, and 67,647 are fathers.

Of the single men, he said, 3,592 were awaiting induction as of August 15, 11,667 were classified as physically unfit for military service and 1,502 had been deferred for dependency or hardship reasons. No information was available on 2,743, and 6,043 had received occupational deferments.

In addition to the 2,980,404 full-time paid employees of the Government, Mr. Roosevelt said, there were 145,808 part-time employees on July 31 and 251,663 persons working for no pay or for a dollar a year. It has been the policy not to seek deferments for men in these categories.

"draft dodgers" and "slackers."

In simple justice to the many fine, public-spirited, and devoted persons in the government employ, these unfair accusations must be emphatically denied.

Here are the true facts concerning the draft deferment of government employees. I am sending them to you so that they may be made a part of the permanent record.

On July 31, 1943 (the latest date for which complete figures are available), there were in the government service 2,825,904 full-time employees—men and women—in the continental United States—less than 9 per cent of whom work in Washington. According to the latest available information, it is estimated that there were 154,500 additional civilian employees outside the continental United States, the greater part of whom were working for the War and Navy Departments or for the Panama Canal.

In addition, there were 145,808 part-time paid employees, such as consultants, specialists, and forest-fire fighters. 251,663 persons were working without compensation or for one dollar a year, such as members of local ration and draft boards and industrial advisors. It has been the government's policy not to seek deferments for part-time or uncompensated employees or for dollar-a-year men. We can thus at the outset dispose of about 400,000 persons who under no circumstances can be regarded as "draft dodgers."

Of the 2,825,904 full-time, paid civilian employees in the United States, 1,952,700 men and women, or more than two-thirds are employed by the War and Navy Departments. Let us consider first these civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments.

The greater part of them are engaged in war production in government arsenals, ordnance plants, powder factories, and Navy yards, or in essential work at government depots, warehouses, proving grounds, air bases, naval training stations, and government hospitals. They consist of engineers, draftsmen, mechanics, skilled artisans, procurement experts, scientists, specialists, and administrative personnel. They perform many difficult and important functions with regard to the far-flung supply, production, and other problems of the Army and Navy.

If items of war material now being made in these government-owned plants were produced, instead, in civilian-owned plants, the working men and women would be the very same civilians—and in the same number. And they would be deferred as essential war workers the same as other essential war workers are deferred.

Defends Rise in Pay Roll

Those who constantly bemoan the rapid growth of government pay rolls usually overlook the fact that it takes hundreds of thousands of men and women to produce guns and ammunition in government arsenals and to construct and repair battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines in government navy yards, the same as in privately owned and operated plants. One hundred per cent of the battleships now in construction, 43 per cent of the aircraft carriers, 10 per cent of the cruisers, 8 per cent of the destroyers and about 31 per cent of the submarines are being built in these government yards. Our civilian workers make 86 per cent of the Garand rifles built in this country. These are just a few examples.

The War and Navy Departments, like private manufacturers, must see to it that production is not disrupted by the drafting of their workers before systematic arrangements for their replacement are made. Accordingly, replacement schedules, similar to those used in private war plants and factories, have been prepared for most Army and Navy civilian workers. Deferments for such workers in these departments operate on the same basis as in private industry, viz., the deferment lasts for a limited period of time, during which new people—women or older men or younger boys—are trained to take the place of those who are inducted into the Army or Navy—except those who are indispensable and irreplaceable. These replacement schedules have to be approved by the selective service system before they become effective.

The vast majority of these 1,952,700 civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments consist of women, men below or over draft age, men who have been classified as physically unfit, and fathers. According to the records of Selective Service, less than 5 per cent of all of the civilian employees in these departments—or about 84,000—have been deferred for occupational reasons. Men of draft age are constantly being released for military duty and are being replaced in accordance with replacement schedules. This record is much better than the occupational deferments in private industry.

Those civilians in the Army and Navy who have been deferred are preponderantly workers in the field outside of Washington. Thus, of the 36,672 departmental employees of the War Department in Washington, 364 are now deferred. Of the 19,000 departmental employees of the Navy in Washington, only 1016 are now deferred. Those deferred are primarily engineers, draftsmen, naval architects and other technical personnel.

If the "slackers" are not harbored by the War and Navy Departments, have they found their "haven" in the other government departments and agencies?

No employee in the other government departments and agencies is allowed to request his own deferment from his local draft board. No local draft board is allowed to defer any government employee on occupational deferments unless the deferment has been requested by the employing agency and has received the approval of an independent review committee on deferment of government employees consisting of three public officials and organized by executive order.

Deferment will be approved by this review committee only in the case of government employees who occupy key positions, or who are engaged in highly specialized and essential

"We had some success in getting Japanese submarines. We hope some of them were full of evacuees, but we don't know."

Admiral Kinkaid said he believed evacuation of the Japanese garrison on Kiska previously estimated at 10,000 troops, was carried out by submarine and that if the Japanese had not given up the island "heavy casualties" would have resulted when American troops landed in August.

"When we landed," he said, "the beaches were much more strongly covered than we ever had dreamed and casualties would have been very heavy."

He said he believed troops and units not needed for combat were evacuated first and combat units later.

"They were very clever about it," said Kinkaid. Even twenty-four hours after the landing of American forces it was not known definitely that the Japanese had given up the island. For a time, he said, it was believed that the enemy had merely moved back into the hills.

"Hope Some Were Full"

Kinkaid described how a destroyer force shut off Kiska and said,

'Quite A Few' Sent Down, Admiral Says

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 26—Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, commander of the Aleutian area, disclosed today that "quite a few" Japanese submarines were sunk by American destroyers while the enemy evacuated its garrison on Kiska Island.

"We got quite a few and it was enough to make it hurt," he said at a press conference in which he outlined the long campaign that drove the Japanese from the Aleutians.

Kinkaid, Secretary of the Navy Knox explained, is in Washington before taking over as commander of naval forces in the southwest Pacific.

Roosevelt's Letter on Draft Deferment of Federal Employees

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP). — The text of President Roosevelt's identical letters to the Speaker of the House and president of the Senate concerning occupational draft-deferments among civilian employees of the government follows:

There has recently been much loose and harmful talk about the employees of the Federal government. In an effort to discredit those in the public service, groundless charges are being made and irresponsible rumors circulated that the Federal government is a haven for

work or who possess unique fitness and skill which are difficult to replace. The concept of a key position is narrowly limited to positions requiring an unusual degree of responsibility and specialized skill, and involving serious difficulty of replacement.

Cites Private Industry

It is clear, therefore, that the standards of deferment of government workers are much stricter than those governing deferments in private employment. A worker in private industry, unlike the government employee, may request his own deferment, even though his employer does not see fit to do so. There is no agency in private industry comparable to this review committee of the government which passes upon job classifications and carefully scrutinizes claims for deferment of workers. Nor, in private industry, is deferment limited to employees who hold key positions. Finally, the fact that the worker is engaged in any of the 2,000 occupations classified as essential by the War Man-Power Commission may properly be considered by the local draft boards in the case of private workers; but, despite the fact that government service has been classified as an essential activity, the local draft boards cannot defer a man in government service, not on a replacement schedule, except in accordance with the foregoing rules. The government, however, is handicapped by the fact that, due to budgetary limitations, it cannot always take on and train new employees to replace men who are about to be inducted.

I am informed that some local boards, on their own initiative, have granted occupational deferments to some government employees without any prior request from the government. Many of these deferments were obtained before the executive order establishing the review committee was issued. These deferments are now unauthorized. We are actively searching out such cases and when they are discovered, appropriate action is being taken.

The figures compiled by the review committee reflect the strictness of the government's policy on occupational deferments.

The Post Office Department is the largest employer in the government after the War and Navy Departments. It has 315,741 employees, of whom 307,817 are located outside of Washington. These are the men who deliver the mail and operate local postoffices. No deferments have been sought by the postal authorities for any employees with the single exception of postal inspectors. These inspectors are engaged in highly skilled work requiring years of experience. They investigate postal frauds, check the accounts of the local postmasters and do important work for the Army and Navy. Only sixty-one men—all of them postal inspectors—have received deferments. Twelve of these sixty-one are fathers. The number deferred is, therefore, less than one-twentieth of one per cent of the total post office personnel.

The postoffice certainly does not look like a "haven" for "draft dodgers."

Of the remaining government employees nearly half are women. About 119,380 are men of draft age (exclusive of a few small agencies whose reports have not yet been submitted). Of these men, 25,537 are single, 26,195 are married without children, and 67,647 are married with children.

Let's turn first to the 25,537 single men. By Aug. 15, 1943, 3,852 had been classified by selective service in Class 1 and were awaiting induction, ready to go into the armed forces; 11,667 had been placed in Class 4 as physically unfit for military service and 1,502 had been given a Class 3 classification by their boards because of dependency or hardship. No information was available as to the classification of some 2,743. The lack of information with respect to the classification of these employees is due, in part, to the failure of some individual employees to report promptly to the government their induction or any change in their draft status, and to the delays involved in compiling figures received from the field. Occupational deferments had been received by only 6,043.

I should like to analyze these 6,043 somewhat more in detail:

A. One thousand and seventy-seven of these are in the Department of Commerce;

One hundred and ninety in the Bureau of Standards are engaged in scientific work of prime importance to the war;

One hundred and thirty-nine in the Weather Bureau are meteorologists or weather observers;

One hundred and seventy-eight in the Coast and Geodetic Survey are engaged in exploration and mapping of coastal defense waters;

Five hundred and fifty-four in the Civil Aeronautics Administration operate the network of Federal airways used almost exclusively now by Army and Navy aircraft;

Thirteen in the United States Patent Office are physicists, chemists and scientists, studying patents of potential value in this mechanized war;

Three are bureau chiefs.

B. There are 1,225 single men in the Federal Bureau of Investigation who are in Class II. These agents investigate cases of espionage, sabotage and subversive activities and perform other duties so intimately related to the war that they might easily be considered members of the armed forces.

C. Another 1,800 employed by various agencies and departments are overseas, many in actual combat zones. These consist mainly of employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey charting North Pacific waters, civil aeronautical personnel engaged in air-traffic control and airways communications, radio monitor operators, operating railway workers, F. B. I. agents, operating and maintenance employees of the Panama Canal, technicians, engineers, pilots, members of the foreign diplomatic service and representatives of foreign economic agencies.

D. Among the other deferred are 132 radio operators and radio technicians in the Federal Communications Commission; 387 engineers and geologists in the Department of the Interior; 352 specialists in the Department of Agriculture engaged in the inspection of food, the growing of guayule for rubber, in the protection of our natural forests, or in the protection of our farms against plant or animal disease; sixty inspectors protecting our borders against illegal entry or smuggling; sixty scientists in the United States Public Health Service or the United States Food and Drug Administration; 278 scientists, engineers and chemists in the employ of the Tennessee Valley Authority engaged in construction of flood control dams and the building and operation of power plants, and eighty-four in the Maritime Commission supervising our ship-construction program.

This accounts for 5,455 of the 6,043 deferred single men. The remaining deferred employees occupy key positions in the various departments and agencies.

If the normal experience of selective service holds true with this group, about 40 per cent would be ineligible anyway for military service by reason of their physical condition.

Non-production Federal employees abroad, i. e., those not engaged in actual production of war materials or facilities, are now being individually examined by the review committee to make certain that those only physically unfit for military service or those possessing exceptional qualifications are granted continued deferment.

The same holds true of the 26,195 married men without children in the government employ. Of these 26,195 men, 5,287 had been classified by selective service in Class I and were awaiting induction on Aug. 15, 1943; 6,730 had been placed in Class IV as physically unfit for military service, and 5,635 had been given a Class III classification by their boards because of dependency or hardship. No information was available as to the classification of some 594.

The number deferred for occupational reasons was 7,949. Like the single men, they are all engaged in work essential to the prosecution of the war, and their cases have been carefully examined by the review committee. Here, too, about 40 per cent would be found ineligible for military service by reason of their physical condition.

There are, besides, 2,003 uniformed personnel running the War Shipping Administration training organization and 14,050 cadets receiving training in the training organization schools for service in the merchant marine, who have also been deferred. These men are not really part of the civilian establishment of the government.

The broad, over-all, unfounded charges of "draft dodgers" in government service are particularly unfair to our Federal personnel. I am convinced that they are anxious to put on their country's uniform and that they have been kept, often against their will, in their present jobs. Their government itself, and not the men as individuals, decided that they could be more useful to its war effort where they are.

This attempted discrediting of the public service is also unfair to the many who left the government to enter the armed forces and who plan to return to their positions after the war. Unfortunately, the statistics of those ex-employees of the government now in the armed services are incomplete, but their very number would silence the mudslingers. As of Jan. 1, 1943, there were 238,154 Federal employees in the armed forces. The estimated number today is approximately double that amount—or about a half-million.

PRESIDENT WRITES NAVY DAY MESSAGE

In Letter to Knox He Pays Tribute to '700 Warships and 20,000 Planes'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared tonight that with new ships and planes already on the way to add to the Navy's 700 warships and 20,000 planes, still more would be ready "as they are needed in the battle to protect human life, to restore human decency and to preserve human liberty."

In a Navy Day message addressed to Secretary Knox, Mr. Roosevelt added confidence that huge achievements in the past will be dwarfed in the future by "achievements which will restore freedom to all the seas for all nations and add new glory to the flag under which we all so proudly serve."

His letter to Secretary Knox read as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:

"On Navy Day, 1943, I join with more than 130,000,000 other proud citizens of our land in saluting the mightiest and most efficient fighting navy in United States history. Because of what our Navy has accomplished, is accomplishing, and will accomplish this Navy Day is the most significant of any since the date was first observed in 1922.

"In the year that has passed since last Navy Day a patriotic and determined nation has combined its resources and its effort to provide our naval service with a fleet which, as of this date, totals more than 700 combatant ships and more than 20,000 naval planes. More ships and planes are on the way, and still more ships and planes will be ready as they are needed in the battle to protect human life, to restore human decency and to preserve human liberty.

"But far more important than ships and planes are the men who make our Navy great. As one who has been associated with them in the past, and as one who is at present their Commander-in-Chief, I can think of no tribute too high to offer to their courage and their determination. I can only join with the millions of Navy families and the millions of plain Americans in a silent admiration which is gladly shared by their fighting brothers-at-arms in our great Army, our Marine Corps and our Coast Guard.

"This nation's second Navy Day at war finds the ships, submarines and planes of the United States Fleet on the offensive, with our gallant Allies, in every quarter of the globe where an enemy of freedom is to be found. What may seem like huge achievements in the past will, I am confident, be dwarfted by those in prospect for the future—achievements which will restore freedom to all the seas for all nations, and add new glory to the flag under which we all so proudly serve.

"Very sincerely yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Mr. Roosevelt 'Good Deal Better'

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt, who has had the grippe since last Friday, was reported by White House aides today to be "feeling a good deal better."

His fever had disappeared and Secretary William D. Hassett said Mr. Roosevelt apparently is "getting along first rate."

The President spent the morning in his bedroom, but he planned to work in his study this afternoon, seeing White House aides but no outside callers. His regular Tuesday afternoon press conference was canceled.

President Signs Dependency Pay Rise Law; Children of Service Men Chief Beneficiaries

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Higher payments approved by Congress for servicemen's dependents became effective today when President Roosevelt signed the legislation.

The new scale leaves at $50 monthly the payment to a wife, but raises from $62 to $80 the payment to a wife and one child and from $10 to $20 the payment for each additional child.

All the increase comes from the Government, the servicemen's contribution remaining at $22 monthly unless payments are made to two classes of dependents, to a wife and child, for instance, and also to parents. In that event, the serviceman contributes $27.

The legislation also extends benefits to dependents of men of all seven enlisted grades, whereas they have been limited to the lower four enlisted grades. The new grades affected are staff sergeants, technical sergeants and master sergeants, and corresponding grades in other services. If they take advantage of the law they must waive subsistence and rental payments now authorized for higher enlisted grades.

Following is a comparison of some monthly payments under the old and the new laws:

Dependent.	Old.	New.
Wife	$50	$50
Wife and one child	62	80
Additional children	10	20
Child, but no wife (with $20 for each additional child)	42	42
Divorced wife	42	42
One parent (dependent for chief support):		
Where there is no Class A (wife or child) dependent	37	50
Where there is a Class A dependent	20	50
One parent (dependent for substantial support:		
Where there is no Class A dependent	37	37
Where there is Class A dependent	20	37
Two parents (dependent for chief support:		
Where there is no Class A dependent	47	68
Where there is Class A dependent	30	68
Two parents (dependent for substantial support):		
Where there is no Class A dependent	47	37
Where there is Class A dependent	30	37
One parent and one brother or sister (dependent for chief support):		
Where there is no Class A dependent	42	68
Where there is Class A dependent	25	68

The War Department said it would require several months to make the changeover in the 3,000,000 family allowances accounts and that until the conversion is completed benefits checks will continue at the old rates.

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DESTROYER IN COLLISION

The Murphy Severely Damaged in Crash With Merchant Ship

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Navy reported today that the 1,700-ton destroyer Murphy was damaged severely in a collision with an unidentified merchant vessel in the North Atlantic. The latter craft was damaged slightly.

A part of the forward structure of the destroyer was sheared off in the collision, but she was successfully towed into New York Harbor.

The Navy said the next of kin of casualties will be notified as soon as reports are received.

The Murphy, commissioned in July, 1942, was under command of Comdr. Leonard W. Bailey of Jamestown, R. I.

Dynamic Force Urged To Preserve Peace

OCT 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 26—Leading a drive for more specific commitments in the post-war resolution now before the Senate, Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) told his colleagues today that peace, once obtained, can be preserved by "dynamic and not negative forces."

"The world wants to know whether the Senate of the United States is going to obstruct the moral leadership of the nation in participating in world affairs," he said.

"Stalin Won't Wait"

Recalling that debate over the League of Nations lasted nine months after the last war, Pepper continued:

"Do we live in that kind of a world now? Will Stalin wait nine months for the United States Senate to make up its mind? No, Mr. President!"

The Senate's only woman member predicted that adoption of the Connally resolution calling for post-war international cooperation would "postpone, if not forever banish, war from the world."

Asserting that "isolation for America is archaic," Senator Hattie Caraway (D., Ark.), who has two sons in the service, told her colleagues:

"It is imperative for the Senate to give prompt and overwhelming approval to the pending measure."

"No Doubt" Of Passage

She added she had "no doubt" the resolution would be approved.

"When that is done," she said, "the Congress will have placed itself on record before history and the world as being in full sympathy with the principle of collective security.

"It would indicate clearly that here there is no great isolationist reaction against post-war cooperation with the rest of the world to prevent war. . . .

"More Reason To Hope"

"If the Senate does this, there will be more reason to hope that tomorrow's world will be made into a genuinely cooperative one instead of falling back into the dangerous old game of power politics."

Declaring that isolation is simply a matter of transportation, she said "the day the first airplane crossed the ocean marked the end of the doubtful isolation which we once enjoyed."

House Rejects Effort To Set Father-Draft Age Limit At 30

OCT 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 26—The House refused today to write into new draft legislation a distinction between fathers over 30 and those 30 or under.

On a standing vote of 45 to 27, it defeated an amendment by Representative O'Hara (R., Minn.) to require the induction of fathers 30 or under before older parents are called.

Still to be acted on as the House moved toward a final vote on the bill to put fathers at the bottom of the draft pool was an amendment by Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) to remove the distinction between prewar children and those born after Pearl Harbor.

Deferment Provision

The legislation as drafted recognizes as parents for deferment purposes those fathers whose children were born or conceived prior to the Pearl Harbor attack.

Also up for action was a rewritten version of a measure which the Senate passed several weeks ago when the upper chamber rejected proposals for an outright ban on general father-drafting.

Order Of Induction Set

Opening debate on the House version, Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the Military Committee which did the revamping asserted that the legislation was necessary "to preserve the homes of this nation, which are the foundation of our society and the bulwark of our home-front effort."

"All this bill does," he said, "is to see to it that the fathers of this country are not drafted before all the available non-fathers are taken."

Specifically, the bill requires that men be called for induction on a nation-wide basis in this order:

Single men without dependents, single men with collateral dependents, married men without children, then married men with children.

It does not prohibit the granting of deferments to men without children, nor does it make any distinction between children born before Pearl Harbor and those born since then.

Many Amendments Ready

A bundle of floor amendments was in the offing, but May predicted defeat for all of them, describing the bill as "the best solution available under the circumstances."

The House legislation differs from the Senate measure in that it gives selective service administrators little leeway in following the principles of the original House-passed Kilday bill under which fathers would be drafted last. The Senate measure provided that the order prescribed in the Kilday bill be followed when administratively practicable. The House version requires it to be followed, but allows selective service to prescribe the regulations under which it will be followed.

McNutt, House At Odds

The House bill also repeals a section of the First War Powers Act under which the President has delegated much authority for administration of the selective service law to War Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt. McNutt has been at odds with the House committee since he issued his recent order removing dependency as a basis for deferment in the cases of men holding so-called non-deferrable jobs. The House legislation contains an outright ban against induction of a man because of his occupation.

Where the original Selective Service Act authorized the President to delegate its administration to the selective service director, but did not require him to do so, the new legislation directs the Chief Executive to vest administration in the director.

Jerome D. Barnum Gets Post as Aid to Gen. Arnold

Syracuse Ex-Publisher to Run Air Forces' Public Relations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Jerome D. Barnum, former publisher of "The Syracuse Post-Standard," was named today by the War Department as chief of the Office of Technical Information of the Army Air Forces. The office collects and distributes specialized information concerning the Air Forces and acts in an advisory capacity to the commanding general and his staff on public-relations policy.

Mr. Barnum has already taken over his new duties. He is, in effect, principal public-relations adviser to General H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Air Forces. He heads a staff which consists of three Air Forces officers, one enlisted man and three civilians, but which eventually will have ten officers and ten civilians.

The appointment of Mr. Barnum gives to the Air Forces the counsel of a publisher with more than thirty-five years of experience as a newspaper reporter and executive. Mr. Barnum began his career as a reporter on "The Post-Standard" in 1907 and was publisher and treasurer from 1916 to 1941. He was president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for two terms, 1935-'37, and president of the New York State Publishers' Association from 1928 to 1932.

In 1938 he was chairman of the National Council on Professional Education for Journalism and chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the New York State Constitutional Convention.

Will Head Information Office Of Air Forces

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—Jerome D. Barnum, former publisher of the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Post-Standard*, was named today by the War Department as chief of the office of technical information of the Army Air Forces.

The office collects and distributes specialized information concerning the air forces, and acts in an advisory capacity to the commanding general and his staff on public relations policy.

OCT 27 1943

Advance Payment Urged On War Contract Claims

Manufacturers Ask for Review and Appeal Legislation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—The National Association of Manufacturers today recommended enactment of legislation to provide advance payments of not less than 75 per cent and not more than 90 per cent of estimated claims in cases involving terminated war contracts.

Arthur G. Drefs, of St. Louis, speaking for N. A. M., told the House Military Committee such legislation should authorize review and appeals, to protect both the government and industry. Unless prompt settlements are made, he said, "a large segment of American industry will be forced to suspend operations" when contracts are terminated.

Specifically, Mr. Drefs urged quick action on legislation:

To authorize war procurement agencies to negotiate with contractors for the final settlement of canceled war conracts;

To provide uniform policies and procedures to be followed by all major war agencies engaged in the settlement of such contracts;

To authorize and direct the making of advance or partial payments to contractors promptly on termination of war contracts;

To provide for contractors, as well as subcontractors and suppliers, an adequate opportunity to appeal to disinterested tribunals for review of adverse rulings or decisions of contracting officers in connection with the settlement of terminated contracts or subcontracts.

5 New Marine Hospitals Proposed in House Bill

Enlargement of One Now on Staten Island Is Asked

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Extension of the new Marine Hospital on Staten Island, N. Y., is proposed in a bill offered today by Representative Cecil R. King, Democrat, of California, which would have five new marine hospitals constructed and improvements made on more than a dozen existing ones throughout the United States.

Enlargement plans for the Staten Island Hospital would provide for the total accommodation of 1,200 bed patients with quarters for the medical officer in charge, three six-family apartment houses for officers, a home for sixty nurses, additional laundry facilities, a boiler-house extension, a garage, a recreation building, an animal house and a warehouse.

The Federal Works Administrator would be authorized to provide for the construction of and improvements on the hospitals.

OCT 27 1943

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty-five casualties, including nineteen dead, one wounded and five missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK

Dead

HILL, HOWARD EARNEST; mother, Mrs. Anna Northrup, 793 Glenwood Avenue, Buffalo.

RUPP, CHARLES FREDERICK; wife, Mrs. Anne Marjorie Rupp, 301 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. Father, Owen T. Rupp, 23 Bancroft Avenue, New Dorp, S. I.

SUMNER, JEAN DAVID Jr.; wife, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Sumner, 52 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn.

Missing

GIANQUITTO, MICHAEL, marine; mother, Mrs. Joseph Gianquitto, 37 Dott Avenue, Albany.

CONNECTICUT

Dead

LOGGIE, WILLIAM JOSEPH; wife, Mrs. Ann E. Loggie, 26 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven. Sister, Mrs. Josephine Althan, Bolton Street, Mount Carmel.

15 RAILWAY UNIONS TO VOTE ON STRIKE

OCT 27 1943

Non-Operating Brotherhoods Of 1,097,000 Members Will Decide By November 25

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 26—The fifteen non-operating railroad unions, with 1,097,000 members, tonight joined the five operating brotherhoods, with 350,000 members, in ordering a strike vote as a result of dissatisfaction with Government action on their wage demands.

Announcing the decision, chiefs of the non-operating unions said "we regret our inability to otherwise adjust the difficulty" and declared "we regard it as our duty to the employes involved, as well as the country, to restore and maintain the morale of the employes in the hope of securing satisfactory wage increases."

Ballots Returnable By Nov. 25

The strike ballot was made returnable not later than November 25.

The non-operating unions represent the boilermakers, clerks, freight handlers and other railroad

employes who do not operate trains.

Chiefs of the five operating brotherhoods, meeting in Chicago, authorized a strike ballot last week. No date when it is returnable was set but officials estimated twenty to thirty days would be required to complete the vote.

The brotherhoods, representing the engineers, firemen and others who operate trains, had asked a wage increase of 30 per cent., or $3 a day, whichever was highest, and an emergency board approved 4 cents an hour.

Vinson Banned 8-Cent Raise

The non-operating brotherhoods asked last December for a 20-cent-an-hour wage increase, and subsequently an emergency board recommended an 8-cent increase. This was set aside, however, by Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson on the grounds it conflicted with wage stabilization policies.

B. M. Jewell, chairman of the non-operating executives organization, said the brotherhoods would cooperate with and present their case to a new emergency board which President Roosevelt has appointed to reconsider their wage demands.

Jewell also said the order for a strike ballot did not necessarily mean that the question of taking their case to the courts had been discarded.

available figures on the total still off the job were:

Alabama, 19,000.
Kentcky, 8,000.
Indiana, 7,000.
Illinois, 5,500.
West Virginia, 2,800.
Pennsylvania, 1,400.
Virginia, 1,000.
Ohio, 400.

Some 1,500 miners picked up their tools again in Ohio and others returned in Alabama, but 1,400 quit at a mine near California, Pa., and West Virginia reported seven mines failed to operate because 2,500 men did not show up.

The stoppages and other losses in man power were blamed by the Solid Fuel Administration for a loss of nearly 500,000 tons of bituminous coal production in the week ended October 16.

As some workers drifted back to the mines, the WLB erased its back-to-work deadline of last midnight with the explanation that the leadership of the U. M. W. was making a sincere effort to end the wildcat strikes.

The proposed contract before the board would grant upward of $1.50 a day more to Illinois miners by extending their work day to cover underground travel pay. The union has urged that it serve as a model for contracts throughout the industry, but Appalachian operators have vigorously opposed it.

WLB May Act in Mine Strike

OCT 27 1943

Wage Contract Decision Regarded Possible Today as 45,000 Men Remain Idle.

Washington, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—With more than 45,000 soft coal miners still on strike in eight States, a War Labor Board decision on a proposed wage contract was an immediate possibility today.

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Chairman William H. Davis finished a tentative opinion for submission to the entire board at resumption of the conferences.

Meantime, the no contract, no work attitude of many miners brought about some fresh walkouts despite pleas of the United Mine Workers that the men resume production which has been hit hard. In many fields, the number who returned and those who newly joined the strikes was a matter of guesswork. The best

Denies Harry Hopkins' Move Loosens Ties To President

Mrs. Roosevelt Discloses Aide Will Leave White House For Home In Georgetown

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 26—Harry Hopkins is one of those whom President Roosevelt trusts and "wants around him at all times," Mrs. Roosevelt said today in denying that Hopkins' impending move from the White House to a home of his own means any change in his close personal and working relationship to the President.

"The President will always see Mr. Hopkins for the work required," Mrs. Roosevelt asserted, "and also for the pleasure he has in the friendship."

Plans Home In Georgetown

Hopkins, whose residence in the White House since May 10, 1940, has aroused occasional criticism, plans to move with Mrs. Hopkins and his daughter, Diana, to a house in Georgetown as soon as it is ready, Mrs. Roosevelt told her press conference.

Mrs. Roosevelt said Hopkins "made a sacrifice" to move into the White House because the President wanted him at all hours while Hopkins was recuperating from an illness.

"He's stronger and the work is getting better organized," Mrs. Roosevelt asserted. "They feel they have a right to have a house of their own."

Hopkins and Mrs. Louise Macy, his third wife, were married in the President's study on July 30, 1942, and he brought his bride to live in his White House suite.

To a question whether Hopkins' departure meant that his influence with the President has lessened, Mrs. Roosevelt replied that people misinterpreted the meaning of influence in reference to the President.

"It would be a good idea for people to realize that any man occupying a position of great responsibility may gather all the information in the world and ask for all the opinion," she said, "but in the end he knows the final decisions are his and his only and he isn't going to be influenced to the extent of doing things which he himself has not decided.

Want People They Trust

"Being human beings, men with great responsibility also want around them people they can trust whose ideas are fundamentally the same. That doesn't mean that they always agree. But they must feel that the other person's approach is an honest approach and that he will give you an honest opinion."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she herself would be "very sorry" to see the Hopkinses leave the White House.

National Air Policy Is Urged By Pan-American President

Juan T. Trippe Wants U. S. To Become Great Trading Nation And To Get "Fair Share"

OCT 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 26—Moscow and New York were pictured as "figuratively just across the street" in the post-war world of the "air age" as Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways system, urged tonight that the United States once again become a great world trading nation.

Trippe told the National Foreign Trade Council that "we in the United States must get our fair share" and that vigorous promotion of foreign trade would help fill the demand for 10,000,000 new jobs that must be found for returning post-war soldiers and war workers.

The United States had concentrated on domestic development and that job was big enough to keep us occupied for one hundred years, Trippe declared after he was presented with the Capt. Robert Dollar Award for "his distinguished contribution to the advancement of American foreign trade."

National Policy Urged

"Thanks to domestic transportation and communications, our forty-eight States are a neighborhood," he said. "And today, having accomplished all this in our own country, we can play our part in accomplishing the same thing throughout the world."

To facilitate foreign trade, Trippe said, "the Government should now formulate a national policy with respect to international air transport."

Trippe suggested that two courses were open to the Government on a national air policy:

1. Free competition between ten or fifteen American air lines, all seeking to compete with powerful foreign air monopolies,

2. One strong American international air line—a community company—owned and controlled by all American transportation interests able to contribute, under an organization plan approved by the Government.

Several weeks ago, the major air lines, with the exception of Pan American and United Air Lines, advocated free and open competition for international air routes, and Trippe's remarks today confirmed the aviation industry's belief that he favored a unified organization.

British Example Cited

Mr. Trippe pointed out the British have "concentrated all overseas air transport in a single strong community company"—the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Declaring that "we must encourage with our own capital the development of industry in backward countries," Mr. Trippe added:

"We know we must enlarge the reciprocal trade agreements program and gradually revise our tariff wall downward, and, finally, we know that we must begin to train our youth as commercial ambassadors."

Great Britain is working to secure "her share of the greater world commerce of the air age," Mr. Trippe stated.

Tools Provided

"In preparation," he said, "the British already have provided their foreign traders with the tools they will need. They have consolidated their separate cable and radio communications companies in one great system—British Cables and Wireless, Ltd. From London this great British communications network stretches to every corner of the globe, providing swift, low-cost universal communications. No such comprehensive or direct system is available to traders of any other nation."

Nelson A. Rockefeller, coordinator of inter-American affairs, told the meeting that the Latin-American countries "need have no fear" that the United States may abandon the good-neighbor policy and revert to "dollar diplomacy" after the war. He said the good-neighbor policy "is accepted as a permanent and essential part of the life of our nation."

John B. Glenn, chairman of the Latin-American section of the New York Board of Trade and president of the Pan-American Trust Company, New York, told the delegates that Latin America "presents the most promising field for immediate development in the entire world."

Willkie Says Roosevelt Is Zealous For Power

OCT 27 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 26—Wendell L. Willkie, writing in the current *Reader's Digest*, says mismanagement prevails throughout the Government "because President Roosevelt is zealous for the accumulation of power and loathe to disburse it."

Unless this condition is corrected, Willkie declares in the article, the war may be prolonged and the peace may be lost.

"The good manager does not give two men the same job or overlapping parts of the same jobs," the Republican party leader says.

"Many Competent Men"

He wrote:

"There are many competent men in our Government. But they are frustrated by bad management. They are not given clear-cut, outright authority which permits them to be as good as they are capable of being.

"The country was never in greater need of a President who—eschewing petty occupations and the lure of little powers—would stand forth to speak and act not only from his heart to the people but for the people out of what is in their hearts.

"Wheels Within Wheels"

"Instead, the President's desk is cluttered and his mind distracted by his concern with the wheels within wheels, the foremen and the subforemen of our gigantic Federal machine.

"Individuals who try to use initiative in Washington and step out on their own are not encouraged. Often than not they are slapped down."

OCT 27 1943

Draft-Dodger Coach Pleads Guilty on Seven Counts

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26. — Stephen Weinberg, 50, pleaded guilty in Federal Court yesterday to seven indictments charging him with conspiring with nine others to violate the Selective Service Act through what authorities called a school for draft dodgers.

Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum postponed sentence until November 1 on request of United States Attorney James B. M. McNally. The nine codefendants will be arraigned October 29.

The indictments against Weinberg charged he concocted various schemes to help seven of the nine codefendants escape military service; that he schooled them in mannerisms of the subnormal, taught them how to simulate deafness and gave them pills to take before physical examinations as a means of raising blood pressure.

The charges carry a maximum penalty of 35 years in prison and fines aggregating $70,000.

The indictments charged he collected fees for his services ranging from $200 to $2,000, some paid in cashed-in war bonds.

Stephen Weinberg has had a flamboyant career as a masquerader. His outstanding "accomplishment" occurred in 1921 when, in the guise of a State Department protocol officer, he presented Princess Fatima of Afghanistan to President Harding.

Mrs. Winant Back in U. S.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 26 (AP).—Mrs. John C. Winant, wife of the Ambassador to Great Britain, arrived home today after a lengthy stay in England. She said she had received no further word on the fate of her eldest son, Lieutenant John G. Winant jr., reported missing Oct. 10 while piloting a bomber over Germany in an air raid.

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Poor Richard Award

Gen. Arnold To Be Honored by Philadelphia Club

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Poor Richard Gold Medal of Achievement for 1943 has been awarded to General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, Peter L. Schauble, president of the Poor Richard Club, announced today.

General Arnold, a native of Gladwyne, Pa., is the eleventh person to receive the award, voted annually by directors of the thirty-seven-year-old advertising club. The others were Donald M. Nelson, Walter M. Dear, Walter D. Fuller, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Colonel David Sarnoff, Will H. Hays, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, Alfred P. Sloan jr., Will Rogers and Walt Disney.

TWO FLIERS KILLED

QUONSET POINT, R. I., Oct. 25—(AP) A pilot and an enlisted man were killed today when their plane crashed and burned in a field near Fort Getty, Jamestown, R. I., naval air station officials announced.

Survivors of Air Crash Found

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26 (AP).—The pilot and mechanic of a pick-up mail airplane were found alive today in a hunting cabin in the South Mountains, twenty hours after their plane crashed in the rain and fog. The pilot, Thomas Bryan, twenty-eight years old, of Brentwood, a suburb of Pittsburgh, suffered a broken left foot. The mechanic, Victor Gasbarro, twenty-one, of Dravosburg, also near Pittsburgh, escaped injury.

Belgians 'Lack Reason To Live'

Hagerstown, Oct. 26 (AP) — Mrs. Renee Epstein, young Belgian refugee, says that while there is probably enough food available to sustain life in Belgium, people starve to death "because there is no reason for living."

She spoke at a meeting of Hagerstown civilian defense workers.

In this country only seven months, Mrs. Epstein described her flight to France soon after the German occupation and her search for her husband and brother who were in the Belgian army.

OCT 27 1943

Wallace Asks Farmland Priority for Service Men

Suggests Plan for Post-War Employment

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26 (AP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace suggested today service men be given "some priority" toward purchase of farmland to help employ them after the war, and that government-owned acres around this nation's sprawling ordnance plants could be used for this purpose.

Mr. Wallace did not elaborate on the type of priority, but said the Farm Security Administration could be of great help in such a project. "I remember some of the last war's veterans paid such high prices for land that they were bankrupt in a few years," he added.

The Vice-President, who came here for a tour of war plants and a major address tomorrow night on food, also told a press conference the problem of reconversion of private industry at the end of the war "will be every bit as big as the problem of conversion. I'm a very great believer in free enterprise, but I don't see how we can get reconversion accomplished without disastrous consequences unless the government steps in as it did in conversion."

Asked whether he believed railroads should be permitted to control post-war air lines, he declared, "No, I don't. It diminishes free enterprise, instead of increasing it."

Navy Awards Gold Star To Submarine Officer

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Com. Herman J. Kossler, USN, formerly of Portsmouth, has received the Gold Star in lieu of a second Silver Star medal, the navy announced today. The citation accompanying the medal reads as follows:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action while serving as navigator and assistant approach officer aboard a United States submarine during the second and third war patrols in enemy-controlled waters. Performing his duties with skill and daring Lieutenant Commander Kossler enabled his ship to operate effectively under extremely difficult conditions in close proximity to enemy shores, and was largely responsible for the sinking or damaging of an important amount of enemy shipping."

36 Victims of Collision Of Tankers Buried at Sea

Warship Takes Unidentified Bodies Out in Atlantic

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 26 (AP).—A warship headed out to sea today carrying to their burial place "somewhere in the Atlantic" the bodies of thirty-six of the eighty-eight men killed when two tankers collided in the darkness last Wednesday off the coast of Florida.

Funeral services were arranged for the unidentified victims, Rear Admiral W. R. Munroe, commandant of the 7th Naval District, announced. One other body has been recovered and, after being identified, was held for relatives.

The two blacked-out ships, one northbound with a cargo of high-test gasoline and the other southbound in ballast, crashed close to shore. Twenty-eight men leaped into the sea and escaped. The rest perished.

Miss Dineen Admits Spying

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (AP)—Miss Grace Buchanan Dineen, alleged leader of a group of eight persons accused of conspiring to supply war information to Germany, pleaded guilty in Federal Court here today. She was the sixth of the group to admit violation of the wartime espionage act.

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New Aerial Ambulance

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Oct. 26—A new navy ambulance plane will be christened five years after its development began—because a movie actor wanted a bed in his private ship.

Wallace Beery, the movie star and aviation enthusiast, decided he was past the age when sleeping on frozen ground was fun during hunting trips. Also, the door on the plane he owned was too small to admit such game as deer.

How About Big Door, Bed?

How about a new plane with a big door—and a bed?

The Howard Aircraft Corporation went to work. Out of that special job—and $4,000 in extra cost—with its folding bed and big door, engineers visualized a flying ambulance.

Sister Kenny Sponsor

The navy some time ago asked for plans for a flying ambulance. Twin wire stretchers, one suspended above the other, were specified. Next to the stretchers is a nurse's seat. A pilot and copilot sit up front.

The new flying ambulances have been named "Howard-Nightingale." The first will be christened tomorrow, Navy Day, by Sister Elizabeth Kenny, famous Australian nurse.

While it can speed battle casualties to hospitals at two and a half miles a minute, its designers say it can land and take off from small clearings, cow pastures and beaches.

ONE OF 18 ESCAPES AS PLANES COLLIDE

Fairmont, Neb., Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Seventeen men were killed and one parachuted to safety when two B-24 bomber planes collided in the air about 4:30 P. M. yesterday north of Milligan, Neb., Lieut. Henry B. Holmes, public relations officer at the Fairmont Air Field, said today.

Second Lieut. Melvin Klein of Chicago, co-pilot on one of the planes, was thrown out of the plane and managed to descend safely by parachute, Lieut. Holmes said. Lieut. Klein walked to the Milligan Post Office and called the Fairmont base to report the accident.

Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The pilot and mechanic of a pick-up mail airplane were found alive today in a hunting cabin in the South Mountains, twenty hours after their plane crashed in the rain and fog.

The pilot, Thomas Bryan, 28 years old, of Brentwood, a suburb of Pittsburgh, suffered a broken left foot. The mechanic, Victor Gasbarro, 21, of Dravosburg, near Pittsburgh, escaped injury. Both were taken to the Mount Alto Sanitarium, a State institution, about five miles from the spot where they were found. The plane was operated by All-American Aviation, Inc. Discovery of the men ended a search by State police.

P-38 Production To Be Doubled

Los Angeles, Oct. 26 (AP)—Those P-38 Lightnings are going to increase in enemy skies.

An army air force's spokesman said that Lockheed Aircraft Corporation is converting practically its entire facilities to manufacturing the swift, long-range fighters, and their output is expected to be doubled.

To speed up the P-38 program, Lockheed will curtail manufacture of transports.

OCT 27 1943

Lost Sub Commander's Son, 5, Still Doesn't Know of Tragedy

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26.—Just how do you tell a 5-year-old son that the submarine his father commanded is "presumed to be lost"?

Mrs. Grace Schneider, 28, saw her husband, Lt. Comdr. Earle Caffray Schneider of Arnold, Md., in the East recently.

Returning home, she found the Navy telegram awaiting her.

She was talking to reporters about her husband and the submarine Dorado which he had commanded when Butch—that's Earle, jr.—romped in.

"They want your picture, Butch, with me," she said. "You know daddy won the Silver Star. * * *."

Butch posed gladly and ran gleefully cutside again.

"You see how it is?" Mrs. Schneider said.

"I wonder about all the other wives * * * and how they tell their children."

OCT 27 1943

ADD LONDON-RUSSIAN (O'QUINN) XX BREAK-THROUGH
FROM THE MANNER IN WHICH THE RED ARMY OFFENSIVE WAS GAINING MOMENTUM

IT WAS DIFFICULT TO SEE WHERE THE GERMANS WERE GOING TO MAKE A STAND

EAST OF THE BUG. OCT 27 1943

FURTHERMORE, THE BUG IS NOT THE DEFENSE LINE THAT THE DNIEPER WAS.

IT IS NOT AS WIDE, AND WHILE ITS WESTERN BANK IS THE HIGHER, IT IS

NOT SO FORMIDABLE A DEFENSE BARRIER AS THE HIGH WESTERN BANK OF THE

DNIEPER WAS.

WITH THE RED ARMY'S MOST RECENT ADVANCES, THE DNIEPER LINE HAS CEASED TO EXIST FOR THE GERMANS. ALL THE WAY UP ITS LONG REACH THE RUSSIANS HOLD POSITIONS ON THE WESTERN SIDE, AND THEY ARE BEING EXTENDED DAILY.

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ONLY AT KIEV AND GOMEL AND A FEW OTHER ISOLATED PLACES ARE THE GERMANS ANYWHERE CLOSE TO THE BIG RIVER. FROM GOMEL NORTHWARD TO ORSHA IS THE ONLY SECTOR WHERE THE GERMANS ARE STILL ON THE EASTERN BANK, AND HERE HARD FIGHTING IS PROGRESSING.

XB658PEW

ADD LONDON - PRISONERS xxxRESENT

THE INSTRUCTIONS ENFORCED BY ARMY CENSORS EVEN ELIMINATED MATERIAL WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH AMERICANS IN SWEDEN ENROUTE FROM GERMANY TO BRITAIN.

THE CENSORSHIP ALSO DELETED REMARKS ALMOST IDENTICAL WITH THOSE APPEARING IN THE BOLDEST TYPE ON THE FRONT PAGES OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS --REMARKS MADE BY BRITISH PRISONERS WHO DOCKED YESTERDAY COMING FROM GERMANY UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS.

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THE STATEMENTS WHICH WERE ELIMINATED WHOLESALE CONCERNED THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE PRISON CAMPS, GERMAN MORALE UNDER ALLIED ATTACKS, AND THE EFFECT OF ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

THE AMERICAN CENSORSHIP, HOWEVER, WAS MORE SEVERE THAN THE BRITISH, AND THE BRITISH PEOPLE CONSEQUENTLY WERE TOLD MORE ABOUT THEIR RETURNING HEROES THAN WERE THE AMERICANS.

NO APPEAL FROM THE CENSORSHIP CUTS WAS POSSIBLE IN LONDON LATE TODAY. AN ORDER FROM WASHINGTON WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN THE BASIS OF THE CENSORS' ACTION.

XB1011PEW

LONDON, OCT.26-(AP)-RED ARMY TROOPS, PUSHING FORWARD IN THEIR DRIVE TO CUT OFF THE GERMANS REMAINING IN THE CRIMEA TOOK VESELOYE, 24 MILES NORTHWEST OF RECENTLY CAPTURED MELITOPOL, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

ON THE NORTHERN END OF THEIR LARGE PINCERS, RUSSIAN TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST KRIVOI ROG, IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL, RAIL AND IRON CENTER DEEP WITHIN THE DNIEPER BEND, S

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ID TH RUSSIAN

RAIL AND IRON CENTER DEEP WITHIN THE DNIEPER BEND, SAID THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONAL COMMUNIQUE RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR FROM A BROADCAST.

THE WAR BULLETIN DECLARED THAT THE OFFENSIVE IN THE MELITOPOL AREA WAS BEING PUSHED TO THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTHWEST AND SOVIET FIGHTERS REGISTERED ADVANCES OF FROM FOUR TO 12 MILES. IN THIS REGION THEY CAPTURED 28 POPULATED PLACES, INCLUDING VESELOYE AND THE RAILWAY STATION OF TERPENIYE. IN THE NORTHERN ARM OF THEIR OFFENSIVE, PRESSING ON KRIVOI ROG, THE RUSSIANS ARE DRIVING TO FORCE THE GERMANS BACK TO THE BUG RIVER.

THE WAR BULLETIN REPORTED GAINS OF FROM FOUR TO NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF DNEPROPETROVSK.

B549PEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT 27-(AP)-DON IDDON, NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT FOR THE DAILY MAIL, SAID IN A DISPATCH TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN PUBLISHER, WHOM HE DID NOT IDENTIFY, HAD OFFERED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL $250,000 TO WRITE HIS OWN STORY OF THE WAR WHEN IT IS OVER.

IDDON SAID THE PRIME MINISTER HAD NEITHER ACCEPTED NOR REFUSED THE OFFER.

XB1245AEW

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LONDON,OCT. 26-(AP)-AMERICAN FARMERS WHO CAME TO STUDY BRITISH FARMS UNDER LEND-LEASE PLANSWERE WELCOMED TODAY BY ROBERT SPEAR HUDSON,MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

THE ARRIVALS WERE ROBERT H. HOWARD OF SHERBURNE,N.Y.,AND EARL ROBINSON, A WISCONSIN CATTLEBREEDER, ANOTHER ~~STARX~~ OSCAR HENLINE OF MARCUS,IA.,IS EXPECTED SOON.
JP 1037 AEW

LONDON, OCT 26-(AP)-FRANK AYDELOTTE, DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY OF PRINCETON, N.J., JUST ARRIVED TO STUDY BRITAIN'S POST-WAR EDUCATION PLANS, SAID HE FOUND THE BRITISH APPROACH TO POST-WAR PROBLEMS MORE REALISTIC THAN THE AMERICAN.

"THE SACRIFICES THE BRITISH HAVE MADE IN THIS WAR HAVE ADVANCED THEIR THINKING," HE OBSERVED. "THEY PROBABLY ARE MORE REALISTIC THAN WE ARE IN AMERICA AS WE HAVE NOT YET MADE THE SAME SACRIFICES."

IN INTERVIEWS BOTH AYDELOTTE AND ALEXANDER G.RUTHVEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR FUTURE INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL COOPERATION BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS MILITARY AND POLITICAL COOPERATION.

AS PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RHODES SCHOLARS AYDELOTTE SAID RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS WOULD PLAY A TREMENDOUS PART IN COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

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JP117PEW

BY JOHN F. CHESTER

LONDON, OCT. 24 -(AP)- TWENTY-NINE DAYS AFTER HE RETURNED HERE FROM THE SALERNO BEACHES, CLAD IN PERHAPS THE ODDEST UNIFORM EVER WORN BY A BRITISH OFFICER, DASHING, YOUNG MAJ. GEN. ROBERT "LUCKY" LAYCOCK TOOK OVER ADM. LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S DESK AS BRITAIN'S CHIEF COMMANDO.

WHEN HE CAME OUT OF SALERNO AFTER 11 DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING, LAYCOCK WORE A GERMAN ARTILLERY MAJOR'S GREY FIELD COAT, AN ITALIAN SOLDIER'S SHIRT AND AMERICAN MILITARY PANTS AND THE ENSEMBLE WAS TOPPED OFF BY HIS OWN GREEN COMMANDO BERET. HE LITERALLY HAD FOUGHT HIS WAY OUT OF THE UNIFORM IN WHICH HE LANDED AND WAS WEARING "THE ONLY CLOTHES I COULD FIND."

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PERHAPS AS WELL AS ANYTHING ELSE, HIS ODD UNIFORM OF SEPT. 25 ILLUSTRATES LAYCOCK'S STORY. HE IS A FIGHTER WHO HAS HAD A FICTION-LIKE MILITARY CAREER.

AS A COMMANDO LEADER HE COVERED THE EVACUATION OF CRETE, FIGHTING HIS WAY THROUGH A STRONG GERMAN FORCE IN A BORROWED TANK, WAS IN THE VANGUARD IN THE SICILY LANDING AND LED A SPECIAL FORCE ASHORE AT SALERNO, WHERE, AS HE SAID, IT WAS ~~SAMMY~~ "TOUCH AND GO" UNTIL THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES FOUGHT THEIR WAY OFF THE BEACHES.

IT WAS LAYCOCK, TOO, WHO LED THE COMMANDO RAID ON ROMMEL'S LIBYAN HEADQUARTERS IN 1941, SEEKING TO CAPTURE THE MAN WHO THEN WAS KNOWN AS THE "DESERT FOX." AND PERHAPS THE ODDEST QUIRK OF

THE WHOLE DARING EXPLOIT WAS THAT IT COST HIM AROUND $2,000.

AFTER THE RAID HE MOVED ACROSS THE DESERT BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES FOR 41 DAYS AND DURING THE LONG ABSENCE WAS OFFICIALLY LISTED AS "MISSING IN ACTION."

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FOLLOWING THE USUAL PRACTICE HE WAS REDUCED TO THE PREWAR RANK OF MAJOR AND HIS PAY WAS CUT. IT TOOK HIM WEEKS TO UNTANGLE THE SITUATION AND GET HIS WARTIME PAY AND RANK RESTORED AFTER HE FINALLY REACHED THE BRITISH LINES.

HE'LL HAVE ANOTHER [redacted] REMINDER OF THAT SORTIE NEXT WEEK WITH THE RETURN OF ROBIN CAMPBELL, SON OF SIR RONALD CAMPBELL, BRITISH AMBASSAD OR TO LISBON, WHO WAS WOUNDED AND CAPTURED AND IS JUST BEING RETURNED IN THE PRISONER EXCHANGE THAT WILL BRING HIM DOWN FROM GOETEBORG, SWEDEN, IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS .

AS BRITAIN'S YOUNGEST MAJOR GENERAL, LAYCOCK CUTS A STRIKING FIGURE. HE IS ABOVE MEDIUM HEIGHT, SLIM AND WIRY, AND HAS STRIKINGLY COLD BLUE-GREEN [redacted] "FIGHTER'S EYES."

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HE IS FOND OF POETRY, FREQUENTLY QUOTES GREEK PHILOSOPHERS AND IS REPUTED TO KNOW MORE GAMES THAN ANY OTHER OFFICER IN THE ARMY. AND CURIOUSLY ENOUGH HE IS NOT AN INEXPERT BARBER AND FREQUENTLY CUTS HIS FELLOW OFFICERS' HAIR WHEN IN THE FIELD. HE IS KNOWN TOO AS A DASHING RIDER WHEN FOLLOWING THE HOUNDS.

LAYCOCK TOOK A HALF HOUR OFF TODAY TO POSE ALONE AND WITH HIS PRETTY WIFE FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS. SHE IS A BRUNETTE, SLIM, VIVACIOUS, AND EXPERT SPORTSWOMAN AND THE MOTHER OF THREE CHILDREN. SHE NOW IS MANAGING A CANTEEN AT COMBINED OPERATIONS HEADQUARTERS, WHERE HER HUSBAND IS CHIEF. THE EVENING STANDARD SAID OF HER TODAY, "IF WE EVER HAVE WOMEN COMMANDOS, HERE IS A LIKELY LEADER."

[redacted]

OCT 27 19[illegible]

LAYCOCK TOLD AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO TRAVELED IN THE SAME PLANE [redacted] ON THE LAST LAP OF HIS RETURN FROM ITALY THAT HE HAD GOTTEN THE GERMAN FIELD COAT IN A GUN EMPLACEMENT HE AND HIS MEN [redacted] HAD STORMED.

"I NEVER MET THE MAJOR HIMSELF," HE SAID, "HE SEEMED TO HAVE RUN AWAY."

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"SALERNO WAS TOUGH AND THERE WERE TIMES WHEN WE WEREN'T ENTIRELY SURE WE COULD HOLD ON," HE ADDED. "JERRY KNEW IN ADVANCE WE

WERE COMING AND HE WAS LOADED FOR US . BUT OUR MEN FOUGHT MAG-

NIFICENTLY AND WE FINALLY PUSHED OUR WAY INLAND."

LAYCOCK IS NOT GRANTING INTERVIEWS NOW, BUT THERE IS A DEFINITE

SUSPICION AMONG THOSE WHO KNOW HIM THAT ONE PART OF HIS NEW POST HE

WON'T LIKE IS THAT HE'LL BE BEHIND THE LINES RATHER THAN IN THEM IN THE

NEXT BIG COMMANDO OPERATION.

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CHESTERS 1737 SERIES SEB 220A Oct. 24

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, OCT 26-(AP)-THOMAS JOHNSTON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND, COMMENTING ON STATEMENTS MADE TO HIM BY REPATRIATED PRISONERS WHO LANDED IN LEITH ON MONDAY, SAID TODAY:

"IT IS THE PROFOUND CONVICTION OF THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THESE MEN, WHO CAME THROUGH STETTIN FROM BAVARIA AND OTHER PARTS OF GERMANY WITHIN THE PAST FORTNIGHT OR THREE WEEKS, THAT IF OUR BOMBERS CAN CONTINUE UNTIL CHRISTMAS THE WAR IS OVER."

JOHNSTON ADDED HIS PERSONAL VIEW, HOWEVER, THAT "THIS MAY BE TOO OPTIMISTIC A VIEW."

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XB1240AEW

LIVERPOOL--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD WAR PRISONERS (BY CHESTER)

"X X X WELL TREATED.

TECH.SGT.FRANK A.BARTNICKI OF MOOSIC, PA., SAID HE WAS A TOP TURRET GUNNER IN THE FLYING FORTRESS "GRIM REAPER" WHEN HE WAS SHOT DOWN OVER KASSEL JULY 28. HE SAID HE WAS IN SUCH SEVERE PAIN FROM TWO FRACTURES OF HIS SPINE AND SEVERE HEAD WOUNDS THAT THE GERMANS WHO FOUND HIM MUTTERED "KAPUT," MEANING DEAD AND DECLARED, "RIGHT THEN I DIDN'T CARE WHETHER I DIED OR NOT."

LATER HE WAS PLACED UNDER BRITISH DOCTORS AT OBERMASFELD, GERMANY, AND THEY STRETCHED AND STRAIGHTENED HIS SPINE UNTIL TODAY HE COULD WALK IN SPECIAL BANDAGES DESIGNED ONLY TO KEEP HIS SHOULDERS FROM SAGGING.

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TECH. SGT. NORMAN C.GOODWIN, 24, OF 33 LAUREL AVE., BRADFORD, MASS., RADIO OPERATOR ON THE FORTRESS "BARFLY" SAID THE GERMANS WHO PICKED HIM UP ALSO THOUGHT HE WAS DEAD.

THE TALL, HANDSOME GOODWIN WAS WOUNDED OVER THE NORTH SEA ON JUNE 25 AND HIS BOMBER LATER BLEW UP AT 6,000 FEET. HE LOST HIS LEFT LEG BELOW THE KNEE.

2ND LT.GLEN HERRINGTON, 29, OF OGDEN, UTAH, A NAVIGATOR ON A FORTRESS SHOT DOWN OVER ST.NAZAIRE JAN. 3 REPORTED RECEIVING GOOD TREATMENT IN GERMAN HOSPITALS, WHERE HIS RIGHT LEG WAS AMPUTATED.

STAFF SGT.LESTER MILLER, 26, OF 57 LAUREL ST., HARTFORD, CONN., SAID HE WAS TAILGUNNER IN A MARAUDER WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN DURING A LOW LEVEL ATTACK ON A POWER PLANT IN HOLLAND MAY 17.

SGT.MILTON WILLIAMS, A CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER WHO ENLISTED AT OMAHA, NEB., BUT WHO SAID HE LAST HEARD FROM HIS WIFE AT ST.LOUIS, BAILED OUT OVER BREMEN APRIL 17 AFTER HIS RIGHT FOOT HAD BEEN BLOWN OFF. HE WAS TAKEN TO A CATHOLIC HOSPITAL ABOUT HALF A MILE AWAY AND ADDED, "I WAS TREATED LIKE A KING."

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LT.ALBERT GLASS, A UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA STUDENT FROM MACON, GA., WAS SHOT DOWN JUNE 27 AFTER BOMBING WILHELMSHAVEN AND ALSO SAID HIS TREATMENT WAS KIND.

HE WAS IN A LIBERATOR THAT EXPLODED OVER THE NORTH SEA AND FEARED HE WAS THE ONLY ONE IN HIS PLANE WHO ESCAPED. HE EXPLAINED THAT HE DID NOT REMEMBER BAILING OUT AFTER THE CRAFT EXPLODED, BUT FOUND HIMSELF PLUMMETING THROUGH THE AIR AND PULLED HIS RIPCORD.

PVT. LEROY KEITH, 23, OF DENVER, PA., WAS WOUNDED IN THE SAME BATTLE AT TROINA IN WHICH EHRICH FELL AND THEY WERE TAKEN TO THE SAME CAMP FOR TREATMENT.

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STAFF SGT. AUGUST TORNOW, 26, WHOSE PARENTS LIVE IN SPRINGFIELD, ORE., BUT WHO LAST WORKED AS A LOGGER AT MOSSY ROCK, WASH., WAS BADLY WOUNDED IN THE RIGHT HIP WHEN THE FORTRESS IN WHICH HE WAS TAILGUNNER WAS SHOT DOWN AT SEA AFTER BOMBING LORIENT, FRANCE, ON HIS FOURTH RAID.

BUT HE RECEIVED ONE OF THE HAPPIEST SURPRISES OF ALL THE GROUP WHO RETURNED. ON LANDING HE WAS GIVEN 25 POUNDS (ABOUT $100) WHICH HE HAD LEFT ON HIS BED BEFORE SETTING OUT ON THE LORIENT RAID.

TORNOW SAID THAT GETTING RED CROSS PARCELS IN PRISON CAMP "WAS LIKE HAVING CHRISTMAS ONCE A WEEK." AT MOSSBURG AMERICANS RECEIVED A GERMAN WEEKLY PAPER PRINTED IN ENGLISH, HE SAID. THE TITLE WAS "OKAY" AND THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLE WAS SIGNED "OVERSEAS KID."

FIVE OF THE AMERICANS WHO RETURNED COULD NOT BE INTERVIEWED IMMEDIATELY.

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THEY INCLUDED SGT. JOHN GARDNER OF YOAKUM, TEX., THE FIRST AMERICAN CARRIED OFF THE SHIR; PVT. ROBERT M. SCOTT, PARACHUTE TROOPER FROM GREENSBORO, N.C., WHO WAS CAPTURED AUG. 1 IN SICILY AND WHO ALSO WAS ON A STRETCHER; PVT. RODNEY L. GRAHAM, ATOKA, OKLA.; STAFF SGT. BENJAMIN F. SPRING, DENVER, COLO; AND SGT. EDWIN N. NELSON, MARSHALL, MINN.

GARDNER, ALTHOUGH SUFFERING TUBERCULOSIS FROM A LUNG INJURY, WAS ABLE TO RIDE HIS STRETCHER SITTING UP, SMILING AND WAVING, AND CALLED "HI-YA, SARGE," TO THE FIRST AMERICAN HE SAW.

JR1036PEW

ADD LIVER POOL (CHESTER) XXX KISSES

THE PORT RAILS OF THE ATLANTIS WERE LINED SOLIDLY WITH BRITISH CANADIAN, AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS AS SHE PULLED INTO A DOCK AFTER AN UPROARIOUS WELCOME FROM HARBOR CRAFT AND SHOREBASED GUNS.

WITH DRY HUMOR BUT LOUDLY ONE GROUP AMIDSHIPS SANG "WIR FAHREN GEGEN ENGLANDT AB," THE NAZI SONG MEANING, "WE SAIL AGAINST ENGLAND," BUT THE TOMMIES CHANGED THE WORDS TO "WE'RE COMING HOME TO ENGLAND."

GEN. SIR RONALD ADAM WELCOMED THE MEN OVER A LOUDSPEAKER AS THE SHIP PULLED IN, READING A MESSAGE FROM KING GEORGE VI SAYING HE WAS "PROUD OF THE WAY YOU HAVE CONDUCTED YOURSELVES IN CAPTIVITY."

WHEN HE INTRODUCED MRS. BROMLEY DAVENPORT, HEAD OF THE RED CROSS, THERE WAS A SPONTANEOUS CHEER AND CALLS OF "WE KNOW HER," BECAUSE OF PACKAGES SENT THEM IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS. #

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STOCKHOLM, OCT. 26-(AP)-- THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE PLOESTI OIL FIELDS IN RUMANIA BY THE AMERICAN DAYLIGHT RAID LAST MONTH AUGUST HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY REPORTED REPAIRED, BUDAPEST DISPATCHES FROM BUCHAREST SAID TODAY.

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THE RAIDERS CAUSED AN ESTIMATED 10 BILLION LEI DAMAGE ($50,000,000 AT PRE-WAR GERMAN EXCHANGE RATES) BUT NOW THE REFINERIES ARE

30.24— 9607

THE DISPATCHES ADDED.
FUNCTIONING AGAIN, OIL SHARES IN BUCHAREST WHICH DROPPED 25 PER CENT AT THE TIME OF THE ATTACK HAVE REGAINED THEIR LOSSES. #

MOSCOW 1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD TRIPARTITE (BY GILMORE) XXX POST-WAR WORLD.

THOSE PARTICIPATING HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED AS RECOGNIZING THE RESPONSIBILITY THAT RESTS UPON THEM IN REACHING AGREEMENTS THAT MEAN SOMETHING IN TERMS OF LONG-LASTING BONDS BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND HER ALLIES. HULL, EDEN AND MOLOTOV SAT DOWN AGAIN AT SPERIDONOVKA PALACE AT 4 P.M.

EARLIER IN THE DAY, THE DRAFTING COMMITTEES MET IN JOINT SESSION AND MADE SOME PROGRESS.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THAT DECISIONS HAVE BEEN REACHED ON SOME OF THE MOST VITAL QUESTIONS BEFORE MOLOTOV, HULL AND EDEN.

SPOKESMEN CONTINUED TO MAINTAIN THE POLICY THAT THEY COULD NOT SPECIFY WHAT SUBJECTS WERE BEING DEALT WITH.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT DEFINITE NEWS OF SOME OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE MAY BE MADE PUBLIC AT END OF THE MEETING.

THERE WAS STILL NO INDICATION AS TO HOW LONG THE CONFERENCE WILL LAST AND FOR SECURITY REASONS THERE WILL BE NO SUGGESTION OR SPECULATION ALLOWED.

THIS MUCH IS CERTAIN, HOWEVER, THE CONFERENCES IS IN NO SENSE NEARING ITS END. THE DELEGATES ARE IN THE MIDST OF SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF THE MEETING AND WILL LIKELY CONTINUE WITH THEM FOR SOME TIME.

HULL HAS CONTINUED STAYING CLOSE TO SPASSO HOUSE WHEN NOT ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE. HIS HEALTH IS STILL EXCELLENT. HE IS WORKING HARD AND IS REPORTED AS NOT SHOWING THE STRAIN OF THE HIGHLY TECHNICAL, PROLONGED DISCUSSIONS.

LAST NIGHT, HULL WALKED TO THE BALCONY OFF HIS BEDROOM AND WATCHED MOSCOW SALUTE NEW VICTORIES IN THE DNIEPER BEND.

U.S.AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN AND HIS DAUGHTER WATCHED THE CELEBRATION FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY, WHERE THEY HAD DINED WITH THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR. #

MOSCOW, OCT. 26--(AP)--THE ANGLO AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION WAS HOST TODAY AT A LUNCHEON ATTENDED BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND ANDREI Y. VISHINSKY AND MAXIM LITVINOFF, BOTH VICE COMMISSARS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE LUNCHEON HELD AT THE NATIONAL HOTEL ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE KREMLIN ALSO WAS ATTENDED BY WILLIAM A. HARRIMAN, NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA; SIR ARCHIBALD J. CLARK KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, AND NIKOLAI PALGUNOV, CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS SECTION. ALL OF THE GUESTS SPOKE OFF THE RECORD. THE ASSOCIATION'S FULL MEMBERSHIP ATTENDED.

NUMEROUS TOASTS WERE GIVEN ESPECIALLY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE

TRI-PARTITE CONFERENCE NOW IN SESSION HERE, TO THE LEADERS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND SOVIET UNION AND TO THE ARMIES OF THE THREE GREAT ALLIED POWERS.

LAP/262/0165OGILMORES/L55A/THO/920P

AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR BASE IN ITALY, OCT. 21 (DELAYED)-(AP)-LT. GEORGE KRISS OF 325 WESTFIELD AVENUE, ELIZABETH, N.J., SHOT DOWN ONE OF SIX NAZI STUKAS HIS SQUADRON OF U.S. P-40S DESTROYED TODAY.

THE STUKAS, FLYING LOW, WERE ON THEIR WAY TO BOMB PARTISAN FORCES IN YUGOSLAVIA WHEN THEY WERE SIGHTED BY KRISS' SQUADRON WHICH WAS AT THE 2,000-FOOT LEVEL.

ONE OF THE STUKAS WAS KNOCKED OUT SWIFTLY, AND THE OTHERS SCATTERED. KRISS DIVED AFTER ONE OF THE NAZI BOMBERS AND SENT IT HURTLING TO THE EARTH IN FLAMES.

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(THE WAR DEPARTMENT GAVE AS KRISS' LATEST ADDRESS 516 EAST BLANCKE STREET, LINDEN, N.J.)

SW--REW YESTY & WX MSG--530P

ADD ALGIERS (DYMAN) 4X IMPORTANCE

BERGERET, IF TRIED, IS EXPECTED TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE A MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

THE FRENCH COMMITTEE, MEANTIME, AUTHORIZED UNIFICATION OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CORPS OF THE FORMER TWO PARTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY--THE DE GAULLISTS IN ENGLAND AND THE GIRAUDISTS IN NORTH AFRICA.

XB1152PEW

ALGIERS, OCT 26-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION TODAY REPORTED THE NOMINATIONS OF FRANCOIS CHIARASINI AS CONSUL AT NEW ORLEANS AND CHARLES DELESSART AS CONSUL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

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JP113PEW

ALGIERS, OCT.26-(AP)-ASSERTING THAT FRANCE'S FUTURE LEADER WOULD BE "GENERAL--BETTER--PRESIDENT DEGAULLE," FRENCH COMMISSIONER OF JUSTICE FRANCOIS DE MENTHON HAS PROPOSED A FOUR-POINT POLICY TENDING TO MAKE THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WHEN THEY RECOGNIZED THE COMMITTEE ON AUG.26, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN SAID THEY REGARDED IT AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE BODY. NOT A GOVERNMENT.

DE MENTHON, IN A BROADCAST LAST NIGHT, SAID THE FORTHCOMING SESSION OF THE "CONSULATIVE ASSEMBLY," WHICH OPENS NOV.3, SHOULD ADOPT A DEFINITE PROGRAM ON DIRECTION OF THE WAR EFFORT, RULING OF THE EMPIRE, DEFENDING FRANCE'S INTERESTS IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND MEASURES TO BE PUT INTO EFFECT WHEN FRANCE IS LIBERATED.

PS541AEW

30.24 — 9609

ALEXANDRIA, OCT 26-(AP)-EMPHASIZING THE COMPLETE ALLIED CONTROL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE FIRST BRITISH CONVOY TO SAIL FROM END TO END OF THE INLAND SEA SINCE JUNE, 1940, HAS ARRIVED IN ALEXANDRIA AFTER A NON-STOP RUN OF ONLY NINE DAYS.

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G747AEW

ADD CHUNG KING (MOOSA) XXX ROUTE

A STRIKING DEVELOPMENT IN CHINESE IDEAS ON EQUIPPING CHINESE ARMIES FOR A GENERAL COUNTEROFFENSIVE AGAINST THE JAPANESE WAS SEEN IN THE CHINA TIMES' ADVOCACY OF THE EVENTUAL RE-OPENING OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA TO ALLIED SHIPPING. LIKE OTHER CHINESE NEWSPAPERS, THE CHINA TIMES LONG HAD BEEN CLAMORING FOR THE RE-OPENING OF THE BURMA ROAD AS THE ONLY EFFECTIVE SUPPLY ROUTE TO THIS COUNTRY.

RE-OPENING OF THE CHINA SEA "WOULD ENABLE CHINA TO RECEIVE THROUGH HONGKONG AND CANTON LARGE QUANTITIES OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT FOR A GIGANTIC COUNTEROFFENSIVE ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND," THE CHINA TIMES SAID.

IT URGED LARGE-SCALE EMPLOYMENT OF ALLIED NAVAL AND AIR STRENGTH FOR A DRIVE ON THE PHILIPPINES FROM THE SOUTH AND A SIMULTANEOUS BLOW AGAINST SINGAPORE FROM THE EAST INSTEAD OF A SLOW WAR ON LAND. IT CONTENDED THAT ONCE THE ALLIED FLEETS WERE STEAMING NORTH FROM SINGAPORE THE JAPANESE COULD BE EJECTED EASILY FROM THE HONGKONG AND CANTON AREAS AND A SEA SUPPLY ROUTE TO CHINA OPENED.

DA917PEW

ADD ALLIED H.Q. S.W. PAC. (CLEMENTS) FINSCHHAFEN

ONE JAPANESE 75 MM. FIELD PIECE WAS PUT OUT OF ACTION IN THE LATEST FIGHTING.

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ALLIED BOSTON ATTACK PLANES BOMBED AND STRAFED ENEMY POSITIONS TO THE REAR OF SATTELBERG MISSION, THE JAPANESE STRONGPOINT NORTH-WEST OF FINSCHHAFEN. JAPANESE IN THAT SECTOR HAVE BEEN IN AN UNTENABLE POSITION FROM THE POINT OF SUPPLY SINCE FINSCHHAFEN WAS CAPTURED OCT. 2.

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NORTHWEST OF FINSCHHAFEN, MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS SILENCED ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS SUNDAY AROUND ALEXISHAFEN, STRAFED THE AIRDROME AND SET FIRES IN ARES WHERE PLANES ARE DISPERSED.

STILL FARTHER NORTHWEST, A RECONNAISSANCE BOMBER CRIPPLED A 1,000 TON JAPANESE CARGO SHIP OFF WEWAK.

YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE HAD OUTLINED NEW DISASTER FOR THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE, REPORTING DESTRUCTIVE SMASHES AT RABAUL AND KAHILI.

RABAUL, PIVOTAL STRONGHOLD OF NIPPONESE POWER, WAS JOLTED TO ITS FOUNDATIONS BY RAIDS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY THAT DESTROYED 123 PLANES FOR CERTAIN AND PROBABLY 45 MORE. THAT BROUGHT TO NEARLY 300 THE NUMBER OF ENEMY WARPLANES KNOCKED OUT IN FOUR ASSAULTS THERE.

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THE LATEST BLOWS "CRIPPLED THE ENEMY'S AIR REINFORCEMENTS WHICH HE IS ATTEMPTING TO BUILD UP FROM REAR AREAS," SAID GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN REPORTING THESE ATTACKS TUESDAY.

KAHILI, CENTER OF JAPAN'S WANING STRENGTH IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, TOOK ITS POUNDING LAST FRIDAY FROM ALLIED FIGHTERS AND HEAVY TORPEDO AND DIVE BOMBERS. TWENTY ENEMY PLANES PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND OTHERS DAMAGED, SAID TUESDAY'S COMMUNIQUE.

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THIS STROKE, COUPLED WITH TWO PREVIOUS SMASHES, LEFT THE KAHILI AIRBASE PRACTICALLY USELESS FOR THE PRESENT, SAID A SPOKESMAN

FOR ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY,JR., COMMANDER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC SECTOR. GREAT, GAPING BOMB CRATERS, UNREPAIRED FROM PREVIOUS RAIDS, MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR INTERCEPTOR PLANES TO TAKE OFF.

THE DOUBLE-BARRELED ASSAULT ON RABAUL STARTED SATURDAY WITH HIGH-FLYING LIBERATORS CATCHING THENIPS UNAWARE. THE HEAVIES FEINTED TOWARD THE HARBOR, AS THOUGH TO MAKE ANOTHER ATTACK ON SHIPPING, AS IN THE GREAT RAIDS OF OCTOBER 12 AND 18. WARSHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS STARTED ZIG-ZAGGING CRAZILY. THEN THE LIBERATORS SLANTED SUDDENLY FOR THE RAPOPO AIRDROME WHERE THEY DROPPED THEIR 105 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES. TWENTY GROUNDED PLANES WERE DESTROYED, PROBABLY SEVEN MORE.

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ZEROS SWARMED TO GIVE BATTLE AND 15 DEFINITELY WERE SHOT DOWN, 13 OTHERS PROBABLY. THERE WERE NO ALLIED LOSSES.

MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS, HEAVILY ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS, BEWILDERED THE JAPS SUNDAY WITH ANOTHER OF THEIR TREETOP ATTACKS. ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS AND ENEMY FIGHTER PILOTS ALIKE WERE BAFFLED BY THE TECHNIQUE. AS IN THE RAIDS EARLIER IN OCTOBER. ENEMY LOSSES WERE STAGGERING--45 BOMBERS DEMOLISHED ON THE GROUND, PROBABLY MORE; 43 FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN IN A 60-MINUTE RUNNING FIGHT PLUS 'BLES.

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JW258PCW NM

BY ROBERT EUNSON,

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WAVE-SKIMMING MITCHELLS HAVE RABAUL'S NUMBER.

TODAY THESE MEDIUM BOMBERS DID JUST WHAT THEY HAD DONE OCT.12 AND 18--COMPLETELY BEWILDERED THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND FIGHTER PLANE DEFENSE OF THE JAPANESE AT THEIR NEW BRITAIN STRONGHOLD BY GOING IN LOW AND FAST.

SO SWIFTLY DID ONE WAVE OF MITCHELLS SWEEP ACROSS THE VUNAKANAU AIRDROME THAT THEY HAD SET FIRE TO THE 30 ENEMY MEDIUM BOMBERS CAUGHT ON THE GROUND BEFORE TWO JAP FIGHTERS MANAGED TO INTERCEPT.

THE SECOND WAVE SOWED DESTRUCTION WITH MORE THAN A HUNDRED 100-POUND BOMBS. ELEVEN NIP FIGHTERS, UNABLE TO GET ALOFT, WERE CUT UP BY THE TRACERS OF THE THIRD WAVE OF MITCHELLS.

IN ONE SWIRLING BIT OF ACTION, THIS TIME OVER THE RAPOPO BOMBER FIELD, A ZERO AND A MITCHELL COLLIDED. BOTH CRASHED IN FLAMES.

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A MITCHELL OF THE "ROUGH RAIDER" UNIT, PILOTED BY LT.ALFRED J.NAIGLE, OF BECHTELSVILLE, PA., HAD TO MAKE A FORCED LANDING IN THE WATER AFTER THE RAID BECAUSE ONE ENGINE FAILED AND THE OTHER BEGAN TO SPUTTER. THE CREW HASTILY SCRAMBLED INTO LIFE RAFTS AND WERE RESCUED BY A CATALINA FLYING BOAT WHILE OTHER CIRCLING PLANES STOOD GUARD.

NIAGLE'S RESCUED CREW INCLUDED: LT.RICHARD B.FRITZSHALL, 1239 HOOD STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., THE CO-PILOT, SGT.MORTON C.MAISH, JR., BOX 187 OVEKANA, MICH., (CABLE COPY, PROBABLY ONEKAMA) THE RADIO OPERATOR, SGT.WAYNE W.HOFFMAN, 1662 EAST FOURTH STREET, ST.PAUL, MINN., GUNNER, AND SGT.CARL D.SCHULTZ, 244 SIXTEENTH STREET, SILVIS, ILL., ENGINEER.

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OTHER RAIDING PILOTS WHOSE CREWS TURNED IN EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCES INCLUDED: LT.MAX H.MORTENSEN, 906 LOCUST STREET, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; LT.THANE C.MECOX, R.R. 2, WINCHESTER, OHIO;

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LT.DALE SPEICHER, 1900 MAIN STREET, WELLSBURG,W.VA., CAPT. MICHAEL HOCHELLA, 410 GRAND BLVD., BETHLEHEM, PA.; LT.FRANK LATAWEIC, 4532 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA; CAPT.CHARLES W. HOWARD, JR., SAWMILL LANE, GREENWICH, CONN.; AND LT.DONALD J.GIBB, 312 SIXTEENTH AVE., SOUTHEAST, MINNEAPOLIS, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 711 EAST MULBERRY, GOLDSBORO, N.C.

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THE DAY BEFORE, NEARLY 50 BIG LIBERATORS, WITH A FIGHTER ESCORT, PROVED THE JAPS CAN BE FOOLED BOTH HIGH AND LOW. GOING IN FOR THEIR WAY-UP-THERE PRECISION BOMBING, THE GIANT FOUR-ENGINED RAIDERS FEINTED A BLOW AT THE RABAUL HARBOR. WARSHIPS KNEW WHAT THAT MEANT FROM THE OCT.12 AND 18 ASSAULTS IN WHICH THREE DESTROYERS AND MORE THAN 100 SHIPS, RANGING DOWN TO HARBOR BOATS, WERE SUNK.

THE WARSHIPS CUT CRAZY PATTERNS WITH THEIR WAKES ON THE HARBOR SURFACE AS THEY FRANTICALLY ZIGZAGGED. BUT THE BOMBERS WHEELED AND WENT FOR THE BIG JAPANESE RAPOPO AIRDROME.

NOT A LIBERATOR WAS LOST AND ONLY ONE WAS DAMAGED BY THE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. THAT EXCEPTION ADDED UP TO A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH BY SGT.OSCAR E.RICE, OF HANESVILLE, KY. (CABLE COPY; PROBABLY HAWESVILLE, KY.)

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AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL EXPLODED UNDER THE BOMBER ON WHICH HE WAS A TAIL GUNNER, CUTTING HOLES IN HIS JACKET AND RUINING HIS FLASH-LIGHT. EIGHTEEN FLAK HOLES AND THREE .30 CALIBER SLUGS WERE COUNTED IN THE PLANE.

THE SLUGS WERE MADE BY A FLIGHT OF 10 ZEROS. ONE VENTURED TOO CLOSE AND SGT.JOHN E.ROLAND, ALTOONA, PA., THE NOSE GUNNER, SHOT HIM DOWN. SGT.EDGAR E.WINDERMAN, 422 WALNUT STREET, DOVER, OHIO, ALSO FIRED A BURST WITH HIS WAIST GUN.

OTHER MEMBERS OF BOYDSTON'S CREW INCLUDED: LT.LEWIS J.BRESKMAN, 1312 WINGOHOCKING STREET, PHILADELPHIA, NAVIGATOR; LT.JAMES A.CROOK, BLYTHEVILLE, ARK., BOMBARDIER; SGT.ALFRED G.CROSSEN, 611 NEW JERSEY AVE., ABSECON, N.Y., RADIO OPERATOR; SGT. RAYMOND MURGAOD, 2806 PINE STREET, TAMPA, FLA., GUNNER; SGT. RICHARD E.SMITH, 24 WEST 59TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, PHOTOGRAPHER.

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THE GUNNERS ON A PLANE PILOTED BY CAPT.J.A.BARNES, OF PARIS, KY., DAMAGED FOUR OF 15 ATTACKING ZEROS AND THE PLANE'S BOMBS STARTED A LARGE REVETMENT FIRE.

LT.C.VERNON EKSTRAND, OF LYONS, NEB., PILOTED A BOMBER IN THE FIRST FLIGHT OVER THE TARGET AND THE EXCELLENT WORK OF HIS PLANE WAS PRAISED BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER.

LIEUTENANT EKSTRAND, A TALL, BLOND-HAIRED FELLOW, WATCHED HIS BOMBS HIT A RUNWAY AS HE SWUNG OVER.

"ABOUT 10 ZEROS MADE A PASS AT US FROM THE SIDE AND ANOTHER THREE FROM THE FRONT JUST AFTER OUR BOMBS HIT," HE SAID.

"THEIR ACK ACK WAS PLENTY THICK AND IT LOOKED TO ME AS IF THOSE DESTROYERS (IN THE HARBOR) WERE FIRING EIGHT INCH SHELLS."

SGT.VICTOR E.LEWIS, OF POTOMAC, ILL., THE TOP TURRET GUNNER, WAS CREDITED WITH ONE PLANE SHOT DOWN.

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OTHER MEMBERS OF EKSTRAND'S CREW INCLUDED: LT.WILLIAM C. WALKER, 129 VICTORIA AVE., LEXINGTON, KY., THE CO-PILOT; LT.ROWAN S.BONE, 418 15TH STREET, GADSDEN, ALA., BOMBARDIER; SGT.RAYMOND R.ZILER, REEDS, MO., ENGINEER; SGT.EDWARD E.KELLY, MCCLELLAND TOWN, PA., RADIO OPERATOR; SGT.JOHN A.IMRICH, JOHNSTOWN, PA., GUNNER; SGT.BERNARD E. SCHAFER, 1001 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA., GUNNER; AND SGT. JAMES K.LEREW, NEWBERG, W.VA., GUNNER.

ONE BOMBER WHICH RAN INTO TROUBLE AFTER DROPPING BOMBS WAS PILOTED BY LT.WILLIAM T.RICHARDS, ROCHELLE, ILL.

HIS TOP TURRET GUNNER, SGT.EDWARD L.RAYBURN, WIGGINS, MISS., SHOT DOWN ONE JAP. THE WAIST GUNNER, SGT.JACK WOLFE, JR., 815 KITCHEN ST., DETROIT, ALSO ACCOUNTED FOR ONE. SGT.GEORGE F.OLIVER, 62 MIDDLE ST., GLOUCESTER, MASS., THE RIGHT WING GUNNER, GOT A PROBABLE.

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FR344ACW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HEAVY BOMBERS WENT BACK OVER THE JAPANESE AIRBASE OF RABAUL ON NEW BRITAIN TODAY, FOLLOWING UP THE BIG OCT.12 ATTACK, AND PLASTERED THE TOWN AND AIRDROME WITH HIGH EXPOOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES.

AS A PASSENGER ABOARD "THE BULL," ONE OF NEARLY 50 LIBERATORS TAKING PART IN THE RAID, I WATCHED OUR STICKS OF INCENDIARIES STRIKE DISPERSAL AREAS AND SET FIRE TO WHAT APPEARED TO BE A BARRACKS.

THE BOMBER FLEET EXECUTED A SURPRISE MANEUVER BY FEINTING AT SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR AND THEN SUDDENLY TURNING TO STRIKE AT AIR-DROMES AND DWELLINGS. THE JAPANESE DESTROYERS AND CRUISERS LEFT

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ZIG-ZAG WAKES BEHIND THEM AS THEY SCAMPERED ABOUT IN THE SPACIOUS HARBOR.

OUR LIBERATORS FLEW THROUGH A CURTAIN OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. NOT ONE WAS HIT, ALTHOUGH THE BLACK PUFFS CAME UNCOMFORTABLY CLOSE.

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THE CREW I FLEW WITH WAS FORMED ABOUT A YEAR AGO AT TUCSON, ARIZ. IT HAS 250 HOURS OF COMBAT BEHIND IT AND NEEDS ONLY 50 MORE BEFORE EARNING A TRIP HOME.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED LT.CHARLES F.KARHAN, 2525 98TH ST., EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,N.Y., THE CO-PILOT; LT. GEORGE W.HEPFNER, 715 WADSWORTH ST., SYRACUSE,N.Y., NAVIGATOR; LT.LAMBERT G.JOHNSON, 430 NORTH ELEVENTH ST., ELWOOD,IND., BOMBARDIER; AND SGTS.JOHN DAY, DUNGOLO,KY. (UNLISTED POSTAL GUIDE), WAIST GUNNER, AND D.L.MCCARTHY, 72 CHAPEL ST., ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON,N.Y., PHOTOGRAPHER.

AT LEAST FIVE AIRSTRIPS WERE VISIBLE AS WE CAME IN FOR OUR RUN. WE PASSED TOBERA AND RAPOPO AIRDROMES TO THE LEFT AND COULD SEE VUNAKANAU, KERAVAT AND LUKUNAI AHEAD.

AS OUR PLANE WAS ON THE TAG END OF THE FLIGHT, WE COULD SEE ENEMY WARSHIPS IN THE HARBOR CUTTING CROSS PATTERNS BY THE TIME WE GOT THERE.

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OUR LOAD OF INCENDIARIES SWISHED INTO SPACE. WE STILL WERE OVER THE HARBOR WHEN THEY DROPPED, BUT BY LEAVING THE BOB BAY DOORS OPEN WE COULD WATCH THEM CREATE A LINE OF FIRE AND SMOKE ALONGSIDE LAKUNAI AIRDROME WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN RAKED BY EXPLOSIVES.

WE WATCHED THE DESTRUCTION WITH FASCINATION UNTIL THE COMMAND ON THE INTERPHONE CRACKED "LET'S GET THE HELL OUT OF HERE!"

TEN ZEROS CAME IN LOW FROM THE LEFT SIDE, BUT OUR P-38 ESCORT HIT THE JAPANESE FIGHTERS AND THEY TURNED TAIL.

(THE NEXT DAY WAVES OF MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED RABAUL AGAIN. THE TWO-DAY POUNDING COST THE JAPANESE 123 PLANES.)

FJ320ACW

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BY ROBERT EUNSON

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.24-(DELAYED)(AP)-FLYING IN FORMATION PROTECTING A FLIGHT OF B-25S WHILE THEY ATTACKED RABAUL TODAY, MAJOR EDWARD CRAGG OF GREENWICH, CONN., ALMOST HAD HIS FIGHTER SHOT OUT FROM UNDER HIM AFTER MARKING UP HIS SECOND VICTORY OF THE DAY FOR A TOTAL OF 12.

ONE ENGINE OF HIS P-38 WAS KILLED BY A ZERO'S FIRE. THE ZERO DREW UP TO FINISH CRAGG OFF, BUT DROPPED AWAY EVIDENTLY OUT OF AMMUNITION.

MORE THAN 75 OF THE LIGHTNING FIGHTERS ACCOMPANIED THE LIBERATORS ON THE RAID AND KNOCKED DOWN 11 ENEMY PLANES FOR CERTAIN AND PROBABLY FIVE MORE. ONLY ONE OF OUR FIGHTERS IS MISSING, AND THE PILOT OF THAT ONE WAS OBSERVED SITTING SAFELY ON A RAFT.

OTHER FIGHTER PILOTS WHO ADDED ANOTHER JAPANESE PLANE TO THEIR TOTALS INCLUDED: MAJOR CHARLES H.MACDONALD, 1904 NORTH HARVARD ST., ARLINGTON, VA., WHOSE TOTAL IS NOW THREE; LT.HOWARD A.HEDRICK, 206 CAMP MCELLROY, ATLANTA, GA., WHO NOW HAS TWO; AND LT. JOHN C.SMITH, 320 EASTERN AVE., PORTSMOUTH, O., WHO MADE IT THREE.

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THE FIRST VICTORY WAS SCORED BY FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIES EVERS OF HILDRETH, NEB., WHO CAME UP BEHIND CRAGG JUST IN TIME TO SHOOT A ZERO OFF THE MAJOR'S TAIL.

FR110ACW

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ADD BUENOS AIRES xxx AIDES

(A DISPATCH FROM MONTEVIDEO SAID RAMIREZ HAD BEEN CONSIDERED ONE OF THE POWERS BEHIND THE THRONE OF THE ARGENTINE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

(PRIOR TO THE RECENT CABINET CHANGES IT HAD BEEN REPORTED IN MONTEVIDEO THAT COL.RAMIREZ WOULD BE ELEVATED TO THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR POST AND CONSEQUENTLY THE QUESTION WAS RAISED AS TO WHETHER HIS OFFER TO RESIGN WAS NOT PROMPTED BY DISAPPOINTMENT THAT THE PORTFOLIO WENT TO PERLINGER.) ##

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, OCT 26-(AP)-SOME 25,000 PERSONS LINED THE ROAD BETWEEN GUAYAQUIL AND ITS AIRPORT TODAY, BROKE FENCES AND POURED OUT ONTO THE AIR-FIELD IN A NOISY, CHEERING WELCOME TO FRANCISCO (PANCHO) SEGURA, THE ECUADOREAN TENNIS ACE, ON HIS RETURN AFTER A THREE-YEAR TOUR OF NORTH AMERICAN COURTS.

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XB1101PEW

TAE MERIDA,MEXICO, OCT.26-(AP)-MORE THAN 100 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 200 OTHERS INJURED AS A RESULT OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE WALLS OF AN OLD CONVENT DURING A RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL YESTERDAY AT CIUDAD ITZAMAL, IN YUCATAN.

A LARGE CROWD HAD ASSEMBLED FOR THE EVENT.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WITH MEDICAL UNITS WAS DISPATCHED FROM THIS CITY FOR NEARBY CIUDAD ITZAMAL.

HW434PEW

OTTAWA, OCT. 26-(AP)-SGT. MAURICE EVERETT SCARFE, SON OF N. L. SCARFE OF 415A FREDERICK STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., WAS LISTED AS A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

HJ1253AEW

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OTTAWA, OCT. 26--(AP)--A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT LISTED FLT. SGT. EARL GEORGE SMITH, SON OF MRS. W. B. THOMPSON (CORRECT) OF 37 OVERLAND STREET, FITCHBURG, MASS., AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS. ##

MONTREAL, OCT.26-(AP)-CAPT.R.E.COFFMAN OF WHITE CASTLE, LA., PILOT OF A MEDIUM BOMBER OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WHICH WAS FORCED DOWN IN THE ICELAND-GREENLAND AREA, WAS REPORTED SAFE TODAY IN ADVICES REACHING HERE. HE PREVIOUSLY WAS LISTED AS MISSING. ##

NEW YORK, OCT. 26-(AP)-A DISPATCH TO THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM TODAY FROM THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, QUOTING DIPLOMATIC INFORMANTS, SAID THAT ENRAGED GERMAN TROOPS WIPED OUT AN ENTIRE ITALIAN VILLAGE OF 2,000 "IN THE SAME MANNER THAT THEY DESTROYED LIDICE" IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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THE ACCOUNT SAID THE ITALIAN ALPINE VILLAGE OF BOVES, NEAR THE FRENCH BORDER, WAS LEVELLED BY FLAME-THROWERS. IT CONTINUED:

ITALIAN ALPINE GUERRILLA FIGHTERS -- WARRING ON THE GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES -- VISITED BOVES IN QUEST OF FOOD. THE PATRIOTS EASILY OVERWHELMED THE FEW GERMAN TROOPS IN THE VILLAGE AND CARRIED FOUR OF THE GERMANS AWAY TO THE MOUNTAINS AS HOSTAGES.

WITHIN A FEW HOURS A GERMAN MOTORIZED DETACHMENT ARRIVED IN BOVES FROM TURIN. THE GERMAN COMMANDER CALLED IN THE LOCAL PRIEST AND TOLD HIM HE WOULD GIVE THE POPULACE TWO HOURS TO GO INTO THE MOUNTAINS AND BRING BACK THE FOUR GERMAN SOLDIERS.

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THE PEOPLE OF BOVES TRIED TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE GUERRILLAS, BUT THE TIME WAS TOO SHORT.

THE DEADLINE EXPIRED AND THE GERMAN COMMANDER ORDERED A FLAME-THROWING DETACHMENT INTO ACTION. EVERY HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE WAS SET AFIRE, AND TWO HOURS LATER BOVES WAS A SMOLDERING RUIN.

JR312PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 26-(AP)-A DRASTIC DECREE IMPOSING HEAVY FINES AND PENALTIES, INCLUDING DEATH, ON THE ITALIAN PEOPLE FOR GIVING AID OR SYMPATHY TO THE ALLIES WAS BROADCAST FROM ROME TODAY BY GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

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AS REPORTED TO OWI BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS OVERSEAS, THE BROADCAST LISTED OFFENSES SUCH AS HELPING PRISONERS OF WAR ESCAPE, LOOTING, AND UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF RADIO TRANSMITTERS FOR WHICH THE DEATH PENALTY MIGHT BE IMPOSED.

"POOR EXECUTION" OF NAZI REQUIREMENTS CARRIED UP TO TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND TAKING PART IN UNAUTHORIZED POLITICAL GATHERINGS CALLED FOR POSSIBLE LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE DECREE WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO BENITO MUSSOLINI'S PUPPET COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FOR RATIFICATION.

JR112SAEW

New York, oct. 25--(ap)--Catholic priests in german-occupied italy have drawn the ire of the nazis for their condemnation of recent

harsh anti-semitic measures, the swiss newspaper neue zuercher zeitung said today in a radio dispatch recorded by the owi.

Alfredo Ildefonso
The chiasso border dispatch said cardinal schuster, archbishop of milan, was "in trouble" and the nazis were applying pressure because he issued a statement that the action of the clergy in denouncing jewish persecutions was in keeping with the attitude of the catholic church.

(Last night a vatican broadcast recorded by the associated press in london said cardinal schuster had called in all bishops of lombardy in northern italy for a conference. Previously there were reports from cairo and sqitzerland that the cardinal and a number of priests had been arrested because of sermons decrying antiracial measures.)

aw-owi31-rwt-312p

NEW YORK, OCT. 26-(AP)--THE ESCAPE FROM JAIL OF DINO ALFIERI, FORMER ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN A DISPATCH REPORTED TO THE OWI.

HELD ON CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON, DINO ALFIERI, FORMER ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ESCAPED FROM THE NAZIS IN ROME.

THE GENEVA NEUE ZUERCHER NEWSPAPER LA SUISSE SAID ALFIERI WAS AWAITING TRIAL BY A SPECIAL NAZI COURT, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. ALFIERI IS LISTED AS ONE OF THE ITALIAN GRAND COUNCIL MEMBERS WHO VOTED IN JULY FOR THE OUSTER OF BENITO MUSSOLINI.

BB305PEW OWI32

NEW YORK, OCT. 26-- (AP)--THE AREA OF VICHY, FRANCE, IS SUFFERING FROM ITS WORST FLOOD SINCE 1907, THE VICHY HOME RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE OWI. THE ALLIER RIVER, ALREADY ABOVE FLOOD STAGE AND STILL RISING, HAS CAUSED HEAVY DAMAGE TO FARM LANDS. #

NEW YORK OCT 26-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING PLEDGED IN A MESSAGE TO THE FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION HERE TONIGHT THAT CANADA WOULD SUPPORT PRINCIPLES LOOKING TOWARD LOWERED WORLD TARIFFS AND

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY STABILITY.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE, READ BY BROOKE CLAXTON, A LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, LAID DOWN FOUR CONDITIONS AS ESSENTIAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD TRADE, PROSPERITY AND EMPLOYMENT. THEY WERE:

1. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE KIND THAT EXIST BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, SO NATIONS WILL NOT BE DRIVEN BY FEAR OF ATTACK TO CUT THEMSELVES OFF FROM WORLD TRADE;

2. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE PROGRESSIVE, ANNUAL REDUCTION OF TARIFFS UNTIL AGREED LEVELS ARE REACHED, SO BUSINESS MAY LOOK AHEAD AND PLAN WITH CONFIDENCE IN STABILITY;

3. "FUNCTIONAL" MACHINERY TO CARRY ON NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS AMONG NATIONS, INCLUDING MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MONENTARY STABILITY AND PROVISION OF CREDIT, AND

4. DOMESTIC POLICIES TO PROVIDE MAXIMUM EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION, AND PREVENT INFLATION.

"THESE FOUR CONDITIONS CAN BE REALIZED," KING'S MESSAGE SAID. "WHAT A BOON IT WOULD BE TO MANKIND IF THEY WERE. THE GOVERNMENT IS PREPARED TO WORK TO THESE ENDS WITH OTHER NATIONS."

XB1156PEW

NEW YORK OCT 26-(AP)-REP.CLARE BOOTHE LUCE (R-CONN) DECLARED IN AN ARTICLE RELEASED BY LIBERTY MAGAZINE TODAY THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "SO FAR HAS NOT FORMED AN INTELLIGENT, COHERENT, DEMOCRATIC FOREIGN POLICY, OR INDEED ANY FOREIGN POLICY WHICH HE SHARES WITH THE PEOPLE."

SHE URGED THAT THE PRESIDENT TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN FORMULATING A FOREIGN POLICY WHICH WOULD BE "CLEAR IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE" AND OF ADVANTAGE TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE WAR.

MRS.LUCE SAID THERE COULD BE "A LIMITED NUMBER OF EXPLANATIONS WHY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS NO FOREIGN POLICY WHICH HE SHARES WITH THE PEOPLE," AND LISTED THEM AS FOLLOWS:

"ONE, MR.ROOSEVELT IS A MAN WHO DOES NOT KNOW HIS OWN MIND, WHO HAS NO CLEAR IDEA ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS;

"TWO, HE IS TOTALLY UNAWARE OF THE TERRIBLE POLITICAL FORCES AT WORK IN THE WORLD;

"THREE, HE IS INCAPABLE OF HANDLING THEM IF HE IS AWARE;

"FOUR, HE IS SUBJECT PRIMARILY TO POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS;

"FIVE, OR, WITH ALL THESE POWERS (WHICH HE POSSESSES) MR.ROOSEVELT DARES NOT ACT VIGOROUSLY IN MANY VITAL MATTERS UNTIL A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE MAKE UP THEIR MINDS IN EVERY DETAIL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FROM RUSSIA TO LIBYA, FROM SINGAPORE TO MANILA."

XB1244AEW

WASHINGTON--WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT GENERAL JOSE VASQUEZ BENAVIDES DIRECTOR PERUVIAN MILITARY ACADEMY WILL BE HONOR GUEST AT LUNCHEON TOMORROW AT MAYFLOWER HOTEL STOP OTHER GUESTS: MANUEL FREYRE SANTANDER, PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR TO UNISTATES; JUAN CHAVEZ, PERUVIAN MINISTER COUNSELOR; REAR ADMIRAL ENRIQUE LABARTHE, PERUVIAN NAVAL ATTACHE; COLONEL TAMAYO, CHIEF OF PERUVIAN MISSION; COLONEL JORGE SARMIENTO, PERUVIAN ARMY; LIEUTENANT JOSE VASQUEZ, SON OF GENERAL VASQUEZ STOP LIEUTENANT VASQUEZ WILL ENTER PURDUE UNIVERSITY SHORTLY STOP WAR DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES INCLUDE MAJOR GENERAL JAMES G. ORD, GENERAL STAFF CORPS; MAJOR GENERAL JULIAN SCHLEY, RETIRED, DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, OFFICE OF COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS; COLONEL

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O.T.JAMERSON, ACTING FOREIGN LIAISON OFFICER; COLONEL KENNER F.HERTFORD, GENERAL STAFF CORPS; COLONEL STANLEY J.GROGAN, GENERAL STAFF CORPS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS; COLONEL CLARK H.GALLOWAY, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE STOP WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT REVIEWED VASQUEZ CAREER AND SAID AFTER HIS TOUR OF COUNTRY WILL LEAVE FOR PERU ABOUT DECEMBER TWO BY WAY OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS STOP.

RR1232AEW NM

Russian Assaults Smash Nazi Line for 72 Miles; 5th Army Offensive On

RUSSIANS SEIZE WAR EQUIPMENT, WIPE OUT TROOPS

Germans Suffer Heavy Losses While Retreating in South.

GUNS BLAST TANKS

Berlin Radio Admits 'Large Withdrawal Movement' Near Dnieper.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28. — (AP) Russian army forces chased a retreating German army in the southern Ukraine yesterday through towns 48 miles west of Melitopol and 27 miles west of Dnepropetrovsk as they killed 3,000 Germans and captured guns and stores along a 150-mile front, Moscow said today.

The fighting—termed by Berlin a "super-battle"—saw the Russians capture a total of more than 120 towns and villages as they surged behind the Germans from Goreloe on the Sea of Azov to Krinichki, west of Dnepropetrovsk in the Dnieper river bend.

Goreloe is on a tip of land jutting out into the Sea of Azov 20 miles from a narrow isthmus joining the Crimea with the mainland.

Other gains on the flat steppe land, which the Germans found difficult to defend, brought the Russians west from ruined Melitopol to Novo-Alexandrovka which is but 30 miles from the lower Dnieper.

The 70-mile railroad from Zaporozhe south to Melitopol was cleared of Germans and the advance went 14 miles further south to take in Akimovka, said the Moscow midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a broadcast.

Cut Secondary Roads

Three secondary roads were cut west of Melitopol in the drive to Novo-Alexandrovka, cutting off many Germans from further retreat. Twenty German tanks and 120 field guns were captured. Trucks, carts and herds of cattle were taken from the Germans and more than 10,000 Russian civilians, who were being herded westward to labor camps by the Nazis were released by the Russian advance.

"Retreating under the blows of our troops the enemy is leaving behind him artillery, mortars, ammunition and military equipment," the communique said.

In the Dnieper river bend heavily reinforced German armies failed to halt the Russian cleanup. Earlier the German radio had announced "a large withdrawal movement" in this area.

From Dnepropetrovsk the Russians fanned north and south in the eastern end of the river loop to capture 30 towns and hamlets including the railway town of Surkoye, 10 miles southwest of Dnepropetrovsk and the district center of Krinichki 27 miles to the west. A regiment of German infantry fell in the battle.

Another Russian drive to flank the German bend defenders was nearing Krivoi Rog as several populated places were taken. Previous reports had placed Russian troops on the outskirts of this iron mine center—the buckle holding together the whole German line in south Russia.

Artillery Smashes Tanks

Stiff German opposition was overcome in the Red army advance.

The Nazis hurled heavy tank forces into a counter-attack but massed Russian artillery and mortars pounded them back.

Soviet bombing planes attacked the railway junction of Apostolovo, 24 miles southeast of Krivoi Rog and 36 miles northwest of Nikopol, day and night, wrecking freight cars loaded with Nazi equipment.

Far north of the Ukraine fighting a Russian attack awoke the White Russian front. The Red army men were declared to have captured more than 50 populated places and cleared the highway between Nevel and Usvyaty in the sector nearest the Latvian frontier. Advances of up to six miles were made as the Russians battered through a well-developed system of engineering obstacles, routed a strongly fortified center of German defenses and killed about 600 Nazis. Prisoners and materiel were taken.

The German radio had already acknowledged withdrawals "west of Smolensk."

In the southern Ukraine, where the Germans said a great and fateful tank battle was thundering in the northern outskirts of Krivoi Rog, the Russians were also pushing up from the south toward Nikopol on the Dnieper river, where manganese mines—important for making steel—were a counterpart to the iron mines of Krivoi Rog.

Breakthrough Widened

A Reuter dispatch from Moscow said Russian planes were already pounding Nikopol as the breakthrough widened west of Melitopol.

The capture of Novaya-Alexandrovka in this sector brought the Russians to within 30 miles of the Dnieper and 48 miles from Melitopol. The drive south of the captured city was along the railway leading into the Crimea.

communique meanwhile asserted.

Although the Nazis threw fresh tank forces, some of them transferred from Italy, into the defense of the strategic stronghold, Soviet armor drove them back and left 2,000 German dead on the battlefield, the bulletin declared.

The southern arm of the pincers, operating out of Melitopol, was said to have captured Veseloye, twenty-four miles to the northwest, after particularly fierce fighting.

FALL OF KRIVOI ROG IS BELIEVED AT HAND

Berlin in Gloomiest Report Since Stalingrad Tells of Vast Retreat on Line From Melitopol to Area West of Smolensk.

London, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—With the Russians storming the outskirts of Krivoi Rog, the German High Command today adopted the gloomiest tone since Stalingrad, in an apparent effort to stiffen the public and army alike for an impending military catastrophe.

A large German withdrawal movement in the Dnieper bend was announced by the Berlin radio and, by their own accounts, the Nazis were being pounded back from the Melitopol area all the way up to the region west of Smolensk. A great and fateful tank battle was thundering from Krivoi Rog, important iron and steel center, northward to Kremenchug, Berlin continued, as the Germans attempted to retard the Russian advance, but even this big counter-attack could do no more than score a few isolated defensive successes at fearful cost.

This was taken to indicate that the Russians were broadening the base of their triangular salient driving down upon Krivoi Rog, and that the fall of the city—key to the whole German defense in the Dnieper bend—was imminent.

The spearheads of one Russian force—the northern arm of a great pincers designed to entrap those enemy units still inside the Dnieper River Bend—already have captured Karnovatka, main railway center for the Krivoi Rog area on the north bank of the Saksahani River, the Russian communique said, adding that groups of from fifty to seventy bombers each are operating over the Russian lines, seeking to interrupt the tank pushes which are enveloping whole areas.

Reds Fan Out on Steppes.

Other Soviet columns were fanning out of Melitopol into the steppes above the Crimea. The Moscow war bulletin said they captured nearly 100 towns yesteerday in advances of four to twelve miles.

Southwest of Dnepropetrovsk, gains of nine miles or more were recorded by Red Army columns which drove the Germans back further west toward the rapidly closing jaws of the pincer.

A fourth Russian Army group was blasting its way toward the Znamenka-Nikolayev north-south railway, a possible escape valve for the Dnieper bend Nazis, and the Moscow bulletin said this force was within fifteen miles of severing the line yesterday.

Red Army air squadrons ranged from Kremenchug to Melitopol and far to the west, blasting fleeing Germans. They wrecked three railroad trains and smashed more than 170 trucks and carts loaded with the war gear racing for the Bug River defense wall, between 150 and seventy-five miles to the west, Moscow said.

The Russian communique reported only minor reconnaissance and artillery action on sectors of the front in the far north, but Berlin said the Red Army had launched an attack west of Krichev in White Russia.

Hard fighting was reported from Gomel northward to Orsha, where the Germans are still holding positions on the east side of the Dnieper, but neither Berlin nor Moscow had anything to say regarding the situation around Kiev, Ukrainian capital, where Russian forces are said to have the German garrison practically isolated.

Say Troops Came From Italy.

Moscow, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The German High Command has moved troops, planes and tanks into Russia from Italy, France and German in an all-out effort to halt the mounting disaster in south Russia, front line dispatches said today. In one instance, in the Krivoi Rog area, where the Germans were cut off, transport planes hurried into the sector, dropping tanks of fuel for the war machines, according to the Red Star, the Russian Army journal.

Large forces of the Luftwaffe are swarming into the Krivoi Rog area as the Germans seek desperately to halt the rout, the Red Star said, adding that groups of from fifty to seventy bombers each are operating over the Russian lines, seeking to interrupt the tank pushes which are enveloping whole areas.

There was no indication here that the Germans were attempting a planned withdrawal. They

were fighting hard on every front and thousands of new troops, tanks, guns and planes have been rushed up since the breakthrough southeast of Kremenchug and the collapse at Zaporozhe and Melitopol, it is stated here.

The Russians said that the Nazis lost 10,000 dead in the Dneprodzerzhinsk and Zaporozhe sectors alone. This does not include thousands of casualties which they must have suffered north and south of Melitopol.

EIGHTH GAINS TWO TOWNS IN TRIGNO SECTOR

NORGAARD

Allies Advance As Foe Draws Rearguards Back Into Mountains

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Rommel May Have Forces Large Enough To Make Counterattacks

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 27—The Allied armies in Italy recorded relatively minor gains today as the last German rear guards were withdrawn into the Mondragone-Vasto mountain line, entrenched certainly for a strong defense of the approaches to Rome and perhaps based to mount a spectacular counteroffensive.

The British Eighth Army advanced from three to six miles and occupied the towns of Civita-Campomarano and Acquaviva Collecrose, both about seven miles below the Trigno river a score of miles inland from the Adriatic; the American Fifth Army on its front occupied two stretches of high ground facing Massico ridge, one in the Francolise area and the other, known as "Mad Dog Hill," near Raviscanina.

Face Difficult Job

The Allies faced a difficult job as they pulled up before the Germans' new line, and, regardless of the plans of Hitler's general staff, one fact stood out in bold relief: the Allies can hardly hope for anything approaching a decisive victory over the Nazis in Italy before the snow falls in the Apennines.

Since the fall of Naples October 1 the attacks on the road to Rome have netted hardly an average gain of a mile per day, and the going will not be any easier in the remaining ninety-five airline miles.

On the basis of the best information here, the Nazis have been using roughly 100,000 troops in the line, and official sources reported that possibly twenty German divisions (perhaps 300,000 men) were in Italy at the time of Italy's capitulation.

Enough For Counter-Blows

Thus, regardless of whatever reinforcements are subsequently sent from Germany or France, Marshal Rommel would appear to have forces not only adequate to man the strong mountain defense line, but even to attain sufficient superiority for substantially heavy counter-blows at selected points.

Today's Allied communique indicated the only heavy fighting yesterday was in connection with the Eighth Army's occupation of Civita Campomarano and Acquaviva Collecroce. The Fifth Army's front was in a lull.

The air force, continuing Balkan operations, attacked the Germans' Sedes and Megalo Mikra airfields just outside Salonika, Greece, for the second time, and Allied fighter-bombers and light bombers slashed hard at communications behind the enemy's lines in Italy.

Counter Offense Likely

Certainly the establishment of the new German defense line does not necessarily mean that the German plan is simply to try to hold it. A terrific counter-offensive is possible, and in the opinion of some Allied leaders there are many reasons why the Nazis may make a big gamble on such a move.

These include Hitler's pressing need for a victory to bolster the morale of his people; Rommel's need for a triumph to reestablish his reputation as the war's top general; and the need for any kind of a smashing blow against the Allies, hardly likely for the Germans now on the sea, in the air, or in Russia.

2 More Towns Taken In Advance Ranging From 3 to 6 Miles

By the Associated Press. RENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 27.—Allied troops advancing three to six miles have taken two more towns below the Trigno River in Italy, but fighting generally subsided as the last of the German rearguards were pulled back into the massive new mountain line guarding Rome, official reports disclosed today.

Air warfare intensified with attacks on Greek airfields and hammering of enemy supplies and transports in Italy.

The Nazis are withdrawing to the left bank of the Trigno near the Adriatic coast, headquarters said, and British 8th Army units inland on this flank have taken Civita, Campomarano and Acquaviva Collecroce, both about 7 miles below the Trigno.

High Ground Occupied.

American troops to the west occupied high ground facing Massico Ridge, an anchor of the new German line. They established themselves on "Mad Dog Hill" near Raviscanina and on another ridge near Francolise.

The only heavy fighting yesterday was in the 8th Army advance to the two towns.

Canadian troops were in the thick of the fighting and acquitted themselves well, front reports said.

The German emphasis on their defenses in the center of the front undoubtedly was based on the realization that the road running northwestward from Vinchiaturo to Isernia was of vital importance in holding their new mountain line.

Threat to Venafro.

An Allied advance along this road, which runs through the main north-south valley of the Italian peninsula, would threaten Venafro, a key point in the new line.

Withdrawal of Nazi rear guards into the mountain defenses might be likened to the pulling up of ladders by a medieval army as it gathered behind the walls of its fortress to defy an enemy threatening to batter them down.

Taking up of a new mountain line does not necessarily mean the German plan is simply to try to hold it. It is quite likely they will try to raise the siege of fortress Europe by a terrific counteroffensive.

Nazis' Need for Victory.

In the opinion of some Allied leaders, there are many reasons why the Nazis may gamble on such a move. One is Hitler's desperate need for a victory to boost home morale, and another is Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's need for a triumph to reestablish his earlier reputation as one of the best generals this war has produced.

With no prospect of major victories on the sea or in the air, and with winter coming to the Russian front, Italy offers virtually the only opportunity for the Germans to deliver a smashing blow at the Allies.

American Mitchell medium bombers penetrated across the Balkans again yesterday to bomb Salonika's Sedes and Magalo Mikra airfields just outside Greece's second largest city. They were escorted by P-38 Lightnings, but no enemy fighters were met. Pilots reported excellent coverage for both fields by bombs.

Crete Airfield Bombed.

This blow, the second delivered against the Salonika bases, followed attacks on Heraklion airfield at Crete Monday night by RAF bombers.

Heavy bombers of the Northwest African Air force were idle yesterday, but Allied fighter-bombers and light bombers stepped up the pace of their attacks against enemy communications behind the lines in Italy, and the Germans attempted to retaliate by sending a few Focke-wulf 190s raiding over 8th Army positions at the north end of the battle line.

The Allied planes hammered railway targets, motor transport, road junctions, supply dumps and troop positions, returning without loss.

Estimate of Foe's Strength

ALGIERS, Oct. 27 (AP)—On the basis of the best information here, the Nazis have been using roughly 100,000 troops in the line, and official sources reported today that possibly twenty German divisions (perhaps 300,000 men) were in Italy at the time of Italy's capitulation.

Thus, regardless of reinforcements subsequently sent from Germany or France, Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel would appear to have forces not only adequate to man the strong mountain defense line, but even to attain sufficient superiority for substantially heavy counter-blows at selected points.

Certainly the establishment of the new German defense line does not necessarily mean that the German plan is simply to try to hold it. A terrific counter-offensive is possible, and in the opinion of some Allied leaders there are many reasons why the Nazis may make a big gamble on such a move.

5th Army Battles New Foe: Advancing Winter Storms

Raindrop Barrages Pepper Men, Disillusioned at Sunny Italy

EN ROUTE TO ALGIERS, Oct. 17 (Delayed) (AP).—Winter is on the march in Italy. Several blustery stroms have assailed Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark's 5th Army, and a storm in Italy is a real experience.

It is something like a storm in an old silent film. You ride along through sunny weather, and suddenly the skies cloud and the wind starts whipping. Then the clouds open like buckets. Gusty blasts beat the drops against your face like grains of sand. It is painful, like being hit by several hundred air-gun pellets, and each one hurts more than the one before.

Just when you think you can stand no more and will have to park the car on the lee side of the first building, the rain lets up, the wind dies down, the clouds move on, the birds begin to sing, and you are back in sunny Italy. But you are also extremely wet and uncomfortable.

The soldiers feel a little betrayed, just as they did when they found to their amezement that the "hot, dry climate of North Africa" was a myth, at least between November and June.

"Why don't we get this war organized?" one of them asked. "Now if I was on the high command I would invade a tropical country in the winter time and a place like Italy in the spring. Everybody would be much more comfortable—even the enemy."

U. S. Bombers Attack Greece.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 27.—Mitchell bombers of the United States Force penetrated across the Balkans again yesterday to bomb Sedes and Megalo Mikra airfields just outside Solonika, the second largest city of Greece, it was announced here today. They were escorted by Lightnings, but no enemy fighters were met. Pilots reported excellent results.

This blow, the second delivered against the Salonika bases, followed attacks upon the Heraklion airfield on Crete by R. A. F. bombers on Monday night.

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reported today.

The communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, described the fighting for this rich region as heavy, and said that the Germans were intensifying their efforts to drive the peasant patriots south into Croatia and Dalmatia. Slovenian Partisans were said to be active in the German rear, destroying Nazi fortified strong points and cutting communication lines, while farther east, in Slavonia, sharp fighting was reported on the Hungarian frontier. The communique said that Tito's forces were operating successfully and had destroyed four strategic railway bridges—two near the town of Chachinci and two near Zdenci.

Meanwhile today Cairo dispatches said that the German forces in Greece had opened up the Pindus Road, important communications route through the Pindus Mountains, by setting two guerrilla armies to fighting each other. Advices reaching Cairo were that the Edes army of Col. Napoleon Zervas had clashed with the Elas forces, led by Col. Seraenhis as well as the Germans. Col. Seraenhis has refused an Allied appeal to end hostilities against Col. Zervas, asserting that the latter was collaborating with the Germans, the Cairo advices said. This could not be confirmed, but Col. Zervas, so far as is known, has been wholeheartedly co-operating with Allied headquarters and has been resisting the Axis in Greece since midsummer, 1942.

Col. Seraenhis, who seeks to realize the political program of the National Liberation Front, including nationalization of public utilities and railroads, is also cooperating with Allied officers, the Cairo dispatches added.

An Allied mission is now reported to be in Greece attempting to bring the two leaders together.

Nazis Open Drive on Yugoslavs

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Major Offensive Aimed at Reconquest of Thousands of Square Miles.

London, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Strong German forces have launched a major offensive to reconquer thousands of square miles of territory in the Yugoslav province of Slovenia liberated by the Partisan forces of Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz, a communique of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation

MASS KILLINGS IN YUGOSLAVIA LAID TO NAZIS

NIASGAARD

Non-Combatants Reported Slaughtered For Allegiance To Mihailovic

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 27—Heavy fighting on widespread fronts in Yugoslavia, and Nazi mass slaughters of non-combatants in fresh drives against the forces of both Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) and Gen. Draja Mihailovic were reported today.

Tito's Free Yugoslav radio told of a German offensive against his Partisans in Slovenia near Italy, attacks near Vrgorac in Dalmatia which were said to have been beaten off, and more heavy fighting over toward Belgrade near Brcko on the Sava river, where the Germans brought up troop reinforcements from Serbia.

The Germans' offensive in Slovenia was launched against thousands of square miles of territory liberated by peasant patriots in recent weeks, with guerrillas destroying fortified positions behind the attackers, the broadcast communique said.

Partisans Claim Successes

The Partisans for their side reported successful operations in the Croatian province of Slavonia along the Hungarian frontier, with four bridges blown up, two near Chachinci and two near Zdenci. But they admitted their troops had been forced to withdraw from Andriyevica in Montenegro after hard fighting with German troops aided by Albanian Quislings.

In Cairo, the information office of the Yugoslav government-in-exile declared many thousands of non-combatant men, women and children, as well as captured soldiers, had been killed by the Germans throughout Serbia, Hergegovina, Montenegro and Bosnia for their allegiance to Mihailovic.

24 Villages Destroyed

It listed twenty-four separate instances of villages burned or destroyed by dive bombers, of villagers burned alive or shot or sent to concentration camps in a reign

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of terror intended to "discipline" the population.

Thirty villagers of Boukavac were burned alive, this report said, the Montenegrin town of Shanik completely destroyed, two entire tribes wiped out and 8,000 inhabitants of Srem transported to concentration camps in a "cleanup" conducted by 12,000 German SS troops.

5,000 Reported Slaughtered

It also estimated that nearly 5,000 Serbs alone had been killed, including 385 shot in mass reprisal in Belgrade, for attacks by Mihailovic's forces on Serbian-Bosnian communications.

Thousands of houses have been destroyed, leaving many persons homeless at the approach of winter, the statement continued. It charged that Bulgarian troops, notorious in Yugoslavia for cruelty, were being used to slaughter inhabitants in many regions.

In Ankara, meanwhile, a reliable report said the islands of Cos and Kalymnos in the Dodecanese were packed with Germans wounded in a full-fledged air and sea battle with the British. Five days ago, spectators on the Turkish coast said the Germans had attempted a landing on an Aegean island, but had been beaten back.

parcels.

The first prisoner-of-war exchange of the war passed through its final phase today at Barcelona, where 1,083 British, Australian, New Zealand and Indian service men, 464 of them wounded, were transferred to British ships in exchange for 1,061 Germans of whom 465 were wounded.

Meanwhile the Berlin radio, in a broadcast heard here by the Ministry of Information, quoted a Swiss Red Cross representative as predicting that another prisoner exchange, involving only Americans and Germans, would take place soon, probably at Barcelona.

During the past two days nearly 5,000 Britons and Canadians—plus fourteen Americans—have reached British ports. Virtually all who could be interviewed said that they firmly believed that German morale is cracking under the heavy Allied bombings.

The fourteen wounded Americans, who were landed yesterday at Liverpool, have been sent to hospitals. Srtingent American Army censorship left nothing but the bare bones of a 1,000 word dispatch which an Associated Press staff member sent to London from Liverpool after he had talked with the wounded Americans. The Army's contention was that nothing should be printed which the Germans might resent and which might imperil future negotiations for the exchange of prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—(AP) A one-sided picture of repatriated American soldiers' accounts of their treatment at the hands of the Germans and Nazi reaction to defeats in the past year were presented to the American public as the result of drastic United States Army censorship yesterday.

The net effect of the censorship, which eliminated 650 words from one Associated Press dispatch recording the repatriates' arrival at Liverpool, was to leave the impression that returning Americans had nothing but good to say about the Germans.

Complaints Eliminated

All complaints against German treatment and food were eliminated. Only reports of kind treatment were passed by the censor.

Earlier dispatches from Stockholm, where the prisoners first were interviewed, already had indicated that their sojourn in Germany was not a love feast.

"The Germans are down and when they are down, they talk," said a British soldier who was exchanged on the same conditions as the Americans and who was quoted in the Daily Herald. "Every ordinary man and every woman is praying for an end to this war. They know they are finished."

American Army regulations limited stories of the returned prisoners to facts concerning camp welfare.

Although the names of all but one of the repatriated Americans had been picked up in Stockholm and printed in the United States, along with the name of the ship on which they were traveling, American censorship here pondered at length before deciding to permit these names to be used under a Liverpool dateline.

The censors did eliminate the names of all men who are still in Germany who were mentioned by their comrades, and also details of how they were taken prisoner and what they are doing.

Correspondents noted that British censorship was more liberal than the American, although Britain has a far greater stake in prisoners than the United States, and has seen one exchange of prisoners fail, in October, 1941, after the prisoners were aboard exchange ships.

No Comment by Army

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—The War Department withheld comment today on restrictions imposed at London by United States Army censors on Associated Press and other stories quoting American soliders just released from German prison camps. At the Bureau of Public Relations, officers said they could discuss the situation "for background," but not for publication.

MUSSOLINI PLANS TO REBUILD ARMY

Berlin Reports Proposal Made At Meeting Of Puppet Cabinet

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 27—The Berlin radio said tonight that Benito Mussolini, presiding at a meeting of his puppet Fascist Cabinet today, announced plans to rebuild Italian forces under the Fascist banner to resume fighting beside the Germans.

The Nazi broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said the setup of the new army, as outlined by Mussolini, would closely resemble the old one, with the Black Shirt militia forming the "integral party."

Says Some Resumed Fight

The German account of Mussolini's speech indicated that the Fascist leader had virtually no army under him at present.

Mussolini was quoted as saying that "in some areas Italian soldiers have voluntarily resumed their place at the side of their German comrades." Most of the address, however, dealt with plans for the future, according to the Berlin account.

Says Germans Stoned Prisoners

JAMESON

Briton Tells of Crowd's Revenge for Raids —American Found Berlin Grim.

London, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Germans who had lost their homes in bombing raids stoned working parties of British prisoners at Nazi camps, a repatriated British seaman, Fred Salisbury, said today. Adding that "German morale is falling fast," he told of having seen a German soldier in tears because he had been ordered to Russia.

"They dread Russians," he continued.

"I shall never forget the things which happened while I was a prisoner in Germany. After the heavy raids on Hamburg the German people were very incensed against the British. Refugees who had lost their homes stoned our working parties."

Douglas Bland, a sick bay attendant in the Royal Navy, said that food in the prison camps was of poor quality and that the prisoners would have been in a bad way except for Red Cross

Drastic U. S. Army Censorship Restricted Prisoners' Stories

ARMY DISCREDITS REPORT NAZIS HAD TIP ON AIR RAID

HILL

Magazine 'Yank' Declared Germans Knew Schweinfurt Raid Coming.

LONDON, Oct. 27 — (AP) American Eighth air force bombardment officers, concerned about the morale of their fliers, took steps today to discredit a neutral report that a tip-off to the Germans led to the record loss of 60 Flying Fortresses in the raid on the Schweinfurt bearing factory Oct. 14.

The report was regarded by some responsible persons here as wily German propaganda which at least had stirred up a controversy.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, asked about it in Washington a few days after the raid, said he personally wondered whether the Germans hadn't had such advance information.

Next the Army magazine "Yank" said flatly: "Germany, through means unknown, heard that the raid was coming at least five hours before it came. x x x someone, after a couple of drinks, said something that weighed heavily on his mind. So when the Forts came over Germany the Luftwaffe, or what was left of it, was ready, willing and able."

Targets are secret within a small group of officers until the bomber crews are "briefed" a few hours before the take-off. Then thousands necessarily know. It is conceivable that word could leak out to an enemy agent and be relayed in the interval before the bombers get across to the enemy target.

However, responsible Eighth Air Force officers today cited facts tending to discount the tip-off report. The currency gained by the rumor raised official fears that it might damage the fliers' morale bloth by reflection on their integrity and on their future security.

Officers Deny Rumor

These officers noted that the Nazis had mustered a defensive force of fewer than 300 fighters, whereas if they really had had a tip-off they could have been expected to rally as many as a thousand to protect such an important target; that the defensive ground smoke screen at Schweinfurt was just getting going when the attackers got there; and that the Germans were unable to launch a strong defensive attack until after vital damage to the target was done.

Combat crewmen pointed out that German radio location instruments are able to detect a raid coming as soon as the Fortresses get very far off the ground in England, and that every mile the bombers proceed narrows the possigle target area, giving the enemy an increasingly good chance to get his fighters there.

The fliers themselves are inclined rather to ascribe the heavy loss to the fact that their indirect course kept them over enemy territory four hours and 17 minutes, and that on that day there happened to be no simultaneous raids on other targets to bewilder and divert the enemy.

Many crewmen view the tip-off story as an amusing old wives' tale rather than anything to be alarmed about, and there has been no sign of alarmed morale, although Gen. Arnold's reiteration of it caused some comment.

These fliers trust each other implicitly. Every man's own life depends on his caution about careless talk. The air bases here are carefully guarded military reservations, and while a number of civilians — workmen, farmers, local traders and service people mainly — necessarily have access, there is little chance that an enemy operative could gain vital information like the selection of a target.

something that weighed heavily on his mind. So when the Forts came over Germany, their Luftwaffe was ready, willing, and able."

Blames Extra-long Course.

The rumor has since raised official fear that it may damage the flyers' morale by reflecting both upon their integrity and upon their future security. Today, officers who cannot be named, mentioned these points in refutation:

The fiercest opposition was met over the target and on the way home; whereas if the Germans had been forewarned, they would logically have pressed home a defensive attack before the Fortresses could reach a target so vital.

Schweinfurt's defensive smoke-screen was just beginning to roll up when the bombers got there; whereas at a number of previous targets, notably Frankfort, full smoke screens had met them.

The German fighter force that met the Fortresses consisted of

Tip-off on Big U. S. Raid Denied

HERCHER

Bombardment Chiefs Now Say Nazis Could Not Have Known of Schweinfurt Attack.

London, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—A number of responsible bombardment officers of the Eighth United States Air Force, commenting on the October 14 attack upon the Schweinfurt ball bearing plant, cited evidence today contradicting the report that some tip-off to the Germans had been a factor in the record loss of sixty Flying Fortresses that day.

The tip-off report, attributed indefinitely to a "neutral" informant, evoked from Gen. H. H. Arnold, the Air Force commander, the comment at a press conference four days later: "Personally I don't see how they could have prepared the defense they did unless they had had advance warning. They were too well organized." Thereupon the Army publication Yank afterward declared flatly: "Germany, through means unknown, heard that the raid was coming at least five hours before it came. . . . Some one after a couple of drinks said fewer than 300 planes; whereas the Germans, if they had known in advance that the Schweinfurt plant was the prime target, could have mustered as many as 1,000.

The careless talk idea, mentioned by Yank, was dismissed with the notation that the taverns had closed many hours before the attack, and that it will be suicidal anyhow for any flyer to talk about his destination.

The consensus of combat men is that the big loss was due to the fact that they followed a course that kept them over enemy territory for four hours and seventeen minutes, although the bee-line distance from the North

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Sea coast into Schweinfurt and out again is only 500 miles.

The Royal Air Force dropped more than 17,000 tons of bombs on Germany in the four-week period ended on Monday, the Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, told the House of Commons today. In the same period, he said, the Germans dumped 160 tons on Britain.

VICHY REPORTS NEW WAVE OF RESISTANCE

Sabotage And Clashes Between Patriots And Police Sweep Country

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 27—A spokesman for the Government of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain said tonight over the Vichy radio that a new wave of resistance was sweeping France and "complete disorder is likely to break out in any moment."

Asserting that "sabotage and clashes between terrorists and police are taking place all over the country," the announcer said, in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information, that the atmosphere in France "is ripe for complete lawlessness."

At the same time the Fighting French radio at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, said German-Field Marshal General Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt had ordered the arrest of scores of French armistice army officers.

Officers To Be Imprisoned

[The Fighting French Dakar radio, in a broadcast recorded in New York, said von Rundstedt had received instructions from Berlin allowing him to take "repressive measures against former members of the French armistice army" and that these instructions called for imprisonment of all officers, non-commissioned officers and reserve officers.]

For several days reports from neutral countries have pictured the French underground—one of the best organized in subjugated Europe—as coming more into the open. These reports also said that Nazi Storm Troopers in some places in France had taken over complete policing of the country from the Vichy authorities.

Allied warnings that French policemen are to be called into account when the day of French liberation comes for their attitude toward the resistance movement is believed to be one of the reasons for the German action.

Vichy Reports Pope Will Broadcast Oct. 31

London, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Vichy radio said today that Pope Pius XII would broadcast October 31, but gave no further details.

The Vatican radio said earlier this week that the Pontiff had intensified his efforts to bring about peace.

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Worried About Raids.

London, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Japanese worries over the possibilities of air raids were reflected today in a "complete reorganization of the air raid precaution system" calling for evacuation of the population of large towns. The Berlin radio reported the plans, saying they were announced in the Japanese Diet by Kisaburo Ando, Minister of Interior.

Transfer of industries to rural areas is to be speeded up, the broadcast said, and the Government is to be empowered to prohibit the erection of buildings in certain zones or to decree the building of broad thoroughfares in order to prevent the spreading of fires. Businesses which are not of vital importance but lead to large crowds, undesirable in times of threatening air raids, can be closed, it was added.

Nazi E-Boats Now Use Wolf Pack Tactics

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Fast German E-boats, copying the methods employed by Nazi submarines, apparently have adopted wolf pack tactics in a stepped-up campaign against British shipping in the English Channel.

(This change in tactics—the E-boats formerly hunted singly or in groups of two and three—was viewed here as an attempt by the Germans to drum up some good news for the home front at low cost.)

The campaign parallels the resumption of light hit-and-run air raids on the London area, which are being built up by the German press as smashing, large-scale assaults.

The Germans sent out 30 E-boats Sunday to intercept a British convoy off the English east coast. British naval escorts were credited officially yesterday with sinking four and damaging seven of the E-boats in the battle—the biggest of its kind to date—without losing a ship in the convoy.

Relief Thief Gets Four Years

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Convicted of stealing $48,000 worth of clothing donated by Bundles for Britain, Willis Herbert King, 61, a clerk, was sent to prison today for four years. In sentencing him the judge said $42,000 worth of the stolen goods had been recovered.

Nazis Have To Shout Orders, American Says

ALGIERS

London, *Thursday*, Oct. 28 (AP)—A wounded American captured in Sicily and repatriated this week in the first war-prisoner exchange with Germany, says the average Nazi soldier fights well only when driven by shouted commands.

This quality in the German soldier was described by Private Robert M. Scott, of Greensboro, N. C., who was in the first echelon of planes to drop parachute troops onto Sicily, July 9, the day before the island was invaded en masse.

Scott, one of fourteen Americans in the exchange, related his experiences for the army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* at a military hospital where he and eleven other Americans were taken when they arrived in Britain.

Tells Of Action

Telling of the action after he parachuted onto Sicily, Scott said: "We could hear Germans hollering their orders for miles.

Fighting toward the coast, Scott said, three members of his outfit were killed—including their captain. He took command of the remaining nine. Their last means of escape was across a road covered by German machine-gun fire.

"The others got across," he said. "But I got halfway across and—bango!—those German guns got my leg. The bullet tore a five-inch piece off my shin bone."

His right leg was amputated.

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Kent Cooper News Ideals Lauded By Reuters Official

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—The ideals of Kent Cooper, general manager and executive director of the Associated Press, for truth in news and freedom from Governmental interference with news were praised tonight by Christopher J. Chancellor, joint general manager of Reuters, in a symposium at the Netherlands House.

Heads of the important news services in London joined members of the Netherlands institute in questioning Chancellor on various aspects of what news will be like in the post-war world.

Chancellor read the preamble of the agreement between the Associated Press and Reuters as an index to how important they regard the free play of truth in news.

The Reuters executive said that the reader was the final arbiter on questions of truth, accuracy and balance in news, and that press associations were unable to set themselves up as censors to govern the way newspapers presented news reports.

FIRST LORD HAILS AMERICAN NAVY

London, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—"Recent events in the Pacific and Mediterranean have amply demonstrated how sea power can take the battle to the enemy and that control of the sea gives us the paths to victory," A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said today in a Navy Day message to Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy.

"We have solid grounds for confidence that the navies of the United Nations working in unity and purpose will keep open the lines of communications and prepare the way for the overthrow of our enemies."

New Yorker Lands Plane on One Wheel

London, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—A Coastal Command Liberator piloted by Flying Officer Athan Allen, of New York city landed safely on one wheel after a nine-hour anti-submarine patrol.

It was Allen's first trip as captain and a tire burst on the take-off. Realizing the danger of landing with a full load of gasoline, he took the bomber out on patrol to use up most of the fuel and then guided it back in to a one-point landing after jettisoning his depth charges.

NO NEW HAT, BUT—

LONDON, Oct. 27 — (AP) In lieu of new hats, 186 recently arrived WACS were authorized today to wear the ribbon denoting service in the American theater of war.

"Their crossing developed into an extended cruise which included a period of service in the American theater outside the continental limits of the United States," it was explained. The order signed by Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers added:

"It's only an extra service ribbon, but to a woman that added spot of color on the regulation olive drab has the lift of a new spring hat — almost!"

Danes Wreck 9 Power Stations

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 27 (AP)—Time bombs placed by Danish saboteurs have wrecked nine power stations supplying light and power on the German-Danish border and disrupted German communications and transport, the Danish Press Service said tonight. Flensburg, Germany, which had been receiving outside electricity since American bombers wrecked its own power station May 19, was the largest point affected.

PROGRESS IS MADE IN MOSCOW TALKS

CASSIDY

Moscow, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Delegates to the tri-partite conference have arrived at some of the most important questions of the meeting, it was reported today as the parley moved into its ninth session.

One of the participants in the British-United States-Russian discussions was quoted as taking the official view of "so far so good," but the conference probably will continue for some time.

The drafting committees met in joint session yesterday and progress was reported on framing the agreements arrived at by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Although official silence greeted inquiries on the nature of the discussions, it was learned that definite news on some of the accomplishments may be made public at the end of the conference.

Mr. Hull was said to be in excellent health and not showing any strain. He has stayed close to Spasso House, home of the United States Ambassador, when not attending the conference.

TRIPARTITE PARLEY ACCORDS RECORDED

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MOSCOW, Oct. 27 — (AP) U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov as members of their staffs worked today to record agreements already reached.

(A Moscow broadcast recorded in London by the Soviet monitor said Eden met with Premier Joseph Stalin again today. Eden, who conferred with Stalin last week, was accompanied today by Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia, and Lt. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, military adviser to the British delegation at the tripartite meetings.)

The committee of technical and political experts, assigned the task of putting into black and white the agreements reached by Hull, Eden and Molotov, held two lengthy sessions—one this morning and the other tonight after a special performance by the Red army ensemble at the Red Army theater.

Russian Moslems Elect

TASHKENT, U. S. S. R., Oct. 27 (AP).—A congress of Moslem priests from the Uzbek, Tadjik, Turkmen, Kirghiz and Kazakh Republics elected eighty-two-year-old Babakham Abdumadzhitkhanov their new chairman today and sent greetings to leaders of the U. S. S. R. and the Soviet governments of Central Asia.

NAZI MORALE DECLINE CITED

New Reports To Swiss Say People No Longer Listen To Hitler

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By FRANK BRUTTO

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 27—A new story of lowered German morale which is "gnawing at the foundations of the Nazi regime" and a description of a desolate Reich where "the people no longer are interested in official communiques and no longer listen to Hitler" came out of Germany today.

The account was contained in a dispatch to the Swiss newspaper *Gazette de Laussane*. It said the causes of the "psychological collapse" were cumulative, including the military reverses beginning with El Alamein and Stalingrad, "but above all, the Allied air offensive."

The writer said that Hitler had ordered the present German stand in southern Italy for propaganda purposes, acting against the advice of his high command, which recommended withdrawal to the north.

Not Fully Understood

"Germany does not yet fully understand the depth of the crisis the Hitler regime now traverses," he wrote. "Even if it were possible to announce some victory, it would not have the heart to celebrate it. . . . Pessimism and distrust suddenly have displaced the unlimited confidence and unshakable faith that characterized the vast majority of the German people until the day of Stalingrad. . . .

"But the primary cause of this psychological depression is the continuous offensive of the Allied air force. I cannot insist enough on the disastrous effects wrought on German morale of the night raids of the RAF and the USAAF.

Cannot Sleep Without Fear

"Not only have they annihilated Hamburg, reduced Essen to a smoking mass of rubble, ravaged Cologne, Dusseldorf and Rostock, but all cities and villages, even in secluded districts, have been submitting to this nightly for over a year. Germans cannot sleep without fear, without a valise beside the bed containing their most precious items.

"For in the event of destruction it would not be possible to replace the least bit of clothing, furniture or utensils. Lodgings cannot be found."

All authorized voices in the Reich from Hitler to the smallest provincial newspaper are seeking above all to fight the tendency the

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people suddenly are manifesting to interpret everything with discouragement, the dispatch declared. The "deliverance" of Mussolini was emphasized for propaganda purposes to demonstrate that the Axis situation was unchanged.

Propaganda's New Course

German propaganda now has taken a new course and combines subtle reasoning with hard facts, but it has no effect on the populace, the dispatch continued.

Hitler's last speech, given at an especially critical hour and after a prolonged silence, the writer said, doubtless had more of an audience elsewhere in the world than in Germany itself.

During the speech, the writer related, he saw thousands of persons getting on suburban trains to leave the city for the night while hundreds of others lined up in front of the theater Gloria Palast to see a color film and "in the immense Cafe Triumph there were only seven people and the orchestra listening to the harangue."

Cited as contributing to the increasing demoralization were these: Constant widening of civilian mobilization, including the young and the old; the black market; the poor daily menu, frequently only potatoes and cabbage; lack of news from fathers and sons gone for months and years; long lines and hours of waiting; the feeling that danger is overhead constantly.

Yet the German people "are too deprived of initiative to create an opposition movement. There is no strong underground organization. The SS remains resolute. The political police are increased constantly, but passive discontent little by little is reducing the Reich's potenti[illegible]ity."

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ITALIANS DEFY DUCE

At the Italo-Swiss Frontier, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The failure of Mussolini's new Government to win popular support was indicated today by an extension from October 25 to October 31 of the deadline for Italian officers in Rome to go to Florence under the decree of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Mussolini's Fascist Defense Minister. Officers failing to report, as well as persons aiding them to hide, will be brought before military tribunals, according to the announcement received here from Italy.

Kesselring's Recall Reported.

At the Italo-Swiss Frontier, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The Berlin newspaper Borsen Zeitung said today that it was confirmed officially that Field Marshal Rommel is now is commander in chief of the German forces in Italy. Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring has been recalled to Germany for a new assignment, the newspaper added, and a Gen. Wittinghoff, formerly commander of the Milan area, is now chief of the German forces in southern Italy.

Another report from Nazi-occupied Italy said that Fascist central headquarters had been moved from Rome to northern Italy, probably to Venice, where diplomatic representatives to the puppet Fascist government have been established.

The Rome radio meanwhile broadcast a claim that the Mussolini Battalion, Italian Fascist Bersaglieri, had been in contact with the Allied forces in southern Italy since October 16, and declared other Italian troops soon would be sent to this front.

In a broadcast picked up today by the Associated Press, the Berlin radio said that Admiral Ferruicco Perreni was appointed successor to the Fascist Under-Secretary of Navy, Admiral Antonio Lagnani, whose recent death the radio ascribed to a motor accident. Perreni was described as a submarine expert who had gained much experience in battle in the Mediterranean.

NAZIS PORTRAY REDS GRIMLY

FOLT-2

Permit Reports of Mighty Russian War Machine.

Madrid, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—German propaganda has let the bars down and now not only permits but encourages Nazi war correspondents on the Eastern front to portray grimly the might of the Russian war machine and its possibilities.

Tales of "strategic withdrawals," the "moving front" and similar euphemisms to describe Nazi retreats have been replaced by build-ups of the Red Army as a giant unaware of his own strength, dispatches from Berlin disclose.

The inference was that the United States and Britain had better watch out, that Premier Marshal Stalin may be saving a haymaker for them. This recalls the old Berlin thesis that Germany is defending Europe against Communism and that Britain and the United States might do well to turn on Russia for their own good.

Materials Stressed.

Spanish correspondents in Berlin, taking their material from German spokesmen and the German press itself, emphasized the quantity of men and material the Russians are pouring into the battle of the Dnieper bend.

"Nobody can explain where the Russians get not only the masses of man power but also the material," said one correspondent. "According to statements of a German spokesman, 98 per cent of the material the Russians use is home-made. Out of every 100 Soviet tanks only two or three are of American origin."

The dispatch added that Russian war industries on the other side of the Urals were working at full production and that "nobody in the world, even the Allies themselves, can really state fhat is Russia's real capacity for war production."

Avalanche of Arms.

The Berlin correspondent of the evening paper Madrid, giving the German version of the situation in Russia, said: "Germany today fights on the eastern front as an inferior belligerent. Germany possesses better aviation, better command, better troops than the enemy, but must meet such an avalanche of arms that the conflict is out of proportion.

"Under such conditions it is already a miracle, particularly of organization, that the German retreat to the Dnieper was made without wrecking the defense."

The correspondent reported that the German command, for the first time, was throwing into battle its strategic reserves. He said the principal German bastion in eastern Europe in "some places reached the Dniester in Poland" and added that the Rumanians "seem confident this line can hold the Russians," and added: "Nevertheless, to really hold the Soviet Army something more than fortifications are necessary. Peoples allied with Germany, who will be the first to suffer the consequences of Soviet domination, must also redouble their efforts."

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CLOSE GUARD KEPT ON VATICAN CITY

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MADRID, Oct. 27—(AP) Vatican City is making elaborate preparations for any eventuality when the Allied forces draw near and the Germans begin to evacuate Rome, Spanish press dispatches said today.

Dispatches from Rome related:

The guard at the iron gate of Sant' Anna and the Arch of The Bells has been increased while Swiss guards keep the gates open only wide enough to permit the entry of one person. Each visitor's credentials are examined carefully and he is taken directly to his destination.

Life in the Vatican is normal, although activity in the Pontifical Academy has been reduced.

The War Prisoners office of the Vatican, which draws most visitors, has ben moved outside the limits of Vatican City proper as a precaution because of the thousands of persons who visit it daily seeking news of relatives and friends.

Much attention has been devoted by Vatican engineers to the supply of water and gas. Large quantities of water already are stored and Vatican authorities are studying means to protect the Paola and Marcia water pipelines.

REPATRIATES SAT OUT RAIDS AT MARSEILLE

British Soldiers Landed At Barcelona Tell Of Allied Attacks

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[By the Associated Press]

Barcelona, Oct. 27—Eight British Army men among more than 1,000 British Empire wounded and restricted personnel exchanged here for German prisoners told today of a trip down to the embarkation port of Marseille through air raids by British and American planes.

[This dispatch did not give details of the raids or the time of the prisoners' transfer to Marseille. Allied medium bombers and lighter craft have been striking regular blows at airfields, railroads and captive industries in France.]

Bandsman John Henderson said he was held in a prison camp thirty miles from the Rhineland city of Kassel and "there we saw two day raids and two night raids before we started south for the exchange."

All Called Tremendous

"They were all four tremendous raids and later, when we passed through Frankfurt, we saw the damage our bombs did in that area," he said. "Everything was flattened on both sides of the railway line over a two-mile area."

The German exchange ship Aquileia left the dock for the return to Marseille at 5.15 P. M. and her sister ship was scheduled to follow her.

Exchange officials said they expected the British exchange vessels as well to leave in the night.

POPE IN GOOD HEALTH

Barcelona, Spain, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Dr. Jose Manuel Llobet, Argentine Minister to the Vatican, today described conditions in the Vatican as perfectly normal, but said the citizens of Rome were in a "truly pitiful situation."

Arriving here after a grueling six-day trip from Rome, Dr. Llobet said Pope Pius XII was in good health and that religious services were held daily in the Vatican as in normal times.

[Reports filtering out of Rome have said that Pope Pius was virtually a prisoner of the Nazis, who have ringed St. Peter's with an armed guard.]

Dr. Llobet expressed belief that food supplies, while not abundant, were sufficient for the present.

Guerrillas Disarm Police

PORT-BOU, Spain, Oct. 27 (AP)—French newspapers reaching here tonight said that on Saturday thirty police from Lyon, under orders to fight French guerrillas, arrived in Grenoble. While eating dinner in the Grand Hotel six masked men, one carrying a submachine gun and the others pistols, appeared.

The masked men informed the police they were the guerrillas they sought. Then they took the policemen's arms, their credentials and the list of French patriots marked for removal. They locked the doors, cut the telephone line and left quietly.

SEA AND AIR BATTLE NEAR KOS REPORTED

Ankara, Oct. 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A reliable report today said that the Dodecanese islands of Kos and Kalymnos were both packed with German wounded after a full fledged air and sea battle between large German and British forces.

Another report being fitted into the jigsaw puzzle by spectators along the neutral Turkish coast said that five days ago the Germans were beaten back with severe losses when they attempted landing operations on an undisclosed Ægean island. Supplementary reports on the damaged Greek torpedo boat Adrias which took refuge at Bodrum said that her commander was among the wounded. Word from the Bodrum area was that the boat had been hit on Sunday off the coast of Kalymnos. There was no confirmation of a report that two small British warships were sunk in the same action.

A report from Kushadasi, south of Izmir, said that for three days the Germans had been carrying out concentrated air attacks on Samos, matching the round-the-clock Allied raids on Kos and Rhodes. One raider was reported brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

JAP TANKER SUNK

Chungking, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—American Mitchell bombers sank a 150-foot Jap tanker off the west coast of Hainan Island Monday, a communique of the Fourteenth United States Air Force said today.

The bombers also blasted a 250-foot freighter in the same area, leaving it sinking at the stern and listing badly, the bulletin said.

New Delhi, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The R. A. F.'s heavy Wellington bombers blasted the strategic rail center of Sagaing in western Burma last night for the second time and also pounded the port of Akyab, a British communique announced today.

The R. A. F. also attacked enemy-occupied villages in the Chin hills, and railways communications in the Shwebo area.

One aircraft was reported lost in these sweeps.

Bengal Starvation Toll Put at 100,000 a Week

Indian Journalist Predicts Figure Will Increase

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 27 (AP).—One hundred thousand persons are dying of starvation in Bengal each week, K. Santhanam, former member of the Central Legislative Assembly and a widely known Indian journalist, declared in "The Hindustani Times" today after a study of the famine situation. He predicted this figure would increase weekly until the end of December.

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American And British Airmen Bombard Rangoon And Akyab

Allies Step Up Pace Of Attacks On Jap Shipping, Transport And Installations In Burma

[By the Associated Press]

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New Delhi, Oct. 27—American and British air squadrons, stepping up the pace of attacks upon Japanese shipping, transport and installations in Burma, have struck heavy new blows at the port cities of Akyab and Rangoon and points in the interior.

United States Liberators and RAF Wellingtons ripped at the harbor cities for the second successive day yesterday, communiques disclosed, with the Americans bombing Rangoon and the Wellingtons striking at Akyab, farther up the west coast.

The Liberators left a 350-foot freighter sinking, scored many hits on the central railway station at Rangoon, and perhaps destroyed three of twenty Japanese fighters giving battle, Tenth Air Force headquarters announced.

Fighting In China

In China, where the Japanese are striking into Yunnan province apparently seeking to forestall any Chinese drive into Burma from the east, Chungking reported inconclusive fighting in the Yunnan-Burma border area and on the eastern front in Chekiang and Anhwei provinces. The Japanese started a southward drive west of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, Sunday, and are being engaged at Kaotouchen and Chihsingchen.

A Berlin broadcast said Japanese bombers had raided Hsiakwan, headquarters of Chinese troops starting fires and explosions.

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RABAUL SMASHED BY NEW ASSAULT

Japanese Base Hit with 151 Tons of Bombs—58 Planes Destroyed.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, Oct. 28—(AP) continuing a "Smash Rabaul" campaign, a strong force of Liberators and Lightnings hit that key Japanese New Britain base Monday for the third successive day with 151 tons of bombs, destroying 21 aircraft on the ground and knocking 37 out of the sky.

It was the fifth raid of the month on Rabaul during which more than 400 enemy planes have been destroyed or rendered unfit for flying.

In the Monday raid, announced today by General MacArthur's headquarters, six or more waves of high-flying Liberators swept over Rabaul within 10 minutes. Heavy anti-aircraft fire and 70 intercepting fighters were employed in futile enemy attempts to break up the formations.

Storm Drives Fighters Back

As on previous raids, with the exception of one October 18, fighters went along with the Liberators but most of them had to turn back because of a storm over New Britain and the four-engined raiders had to largely fight their way across the target.

Only one plane was lost in Monday's raid but six members of the crew were saved. This brought Allied plane losses for the five raids to 13. The crews of two fighters and a Mitchell medium bomber on previous raids also were saved.

Forty-three planes were damaged in addition to those destroyed. One hundred and seventy seven planes were knocked out in a 350-ton strike there Oct. 12. Sixty more were destroyed Oct. 18. Then raids Oct. 23 and 24 destroyed 133 others and probably destroyed an additional 48.

The Oct. 12 total of 177 included at least 126 destroyed.

This continued aerial neutralization of Rabaul has been coordinated with the bombing into usefulness of other enemy bases on Bougainville — Rabaul's front door.

Damage Destroyer

Today's communique announced that in the area just north of Bougainville, a Liberator had bombed and damaged an enemy destroyer.

Another of the intermittent long distance strikes at the Japanese-held nickel mining center of Pomelaa, Dutch Celebes, also was reported. Such a raid entails a round trip flight of more than 2,000 miles from Australia.

In the South Bougainville area where the Japanese have been forced by continued aerial bombardment of American planes to quit using three airdromes, these cratered fields were divebombed again, today's communique added.

The Lakuani airdrome, which received only scant attention in the other raids—Rabaul has at least five fields—drew the concentrated wrath of the raiders.

Seventy Japanese planes intercepted and 37 were shot down. Twenty others were damaged.

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JAPS IN SOLOMONS LOSE AIR BASES

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Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Three vital airfields on which Japan had depended to block the American march up the Solomons to Rabaul have been bombed into uselessness and enemy planes have abandoned them.

Whether the Japanese ever will try to restore them remains to be determined but headquarters disclosed today that, for the time being, United States bombs have knocked out the big enemy airdrome of Kahili and the Kara strip, both in southern Bougainville, and the Ballale fighter strip in the Shortlands immediately south.

Methodically last Saturday a force of 230 American bombers and fighters tore up Kahili and Kara with 130 tons of bombs without so much as seeing an enemy plane. Kahili has been the core of Jap air resistance in the Solomons since the big American push opened June 30.

Last Thursday, during an American fighter sweep, twenty Jap planes made their last real effort at interception. The knockout punch Saturday was delivered by four raiding parties. Moderate anti-aircraft fire constituted the opposition.

On New Guinea, four bitter counterattacks by Japanese jungle troops northwest of Allied-held Finschhafen have been repulsed, a spokesman for Gen. MacArthur said today.

Ballale Field Abandoned.

Since then, the Japanese have not attempted to use the fields. Ballale, also abandoned, never had lived up to Japanese hopes of effectively throwing an air blockade of fighters across the route of American raiding parties before they could reach Bougainville.

Such a stripping of air power poses new problems for the Japanese armies on Bougainville, which last semiofficial estimates have placed at 40,000. Bougainville must be held by the Japanese or the front-door approach to the Rabaul, New Britain, stronghold will be laid open.

NEW YORK FLYERS WIN AIR MEDALS

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 21 (Delayed) (A. P.). — Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, has decorated eighteen New York State airmen for their exploits in this theater.

Capt. Leonard P. Marks, of 1482 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, was awarded a second Oak Leaf Cluster, in lieu of a third air medal, for demonstrating "outstanding courage, ability and devotion to duty" during twenty-five operational flight messions on escort duty.

Among those receiving Distinguished Flying Crosses was First Lieut. Bond M. Hall, 22 Washington street, Hempstead, L. I., and First Lieut. Fred Kettner, 1977 Broadway, New York city. Lieut. Hall participated in transport missions, and Lieut. Kettner in bombing missions.

The Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded to Top Sergt. Abraham Rothstein, 1173 West Farms Road, Bronx for extraordinary achievement while on 200 hours of operational flights in the southwest Pacific, which included long range bombing attacks against Japanese airdromes and ships.

Second Lieut. Walter J. Jacobson, 370 Riverside Drive, New York city, was awarded the air medal for having participated last February 2 in a Liberator flight between Lolobau Island and New Britain during which an enemy cargo vessel towing two barges was set afire and left sinking.

Oak Leaf Clusters, equivalent to additional Distinguished Flying Crosses, were awarded to Staff Sergt. Oliver M. Csontos, 900 Summit avenue, New York city, and Capt. Charles W. Peterson, 1191 McDonald avenue, Brooklyn. Sergt. Csontos participated in 200 hours of flight missions in the Southwest Pacific and Capt. Peterson took part in fifty flights which included escorting bombers and transports, interception, attack, patrol and reconnaissance.

Aerial flight achievements over New Guinea won Distinguished Flying Crosses for First Lieut. Douglas V. N. Parsons, Guion Road, Rye; Sergt. Philip Abrams, 66 Herzl street, Brooklyn; Staff Sergt. George L. White, 320 Forest avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island. First Lieut. Francis J. Coleman, 2913 Foster avenue, Brooklyn, was awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a second D. F. C. They participated in 200 hours of operational flights during which Japanese airdromes and ships were bombed.

Pfc. Norman Shore, 4306 Snyder avenue, Brooklyn, who took part in twenty-five missions which included dropping supplies and transporting troops, was awarded the air medal.

Virginian Is Decorated For Saving Allied Plane

Allied Headquarters Southwest Pacific, Oct. 27 (AP)—Technical Sergeant Matt F. Notz, Langley, Va., has been awarded the Soldiers Medal by Lieutentant General George C. Kenney for saving an Allied plane in New Guinea endangered by a burning gasoline dump.

Sergeant Notz, according to the citation, found the plane's right tank punctured, plugged the hole with his cap and taxied the craft which was in constant danger of being fired by an adjacent gasoline dump, to a safer place.

The sergeant then went to another revetment and helped roll bombs away from the intense heat.

Curtin Asks Bigger Coal Output

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin today urged Australia's coal miners to do everything possible to speed up production, asserting that it would be impossible to maintain the present war tempo unless more was produced. He declared that the next eighteen months would be critical for Australia because the fact that the war involved shortages would become increasingly clear.

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HE PUT BITE ON PAL'S NOSE

Waipahu, Hawaii, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—A game of checkers ended with plastic surgery for Pedro P. Castillo and a $25 fine for Marcello Lagrimos. In Circuit Court, Lagrimos, charged with assault and battery, said his pal became angry after losing five games. So, in self defense, he said, he bit off the tip of Castillo's nose.

48 Persons Killed At Mexican Bullfight

Merida, Mexico, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Authorities at Izamal, forty miles from this city, said today that forty-eight persons had been killed and more than eighty injured when a stone stairway in front of a church collapsed during an impromptu bullfight. The accident occurred Monday. Previous estimates of the number killed varied from thirty-eight to 100.

Signals Give Hope for Some On Lost Canadian Plane

By the Associated Press.

ANCIENNE LORETTE, Quebec, Oct. 27.—Hope that some of the 24 persons aboard an RCAF Liberator, missing for a week en route from an Eastern air base to Montreal, might still be alive persisted today after the discovery of what appeared to be aircraft wreckage in the rugged La Tuque area near Cap de La Madeleine.

Planes cruising over the spot where ground searchers spotted signs of wreckage through binoculars said last night they heard faint, unintelligible signals on the frequency of an emergency transmitter with which the missing aircraft was equipped.

The almost impassable nature of the terrain prevented the searching party from covering the last 2 miles separating them from the spot last night.

Radio Reports Allied Bombings In Hungary

New York, Oct. 27—United States monitors today recorded a Swedish broadcast which quoted a Budapest dispatch to Turkey as saying Allied bombers last night attacked the western Hungarian towns of Gyoer and Nagykanizsko, importont rail centers through which Nazi military traffic moves to the Balkan and Italian fronts.

The Budapest-Ljubljana-Trieste and the Budapest-Zagreb rail lines run through Nagykanizsa. Gyoer is an industrial center, producing railroad cars, trucks and textiles, and is the halfway point on the Budapest-Vienna railroad.

Radio Berlin quoted a Transocean news agency dispatch as saying that north of the Volturno river the Fifty-sixth British Infantry Division and the Third American Infantry Division, both parts of the Fifth Army, were fighting the Hermann Goering Tank Division. The Associated Press recorded the broadcast.

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Nazi Eugenic Policy Reaction Reported

New York—The Nazi's "New Order eugenic policy" of killing off Germany's old and sick is having unexpected repercussions among German troops in Occupied Poland, the Polish Telegraph Agency reports.

Underground dispatches reveal that Wehrmacht headquarters on the Eastern front has been forced to take strong measures to curb the disorder which is spreading among German soldiers who have not received replies to letters sent to old or ill parents.

The Polish underground radio SWIT has broadcast that the Wehrmacht has appealed to Berlin to do something about the matter.

TO FORCE FIGHT, ADMIRAL SAYS

U. S. Will Destroy Japanese Power, Officials Declare In Navy Day Talks

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 27—Certainty that American sea power will strangle and destroy Japan and caution that the enemy is still tough and powerful were mingled in expressions from high officials today on the war's second Navy Day.

In an address at Indianapolis, Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet, made clear that I say 'make the opportunity.'" Japanese to fight. Saying Japan's strategy is "to keep us at arm's length" from important concentrations, he added:

"The navy's job is plainly outlined. We must continue, through all means at our disposal, to break his lines of communication, to strike his naval forces whenever we can make the opportunity. Note that I say 'Make the opportunity.'"

Greenslade Speaks

A hint of how the navy intends to force that fight came from Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade, speaking at San Francisco.

"If Japan, badly hurt, proposes to withhold its major fleet to defend home waters," he said, "it will not be long before we shall have mandated islands and other strongholds under direct siege, and

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thence project our operations into the China Sea."

Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Tokyo, expressed the opinion that Japan's navy, still powerful, might come out in force at any time and warned against underestimating the enemy.

In Washington, Senator Walsh (D., Mass.), chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, told his colleagues that release of naval units from Mediterranean operations will bring "smashing blows against the enemy in the Pacific."

Alexander Confident

In a word to those on the home front, Rear Admiral G. D. Murray, former commander of the carrier Enterprise, told a Chicago audience:

"Men who have faced death and who are still face to face with death —men who have seen their shipmates blown into eternity—these men have a definite feeling that somewhere, somehow, something is wrong when the word 'strike' appears concerning any industry vital to the successful conduct of the war, in which they are playing so vital a role."

The Right Honorable A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the British Admiralty, told Knox in a message, "we have solid grounds for confidence that the navies of the United Nations, working in unity of purpose, will keep open the lines of communication and prepare the way for the overthrow of our enemies."

Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, expressed "grateful appreciation of two million and more soldiers now in far combat zones—and their families at home —for the superb protective convoying of the navy."

Called Peace Factor

The size and efficiency of the United States Navy will be a major consideration at the peace table and in the subsequent maintenance of peace, Admiral William J. Leahy, chief of staff to the Commander in Chief, said at a mass meeting in Richmond.

"At the end of the war you will have the most powerful navy in existence," Admiral Leahy told his hearers.

"It will be an expensive war machine to maintain, but, of course, certain reductions may safely be made and will be made," he continued. "Nevertheless, armaments of other powers may again threaten us and the peace of the world. It is for you and for all the people in the United States to decide whether or not we shall have a repetition of our altruistic gesture of 1921 when we ourselves volunteered to destroy our finest warships for an illusory notion that human nature can be changed by kind words, hope and a signed paper."

To Raid Homeland

In Honolulu, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, said that fast-growing United States air and naval superiority will be brought to bear against the Japanese homeland.

"Japan will know what Germany suffers day after day and night after night in attacks from the air," he said.

It is now crystal clear that we will win the war but it is not yet clear just when it will end."

Keep Navy Great

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—(AP) In what he said would be his last public speech before retirement from naval service after 46 years, Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commander of the eastern sea frontier, tonight urged the American people to maintain a strong Navy after peace is won.

Addressing the Navy League of the United States at a Navy Day celebration, Admirla Andrews said, "I believe that on our Navy's might rests our country's future—her integrity, her freedom, all thta makes her great—all that our forefathers fought to achieve and for which we are fighting now."

MERCHANT FLEET PRAISED BY LAND

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Maritime Commission chairman, declared today in a prepared Navy Day talk that the war has proved beyond question that the nation needs a merchant marine "as much as it needs an Army, a Navy and an air force."

"We know there can be no weak link in our protective chain," Admiral Land told a Chamber of Commerce luncheon. "Each link is vitally interdependent on the others. Without naval protection, our merchant ships could not carry to the far-flung battlefronts the men, munitions and supplies vital to victory. No Navy, no Merchant Marine. No Merchant Marine, no Army on the battlefront. No Army, no victory."

Relating that in the past three years more than 15,000 ships of all types have been added to the naval force, including more than 300 combatant vessels, Admiral Land asserted that our still-growing forces "are striking fear into the hearts of the Axis aggressors on all the seven seas of the world."

Knox Urges United Front

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—(AP) Secretary of the Navy Knox urged tonight that partisanship "end at the water's edge" and that international policies be kept out of the coming political campaign.

"It is vital to the war effort," he declared in a Navy Day address, "that questions which concern our relations with other nations, especially our Allies, be kept out of political campaign discussions."

To "confront the rest of the world united and undivided," he suggested to leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties adoption of "a substantially identical declaration on international policy" in their platforms.

Such an agreement, he said, besides aiding the war effort, "might easily provide us in the future with a method of handling international questions which would equip us with what we have never had — continuity of foreign policy."

Knox, principal speaker at a Navy league dinner, said earlier in answer to a press conference question he thought "the minimum length of time in which the war can end is during 1944 in Europe and 1945 in the Pacific. It may take longer, but that is my minimum estimate."

He added that "the fighting in Italy is going to be tough" because the Allied armies "are fighting against a determined enemy."

The Germans, he said, "are applying the scorched earth policy in Italy" and "they will do the same thing in Rome if they have to abandon it. After all, they are still a bunch of Huns."

SAYS JAPANESE ARE TOUGH FOE

Admiral King Asserts They Must Be Driven Home.

Indianapolis, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Describing the Japanese as a "tough and wily foe whose disregard for his own life is exceeded only by his fanatical hatred for us," Admiral Ernest J. King said today that they must be pushed back to their homeland.

Admiral King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, declared in a speech prepared for Navy Day:

"We plan to follow the Japs very closely on their return trip to Japan. In fact, we propose to speed them on their way."

"The Japanese," he said, "is still convinced that he can wear us out, and his known long-term strategy is to keep us at arm's length from his important concentrations.

Must Make Opportunity.

"The Navy's job is plainly outlined. We must continue, through all means at our disposal, to break his lines of communication, to strike his naval forces whenever we can make the opportunity. Note that I say 'make the opportunity.'"

Turning to Europe, Admiral King said that a year ago on Navy Day the invasion of Europe was, for the general public, a matter of speculation.

"Today, as we celebrate America's second Navy Day at war," he said, "the invasion of Hitler's stronghold is under way. The successes of the Nazi U-boats against our shipping have been radically diminished and Italy has joined the battle against Nazism. I can report today that up to October 1, our submarines alone had accounted for 313 Japanese ships, including twenty-four troop transports—many of them loaded—and sixty-two combat vessels. Our ships and carrier-based planes have destroyed more than one-third the total tonnage Japan had at the time of Pearl Harbor. The guns of our warships have wrecked numerous Jap shore installations, our fighting planes have inflicted plane losses on the Japanese at a ratio in excess of four to one."

Calls Convoy Successful.

In its task of carrying supplies to our Allies, he said, the Navy has guarded more than $3,000,000,000 worth of food and war materials to Russia alone.

"From May through August, this year," he added, "the Navy escorted more than 4,000 United Nations ships across the Atlantic with losses from enemy submarines of less than one-half of 1 per cent."

Moreover, he went on, hundreds of thousands of American soldiers have been safely transported to European and African battle areas—"convincing proof that our convoy system has been successful."

HAILS WAR PROGRESS

San Francisco, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—World war II "is progressing more favorably than we dared hope" a year ago, Vice Admiral John W. Greenslade said today.

The commandant of the western sea frontier, in a Navy Day talk, prepared for a joint luncheon of civic clubs, said: "A significant augury for the future, possibly, lies in Japan's failure to contest seriously our recent attacks upon Wake and Marcus."

"If Japan, badly hurt, proposed to withhold its major fleet to defend home waters," he added, "it will not be long before we shall have the mandated islands and other strongholds under direct siege, and thence project our operations into the China Sea."

Pilot Flew Off To His Death to Save Lexington

Lieut. Baker, Gas Almost Gone, Lured 10 Japanese Away in Coral Sea Battle

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—A Navy pilot—his gasoline tanks nearly empty—flew into the darkness to lure away Japanese pilots and save the aircraft carrier Lexington from attack early in the war.

The sacrifice of Lieutenant (j. g.) Paul Baker, of San Diego, Calif., now listed as missing, was told today by Rear Admiral O. H. Woodward in a Navy Day address.

"On the eve of the Coral Sea engagement," said Admiral Woodward, "an American task force, of which the Lexington was part, caught up with the tail-end of the main Japanese invasion force near Tulagi and accounted for three enemy carriers. In the savage air fighting that day, Baker had brought down five Jap aircraft. Toward nightfall he was hovering over the Lexington awaiting the signal to land, with only a few gallons of gasoline left in his tank.

"Suddenly ten Japanese planes approached overhead. The light was poor for shooting, and it was feared that the enemy, rendered desperate by the loss of their own carriers, might make a suicide attack upon the Lexington and inflict serious damage by crashing their planes. Baker was ordered via radio to turn off his landing lights and under no conditions to attempt a landing.

"He sized up the situation instantly. During the radio exchange the Japs had located his position and were closing in. Without hesitation he turned his plane away from the carrier and headed for the open sea, luring the Japs after him. The men aboard the Lexington saw his plane disappear into the night, deliberately facing certain death at the hends of the enemy or the ocean to make certain that his carrier was safe."

U. S. SUB RUNNER IS REPORTED LOST

Washington, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The submarine Runner has been lost, the Navy announced today. The submarine presumably was operating in the Pacific area where submersibles have been taking a heavy toll of Japanese shipping and cutting into enemy supply lines.

Next of kin of all personnel on the Runner, listed officially as "overdue and presumed to be lost," have been notified, the Navy said. Loss of the Runner, a 1,525-ton ship, brought to fourteen the number of submarines lost since the war started.

The Runner was under command of Lieut.-Commander Joseph H. Bourland, 33 years old, listed as missing in action. His wife is Mrs. Gertrude P. Bourland of 390 West End avenue, New York city.

A submarine of the size of the Runner, which was built at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., carries a crew of approximately sixty-five men.

F.D.R. ASKS COLLEGE TRAINING FOR VETS

Program Sent to Congress Would Provide for Year's Education.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—(AP) President Roosevelt asked Congress today to provide now for one year's study in a college, or other educational institution, after the war for every qualified man and woman who serves six months in the armed forces and desires additional education.

He sent to the legislators a billion-dollar program developed by a White House-appointed committee of educators who proposed also that a limited group of service personnel with special aptitudes be permitted to carry on their education at government expense for up to three years.

Mr. Roosevelt appointed the committee last November when the draft was lowered to reach boys of 18—the age when the great majority are just completing high school.

With its report he sent Congress a message saying the nation is "morally obligated" to provide training to equip service personnel for gainful pursuits in peace time, and that moreover the nation itself will have need for trained men and women.

"We must replenish our supply of persons qualified to discharge the heavy responsibilities of the post-war world," he said. "We have taught our youth how to wage war; we must also teach them how to live useful and happy lives in freedom, justice and decency."

Under the committee's proposals, the government would pay the tuition and fees of each full-time student and also pay $50 a month living expenses for single persons. Married students would receive $75 a month plus $10 for each child. Part-time students would receive tuition and fees.

Cost Billion Dollars

The members estimated that out of an Army and Navy of 12,000,000 a minimum of 1,000,000 might be expected to take advantage of the government's offer. On this basis, they figured the program's cost at $1,000,000,000.

Control of the program would be largely centered in the states which would be charged with responsibility for certifying individuals to the government for financial help.

In asking action now, Mr. Roosevelt endorsed the committee's recommendation that an office be established immediately in a permanent federal agency to assist the states in developing post war edu-

cational programs. They also recommended that the President urge the governors to establish state agencies.

While the war's end is not in sight, the President commented, provisions now for the educational program would help maintain the high morale of the troops.

Text Of Senator Connally's Plan And Danaher's Proposed Addition

Words Of Post-War Foreign Policy Resolution Defined In Connecticut Senator's Amendment

[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, Oct. 27—Following is the verbatim text of the so-called Connally post-war foreign policy resolution, which the Senate is debating, and the so-called Danaher amendment, offered as an addition to the resolution:

Resolved, That the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved.

That the United States cooperate with its comrades in arms in securing a just and honorable peace.

That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world.

Danaher Amendment

To the above sixty-eight words, constituting the Connally resolution in its entirety, Senator Danaher (R., Conn.) has proposed that there be added the following set of definitions comprising the so-called Danaher amendment:

Sec. 2. As herein used the term——

"Complete victory" shall mean that our enemies have been overcome, their forces disarmed and without further control over their former productivity in arms, ammunition and implements of war;

"Comrades in arms" shall be deemed to refer to those nations which shall have engaged with the United States in actual combat against our enemies;

"In securing" shall mean in bringing about and making secure;

"Just" means righteous or equitable in effect;

"Honorable" means directed to a proper end;

"Peace" shall mean an agreement designed to result in a state of tranquillity to be enjoyed by political society, marked internally within the several nations by the good order which prevails among their peoples, and externally by a good understanding with all other nations. Such an agreement shall include provisions: (1) that no signatory nation shall seek aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise; (2) that no territorial changes shall be permitted which do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; (3) that all peoples shall have the right to choose the form of government under which they shall live, particularly to the end that self-government may be restored to those who have been forcibly deprived thereof; (4) that they will grant to all nations, great or small, victor or vanquished, access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity; (5) that they will undertake fullest collaboration among all nations in the economic field to the end that all may enjoy improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

"Constitutional processes" shall mean the course of procedure prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, particularly including regard for the powers of Congress stated in Article I, Section 8, and the limitations upon as well as the power granted to the President under Article II, Section 2, thereof:

"Join" means unite in effort;

"Free" means enjoying political independence;

"Sovereign" means exercising the usual powers of self-government and of declaring peace and war without outside control;

"Nation" means body of inhabitants of a country united under a single independent government;

"Establishment" means creation and regulation;

"Maintenance" means supporting and keeping in a state of efficiency;

"International authority" means a form of government possessing capacity to act in a particular field;

"Power" means capacity for action;

"Prevent" means to keep from happening;

"Aggression" means a branch of the agreement for peace, as above defined, by any nation signatory thereto, as well as the first act by any other nation of injury leading to a war;

"Preserve" means keep from destruction;

"Of the world" means all nations of the world;

"Senate resolution" means a declaration having no legislative effect, of the largest number of Senators who agreed thereto, present and voting at the time of the adoption of such resolution, but no such resolution shall be binding upon the Senators voting therefor nor upon the membership of any succeeding Senate.

Connally Explains

[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, Oct. 27—Senator Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, prepared today for *The Sun* the following statement summarizing the arguments for adoption of the committee resolution without amendment:

"The value of any resolution at this time lies in its expression of the general attitude of the Senate and the country toward post-war peace plans. It is obvious that, in the absence of any concrete treaty or international compact with definite terms, the Senate can do nothing more. It cannot bind future Senates nor, for that matter, bind members of the present Senate for the ratification of a treaty whose exact terms are unknown.

Opposes Dictating Details

"It is important, however, that our associates in the war, particularly, and other free nations should be advised of our willingness to join in world, or collective, security. This the resolution does. It does not undertake to suggest or dictate the details of any treaty or international agreement that may be formulated. These matters must be entrusted to those who write the treaty or the compact creating peace agencies.

"The resolution in the language 'join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority' suggests the utilization of all international agencies already in existence such as the World Court, the Hague conventions and the Kellogg-Briand pact, and authorizes the establishment of any new organization 'with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world.'

Sounds Warning

"The Committee on Foreign Relations believes that the resolution in simple and comprehensive language expresses the objective of international peace in a fashion approved by the American people. It is a broad authorization. The details will be contained in a definitive treaty. The United States alone cannot blueprint such a plan. Other nations must be consulted.

"It would be a grievous error for the Senate to go beyond the terms of the resolution and undertake to prescribe the precise terms of a peace organization.

"It is highly important that the conference at Moscow, in which Secretary Hull is participating, should know that the Senate will give overwhelming support to the resolution. It is unfortunate if a small group of Senators, through prolonged debate in advocacy of an amendment which cannot be adopted, should create the impression at Moscow and elsewhere abroad that there is any real division of sentiment in the Senate."

Danaher's Argument

[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, Oct. 27—Senator Danaher (R., Conn.), author of the pending amendment to the Connally resolution which must be disposed of by the Senate before any other amendments or the resolution itself can be voted upon, prepared for *The Sun* the following statement summarizing the argument for his amendment:

"A mere reading of the Connally resolution will suggest innumerable questions as to the commitment which, it is argued, the President should construe to be the advice of the Senate.

Be Definite, He Urges

"Admittedly, as the debates demonstrate, great conflict has arisen among the members of the subcommittee of draftsmen and the membership of the full committee as to what they think they said.

"I believe, if we are to strive for a broad framework within which the President is to find aid and comfort in the Senate attitude, we should be reasonably definite. Thus, I have turned to the opinions of the United States Supreme Court and to recognized legal authorities as sources from which to draw the definitions I urge.

Value Of Move

"In the absence of definitions, individual Senators will later argue that the resolution does not mean what they thought it meant and the legislative history upon which our own State Department must rely will be equally vague and uncertain.

"Congress frequently defines in legislation the terms which are to bind our citizens simply in the exercise of their individual rights or limitations under the law. How much more important where the commitments of our entire nation are involved that we accord comprehension and understanding both to our own President and to the nations with which he is to deal. Complete candor and good faith demand that much.

"For example, take the term 'aggression,' which has beggared an acceptable definition despite the protracted labors of international lawyers for years.

Term "Aggression"

"Surely, if we join an agreement for peace, there will be some delineation of territorial and economic spheres of action. If a cosignatory to that peace agreement later should renounce the obligations it assumed and should launch a forcible assault for enlargement of its agreed limits, such a nation should be estopped to protest join action by other signatories to require that the peace be kept.

"Such a violation of an agreement entered into in good faith I would define as 'aggression' to the end that international authority might properly act to prevent the aggression and to preserve the peace. Equally there will be nations which are not signatory as 'comrades-in-arms,' and I therefore cause the term 'aggression' to mean 'the first act by any other nation of injury leading to a war.'

"There are other factors of similar import but of enormous consequence unless thoroughly understood."

Wheeler Fears Alliances Without Senate Approval

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. — (AP) Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) expressed concern tonight that any post-war peace policy resolution adopted by the Senate may open the way for the administration to make foreign alliances without the Senate's consent.

The Montanan indicated he would discuss this issue at length when he speaks Friday in the debate over a post-war policy resolution offered by Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Foreign Relations Committee. He told reporters he drew from an opinion by Green H. Hackworth, legal advisor to the State department, the conclusion that senatorial consent may be given to a general treaty plan.

Under the Constitution, treaties, to become effective, must be approved by two thirds of the Senate.

The question already has been raised in the debate. Senator Burton (R-Ohio), an advocate of an international collaboration resolution even stronger than that offered by Connally, told his colleagues he did not believe an expression from the Senate now—in advance of treaty terms—could be taken as Senate consent to any treaty. Stressing the difference between treaties and international agreements, he said:

"Certainly the President, as commander in chief, has entered into certain military agreements with our allies in this war without the Senate's consent."

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), an advocate of the Connally resolution, agreed.

As the Senate quit for the day—with Burton little more than half way through his prepared speech—Connally told the chamber "it is highly important that this resolution be passed at the earliest moment."

"The longer this debate drags along," Connally declared, "there is more apt to be created in the minds of those conferring at Moscow an impression that there is a substantial difference of opinion in the minds of the United States Senate—and such is not the case."

Senator McKeller (D-Tenn), a fighter for the League of Nations a generation ago, told the Senate today the coming peace must assure this country "protected world air and sea bases" so we can share "in policing the world."

Breaking into a three-day-old debate over this nation's policy in post-war peace collaboration, the legislator who backed President Wilson in the vain battle for the league's ratification, told his colleagues:

"If world peace is to be kept, and if the United States is to pledge herself to aid in keeping it, we must have the necessary and protected world air and sea bases, stations and routes wherever they may be, and to whomsoever they may now belong, with full and perpetual title thereto x x x."

CONFERENCE GETS DRAFT CURB BILL

Washington, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Legislation requiring that all available childless men be inducted ahead of pre-war fathers was headed toward a Senate-House conference today with indications that it is not yet out of the controversy stage despite virtually unanimous House approval.

The measure swept through the House yesterday while President Roosevelt was signing another bill boosting Government payments to dependents of servicemen. Under the new law, first fruits of which will not be reflected in Government checks for several months because of the bookkeeping entailed, a wife with two children, for example, will be allowed $100 a month, instead of the present $72.

The War Department, which emphasized that dependents are not required to file new applications, said that when the changeover in the 3,000,000 family allowances accounts finally is completed the difference between the old and new rates will be paid retroactively as of October 26. Meanwhile, benefit checks will continue at the old rates.

The proposed new draft will would not prohibit the deferment of non-fathers, but would require that fathers of children born prior to September 15, 1942, not be called while non-fathers are available for induction. A single man deferred because of occupation would not be available for induction.

Immediate beneficiaries of the legislation, should it become law, would be fathers holding so-called non-deferable jobs.

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Russell to Report in Open

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, said today he would repeat in the open Senate tomorrow the report he delivered at a recent closed session on the tour he and four colleagues made of the allied battlefronts. He will omit, he said, "only such matters as might be of military aid to the enemy."

So much "confusion and misunderstanding" has been created by fragmentary reports emanating from the closed meeting, Senator Russell told a reporter, that "I think it is best to clear the atmosphere."

Senate, House Seek Compromise on Fathers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. — (AP) The Senate and House, both determined to put fathers at the bottom of the draft list, turned over to conferees today the job of reconciling measures aimed at achieving that goal.

The conferees probably will begin their work tomorrow.

The House bill calls upon the Selective Service to induct all available single and childless married men before drafting fathers while the Senate measure tightens occupational deferments in industry and government with the idea of shunting more non-fathers into the armed forces.

Both have approved the creation of a medical commission to consider lowering army and navy physical standards to obtain men now deferred as unfit for combat duty.

Keleher Nominated To Be Rear Admiral

Washington, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Two Navy captains, Timothy J. Keleher of 2522 Cornaga avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y., and Lawrence B. Richardson of Methuen, Mass., were nominated by President Roosevelt today to be rear admirals.

Early's Son Commissioned

FORT BENNING, Ga., Oct. 26 (AP).—Stephen T. Early jr., son of President Roosevelt's press secretary, was in the first seventeen-week class to receive commissions as second lieutenants in graduation exercises at the infantry school here today. Secretary Early was on the program as the principal speaker.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 391 United States soldiers wounded in action, including these with next of kin:

WOUNDED.

NEW YORK.

North African Area (including Italy.)

ANDUJAR, RAUL, pfc.; wife, Mrs. Petra Andujar, 138 East 112th street, New York.
BAMBACE, ALFRED T., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Carmela Makis, 98 Henry street, New York.
BLOOMER, JOSEPH K., corporal; mother, Mrs. Sadie A. Bloomer, 209 Third street, Newburgh.
BROPHY, ROBERT M., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Brigid Brophy, 345 West 21st street, New York.
CARLEY, JAMES P., corporal; mother, Mrs. Nellie Carley, 47-14 39th Place, Long Island City.
COLTELLI, FELIX C., private; mother, Mrs. Marie Coltelli, 869 East 12th street, Brooklyn.
CULLITON, JOHN P., private; mother, Mrs. Christine Culliton, 239 Smith street, Brooklyn.
DAVIS, DAVID M., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Sadie Davis, 154 East 171st street, Bronx.
DELIO, CARMINE J., private; mother, Mrs. Frances Salvaggio, 322 Ninth avenue, New York.
DINAN, PHILLIP D., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Dinan, 308 Wolcott avenue, Beacon.
DONOVAN, GEORGE A., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary M. Donovan, 208-15 39th avenue, Bayside.
FAUCI, CHARLES S., pfc.; father, Lorenzo Fauci, 26 Woodcliff avenue, Poughkeepsie.
FINK, JOHN J., private; sister, Mrs. E. Barr, 1717 Rimrod street, Brooklyn.
GARDNER, PHILIP J., private; mother, Mrs. Louise Gardner, 610 Richmond street, Port Richmond.
GESCHWANDTNER, AUGUST V., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Helen Geschwandtner, 54-64 83d street, Elmhurst.
GOLDMAN, SEYMOUR, private; father, Harry Goldman, 1135 Hoe avenue, New York.
GRANT, RALPH R., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Grant, 1628 West 13th street, Brooklyn.
GREENWALD, SAUL L., pfc.; father, William R. Greenwald, 2200 Morris avenue, New York.
GUIDA, MARIANO F., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Frances Guida, 2214 East Fourth street, Brooklyn.
GUTTERMAN, ROGER L., second lieutenant; father, George Gutterman, 3415 71st street, Jackson Heights.
GYSS, JOHN S., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Henrietta Gyss, 59-17 54th street, Maspeth.
HILLMAN, PETER J., private; mother, Mrs. Katherine Hillman, 277 Central avenue, Brooklyn.
HYNES, DONALD P., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Hynes, 600 East 18th street, New York.
KUHNOW, CHARLES, private; sister-in-law, Mrs. Ethel Kuhnow, 60-64 60th Road, Maspeth.
LAROSA, FRANK, private; wife, Mrs. Maria Larosa, 231 Smith street, Brooklyn.
McCAULEY, JOHN G., private; mother, Mrs. Margaret McCauley, 4705 48th street, Woodside.
MALONEY, WILLIAM P., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mary Maloney, 138 29th street, Brooklyn.
MALSON, DAVID J., private; wife, Mrs. Rose Malson, 3869 13th street, Long Island City.
MASCUCH, ROBERT, pfc.; aunt, Mrs. Emma Blauvelt, Route 2, Box 291, Kingston.
MASONE, ROCCO F., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Lioce, 82 Debevoise avenue, Brooklyn.
MILORA, ANTHONY A., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Frances Milora, 20 Garibaldi Place, Port Chester.
RASO, ANTHONY J., technician, fifth grade; brother, Vito Raso, 891 Grand street, Brooklyn.
RICHARDSON, GEORGE A., private; father, George E. Richardson, 60 Hollywood Court, Rockville Centre.
ROSSI, SEBASTIAN, private; brother, Frank Rossi, 338 East 61st street, New York.
SAUTKULIS, WALTER, staff sergeant; father, Walter Sautkulis Sr., 129 Shore Road, Glen Cove.
VETERE, EDWARD, private; mother, Mrs. Anna J. Vetere, 97-33 84th street, New York.
VIGER, PATRICK J., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Blanche Viger, 3207 Hull avenue, Bronx.
VOUGHT, CLIFFORD S., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Edatha N. Vought, 964 East 180th street, New York.
WEICHSELBAUM, MARTIN S., private; mother, Mrs. Elsie Weichselbaum, 1516 Crosby avenue, New York.
WEIN, MAX, private; mother, Mrs. Helen Wein, 1239 49th street, Brooklyn.
WILLIAMS, HAMILTON L., pfc.; friend, Miss Josephine Spalletti, 240 East 110th street, New York.

Southwest Pacific Area.

BLUMSTEIN, ROBERT, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Sarah F. Blumstein, 1738 University avenue, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

North African Area.

ADLIN, SAM, private; mother, Mrs. Bessie Adlin, 213 Governor street, Paterson.
BAUSEWEIN, JOHN W., corporal; father, John Bausewein, 1140 Farm Road, Secaucus.
DEMBINSKY, ROBERT G., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Beatrice N. Dembinsky, 7 Ferry street, South River.
GALLAS, MICHAEL J., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Mroz, 15 Thomas street, Sayreville.
GREENSTEIN, PHILIP, private; mother, Mrs. Kate Greenstein, 127 Johnson avenue, Newark.
HILL, IRVING W., corporal; friend, Miss Mary Kohut, 55 Ogden street, Newark.
HORAN, JOHN J., technician, fifth grade; father, Michael E. Horan, Mount Arlington.
McHALE, THOMAS J., private; sister, Mrs. Ann Metz, 172 Hillside Terrace, Irvington.
ROSSI, NELLO, technician, fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Phillys Rossi, 105 East Franklin street, Trenton.
WIDER, JULIUS, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Wider, 812 21st street, Union City.

CONNECTICUT.

BERNATCHEZ, ALDEN C., private; wife, Mrs. Jewl Bernatchez, 542 Gregory street, Bridgeport.

NAVY'S CASUALTIES 30,813

New List Includes 4 Dead, 2 of Whom Are From New York State

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Navy announced today a list of twenty-four casualties, including four dead, six wounded and fourteen missing.

The Navy also announced that 106 men now are listed as dead after having been carried as missing for a year. Thorough investigation, it was made known, has shown they lost their lives. Their names, listed among casualties when they were reported missing, were not disclosed. Next of kin have been advised of the change in casualty listing.

Today's announcement lifts to 30,813 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 12,250 dead, 5,444 wounded, 8,930 missing and 4,189 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today include the following Navy non-commissioned personnel:

ABBOTT, RICHARD PAUL, missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wood Abbott, Rome, N. Y.
WOOLEVER BERNHARDT L. R., missing; father, Carl Sanford Woolever, Hornell, N. Y.

Army Announces Awards

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The War Department announced today decorations for the following members of the Thirteenth Air Force in the South Pacific:

New York

Distinguished Flying Cross

HRADISKY, MARTIN J., staff sergeant, 1018 Seneca St., Ithaca.
SCOTIDAS, HARRY, technical sergeant, 20-39 29th St., Astoria, L. I.

Two Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters to Air Medal

MATSON, HENRY E., first lieutenant, 76 Lake St., Perry.

Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

GRANT, DONALD C., second lieutenant, 7 Livingston Park, Rochester.
KUPIEC, BENJAMIN, staff sergeant, 12 7th Ave., North Tonawanda.

Air Medal

MACNUTT, FREDERICK A., first lieutenant, 114 Loguer Rd., Port Washington, L. I.
KELLY, JOHN R., second lieutenant, 630 Wolcott Ave., Syracuse.
PETERSON, FRANK E., technical sergeant, Kennedy.
HARNELL, JOSEPH W., staff sergeant, East Hampton.
DONAGHY, JACK THOMAS, sergeant, 12 Elm St., Lynbrook.

New Jersey

Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

MESSINA, JOHN J., technical sergeant, Hammonton.
RICHARDSON, ALVAH H., technical sergeant, 17 Station Ave., Haddon Heights.

Air Medal

LEONARD, ROBERT D., second lieutenant, 325 Cherry St., Elizabeth.

Connecticut

Distinguished Flying Cross

ESSEX, HERBERT L., sergeant, 85 West St., Bristol.

Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

DECKER, WALTER B., first lieutenant, Bridgeport.
WILENSKY, ABRAHAM, second lieutenant, East Lyme.
HARRIGAN, STINNARD, sergeant, Bristol.

BUSINESS LEADERS CONFER WITH F.D.R.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. — (AP) A new, informal board of businessmen and industrialists met with President Roosevelt for the first time today and discussed problems of war mobilization and demobilization.

Mr. Roosevelt has been going over war problems periodically with heads of major farm organizations and with labor leaders and he decided to hold similar conferences with spokesmen for business.

At his invitation to talk over from time to time "all matters concerning the participation of business and industry in the war," eight of them filed into his study today and stayed nearly two hours.

Secretary of Commerce Jones and War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes also were there, and Byrnes said in a statement afterward that the discussions ranged from termination of war contracts to the need for more farm machinery. He said the chief executive told the business leaders "they should feel free to present to him any essential problem."

Those at the White House today were F. C. Crawford, president, National Association of Manufacturers, New York; K. T. Norris, President, Norris Stamping Co., Los Angeles; Eric A. Johnston, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington; Benjamin F. Fairless, President, United States Steel corporation, Pittsburgh; Richard R. Deupree, President of Procter and Gamble, Cincinnati; George H. Mead, President, Mead Corporation, Dayton, O., and member of the Business council; David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America, New York; and Cason Calloway, Cotton Textile manufacturer, Hamilton, Ga.

None would discuss the conversations with the President as they left the White House.

President Resumes Formal Appointments

Washington, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt had nearly recovered from a case of the grip today and for the first time since last Thursday made formal appointments.

He remained in his quarters at the White House instead of going to the Executive offices, however. Engagements today were with a group of business leaders and with Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr.

Capt. Clark Gable Under Fire Of Girl Reporters' Questions

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. — (AP) Captain Clark Gable, fighting man and technician of war, tried to hold a press conference in that capital city today but feminine interest in Clark Gable the movie star would not let him.

The resulting proceedings left Gable embarrassed, colonels muttering about the things that happen to an officer and gentleman, Pentagon Building police sweating, and most of the would-be audience of women unsatisfied.

Back from Europe with 50,000 feet of color film in the making of which he flew on six danger-filled attacks on Hitler's Fortress Europe, Gable's plan obviously was to tell about the fighters of the airways and the help his movie records of combat can give them. In about ten days he will take the record of the six-months assignment to Hollywood to edit it for training use.

The first break in schedule came when he had to jam his way through feminine crowds in corridors to the conference room. Despite extra details of Pentagon police, the jam persisted at all points where a view of the room could be had.

And in the conference room, when Gable was warming up to tell of the magnificent job the fliers are doing, a soprano voice interjected:

"Do you think the war has changed you?"

"I haven't thought about it," he replied.

Gable was all for changing the subject but the inquirer persisted:

"Well, have people told you it has changed you?"

"No," he answered courteously.

Gable's own operational flights as a Flying Fortress passenger, doubling as a gunner, were personal enough to go into the record fairly smoothly.

In Six Attacks

The first was an attack on Antwerp, the second over Paris, the third and fourth at undisclosed points in the vicinity of Paris, the fifth against Bochum in the Ruhr, and the sixth against a target in the south of France.

The attack on the Ruhr was the most difficult, Gable said. The target was bombed from very high altitude where it was extremely cold; it was the longest distance he flew, and the formation encountered the heaviest fighter and flak opposition.

"We photographed everything the group did," Gable said, adding that one difficulty is that "Jerry doesn't come in for you to photograph him—he seems to have another job to do up there. We tried to get as much as we could of fighter attacks on our formations, however, to show both the style of the attacks and the results.

"I think we should do more of that."

It was getting too impersonal.

The $64 Question

Now that he had experienced the real thing, how does it compare with making pictures?

"There is no comparison," he replied. "In the real thing you're not particularly interested in how you look."

He gulped before he answered "no" to a question about whether "the personal discomfort of flying at high altitude dulls your sensitivity to battle."

Then came the $64 question.

"Which seems the more real to you," a young lady inquired, "the world you left or the world you're in now?"

When the roar of merriment had subsided, Gable replied: "The one I'm in now."

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Normandie Salvage Job Ends; N. Y. Navy Yard Takes Liner

Ship Will Soon Be Returned To Service, Capt. B. E. Manseau Says During Trans[illegible]

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 27—The Navy

Bureau of Ships today turned over the U. S. S. Lafayette, the former French liner Normandie, to New York Navy Yard authorities, marking the completion of an eighteen-month salvage job costing $4,500,000 to refloat the vessel at an even keel.

The transfer took place in a brief ceremony at Pier 88, North river, where on February 9, 1942, while being refitted for war duties, the 83,000-ton liner capsized after a fire aboard it.

Capt. Bernard E. Manseau, navy supervisor of salvage, in transferring the vessel to Capt. H. V. McKittrick, captain of the navy yard, said he did so "with the knowledge that this great ship soon will be returned to useful service."

McKittrick declined to disclose the navy's plans for drydocking or putting the vessel into service.

MERCHANT SHIP, BLOWN ASHORE, IS TOTAL LOSS

BELMAR, N. J., Oct. 27—(AP) The Navy wrote off as a total loss today one of four merchant ships blown ashore in a storm which caused more than a million dollars damage along New Jersey's Atlantic seaboard.

Her back broken, and sinking at bow and stern, the 7,916-ton James Longstreet was piled up on Sandy Hook just outside New York harbor.

"She appears to be a total loss," said a public relations officer at the Third Naval District, New York.

Twenty-nine members of the Longstreet's Armed Guard crew were taken off by breeches buoy and in small boats. The 42 merchant marine crew members clambered down the ship's side and waded the 10 feet to shore. No lives were lost and not a crew member was injured, the Navy reported.

Aground off this resort community but in "good shape," the Navy said, was the 7,821-ton F. J. Luckenbach. Salvage efforts already were in operation.

Coast Guards removed the armed guard crew of six by breeches buoy but the regular crew of about 45 remained aboard.

The 4,971-ton Exilona and 7,100-ton Fort Douglas, which also had been whipped onto bars off Sandy Hook last night, were freed today.

All four ships were beached within a stretch of 20 miles.

70 m.p.h. Gale

The Navy said the wind which drove the vessels aground at times reached a velocity of 70 miles per hour and averaged 58 m.p.h. last night. It was accompanied by torrential rains which accounted for a half-inch fall in one 10-minute period.

Several other ships grounded inside New York harbor, the third naval district said, but all these accidents were minor.

The rescue of the Luckenbach's crew by Coast Guards of the Shark River station commanded by Lieut. (j.g.) Ernest Hulse brought a crowd estimated by police at several thousands, which was attracted by the ship's distress flares.

Mayor Alton V. Evans of Long Branch, one of the seaside communities hardest hit by the storm, estimated damage to bulkheads, boardwalk and streets at "close to $1,000,000."

Officials of other resorts said thousands of dollars would be needed to repair the destruction by waves and wind.

SOLDIER, FORMER MEMBER OF BUND, FACES U. S. COURT

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 27 — (AP) Counsel for Rudolph Wurtzenberger, U. S. army private facing denaturalization for alleged pro-Nazi sympathies, conceded the 38-year-old Stamford man was once a member of the German-American Bund at a hearing here today before Federal Judge J. Joseph Smith.

The attorney, Thomas FitzSimmons of New Haven, charged, however, that the real purpose of the Bund was never explained to the membership and that Wurtzenberger, like many former members, withdrew on learning its subversive aim of "undermining the American form of government."

At the conclusion of today's opening hearing, Thomas J. Dodd, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, handling the prosecution, had failed to linking the Stamford man to the Bund.

Wurtzenberger, wearing his U. S. army uniform, sat quietly through the entire day's hearing.

Among the interested spectators were several high officers of the U. S. Army Air Forces Training school at Yale university.

Two government witnesses, Severin Winterscheidt, of New York, and William Ludtke of Rochelle Park, N. J., both former high-ranking Bund leaders, testified today on the organization, aims and principles of the Bund.

Both Winterscheidt, now a machinist in New York, and Ludtke, one-time national secretary of the Bund, who is serving a sentence at the Danbury Federal correctional institution for conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Act, testified the Bund was patterned after the Nazi party, and Ludtke added it "had no use for the democratic form of government."

WAR HERO'S MONEY TO FIGHT BIGOTRY

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—(AP) Money found in the wallet of a Jewish soldier who died on Guadalcanal has been donated by his father, resident of a district where alleged anti-Semitic incidents have been reported, to the cause "my son fought and died for x x x so that oppression and bigotry shall cease from the earth."

Benjamin H. Kaplan told tonight of turning over the "last belongings" of his son, Morris, to an interdenominational organization "to fight bigotry in our midst."

A check from Army authorities representing money found in Morris Kaplan's wallet was presented to Rabbi Samuel I. Korff, vice chairman of a Boston interdenominational committee to fight bigotry.

On the back of the check Kaplan had written:

"Pay to the order of Mattapan and Hyde Park Good Neighbor Conference, an interdenominational organization to fight bigotry in our midst. My son laid down his life on the altar of freedom, so that oppression and bigotry shall cease from the earth. It is therefore my privilege to present his last belongings to the above mentioned group for that very same purpose.

"BENJAMIN H. KAPLAN."

TO HEAR TALKS ON AMERICA

British Soldiers to Attend Week-End Princeton Lectures

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27 (AP)—The second in a series of weekly orientation courses arranged by Princeton University for members of the Washington staffs of the British Army, Navy and Air Force will open here tomorrow night. Twenty-four officers and men are expected to attend.

The courses are the outgrowth of a suggestion made by a Princeton alumnus, now in England, who attended similar conferences for American officers at Cambridge University. The first of the Princeton series was held earlier this month.

Among the subjects to be discussed are regional influences in this country, differences between English and American governmental institutions, American public opinion and political problems of the post-war era. Princeton faculty members, following the conference method, will give brief lectures.

ICKES PREDICTS DOUBLED OUTPUT OF AIRPLANE GAS

Says 'Chances of More Gas for Civilians to Become More Remote.'

MARCUS HOOK, Pa., Oct. 27—(AP) Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes said today enough steel had been set aside for a vast program for producing 100-octane aviation gasoline and new refineries will double the nation's output in the next 12 months.

He spoke at the dedication of one of the largest of the new plants, a $13,000,000 refinery in which the Sun Oil company will make the super plane fuel.

Ickes, as Petroleum Administrator, reported that 26 new 100-octane plants will begin operation between now and Spring. He warned that as each one is completed, "the chances of more gasoline for us civilians will become more and more remote."

The Petroleum Administration for War went through "harrowing experiences" begging for steel to build facilities, Ickes said, and "we could have had more 100-octane sooner if we had been able to get more steel sooner. But we didn't."

Even high-ranking officers of the armed forces, he declared took the position no steel could be spared because it was neded for planes, ships or tanks.

"We were desperately fearful," said Ickes, "that the job would not be done in time."

But the Army, Navy and War Production board "now support us fully in our position that we must have 100-octane, in amounts that would have seemed fantastic two years ago, if we are to win this war."

In time there will be 126 domestic refineries contributing "to our vast aviation program," while in January, 1942, there were only 22 refineries making 100-octane or a major ingredient, Ickes said.

Stressing the "indispensability" of 100-octane, Ickes said:

"One thousand four-engine bombers, flying to an objective 1,000 miles distant, can carry 5,000,000 more pounds of bombs than could be carried if 91-octane were used."

General From Peru Will Visit Annapolis

Annapolis, Oct. 27 (AP) — Rear Admiral J. R. Beardall, superintendent of the Naval Academy, said today that Gen. Jose Vasquez Benevides, head of the military school of Peru, would make an unofficial visit to Annapolis tomorrow.

Peru's military establishment is the equivalent of the United States' West Point. Admiral Beardall said that since General Benevides' visit was of an unofficial nature, no formal plans had been worked out.

The general will, however, be conducted on a tour of the academy's buildings and grounds. Later in the week the Peruvial general will be a guest at Fort George G. Meade.

Army Pilot and Cadet Killed

SPENCE FIELD, Ga., Oct. 27 (AP)—A pilot and an aviation cadet were killed today when their plane crashed six miles west of Adel, Ga., public relations officers announced. The pilot was Lieut. Herbert Keith Berdan, 26, of Flint, Mich., and the cadet, Anthony George Palermo, 23, of Danbury, Conn.

Wallace Urges Plan to Provide Post-War Jobs

Asserts 40% More Goods Than Ever Before Must Be Produced in U. S.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27 (AP). — Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declared tonight there can be post-war jobs for every one, "but we must plan to produce 40 per cent more peace-time goods than we ever did before."

Warning "it will take much more ingenuity to defeat 'Lieutenant General Unemployment' than it will to overthrow Hitler," Mr. Wallace asserted "each worker today turns out 25 per cent more than in 1936. Unless we use this increased productivity to produce much more than we did before the war, ten or twelve million workers will be without jobs."

The Vice-President's address was prepared for Blue Network broadcast from the National Consumers Food Conference of Food for Freedom, Inc., "an independent non-profit organization of individuals and representatives of people's groups," with Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow as chairman.

"When peace comes, as we hope it will next year, the problem of reconversion will be on us at once, first in industry and a year or two later in agriculture," Mr. Wallace said. "Within a few weeks tens of billions of dollars of war contracts will be canceled and the factories will scramble to get back to work producing autos, radios, refrigerators and washing machines.

"There can be jobs for every one provided there is the closets cooperation between labor, business and government. But we must plan to produce 40 per cent more peace- time goods than we ever did before. We will have at least 3,000,000 new workers, even after wives return to their homes and students to their schools. Each worker today turns out 25 per cent more than in 1936. Unless we use this increased productivity to produce much more than we did before the war, ten or twelve million workers will be without jobs.

"We must put both our new workers and our new found efficiency to wrok producing such a widespread standard of comfort and happiness for the people right here in the United States as we have never known before."

Asking "Are we willing to take the peace as seriously as we took war?" Mr. Wallace asserted: "It will take much more ingenuity to defeat Lieutenant General Unemployment than it will to overthrow Hitler. The trouble is that our people are too willing to appease Lieutenant General Unemployment. Some business men like to have him around in times of peace so as to scare labor, not realizing that he is an even greater enemy of capital than he is of labor."

The former Secretary of Agriculture said: "Allied food problems in 1944 will be far greater than in 1943, but, great as they may be, our food outlook is infinitely brighter than that of the Axis. So far the Axis has lived by robbing food from the weak. Now those days are coming ton an end, and the Japanese and German man power will be so depleted that it will be increasingly difficult to feed the Axis peoples."

Mr. Wallace declared, "We are not now and will not be after the war end a major source of food exports to overseas countries," elaborating: "If we could spare enough ships to move it, the United Nations have this year more than 60,000,000 tons of food in exporting countries ready to ship to our allies abroad and to liberated areas. Only 6,000,000 tons, or one-tenth of all this, would come from the United States, though probably more than one-third of protective foods, like dairy products, meat and eggs."

He said, "We do not propose to feed a single person anywhere in the world who is not willing to produce to the extent of his ability. We have no more use for a 'gimme' nation than Captain John Smith of Virginia had for a shoft-handed, lazy cavalier. But it is also part of the American tradition that we will not willingly stand idly by in the midst of preventable starvation.

Japanese Women Embraced Escaped Nazi Prisoners

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 27—(AP) Five Japanese women, one carrying a small baby, were in custody today for investigation stemming from the discovery of pictures which showed Japanese women in the embrace of German prisoners of war, six of whom escaped from a nearby internment camp last

week.

The women were taken into custody for questioning by a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent at a farm where Japanese-Americans from the Amache relocation centers were employed on seasonal leave.

In Denver, Gordon Nicholson, Agent in Charge of the District Federal Bureau of Investigation office, confirmed that the women were being held and questioned.

"The matter is under investigation," he said. "That is all that we can say at this time."

The six prisoners who escaped last week were recaptured, two at a time, across the line in northern New Mexico. Police Chief Nolan Utz of Las Vegas, in searching Cpl. Heinrich Haider, formerly of the Afrika Korps, discovered three snapshots which he said showed Haider and two other unidentified men in the arms of Japanese women.

Haider and another escaped prisoner were captured by Utz and a New Mexico state patrolman at Watrous, near Las Vegas.

The pictures were published in the Denver Post, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation obtained possession of them.

Director James Lindley of the Amache relocation center said that seven Japanese, including four women, were on seasonal (temporary) leave in the Trinidad area. In addition, he said, five families comprising 24 persons were resettled in the Trinidad area. All, he added, were found to be loyal.

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ADD LONDON (JAMESON) XX PRISONERS

THIS VIEW WAS SUMMED UP IN A STATEMENT BY THOMAS JOHNSTON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND, WHO SAID AFTER TALKING TO MANY OF THOSE WHO LANDED AT LEITH:

"IT IS THE PROFOUND CONVICTION OF THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THEM... THAT IF OUR BOMBERS CAN CONTINUE UNTIL CHRISTMAS THE WAR IS OVER."

ONE BRITISH SOLDIER WHO CAME OFF THE SHIP WITH THE AMERICANS REPLIED TO QUESTIONS ABOUT CONDITIONS INSIDE GERMANY IN TYPICAL ARMY LANGUAGE. HE DECLARED:

"BELIEVE ME, JERRY IS IN A BAD WAY. THEY ARE FLOGGING THEIR PANTS IN GERMANY NOW."

AMONG THE BRITISH WOMEN REPATRIATES WHO ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL WAS MRS. THEODORA SANDALL, WHO SAID THAT AFTER THREE YEARS' INTERNMENT SHE WAS OVERJOYED TO FIND THAT BRITAIN WAS NOT HALF-STARVED, AND THAT LONDON WAS VERY MUCH ON THE MAP DESPITE ALL THE GERMAN BOATS WHICH HAD BEEN POURED INTO HER EARS.

MRS. SANDALL DESCRIBED GERMAN RATIONS AS "HOPELESSLY INSUFFICIENT, ALTHOUGH I BELIEVE THEY WERE THE NORMAL CIVILIAN RATIONS."

XR713AEW

ADD LONDON (JAMESON) XX AMPUTATED

HE SAID THE NAZI LIEUTENANT WHO CAPTURED HIM ONCE HAD LIVED IN NEW YORK, AND CONTINUED:

"HE ASKED ME WHY I WAS FIGHTING THE GERMANS, AND DIDN'T I WISH I WAS HOME. HE WAS KIND OF ARROGANT. HE WAS IN A POSITION TO BE ARROGANT."

A REPATRIATED BRITISH SEAMAN SAID IN ANOTHER INTERVIEW THAT GERMANS WHOSE HOMES HAD BEEN WRECKED BY ALLIED BOMBS STONED WORKING GROUPS OF BRITISH PRISONERS AT NAZI CAMPS.

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"AFTER THE HEAVY RAIDS ON HAMBURG," SAID SEAMAN FRED SALISBURY, "THE GERMAN PEOPLE WERE VERY INCENSED AGAINST THE BRITISH."

ANOTHER BRITISH SEAMAN, DOUGLAS BLAND, SAID THE PRISON CAMPS SERVED POOR FOOD AND BUT FOR RED CROSS PARCELS THE PRISONERS WOULD HAVE BEEN IN A BAD WAY.

ONE BRITISH SOLDIER WHO HAD BEEN REPATRIATED SAID "BELIVE ME, JERRY IS IN A BAD WAY. THEY ARE FLOGGING THEIR PANTS IN GERMANY NOW."

THE LAST PHASE OF THE EXCHANGE WAS ACCOMPLISHED AT BARCELONA TODAY WHEN 1,083 BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND INDIAN SERVICE MEN, 464 OF THEM WOUNDED, WERE SHIFTED TO BRITISH SHIPS IN TRADE FOR 1,061 GERMANS OF WHOM 465 WERE WOUNDED.

DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS, NEARLY 5,000 BRITAINS AND CANADIANS--ALONG WITH THE 14 AMERICANS--HAVE ARRIVED AT BRITISH PORTS AS A RESULT

OF THE EXCHANGE.

THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, QUOTED A SWISS RED CROSS AGENT AS PREDICTING THAT ANOTHER PRISONER EXCHANGE, INVOLVING ONLY AMERICANS AND GERMANS, WOULD BE EFFECTED SOON, PROBABLY AT BARCELONA.

SN1156PEW

ADD LONDON - VICHY xxx ACTION

LEADERS OF THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND ARE SAID TO BE SLIPPING INTO NORTH AFRICA DAILY TO CONSOLIDATE INVASION PLANS WITH THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT INSIDE THE COUNTRY. ONE OF THE LATEST TO REACH ALGIERS, ANDRE LE TROCQUER, AN OUTSTANDING SOCIALIST, REPORTED THAT THERE ARE MORE THAN 60,000 MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY ALONE IN FRANCE WORKING IN THE UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION.

NW907PEW

ADD LONDON - BALKANS xx TOGETHER

THE TITO WAR BULLETIN SAID THAT PARTISAN TROOPS, WHICH HAVE BEEN REPORTED FIGHTING GERMAN COLUMNS AND "ALBANIAN QUISLINGS" IN MONTENEGRO, WERE FORCED TO RETIRE FROM THE TOWN OF ANDRIJEVICA BY INCREASINGLY HEAVY ENEMY PRESSURE.

IN NORTHERN BOSNIA SHARP FIGHTING CONTINUED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE SAVA RIVER NEAR THE TOWN OF BRCKO, WITH THE PARTISANS HOLDING THEIR OWN AGAINST GERMAN FORCES AIDED BY REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED IN FROM SERBIA. #

ADD LONDON - MUSSOLINI xxx ACCOUNT

THE BERLIN RADIO ALSO SAID THAT NAZI FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL HAD RECEIVED MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, WHO COMMANDED ITALIAN FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA, AT HIS HEADQUARTERS TO DISCUSS COORDINATION OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMS.

(A DISPATCH FROM BUDAPEST TO THE SWISS NEWSPAPER GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE OCT. 20 SAID MUSSOLINI HAD HINTED HE INTENDED TO QUIT AS HEAD OF THE NEW PUPPET REGIME AND ASKED THE PARTY DIRECTORS IN BERLIN TO NAME GRAZIANI AS HIS SUCCESSOR.)

ROMMEL WAS SAID ALSO TO HAVE CONFERRED WITH THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT AND THE JAPANESE MILITARY ATTACHE, PRESUMABLY TO REPORT ON THE AXIS MILITARY OUTLOOK IN ITALY.

SN/NW944PEW

ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN (O'QUINN) xx CRIMEA

THE GERMANS STROVE TO STEM DEFEAT WITH PLANES, TANKS AND MEN PLUCKED FROM THEIR GARRISONS IN ITALY, FRANCE AND GERMANY, MOSCOW SAID. PLANES DROPPED SUPPLIES TO LARGE GROUPS OF NAZI TROOPS ISOLATED BY THE SPEEDY RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

IN NUMEROUS AREAS THE GERMANS WERE COMPLETELY OUTFLANKED. ONE RUSSIAN PUSH IN THE DNIEPER BEND WAS AIMED AT THE KIEV-ZHANENKA-NIKOLAI RAILROAD. IF SUCCESSFUL, IT WOULD CUT THE ROAD AND MENACE THE ESCAPE OF EVEN MORE THOUSANDS OF GERMANS.

GERMAN PLANES ATTACKED FRANTICALLY WELL INTO SOVIET LINES AS RUSSIAN ARTILLERY DIVISIONS POUNDED THE GERMANS WITH MASSED GUNS AND TANK UNITS SWARMED AGAINST THE GERMAN POSITIONS.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA, FACED WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF DISASTER MORE FAR-REACHING EVEN THAN STALINGRAD, MADE LITTLE ATTEMPT TO HIDE THE GERMAN ARMY'S PLIGHT.

"NOBODY CAN UNDER-RATE THE GRAVITY OF THE POSITION ON THE EASTERN FRONT," A PARIS BROADCAST SAID, CHARACTERIZING THE FIGHTING AS "THE BLOODIEST BATTLE EVER KNOWN IN HISTORY."

SPANISH CORRESPONDENTS SAID GERMANY WAS FIGHTING AS AN

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"INFERIOR BELLIGERENT" AND DESPITE ITS QUALITATIVE SUPERIORITY "MUST MEET SUCH AN AVALANCHE OF ARMS THAT THE CONFLICT IS OUT OF PROPORTION." GERMANY, THEY SAID, WAS THROWING IN ITS STRATEGIC RESERVES.

SN6SKPEW

LONDON, OCT 27-(AP -BATTERED GERMAN DIVISIONS STAGGERED BACK IN FULL RETREAT IN THE SOUTHERN UKRAINE AS THE RUSSIANS WIDENED THEIR BREAKTHROUGH AT MELITOPOL AND ADVANCED UP TO 18 MILES TO CAPTURE MORE THAN 80 TOWNS AND HAMLETS, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT.

"THE GERMANS, RETREATING UNDER THE BLOWS OF OUR TROOPS" ARE "SUFFERING TREMENDOUS LOSSES IN MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SEVERAL POPULATED PLACES WERE TAKEN IN THE KRIVOI ROG AREA AS THE RUSSIANS PRESSED CLOSE TO THAT IRON MINE CENTER AND HINGE OF GERMAN DEFENSE.

ADVANCES OF UP TO NINE MILES WERE MADE AS 30 POPULATED PLACES FELL IN THE SWEEP TO CLEAR UP THE DNIEPER RIVER BEND, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR FROM A MOSCOW BROADCAST.

FAR TO THE NORTH IN WHITE RUSSIA OTHER SOVIET FORCES RENEWED THE SMOULDERING BATTLE NEAR VITEBSK AND ADVANCED UP TO SIX MILES TO CAPTURE 50 POPULATED PLACES. THE HIGHWAY FROM USVYATY TO NEVEL WAS CLEARED OF GERMANS BY THE NORTHERN FIGHTING, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SN520PEW

LONDON, OCT. 27-(AP)-SALT IS BEING RATIONED IN ROME.

EACH PERSON IS ENTITLED TO 300 GRAMS [redacted] (ABOUT 11 OUNCES) A MONTH, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY, EXPLAINING:

"IN THE PAST ALL ITALY WAS SUPPLIED WITH SALT FROM [redacted] SICILY. SALTWORKS ON THE TYRRHENIAN AND ADRIATIC COASTS HAVE TAKEN MEASURES TO INCREASE THEIR PRODUCTION SO AS TO SAFEGUARD FUTURE SALT REQUIREMENTS OF THE COUNTRY." #

London, oct. 27--(ap)--A coastal command liberator piloted by flying officer athan [redacted] (correct) allen, of fifth ave., new york, (street number unavailable) landed safely on one wheel after a 9-hour anti-uboat patrol.

It was allen's first trip as captain and a tire burst on the takeoff. Realizing the danger of landing with a full load of gasoline, he took the bomber out on patrol to use up most of the fuel and then guided it back in to a one-point landing after jettisoning his depth charges. #

london, oct. 27--(ap)--president eduard benes, in a broadcast message on the 25th anniversary of the independence of czechoslovakia, said today that czechs will have an opportunity to intervene in the war in a determined fashion and to march on berlin.

he said that a czechs would have weapons in time and their troops from abroad would arrive in time to make this possible, after the restoration of the independence of czechoslovakia, benes declared that the czech army would be part of the "defense forces of the world" and a "pillar of peace and order in a free and strong europe."

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lan/148/-2100/tho/913p

LONDON OCT 27-(AP)-A POLL TAKEN BY PROF.A.M.LOW, BRITISH SCIENTIST AND INVENTOR, HAS DISCLOSED THAT FEW BRITONS WOULD AGREE TO THE EXTERMINATION OF ALL THE GERMAN PEOPLE DESPITE THE PASSIONS ENGENDERED BY WAR.

THROUGH THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE, LOW ASKED READERS:

"IF A NEW WEAPON WERE INVENTED WHICH COULD KILL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN GERMANY TOMORROW BY PRESSING A BUTTON IN THIS COUNTRY, WOULD YOU PRESS THE BUTTON?"

THE "NO'S" WON BY A GOOD MARGIN, MAINTAINING THERE WAS A STRONG ELEMENT OF GOOD IN GERMANY.

BUT AMONG THOSE WHO REPLIED "YES" WAS HARRY SECCOMBE OF MANCHESTER, WHO WROTE:

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"WHERE IS THAT BUTTON? I'D PUSH IT."

A MILITARY POLICEMAN ON THE GERMAN-BELGIUM BORDER WHO WAS CAPTURED WHEN THE GERMANS INVADED THE LOW COUNTRIES, SECCOMBE SAID: "AFTER ESCAPING, I LISTENED TO THE NAZI'S SONGS OF HATE, TO THEIR SONG ABOUT INVADING ENGLAND AND SAW THE EVIL GLOW COME INTO THEIR FACES. 'IF THAT LANDING HAD MATERIALIZED, I WONDER WHETHER THERE WOULD STILL BE AS MANY SOFT-HEARTED SENTIMENTALISTS TO SAY THE GERMANS ARE NOT ALL BAD."

TYPICAL OF THE LETTERS SAYING "NO," WAS ONE FROM FRANK E.DAVENPORT OF COVENTRY, TARGET OF THE FIRST GERMAN "ANNIHILATION" RAID.

"MY CITY HAS BEEN HARD HIT BY AIR RAIDS," HE WROTE, "BUT TIME, EVEN TO A TORTURED MIND, IS A GREAT COMFORTER. I BELIEVE, EVEN NOW, THAT THERE IS A STRONG ELEMENT OF GOOD IN GERMANY. THIS GOOD ELEMENT SHOULD PROVE VICTORIOUS IN TIME. ITS GROWTH SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED."

XE743AEW

OCT 28 1943

LONDON, OCT. 27-(AP)-- LEADING AIRCRAFTWOMAN MARGARET MACMILLAN

MELDEAU WAS AN OBSCURE TELEPHONE OPERATOR YESTERDAY IN THE SLATE GREY UNIFORM OF THE WAAFS.

30.24— 9631

TODAY SHE IS A CIVILIAN AND WILL BE ENROUTE TO THE BEDSIDE OF HER AMERICAN FIGHTER-PILOT HUSBAND, LT. LEONARD H. MELDEAU, AS SOON AS PASSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES CAN BE ARRANGED.

MELDEAU CAME TO BRITAIN WITH THE RCAF. HE MET HIS BRIDE, A NATIVE OF CAMPBELLTOWN, SCOTLAND, AND MARRIED HER LAST AUGUST. THEN HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCE AND TO NORTH AFRICA WHERE HE RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER, AND THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. BUT HIS PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN, AND HE WAS FLOWN TO A HALLORAN GENERAL HOSPITAL AT STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., FOR TREATMENT.

THE HOSPITAL CABLED MARGARET THAT AN OPERATION HAD BEEN PERFORMED THAT ENABLED HIM TO WALK. LATER IT CALBED HER THAT HER PRESENCE WOULD HELP HIS RECOVERY. SHE TOOK THE CABLE TO HER CAMP COMMANDANT WHO ARRANGED FOR HER RELEASE FROM THE WAAFS. IT WILL BE HER FIRST TRIP TO AMERICA.

MELDEAU'S HOME ADDRESS IS ROUTE 2, BOX 28, SENECA, S. C.

ALB/ LAP 01549 1216PEW

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LONDON OCT 27-(AP)--THE MINIMUM WAGE FOR

BRITISH FARM WORKERS WAS FIXED TODAY AT $13 A WEEK FOR MEN AND

$9.60 FOR WOMEN. THE AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD ANNOUNCED A DOWNWARD

SCALE FOR YOUNGER WORKERS. #

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LONDON, OCT. 27-(AP)-- THREE AMERICAN MERCHANT SEAMEN

WERE GIVEN MAXIMUM FINES OF FIVE POUNDS EACH ($20) FOR ASSAULTING POLICE

IN A DANCEHALL FIGHT IN A NORTHWEST ENGLAND TOWN LAST NIGHT IN WHICH

POLICE SAID BOTTLES, CHAIRS, AND BRASS KNUCKLES WERE USED. DISCIPLINE

OF 10 NAVAL RATINGS WAS LEFT TO AMERICAN AUTHORITIES.

A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT-- CALLING IT "THE FIRST EXPERIENCE

OF THIS KIND WE'VE HAD AND IT IS A BLOT ON THE GOOD RELATIONS EXISTING

BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE POLICE"--- SAID THE OUTBURST FOLLOWED A

QUARREL MONDAY NIGHT IN A HOTEL IN WHICH AN AMERICAN SEAMAN WAS INJURED AND HIS FRIENDS RETURNED THE NEXT NIGHT "WITH THE SPECIFIC INTENTION OF CREATING TROUBLE."

THE AMERICANS TRIPPED UP DANCERS WITH CHAIRS, AND A BEER MUG WAS THROWN AT A POLICEMENX, HE ADDED. A CIVILIAN WAS CUT BY BRASS KNUCKLES AND SEVERAL POLICE OFFICERS WERE INJURED IN THE MELEE.

THOSE FINED WERE JAMES GRADY, 19, THOMAS F. CRONIN, 17, AND JOSEPH MCCAULEY, 18 (ADDRESSES NOT DISCLOSED.)

ALB/ LAP 01603 1156AEW

LONDON, OCT 27-(AP)-GROVE PATTERSON, PRESIDENT AND EDITOR OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, HAS ARRIVED IN LONDON FOR A FIRST-HAND LOOK AT GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT AND A CLOSEUP OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE ASSAULT ON GERMANY.

PATTERSON'S VISIT FOLLOWS THOSE OF NUMEROUS AMERICAN EDITORS AND WRITERS WHO CAME TO BRITAIN DURING THE SUMMER AT THE INVITATION OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. PATTERSON MADE THE TRIP, HOWEVER, ON HIS OWN.

PATTERSON SAID TODAY THAT THE TRIP BY CLIPPER PLANE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC WAS INTERESTING, BUT TIRING. HE SPENT HIS FIRST DAY IN LONDON REGISTERING WITH THE NECESSARY AUTHORITIES AND OBTAINING RATION BOOKS, AND WILL BEGIN HIS TOUR OF INSPECTION WHEN THESE FORMALITIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

M710AEW

LONDON, OCT 27-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS WAS BEEN AWARDED 2ND LT. JAMES B. JUDY OF MERCER ISLAND, WASH., FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY LT.-GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS, U.S. COMMANDER OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER. JUDY NOW IS MISSING IN ACTION.

HE WAS PILOTING A FLYING FORTRESS AUG.17 WHEN IT WAS ATTACKED AND SET AFIRE. OUT OF CONTROL, THE PLANE SPUN 17,000 FEET BEFORE JUDY LEVELED IT AND GAVE AN ORDER TO BAIL OUT, BUT WHEN HE LEARNED THAT HIS ENGINEER WAS WOUNDED AND WITHOUT A PARACHUTE HE SUCCEEDED IN LANDING THE BADLY DAMAGED PLANE AT A FRIENDLY BASE.

BY254PEW

LONDON, OCT 27-(AP)-FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICES AS ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AT LONDON, COL. WILLIAM Q. JEFFORDS JR. OF LOS ANGELES AND FLORENCE, S.C., WAS BEEN DECORATED WITH THE LEGION OF MERIT.

DURING HIS SERVICE AT THE EMBASSY JEFFORDS SPECIALIZED IN THE STUDY OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE. THE CITATION SAID JEFFORDS HAD COLLECTED AND EVALUATED FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT TACTICAL DOCTRINES PERTAINING TO ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND SEACOAST ARTILLERY.

BY250PEW

BY SYDNEY GRUSON
CANADIAN PRESS STAFF WRITER
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A BRITISH HOSPITAL SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, OCT. 27---REPATRIATED CANADIAN SOLDIERS PICTURE THE GERMANS AS A HUNGRY, DISPIRITED PEOPLE, WITH ONE-TIME ARROGANT NAZI SOLDIERS LIVING IN MORTAL FEAR OF BEING SENT TO THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE CANADIAN GROUP HERE, WOUNDED AT DIEPPE AUG. 19, 1942, AND

30.24 — 9633

CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS, RETURNED THIS WEEK UNDER AN EXCHANGE AGREEMENT.

THEY TOLD OF CIVILIANS "IN MAD SCRAMBLES" FOR FOOD WHICH THE SOLDIERS TOSSED TO THE STATION PLATFORMS FROM THE TRAINS CARRYING THEM TO SWEDEN, WHERE THEY BOARDED THE REPATRIATION SHIPS.

ONE OF THESE MEN SAID MERE MENTION OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT MADE THEIR GUARDS "WHITE WITH FEAR." HE SAID THE GUARDS EXPECTED THE ALLIES TO END THE WAR "IN TWO OR THREE MONTHS."

THE CANADIANS' IMPRESSIONS OF GERMANY WERE DRAWN MOSTLY FROM CONTACT WITH CAMP GUARDS AND CIVILIANS ENCOUNTERED WHILE EN ROUTE TO SWEDEN, BUT THEY SAID THE BREAKDOWN IN MORALE WAS SO OBVIOUS THAT THEY HAD NO HESITATION IN PAINTING A DISMAL PICTURE.

MOST OF THE CANADIANS HAD FOLLOWED THE SAME ROUTE FROM THE DIEPPE BEACHES TO THE PRISON CAMP HOSPITAL IN UPPER SILESIA. WITH ONE OR TWO EXCEPTIONS THEY HAD BEEN HOSPITALIZED AT ROUEN, FRANCE, UNDER GERMAN CARE BEFORE BEING SENT TO THE CAMP HOSPITAL, WHERE THEY WERE LOOKED AFTER BY BRITISH MEDICAL MEN.

THE CANADIANS MOSTLY PRAISED GERMAN CARE OF THE WOUNDED, ALTHOUGH SOME SPOKE OF GERMAN SHORTAGES OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES EVEN AT THE TIME OF DIEPPE.

SN1014PEM

CLONES, EIRE, OCT.27-(AP)-YOU CAN TAKE YOUR GIRL TO THE MOVIES HERE, BUT YOU CAN'T HOLD HER HAND ANY MORE -- UNLESS SHE'S YOUR WIFE.

THE MANAGER OF THE ONLY THEATER IN TOWN ANNOUNCED A RULE TODAY UNDER WHICH BOYS AND GIRLS ENTERING TOGETHER MUST SIT ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE HOUSE. #

BY DON WHITEHEAD

NAPLES, OCT 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PRACTICALLY EVERY DOUGHBOY HERE SAYS NAPLES IS ABOUT THE BEST TOWN HE'S SEEN SINCE HE LEFT HOME.

IN A POPULARITY VOTE AMONG AMERICAN TROOPS, SUCH ROMANTIC POINTS AS ALGIERS, TUNIS, ORAN OR CASABLANCA WOULD RUN A POOR SECOND.

WHY? WELL, MAINLY THE FRIENDLINESS OF THE NEAPOLITANS AND THE ABUNDANCE OF COMELY GIRLS.

AFTER ALMOST A MONTH OF ALLIED OCCUPATION, NAPLES SLOWLY IS RECOVERING FROM THE HORRORS WROUGHT BY THE NAZIS. MANY OF THE CITY'S SCARS ARE DISAPPEARING. DEBRIS AND WRECKAGE ARE BEING CLEARED AWAY.

COMMENTING ON THE EFFORTS OF RESIDENTS TO MAKE THE AMERICANS FEEL AT HOME, PVT. DONALD CONNOR OF 12371 BIRWOOD AVENUE, DETROIT, SAID:

"IF WE WANT DIRECTIONS TO REACH ANY PLACE, THEY NOT ONLY GIVE THE DIRECTIONS BUT GO OUT OF THEIR WAY TO TAKE US THERE THEMSELVES."

SAID PVT. JOHN MOORE OF ORBISONIA, PA.:

"THE DAY WE GOT HERE, WE COULDN'T FIND BUT ONE GUY WHO COULD SPEAK ENGLISH, BUT HE TOOK THE DAY OFF TO SHOW US AROUND."

THE PRETTY GIRLS APPEAR IN LARGE NUMBERS, AND THEY ARE NO LESS FRIENDLY THAN THE OTHER NEAPOLITANS. JOE YANKS LIKES THAT.

THE LADIES AT HOME WILL BE INTERESTED TO KNOW THAT NAPLES HAS A SEEMINGLY INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF GOOD SILK STOCKINGS. THEY SELL FOR AROUND $2.50 A PAIR -- AND THEY ARE NOT RATIONED.

NOR ARE THERE RUNS ON THE STORES, FOR MOST NAPLES WOMEN GO BARE-LEGGED.

USUALLY, THEIR SHOES ARE WOOD-SOLED "WEDGIES" WITH CLOTH OR

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LEATHER STRAPS.

SMALL SHOPS ARE REOPENING AND DISPLAYING STOCKS OF SOUVENIRS, THE PRICES OF WHICH HAVE SOARED. IN MANY CASES THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT (AMG) HAS STEPPED IN TO CURB PROFITEERING AND SET CEILING PRICES. BUT PRICE CONTROL IS DIFFICULT.

"WHEN WE FIRST ARRIVED," SAID PVT.DELMAR RICHARDSON, FORT WAYNE, IND., "WE WERE BUYING SILK STOCKINGS FOR 50 CENTS A PAIR. BUT EVERYTHING HAS DOUBLED OR TRIPLED IN PRICE SINCE THEN."

AT THE CITY'S FEW RESTAURANTS, FOOD IS SCARCE. BUSINESS IS FAR FROM NORMAL, TOO, ALTHOUGH THE MARKETS HAVE AMPLE STOCKS OF APPLES, NUTS, PERSIMMONS, MANGOS AND OTHER FRUITS.

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DA226AEW

NAPLES, OCT 27-(AP)-PREMIER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO IS EXPECTED TO COME TO NAPLES IN A FEW DAYS FOR HIS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE HERE SINCE HIS GOVERNMENT WAS FORMED AFTER THE DEPOSITION OF BENITO MUSSOLINI.

WHILE NO OFFICIAL PROGRAM HAS BEEN PREPARED, HE PROBABLY WILL CONFER WITH ITALIAN POLITICAL LEADERS AND APPOINT A PREFECT FOR THE PROVINCE OF NAPLES.

HE IS EXPECTED, TOO, TO DISCUSS WITH LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION UNION THE QUESTION OF PUTTING THE ITALIAN ARMY BACK INTO THE FIELD.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GEN.HENRI GIRAUD IS EXPECTED TO COME HERE IN A FEW DAYS ALSO, ALONG WITH COUNT CARLO SFORZA, FORMER ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO WILL CONFER WITH ACTIONIST PARTY HEADS.

SN1028PEW

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ADD ALLIED HDQTRS ALGIERS (NORGAARD) AX RUSSIA

EXPERIENCES WITH RAINS AND CLOUDS IN ITALY DURING RECENT WEEKS HAVE GIVEN THE ARMIES OF GENERALS CLARK AND MONTGOMERY REASON TO RECALL THE WARNING OF AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR CONINGHAM DURING THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN THAT "WE ARE GETTING OUT OF THE GOOD WEATHER ZONE."

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THE ALLIED AIR COMMANDER FOR THIS THEATER WARNED THAT ALLIED FORCES CANNOT EXPECT TO CONTINUE THROUGH THE ITALIAN WINTER THE KIND OF CLOSE AND EFFECTIVE SUPPORT RENDERED UNDER THE SUNNY SKIES OF TUNISIA AND SICILY.

(U.S. MONITORS RECORDED A SWEDISH BROADCAST WHICH QUOTED A BUDAPEST DISPATCH TO TURKEY AS SAYING ALLIED BOMBERS LAST NIGHT ATTACKED THE WESTERN HUNGARIAN TOWNS OF GYOER AND MAGYKANIZSA, IMPORTANT RAIL CENTERS THROUGH WHICH NAZI MILITARY TRAFFIC MOVES TO THE BALKAN AND ITALIAN FRONTS.

(THE BUDAPEST-LJUBLJANA-TRIESTE AND THE BUDAPEST-ZAGREB RAIL LINES RUN THROUGH MAGYKANIZSA. GYOER IS AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER, PRODUCING RAILROAD CARS, TRUCKS AND TEXTILES, AND IS THE HALF-WAY POINT ON THE BUDAPEST-VIENNA RAILROAD.

(RADIO BERLIN QUOTED A TRANSOCEANS NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH AS SAYING THAT NORTH OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER THE 56TH BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE THIRD AMERICAN INFANTRY DIVISION, BOTH PARTS OF THE FIFTH ARMY, WERE FIGHTING THE HERMANN GOERING TANK DIVISION. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RECORDED THIS BROADCAST.)

SN717PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD ITALIAN X X X WITHOUT LOSS. (KENNEDY)

U.S. AND RAF BOSTONS AND BALTIMORES BOMBED THE MAIN ROAD BETWEEN

BOJANO AND ISERNIA, BLOWING UP A LARGE ENEMY AMMUNITION DUMP. NAZI MOTOR TRANSPORTS MOVING EASTWARD FROM ISERNIA TOWARD PESCARA WERE RAKED BY NIGHT BOMBERS, AND MITCHELLS RAIDED TERRACINA ON THE COASTAL HIGHWAY TO ROME.

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FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS RANGING BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES WERE CREDITED WITH DESTROYING AT LEAST 18 VEHICLES, BESIDES DAMAGING MANY MORE, DESTROYING A LOCOMOTIVE AND LEAVING A COASTAL SCHOONER AFIRE.

A-36 INVADERS BLEW UP A 50-CAR GERMAN AMMUNITION TRAIN SOUTH OF ROME MONDAY, IT WAS DISCLOSED, AND DAMAGED 38 FREIGHT CARS EAST OF ROME.

FRENCH SPITFIRE PILOTS ARE OPERATING FROM NEWLY-WON BASES IN CORSICA IT WAS DISCLOSED, AND PROBABLY DOWNED A GERMAN BOMBER BETWEEN CORSICA AND SARDINIA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED ALLIED FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS WERE GIVEN EFFECTIVE AND CLOSE AIR SUPPORT TO YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS, SHOOTING UP GERMAN BARGES AND MOTOR VESSELS.

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JR&MJ1032AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT. 27-(AP)-A SQUADRON OF U.S. ARMY FLIERS WHO SPOTTED GUNFIRE RESULTS FOR U.S. WARSHIPS AT THE GULF OF SALERNO WERE COMMENDED TODAY BY VICE-ADMIRAL HAROLD K. HEWITT IN A LETTER TO MAJ.-GEN.EDWIN J. HOUSE, HEAD OF THE ARMY'S 12TH AIR SUPPORT COMMAND.

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PARTICULAR COMMENDATION WAS GIVEN TO CAPT. JAMES J. ARMSTRONG, MUSKOGEE, OKLA., LT. ROGER L. NICKS, JR., DALLAS, TEX., AND LT. RANDALL EARL, MCNARY, ARIZ., FOR SUCCESSFULLY DIRECTING THE FIRE OF NAVAL BATTERIES.

THE ADMIRAL CREDITED ARMSTRONG WITH DIRECTING FIRE WHICH SILENCED AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY AND HIT A FIELD FULL OF ENEMY TROOP POSITIONS.

EARL, UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE, DIRECTED NAVAL GUNS SO THAT MORE THAN 200 ROUNDS LANDED ON THE TARGETS AND NOT A SINGLE SHELL HIT AMERICAN POSITIONS 300 YARDS AWAY.

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WHEN THE NECESSITY OF HAVING ARMY PILOTS SPOT FOR THE NAVAL GUNS BECAME APPARENT, A TWO-DAY COURSE OF INSTRUCTION WAS GIVEN AT SALERNO BY NAVAL LT. ANDREW F. HEWITT, NEW YORK CITY, AND LT. (J.G.) W.E. AUSTIN, ROANOKE, VA.

OTHER ARMY FLIERS PARTICIPATING IN THE NOVEL MISSIONS WERE CAPT. LOUIS R.RAFFINELLI, CINCINNATI, OHIO; LT. NORMAN F. BUSH, NEW YORK STATE (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE); LT. VICTOR J. GENTZLER, SOUTH DAKOTA, (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE); LT. LUTHER RANDERSON, AUSTIN, TEX.; LT. DARRELL W.LAIRD, UTAH (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE); LT. GEORGE M. TOLBERT, DES MOINES, IOWA, AND LT. ROGER WICKUS, ADAMS, WIS.

DY1259PEW

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Blank

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ALGIERS,OCT.27-(AP)— FRENCH PATRIOTS STRUGGLING AGAINST THE GERMAN OCCUPYING FORCES CONSIDER GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE THEIR POLITICAL GUIDE AND GEN.HENRI GIRAUD MERELY AS A MILITARY LEADER,ACCORDING TO ANDRE LETROCQUER,SOCIALIST LEADER WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM INSIDE FRANCE TO REPRESENT HIS PARTY ON THE FORTHCOMING "CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY."

"FRANCE IS READY TO ACCLAIM GIRAUD AS A GREAT SOLDIER," SAID LETROCQUER." SHE HOPES THAT HE WILL CONSECRATE HIMSELF EXCLUSIVELY TO HIS GREAT MILITARY TASK.SHE ACCLAIMS DE GAULLE AS THE SYMBOL OF HER RESISTANCE AND AS HER POLITICAL GUIDE."

LETROCQUER SAID AT PRESENT THERE ARE ONLY TWO POLITICAL PARTIES FUNCTIONING WITHIN FRANCE—THE SOCIALISTS AND THE COMMUNISTS.HE SAID THE SOCIALISTS CONTROL MORE THAN 60,000 MEMBERS UNDER ORDERS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. ACTIONS OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL LIBERATION ARE FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY THE RESISTANCE GROUPS.

"THE RECOGNIZE THE COMMITTEE'S AUTHORITY IN THE MEASURE WITH WHICH IT EXPRESSES THE FRENCH WILL.THAT WILL MAY BE EXPRESSED LETROCQUER SAID."

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IN TWO WORDS—LIBERATION OF THE REPUBLIC—THE FRENCH DESIRE ABOVE ALL

THAT DEMOCRACY SHALL RETURN AND THAT THE PEOPLE SHALL BE CONSULTED

ON THEIR OWN DESTINIES."

APR DYHAN'S 0945 FWF 635 ACW

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BY STEPHEN BARBER

CAIRO, OCT. 26-(AP)-A BRIGHT FUTURE WAS VISUALIZED TODAY FOR PAYNE FIELD, NEW ALLIED AIRPORT DEDICATED YESTERDAY, AND FOR MAJ. NORRIS S. SHUMATE OF STILLWATER, OKLA., THE YOUTHFUL ENGINEER WHO SUPERVISED ITS CONSTRUCTION IN THE RECORD TIME OF 58 DAYS.

THE WARTIME USE OF THE BIG AIRFIELD, WHICH WAS DEDICATED BY MAJ. GEN. RALPH ROYCE, CHIEF OF ALL AMERICAN FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, IS LIKELY TO BE CONNECTED WITH THE EASTERN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, SINCE HUGE TRANSPORTS LUMBER IN AND OUT OF IT WITH VITAL SUPPLIES FOR USE AGAINST

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30.24 — 9637

THE JAPS.

BUT THE FUTURE OF THE FIELD MAY BE JUST AS IMPORTANT, FOR IT IS EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE KEY AIRPLANE JUNCTIONS OF THE WORLD.

MAJ. SHUMATE, AS CHIEF OF OPERATIONS, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, WAS IN CHARGE OF FIELD ~~CONSTRUCTION~~ WORK, ~~WHICH~~ RESPONSIBLE DIRECTLY TO LT.-COL. J. A. MAGALARNEY, CROMWELL, CONN.

THE 23-YEAR-OLD PRODUCT OF OKLAHOMA A. AND M., MAJ. SHUMATE WENT STRAIGHT TO THE ARMY AND WAS SENT OVERSEAS IN FEBRUARY 1942, SPENDING 14 MONTHS IN ERITREA AND ~~ERAN~~ TELAVIV, PALESTINE, ON TWO CONSTRUCTION JOBS BEFORE STARTING PAYNE FIELD.

SHUMATE WAS MADE A MAJOR OCTOBER 1 AND ACKNOWLEDGED TO A FRIEND THAT HIS PROMOTIONS HAVE BEEN QUICK, "THOUGH MAYBE NOT BY AIRCORPS STANDARDS."

THIS DATE ALSO WAS THE DEADLINE FOR THE FIRST OF TWO "OBJECTIVES" IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ~~BEAM~~ THE FIELD AS THE PROJECT WAS PLANNED WITH THE WORK DIVIDED IN TWO PHASES. BUT UNDER MAJ. SHUMATES DIRECTION THE ~~BEAM~~ PLANS WERE TELESCOPED SO THAT THE WHOLE JOB WAS DONE IN

A LITTLE MORE TIME THAN HAD BEEN ESTIMATED FOR THE FIRST PHASE ALONE.

BY OCTOBER 10 TRANSPORTS WERE BEGINNING TO MAKE USE OF THE FIELD.

"THE FIRST BIG SHOT WE HAD IN WAS GORDELL HULL," SAID MAJ. SHUMATE.

WHAT HE DID NOT SAY WAS THAT THE SECRETARY TO STATE REQEIVED A SMOOTHER LANDING ON THE PAYNE FIELD RUNWAYS THAN HE COULD HAVE ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE MIDDLE EAST. THE FIELD IS BETTER THAN CALLED FOR BY CIVIL AVIATION SPECIFIGATIONS. IT HAS MORE THAN 44,000 SQUARE YARDS OF CONCRETE PLUS 230,000 OF ASPHALT SO LAID OUT THAT IT IS USABLE IN ANY KIND OF WEATHER OR WINDS AND BY ANY KIND OF AIRCRAFT YET VISUALIZED.

TO ~~M~~ TURN THE ~~WARGIN~~ DESERT INTO AN AIRPORT IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS MAJ. SHUMATE HAD UNDER HIM FOUR OFFICERS, 20 ENLISTED MEN AND NEARLY A HUNDRED AMERICAN CIVILIAN ENGINEERS AS WELL AS 3,000

NATIVE LABORERS.

ALTHOUGH THE NATIVES ARE GETTING BLASE THESE DAYS, THEY WERE STARTLED BY SOME OF THE EQUIPMENT BROUGHT IN FOR THIS JOB. THERE WAS A HEAVY TRAILER WITH WHEELS NINE FEET HIGH AND A TRACK WHICH COMPLETELY STRADDLES THE NORMAL EGYPTIAN HIGHWAY, AS WELL AS A MOBILE CRANE WHICH MAJ. SHUMATE ONCE USED TO TRANSPORT AN ENTIRE CEMENT MIXING PLANT FIVE MILES -- SAVING VALUABLE TIME IN TAKING DOWN AND REASSEMBLING.

"I'VE LEARNED A LOT ON VARIOUS PROJECTS SINCE I JOINED THE ARMY -- FIRST AT FORT BELL, THEN AT GURA AND TELAVIV AND HERE," MAJ. SHUMATE SAID WITH A SMILE. "I'VE MOSTLY LEARNED THAT THERE'S A LOT MORE TO LEARN. AFTER THE WAR I AM GOING BACK TO SCHOOL TO FINISH OFF WHAT I WAS JUST BEGINNING -- AERO ENGINEERING."

APL BBBB BARBER 11000 THROUGH SIXTH JB1125AEW

CAIRO, OCT 27-(AP)-KING GEORGE II OF GREECE TOLD HIS PEOPLE BY RADIO TODAY THAT THE "HOUR OF LIBERATION APPROACHES" AND APPEALED FOR UNITY "SO THAT THE NATIONAL HERITAGE GAINED WITH COSTLY SACRIFICE WILL NOT BE ENDANGERED IN THE SLIGHTEST."

HIS BROADCAST, ON THE EVE OF THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN ATTACK ON HIS COUNTRY, FOLLOWED ADVICES REACHING THE GREEK GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE THAT GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES HAD OPENED UP THE PINDUS ROAD THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS IN WEST CENTRAL GREECE BY SETTING TWO IMPORTANT GUERRILLA ARMIES TO FIGHTING EACH OTHER.

"WE SHALL HAVE TO HEAL DEEP WOUNDS IN OUR COUNTRY AND THE ONLY CURE FOR THESE IS UNITY AND LOVE," THE KING SAID. "MAY THIS UNITY AND SELF-SACRIFICE, WHICH HAS DEFEATED OUR ENEMIES, CONTINUE EVEN GREATER AFTER THE WAR SO THAT WE MAY WIN PEACE AND CONSOLIDATE THE BENEFITS WHICH OUR COUNTRY WILL GATHER FROM VICTORY."

REFERRING TO THE FIGHT HIS COUNTRYMEN PUT UP AGAINST THE AGGRESSORS THAT SWEPT THEM INTO THE WAR, THE KING REMINDED HIS PEOPLE THAT "SO LONG AS FREE MEN LIVE, YOUR DEEDS IN ALBANIA, MACEDONIA AND CRETE WILL REMAIN IN THEIR MEMORY."

SN1145PEW

CAIRO, oct. 27--(ap)--The Yugoslav government in exile published today a list of 24 separate cases of wholesale slaughter of non-combatants and captured soldiers of gen. draja mihailovic by the germans in a new reign of terror in yugoslavia.

These are by no means all the instances of barbarity, the report declared. It alleged the burning alive of 30 villagers of boukovac, the divebombing of other villages and the burning to the ground of still others.

Men, women and children have been slaughtered throughout serbia, herzegovina and montenegro for their belonging to or

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sympathizing with the Mihailovic forces, the government alleged.

it is impossible to estimate accurately the total number of persons killed but they run into many thousands, the statement asserted, and thousands of houses also have been destroyed, leaving the inhabitants homeless in the face of the oncoming winter. It estimated nearly 5,000 serbs alone have been killed in the recent german "discipline" drive.

The government charged that whole tribes have been wiped out in some cases, while at the town of srem alone 8,000 persons of both sexe and all ages have been transported to camps. It said the "cleanup" campaign at srem was being carried out by 12,000 German SS troops but bulgarian troops also are being employed in many regions.

It cited a typical example of the montenegrin town of shanik which has been completely destroyed and asserted that two entire tribes, the drobnjaci and piva, have been wiped out.

In belgrade itself, the government concluded, 385 serbians recently were shot in a mass esecution of hostages as reprisal for attacks of mihailovic's forces on serbia-bosnia communications.

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aw-barbers 3100through third--1239p

by spencer moosa

chungking, oct. 26--(ap)--Japanese artillery opened up a bombardment today against the chinese positions west of the salween river in western yunnan province--most important battlefront now active in china--but they failed to silence the defenders, the chinese high command announced.

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A chinese communique described the situation unchanged in the strategic sector where the invaders are seeking to eject the chinese from all positions west of the salween.

The favorable military situation in western Yunnan--in which american bombers in china have played a part, led chinese army officers

to predict the japanese operations would fail miserably, with the jaapanese retiring back to their burma bases within a few weeks. The japanese operations were designed principally to remove the danger of an allied counterattack against northern burma.

even if the japanese yet succeed in forcing the chinese back across the salween river, these chinese military authorities pointed out, the invaders still would be in no better position to cut the supply route between inda and china, because this route now is an air route.

Meantime a striking development in chinese ideas on equipping chinese armies for a general counteroffensive against the japanese was seen in the china times' advocacy of the eventual re-opening of the south china sea to allied shipping. like other chinese newspapers, the china times long had been clamoring for the re-opening of the burma road as the only effective supply route to this country.

re-opening of the china sea "would enable china to receive through

hongkong and canton large quantities of material and equipment for a gigantic counteroffensive on the asiatic mainland," the china times said.

it urged large scale employment of allied naval and air strength for a drive on the philipines from the south and a simultaneous blow against singapore from the east instead of a slow war on land, it contended that once the allied fleets were steaming north from singapore the japanese could be ejected easily from the hongkong and canton areas and a sea supply route to china opened.

American aerial support of the chinese in yunnan was by liberators, a communique from lt. gen joseph w. stilwell's headquarters said. some of dropped many bombs on htawgaw, 75 miles northeast of the japanese base of myitkyina in southern burma, possession of which is considered

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essential to an overland supply line to china.

The liberators which attacked htawgaw were the first thrown into the battle of the salween by maj. gen. claire n. chennault, commander of u. s. army air forces in china. previously the heaviest planes used by chennault in this battle were fighterbombers.

Japanese possession of htawgaw, disclosed by stilwell's communique, suggested the invaders might be attempting a big encircling movement designed to catch the chinese forces west of the salween in a trap.

twenty-five tons of bombs also were dropped by liberators with fighter escort on japanese military establishments at cobi in indo-china. results were called successful and all american aircraft returned safely.

(at new delhi official communiques announced that bombers of both the united states tenth airforce and the raf were working on the japanese military occupiers of burma. american mitchells and liberators dealt "decisive blows at japanese attempts to maintain supply routes in northern burma" over the weekend. Numerous railways, bridges and other targets were hit. the planes returned without loss. RAF liberators bombed the rangoon central railway station and akyab.)

The chinese army communique told of continued clashes but no decisive results in the 25-day-old battle on the east china front where the chinese have been trying to dislodge the japanese from three principal strongholds gained in the general area between hangchow and nanking. #

ADD NEW DELHI XX DECEMBER

"THOUGH HARVESTING OF THE WINTER CROP MAY BRING DOWN THE DEATH RATE," HE SAID, THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT XXXXXXXXX OF PRESENT STARVATION WILL HAVE REPERCUSSIONS FOR MANY MONTHS IN 1944, EVEN IF COMPREHENSIVE AND ADEQUATE ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOOD AND MEDICAL RELIEF COULD BE MADE BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR."

LT.COL.L.C.M.S.AMERY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA AND BURMA,

PREVIOUSLY HAD TOLD THEBRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT STARVATION DEATHS IN BENGAL WERE AVERAGING 1,000 WEEKLY.

SANTHANAM CHARACTERIZED AMERY'S FIGURES AS "RIDICULOUS".

"IT IS REALLY A QUESTION OF SAVING MILLIONS," HE SAID, "AND ONLY A COMPLETE CENSUS OF BENGAL AFTER THE FAMINE CONDITIONS HAVE DISAPPEARED ALTOGETHER CAN REVEAL THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THIS FAMINE."

FIELD MARSHAL LORD WAVELL, NEW VICEROY OF INDIA, ARRIVED BY AIR MEANWHILE IN CALCUTTA/TO MAKE A FIRSTHAND STUDY OF THE FAMINE SITUATION, ~~XNEX~~ ADMITTEDLY THE MOST SERIOUS IN INDIA'S HISTORY. THE TRIP WAS HIS FIRST MAJOR ACT AS VICEROY. A PRIOR ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HIS VISIT WOULD BE AN INFORMAL AFFAIR ATTENDED BY NO CEREMONIALS OF ANY KIND.

APL WINANTS THRU 2ND 0844 AND 2144 THRU 2ND--JA-- 602A

CHUNGKING, OCT.27-(AP)-THE RATE OF INCREASE IN CHINESE COMMODITY PRICES HAS SLOWED DOWN RECENTLY, JUSTIFYING HOPE FOR THE SUCCESS OF ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

LAST MONTH THE INDEX OF COMMODITY PRICES IN CHUNGKING AVERAGED 143 TIMES THE PRE-CHINESE WAR LEVEL OF 1937.

THE SPOKESMAN, CHUNG PINGH-HSUN, COUNSELOR OF THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, CREDITED THE LEVELING TENDENCY LARGELY TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S IMPORTATION OF $200,000,000 WORTH OF GOLD FOR THE STABILIZATION OF CHINESE CURRENCY. THE GOLD WAS PURCHASED IN THE UNITED STATES OUT OF A $500,000,000 LOAN TO CHINA.

CHINESE ECONOMIC PROSPECTS HAVE BEEN BRIGHTENED FURTHER BY ESTIMATES FROM 15 PROVINCES THAT INDICATE AN INCREASED PRODUCTION OF RICE AND WHEAT OF ABOUT 5,500,000 TONS OVER 1942.

WM557PEW

NEW DELHI, OCT. 27-(AP)-AERIAL ATTACKS ON BURMA ARE BEING INTENSIFIED BY BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES BASED IN INDIA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

COMMUNIQUES DISCLOSED THAT THE COASTAL CITIES OF RANGOON AND AKYAB WERE BOMBED YESTERDAY FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY BY AMERICAN LIBERATORS AND RAF WELLINGTONS AND THAT OTHER HEAVY BLOWS HAD BEEN DELIVERED DEEP INTO THE INTERIOR.

ONE AMERICAN AND ONE BRITISH AIRCRAFT WERE LOST IN REPEATED SWEEPS AGAINST JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS, RAILWAYS AND MERCHANT SHIPPING.

THE LIBERATORS ATTACKED AT RANGOON, LEAVING ONE 350-FOOT FREIGHTER SINKING IN THE HARBOR AND SCORING NUMEROUS HITS IN THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION AREA.

AS THE FORMATION WAS LEAVING ITS TARGET SOME 20 JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS ATTACKED, AND THREE OF THEM WERE POSSIBLY DESTROYED.

AMERICAN MITCHELLS ON MONDAY ATTACKED PAKOKKU IN THE INTERIOR, DEMOLISHING BUILDINGS AND STARTING MANY FIRES.

THE TENTH AIRFORCE ALSO ANNOUNCED ADDITIONAL ATTACKS IN NORTHERN BURMA LAST SATURDAY. #

ADD ALLIED H-Q-S-W PAC- (MC DANIEL) xx DAMAGED

ALTHOUGH SEVERAL OF THE RAIDERS WERE DAMAGED, ONLY ONE FAILED TO RETURN. THIS RAISED THE PRICE PAID ON THE OCTOBER RAIDS TO 13 PLANES.

LIBERATORS, WHICH HAD TO FLY UNESCORTED, MADE A DAYLIGHT STRIKE AT POMELAA AND TWO OF THE BIG BOMBERS WERE LOST. THEIR BOMBS CAUSED DAMAGE AND SPREAD FIRE IN THE MINING CENTER'S PLANT AREA. TEN JAPANESE FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED. ONE WAS SHOT DOWN AND

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ANOTHER DAMAGED.

THE DELIBERATE BOMBING OF THE BIG KAHILI AIRDROME ON SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE, MADE POSSIBLE BY COMPLETE ABSENCE OF JAPANESE PLANES ALOFT, WAS CARRIED OUT BY LIBERATORS, AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS AND DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS WITH A FIGHTER ESCORT.

IN THE THREE RAIDS THERE REPORTED TODAY, IT WAS NOTED THAT FIVE PLANES WERE PARKED ON THE GROUND. NONE OF THE RAIDERS WAS LOST, DESPITE ANTI-AIRCRAFT OPPOSITION.

TORPEDO AND DIVEBOMBERS ALSO WENT AFTER THE BALLALE FIGHTER STRIP SOUTH OF BOUGAINVILLE IN THE SHORTLANDS. PREVIOUSLY, A SPOKESMAN FOR ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY, HAD SAID BALLALE AS WELL AS KAHILE AND KARA ON BOUGAINVILLE WERE NOT BEING USED PRESENTLY BY THE ENEMY. TODAY'S COMMUNIQUES SAID THE BALLALE ATTACKERS DESTROYED A BOMBER AND FIGHTER ON THE GROUND. THERE WAS NO INTERCEPTION, HOWEVER.

GUNNERY DEFENSES BOTH AT KAHILI AND BALLALE WERE ATTACKED IN THE NEW RAIDS.

THE REPEATED ATTACKS ON RABAUL HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR HALF OF THE APPROXIMATELY 800 PLANES WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE LOST IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WITHIN THE PAST TWO WEEKS.

A SINGLE OFFENSIVE STAB OF THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, THEIR PLANES, UTILIZING THE COVER OF DARKNESS, CAUSED DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES AT KIRIWINA IN THE TROBRIAND GROUP, NORTH OF NEW GUINEA'S EASTERN TIP. THIS ISLAND WAS ONE OF TWO OCCUPIED AT THE OUTSET OF THE CURRENT PACIFIC OFFENSIVE JUNE 30, PRESUMABLY FOR THE SETTING UP OF AIR BASES.

NEUTRALIZATION ETC AS BEFORE.

DESPITE THE HEAVY AIR LOSSES OF THE JAPANESE AT RABAUL, THE ENEMY APPARENTLY IS SUCCEEDING IN MAINTAINING SUFFICIENT AIR STRENGTH THERE TO OFFER STRONG OPPOSITION.

AFTER THE ENEMY'S LINE OF AIR SUPPLY FROM THE WEST BY WAY OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA WAS HEAVILY BATTERED BY ALLIED RAIDS AT WEWAK IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, THE JAPANESE ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE RESORTED TO THE NORTH-SOUTH SEA ROUTE FROM JAPAN BY WAY OF TRUK TO REINFORCE RABAUL.

NEUTRALIZATION OF JAPANESE AIR BASES COMMANDING APPROACH TO RABAUL FROM THE EAST, SMASHING ASSAULT ON RABAUL ITSELF AND STAGGERING LOSSES OF ENEMY PLANES TODAY POINTED UP THE POSSIBILITY THAT NEW BRITAIN AND ITS GREAT JAPANESE AIR AND SEA BASE MIGHT BE RIPE FOR INVASION.

CONQUEST OF NEW BRITAIN WOULD OPEN THE WAY FOR A NAVAL AND AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES. SUCH AN OFFENSIVE OBSERVABLY COULD BY-PASS JAPAN'S STRATEGIC STRONGHOLD OF TRUK, SOME 700 MILES TO THE NORTH OF NEW BRITAIN.

RESPONSIBLE AMERICAN NAVY LEADERS MAY HAVE HINTED AT THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH A MOVE IN NAVY DAY ADDRESSES, WHILE FROM ONE OF CHINA'S INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPERS, THE CHINA TIMES, CAME A SIMILAR SUGGESTION.

(ADM.ERNEST J.KING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE U.S.FLEET, SAID IN INDIANAPOLIS: "WE PLAN TO FOLLOW THE JAPS VERY CLOSELY ON THEIR RETURN TRIP TO JAPAN. IN FACT, WE PROPOSE TO SPEED THEM ON THEIR WAY."

(ACROSS THE CONTINENT IN SAN FRANCISCO, VICE ADMIRAL JOHN W. GREENSLADE, COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN SEA FRONTIER, SPOKE OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ENEMY'S FAILURE TO OPPOSE SERIOUSLY RECENT ATTACKS ON WAKE AND MARCUS ISLANDS AND OF ULTIMATELY PROJECTING OPERATIONS "INTO THE CHINA SEA."

(THE CHINA TIMES, SAID A CHUNGKING DISPATCH, ADVOCATED THE EVENTUAL RE-OPENING OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA TO ALLIED SHIPPING. LIKE OTHER CHINESE NEWSPAPERS, THE TIMES LONG HAD FAVORED THE RE-OPENING OF THE BURMA ROAD AS THE ONLY EFFECTIVE SUPPLY ROUTE TO CHINA.

(A MOVE INTO THE PHILIPPINES COULD APPEAR TO BE A NECESSARY PRELUDE TO DOMINATION OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.)

THE KAHILI AND KARA AIRFIELDS ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND AND THE NEARBY BALLALE ISLAND FIELD ARE NO LONGER OF USE TO THE ENEMY, SAID A SPOKESMAN WEDNESDAY AT SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS. CONTINUED POUNDING FROM THE AIR HAD MADE INOPERATIVE THESE AIRDROMES THAT WOULD BE VITAL SPOTS IN OPPOSING AN AMERICAN ADVANCE FROM THE SOLOMONS ON RABAUL.

BOUGAINVILLE, REPORTEDLY HELD BY SOME 40,000 JAPANESE, IS THE ONLY STRONG POSITION THEY POSSESS IN THE SOLOMONS. IT GUARDS THE APPROACH TO RABAUL FROM AMERICAN POSITIONS IN THE SOLOMONS.

OPPOSITE THE OTHER TIP OF NEW BRITAIN, AUSTRALIAN GROUND FORCES REPULSED REPEATED COUNTERATTACKS BY JAPANESE ON THE HUON PENINSULA NORTHWEST OF ALLIED-HELD FINSCHHAFEN.

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BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, THURSDAY, OCT.28-(AP)-TWO HUNDRED MORE TONS OF BOMBS WERE EXPLODED SUNDAY AND MONDAY ON JAPANESE AIR BSES IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS WHICH EVEN PRIOR TO THOSE RAIDS HAD BEEN RENDERED USELESS BY AMERICAN BOMBERS.

THE NEW BLOWS AT CRATER-MARKED BASES IN THE SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE SECTOR WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY A SPOKESMAN FOR ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY.

THE TONNAGE INCREASED TO 500 THE AMOUNT DROPPED IN THAT SECTOR IN FOUR DAYS.

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ADMIRAL HALSEY'S SPOKESMAN DISCLOSED YESTERDAY THAT THE JAPANESE HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO MAKE USE OF THE BASES -- KAHILI AND KARA ON BOUGAINVILLE AND BALLALE IN THE NEARBY SHORTLANDS -- SINCE LAST SATURDAY.

(THE SUNDAY AND MONDAY RAIDS WERE FIRST REPORTED IN AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE TODAY AT HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR).

FJ1213ACW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.25-(AP)-STORMS TURNED BACK MOST OF THE PROTECTING FIGHERS. JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHOT OUT BOMBER ENGINES. ONE BOMARDIER PRACTICALLY HAD TO SIGHT BY THUMB AND TOE.

BUT INTREPID AMERICAN FLIERS PROVED EQUAL TO ALL EMERGENCIES AS THEY BATTERED THE ENEMY'S BIG AIR STRONGHOLD OF RABAUL TODAY FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT DAY AND THE FIFTH TIME THIS MONTH.

IT WAS A RAID TEEMING WITH THE DRAMATIC.

ALTHOUGH RABAUL'S MANY ACK ACK DEFENSES MADE THEIR MARK ON

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SEVERAL OF THE BOMBERS, ONLY ONE WENT DOWN. AND SIX MEMBERS OF ITS CREW WERE PICKED UP ATSEA.

NEARLY ALL THE ESCORTING LIGHTNINGS HAD TO RUN BACK BECAUSE OF A STORM OVER NEW BRITAIN. SO IT WAS UP TO THE HEAVIES TO DO THEIR OWN FIGHTING AS WELL AS BOMBING.

ZEROS HIT THE BOMBERS ABOUT 10 MINUTES OFF THE TARGET. THE LIBERATORS THEN WERELEAVING THE COASTLINE OF NEARBY NEW IRELAND.

ONE LIBERATOR MADE ITS BOMBING RUN ON TWO ENGINES, MANAGING TO GET A THIRD GOING LATER. THAT PLANE WAS PILOTED BY LT. CHARLES R.SHOWALTER, 80 EAST SINCLAIR ST., WABASH,IND.

SHOWALTER CALMLY KEPT ON THE BEAM WHILE HIS GUNNERS SHOT DOWN THREE ZEROS. HIS BOMBARDIER, LT.JAMES T.WOODALL,JR., SOUTH JACKSONVILLE,FLA., LAID HIS BOMBS ACCURATELY ON THE LAKUNAI AIR FIELD, THEN BAGGED A ZERO HIMSELF.

SHOWALTER'S ZERO-DOWNING GUNNERS WERE SGT.ALBERT B.FUHRE, BRAINERD,MINN., SGT.NICHOLAS ZEZZA, 108 HAMILTON ST., READING,PA., AND SGT.EARL Y.BRANDEBERRY, FORKS,WASH. A 20 MM. SHELL BOUNCED OFF THE GLASS FRONT OF THE NOSE, SHATTERING IT BUT BRANDEBERRY WASN'T EVEN SCRATCHED.

LT.SIDNEY S.WEBB, MODESTO,CALIF., GOT A MESSAGE THROUGH THAT SHOWALTER'S PLANE WAS IN TROUBLE. OTHER PLANES IN THAT FORMATION THEN CLOSED IN AROUND THE CRIPPLED BOMBER AND BROUGHT IT HOME.

ALTHOUGH WEBB'S PLANE WAS NOT HIT, THE NOSE TURRET WENT OUT OF COMMISSION. BOMBARDIER LT.JAMES GADDIS, FOUR ODELL AVE., WHITE PLAINS,N.Y., DROPPD HIS BOMBS BY A VIRTUAL THUMB AND TOE SIGHTING METHOD.

"IT WAS LIKE SHOOTING AT SOMEBODY IN A DARK ROOM," GADDIS SAID.

AS SOON AS THE BOMBS HIT THE TARGET, WEBB PULLED BACK TO HELP SHOWALTER'S PLANE.

FOUR ZEROS WERE DOWNED BY WEBB'S GUNNERS -- SGT.ROBERT C. SCHMIDT, 517 NORTON ST., ROCHESTER,N.Y.; SGT.RAYMOND PURDY, 116 TURNE ST., FALL RIVER,MASS.; SGT.WALTER W.PHILLIPS, PINETOPS,N.C.; AND SGT.WILLIAM E.WATSON, 610 HARRIET ST., LEESVILLE,LA.

LT.THOMAS C.FETTER, MARION,OHIO, WAS THE BOMBARDIER ON A PLANE WHICH WAS HIT IN THE BOMB BAY BY A JAP ACK ACK SHELL. THE HIT DISLODGED SOME OF THE BOMBS AND SGT.SCARA SJOLIN, OF LUDDEN,N.D., PUSHED OUT THE REST BY HAND.

THE PATTERN OF BOMBS LAID BY CAPT.JOHN RODZANKAS, OF BENTLEYVILLE,PA., WHO WAS THE LEAD BOMBARDIER IN HIS FLIGHT, DREW SPECIAL NOTICE FROM MAJ.GEN.ENNIS C.WHITEHEED, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH AIRFORCE, IN A LETTER TO THE ENTIRE UNIT.

RODZANKAS MODESTLY PREFERRED TO TALK ABOUT HIS COLLEAGUES.

"THE PLANES BEFORE US HADHIT THEIR TARGETS ALL RIGHT BECAUSE IT WAS SMOKING LIKE HELL WHEN WE CAME IN," HE SAID.

THE TALL PENNSYLVANIAN'S BOMBS WERE RIGHT, TOO. PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW HE TOUCHED OFF TWO HUGE EXPLOSIONS TO THE RIGHT OF A RUNWAY.

A FLIGHT OF PLANES IN WHICH LT.DENHEN E.WHITE, RICHMOND, VA., WAS A PILOT, PLACED ABOUT 50 BOMBS IN A DISPERSAL AREA NORTHWEST OF THE LAKUNAI STRIP AND SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON A MERCHANT VESSEL IN THE HARBOR. WHITE'S BOMBARDIER WAS LT.WILLIAM F.

LONJIM, FULTON,N.Y. ANOTHER CREW MEMBER, SGT.HARRIS ELLIS, BRISTOL,PA., SAID THEY WERE ATTACKED BY 20 ZEROS AND SCORED HITS ON SEVEN.

"WE JUST WENT IN THERE AND GAVE 'EM THE WHOLE DAMN WORKS," SAID CAPT.ARTHUR G.DURBECK, SOUTH WEYMOUTH,MASS. BOMBS FROM HIS PLANE HIT A DISPERSAL AREA AND MACHINE SHOPS. THEY WERE DROPPED BY ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS LAD, LT.JOHN BROWN, OF CHELSEY.

GUNNERS IN DURBECK'S CREW WHO ACCOUNTED FOR ZEROS WERE: SGT.OSCAR E.THOMPSON, BLOOMFIELD,IND., AND SGT.THEODORE ROMANOWSKI, GARFIELD,N.J.

FIVE ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE CREW OF LT.JACK SELLING, DETROIT,MICH., (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN). THOSE WHO SCORED INCLUDED SGT.SEBASTION AVELLINO, STONEHAM,MASS., AND SGT.DONALD E. COATNEY, FRANKLIN,OHIO, GUNNERS.

SGT.EDMUND P.INGALLS, WEST ROXBURY,MASS., DOWNED ANOTHER AS THE CREW MEMBER OF A PLANE PILOTED BY LT.CHESTER LOWE,LOGAN, W.VA. LOWE'S PLANE DESTROYED FOUR GROUNDED BOMBERS.

THREE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY GUNNERS OF A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LT.FRANCIS HAAG, PELHAM,N.Y. THESE WERE CREDITED TO THE BOMBARDIER, SECOND LT.WILLIAM R.SPENCER, ROANOKE,VA., AND TWO GUNNERS, SGT.R.D.BROWN, RUSK,TEX., AND SGT.MICHAEL NESEVITCH, OLYPHAT,PA.

A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LT.NELS T.MOODY, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT NASHVILLE,TENN., KEPT ON FIGHTING AFTER THREE HOLES HAD BEEN BLASTED IN ITS FUSELAGE. ITS GUNNERS BAGGED FIVE ZEROS.

THE LIBERATOR OF LT.ROBERT SYLVERNALE, EAST CANAAN,CONN., HAD A ROUGH TIME OVER RABAUL. ACK ACK HIT THE FLIGHT DECK AND A 20 MM. SHELL DAMAGED THE WING. THIRTEEN ENEMY PASSES WERE MADE AT THE BOMBER FRONTALLY AND FOUR ON THE SIDES.

ONE OF HIS GUNNERS, SGT.LEO WALBRUM, 2131 VYSE AVE., BORNX, N.Y., GOT A ZERO.

SGT.JOHN P.FLOYD, DALLAS,TEX., THE WAIST GUNNER ON A SHIP PILOTED BY LT.FRED C.VOWELL, STATION A, NASHVILLE,TENN., HAD A CLOSE CALL. A BULLET RIPPED INTO THE PLANE AND TORE A HOLE THROUGH HIS FLYING BOOT, BREAKING THE LACES. BUT IT DIDN'T EVEN TOUCH HIS SOCK.

FJ1031PCW

auckland, oct. 27-(ap)-rationing of butter will begin in new zealand tomorrow, it was announced today. the ration will be half a pound weekly.

canpress al33 jb247pcw

BY EUGENE BURNS

PEARL HARBOR,T.H.,OCT.27-(AP)-IN THE PACIFIC, NAVY DAY TODAY MEANS BLOOD, FEAR, TEARS AND PRIDE.

BLOOD BECAUSE HERE AT PEARL HARBOR THE JAPANESE DEALT OUR FLEET ONE OF THE BLOODIEST BLOWS ANY FLEET HAS EVER RECEIVED.

FEAR BECAUSE HERE WAS AWAITED THE EXPECTED JAPANESE INVASION. MUCH OF OUR FLEET WAS NEEDED IN THE ATLANTIC, AND IN THE PACIFIC FOR

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ANY ENGAGEMENT WE WERE OUTNUMBERED TWO AND THREE TO ONE.

TEARS BECAUSE MANY WAIT HERE FOR SHIPS AND MEN WHO WILL NEVER RETURN.

AND BECAUSE THOSE SHIPS AND MEN HELD FAST, AGAINST ODDS, AMERICANS ARE FILLED WITH PRIDE AND WATCH TODAY THE EVER-GROWING MIGHT OF OUR NAVY.

HONOLULU'S MEMORY GOES BACK TO A PEACEFUL SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1941, WHEN FORT STREET WAS FILLED WITH QUIET PEOPLE RETURNING HOME FROM EARLY MASS. WITHIN AN HOUR AFTER THE JAPANESE ATTACK BATTLE-SHIP ROW WAS ON ITS HEELS. BLOOD FROM THOUSANDS OF SAILORS AND OIL FROM BROKEN SHIPS MIXED IN PEARL HARBOR.

THOSE WHO PLACED TOO MUCH CONFIDENCE IN BATTLESHIP ROW THOUGHT OUR BACKBONE WAS BROKEN. THEY FAILED TO RECKON ON THE SPIRIT OF OUR MEN IN CRUISERS, ON CARRIERS, DESTROYERS AND IN SUBMARINES.

THANKS TO THOSE MEN OUR PACIFIC FRONT HELD THE CORAL SEA, MIDWAY, SANTA CRUX, GUADALCANAL SO THAT WE COULD REST SECURE IN HAWAII AND ON THE MAINLAND.

SHIPS SUCH AS THE U.S. S. ENTERPRISE, WHICH HAS BEEN HONORED WITH A PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION, MADE THIS SECURITY POSSIBLE. TIME AND AGAIN WHEN THE ODDS WERE TWO AND THREE TO ONE IT AND OTHER UNITED STATES WARSHIPS HAVE THRUST DEEP INTO JAPANESE WATERS, SQUGHT VUT THE ENEMY AND TURNED HIM BACK. BUT NOT WITHOUT GREAT LOSS OF SHIPS AND MEN.

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SUCH HEROISM HELD OUR VAST PACIFIC FRONT UNTIL PEARL HARBOR WAS RESTORED, OUTER BASES BUILT AND OUR NEW NAVY CAME OFF THE WAYS.

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NOTHING COULD MORE CONVINCINGLY DEMONSTRATE THE POWER OF THE NEW UNITED STATES NAVY THAN THE RECENT NAVAL OPERATION AT WAKE ISLAND IN WHICH HUNDREDS OF PLANES, MANY CARRIERS AND MANY SCREENING SHIPS WERE EMPLOYED TO SCORE A GREAT VICTORY. YET LSS THAN 20,000 TONS OF THIS HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF TONS WAS AFLOAT BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

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HONOLULU,OCT.27-(AP)-ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, STATED UNEQUIVOCALLY TODAY THAT FAST GROWING UNITED STATES AIR AND NAVAL SUPERIORITY WILL BE BROUGHT TO BEAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

"JPAN WILL KNOW WHAT GERMANY SUFFERS DAY AFTER DAY AND NIGHT AFTER NIGHT IN ATTACKS FROM THE AIR," HE SAID.

"IT IS NOW CRYSTAL CLEAR THAT WE WILL WIN THE WAR BUT IT IS NOT YET CLEAR JUST WHEN IT WILL END."

ADMIRAL NIMITZ' OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE IN A NAVY DAY ADDRESS TO THE HONOLULU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

"I AM REALISTIC ENOUGH TO BELIEVE THAT IT WILL BE HARD AND TOUGH GOING BUT OPTIMISTIC ENOUGH TO BELIEVE IT WILL BE OVER LONG BEFORE ANY GLOOMY PREDICTION OF 1949," HE SAID.

"IT IS AT ONCE OBVIOUS THAT WE CANNOT" WIN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN BY SEAPOWER ALONE -- "EVEN IF THE JAPANESE FLEET IS TOTALLY DESTROYED AND THE ENEMY AIR POWER REDUCED TO A PURELY DEFENSIVE ROLE," HE ADDED.

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"THE ARMY MUST FINISH THE JOB AND IT WILL BE THE NAVY'S RESPONSIBILITY AND PLEASURE TO TRANSPORT THE ARMY'S VARIOUS ECHELONS TO THOSE PLACES FROM WHICH IT CAN EXERT ITS GREAT POWER."

FJ950PCW

BY NORMAN BELL

ADAK,ALEUTIANS,OCT 27 (AP)-RESUMPTION OF JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITIES IN THE ALEUTIAN AREA MAY INDICATE INCREASING NERVOUSNESS AMONG TOKYO WARMAKERS OVER WHAT NEW TROUBLE IS BREWING FOR THEM IN THE

STORMY NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PRESENCE OF ENEMY PLANES, PRESUMABLY ON RECONNAISSANCE, IN ALASKA WAS DISCLOSED BY NAVY ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT TWO JAPANESE CRAFT HAVE BEEN ENCOUNTERED AND DRIVEN OFF DURING THE PAST WEEK NEAR ATTU. THESE AIR CONTACTS FOLLOWED THE OCT.13 BOMBING OF ATTU IN WHICH HIGH FLYING BOMBERS INFLICTED NO DAMAGE.

THIS WAS THE FIRST RETURN OF THE JAPANESE TO THE ALEUTIANS SINCE THEY WERE WIPED OUT ON ATTU LAST MAY AND ABANDONED KISKA IN AUGUST.

THEY ARE BELIEVED TO BE FRANTICALLY BUILDING DEFENSES IN THE HOMELANDS AND KURILE ISLANDS AGAINST DANGER OF ANY NEW AMERICAN THRUST ALONG THE NORTHERN SHORTCUT TO TOKYO. PARAMUSHIRU AND SHIMUSHU, NORTHERNMOST OF THE KURILES, ARE LESS THAN 800 MILES FROM ATTU.

THEY HAVE BEEN RAIDED FOUR TIMES SINCE JULY BY THE ARMY'S 11TH AIRFORCE BOMBERS FROM ALEUTIAN BASES.

GG1203PCW NM

MONTEVIDEO, OCT 27-(AP)-ADVICES RECEIVED HERE TONIGHT FROM BUENOS AIRES SAID THAT OF ARGENTINA'S SIX UNIVERSITIES, FOUR NOW ARE CLOSED, ONE HAS SUSPENDED CLASSES UNTIL OCT. 30 AND ONE APPARENTLY IS STILL OPEN.

TUCUMAN, LA PLATA AND BUENOS AIRES UNIVERSITIES AND THE LITORAL UNIVERSITY OF SANTA FE WERE SAID TO HAVE CLOSED, WHILE CORDOBA UNIVERSITY SUSPENDED CLASSES. NO DEVELOPMENTS WERE ANNOUNCED AT MENDOZA.

THE CLOSURES WERE INTERPRETED AS A MOVE ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT PEDRO RAMIREZ TO PUNCTURE THE FFECTIVENESS OF THE GENERAL STUDENT STRIKE STAGED TO PROTEST THE GOVERNMENT'S DISMISSAL OF MANY PROFESSORS WHO HAD SIGNED A MANIFESTO CALLING FOR A RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY IN ARGENTINA. FURTHER, IT WAS SAID TO BE HARD TO REPLACE THE OUSTED PROFESSORS ON SHORT NOTICE.

ARGENTINE UNIVERSITIES ORDINARILY CLOSE FOR SUMMER VACATION ON NOVEMBER 1.

SN1105PEW

LIMA, OCT. 27-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM O. SPEARS, COMMANDER OF THE PAN AMERICAN DIVISION OF THE U.S. NAVY DEPARTMENT, HAS BEEN DECORATED BY THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT WITH THE AYACHUCHO MILITARY ORDER AND IN RETURN DELIVERED UNITED STATES AWARDS TO FOUR NAVAL OFFICERS OF PERU.

THE MEDALS WERE PRESENTED AT A RECPETION LAST NIGHT.

SPEARS IS A NATIVE OF TENNESSEE.

JB117PEW

ottawa, oct. 27--(ap)--sgt. oscar wilson stone, son of o. w. stone of 586 second street, silver grove, ky., who previously was reported missing on active service for official purposes was listed in a royal canadian air force casualty list released tonight as presumed to be dead.

ottawa, oct. 27--(ap)--flt. sgt. harold omond spence, brother of walter spence of 180 central park, new york city, was listed as killed on active service in a royal canadian air force casualty list released tonight.

OTAAWA, OCT.26-(AP)-CANADA'S $1,200,000,000 FIFTH VICTORY LOAN REACHED $487,279,000 IN SALES UP TO LAST NIGHT, SEVENTH BUSINESS DAY OF THE THREE-WEEK CAMPAIGN, NATIONAL LOAN HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME THE $1,100,000,000 FOURTH VICTORY LOAN LAST SPRING HAD REACHED $436,345,250.

XM1047AEW

30.24 — 9649

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SEIGNIORY CLUB, QUE., OCT.27-(CANADIAN PRESS)-WORLD CO-OPERATION AMONG BUSINESS LEADERS WAS ENVISAGED HERE TODAY BY MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, MEETING BEFORE THE OFFICIAL OPENING TOMORROW OF THE CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANNUAL SESSION.

JOINT CHAIRMAN HARPER SIBLEY OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., SAID THAT WHAT HAD BEEN DONE BY NORTH AMERICAN BUSINESS LEADERS CLEARLY SHOWED THE WAY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS IN SOME OF THEIR PEACE WORK.

"WHAT WE HAVE PAID SO DEARLY FOR," HE SAID, "WE CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE THROUGH SELFISH MOVES. IT IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE WELFARE OF THE WORLD AT LARGE AS WELL AS OURS HERE IN NORTH AMERICA TO REMAIN UNITED IN THE FULLEST MEANING OF THE WORD. TRADE BARRIERS ENGENDERED WARS BEFORE. WE MUST REMOVE THEM WHILE ENSURING PROTECTION TO EVERYONE CONCERNED."

DATA ON WHAT AMERICAN AND CANADIAN BUSINESS LEADERS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ACHIEVE IN THE WAY OF ECONOMIC AND TRADE CO-OPERATION IS BEING COMMUNICATED TO A GROUP OF BRITISH BUSINESSMEN IN NEW YORK, HE ADDED.

"THE ICE WAS BROKEN RECENTLY," SAID SIBLEY, "WHEN THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION APPOINTED A DELEGATE TO A COMMISSION AT MONTEVIDEO. I BELIEVE I AM VOICING ALL MY COLLEAGUES' OPINIONS WHEN I SAY THAT NOTHING WOULD PLEASE US MORE THAN TO SEE SUCH A MOVE A FORERUNNER TO MANY OTHERS."

JOHN W.ROSS OF MONTREAL, IS CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.
WM339PEW

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NEW YORK, OCT. 27-(AP)-THE HERALD-TRIBUNE IN A COPYRIGHTED STORY FROM LIVERPOOL SAID TODAY THE WOUNDED AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO WERE AMONG THE EXCHANGED PRISONERS TOLD OF BEING THREATENED AND SPAT UPON BY GERMAN CIVILIANS, SOME OF WHOM TMOUGHT AMERICAN BOMBERS HAD FLOWN ALL THE WAY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PVT. HERBERT EHRICH OF BROOKLYN, WHO WAS WOUNDED IN SICILY JULY 31, WAS REPORTED AS HAVING A "TOUGH TIME OF IT" UNTIL HE REACHED A PRISON CAMP AT MEMMINGEN, ABOUT TEN MILES FROM MUNICH AND ALONG THE WAY RECEIVED ONLY CASUAL MEDICAL TREATMENT ALTHOUGH HE HAD SUFFERED SERIOUS HEAD AND CHEST WOUNDS FROM AN EXPLODING MORTAR SHELL.

AT THE CAMP HOSPITAL, HE RECEIVED EXCELLENT MEDICAL ATTENTION FROM SERBIAN DOCTORS, BUT HE ADDED:

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"IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THE RED CROSS PACKAGES WE GOT EVERY WEEK WE PROBABLY WOULD HAVE STARVED TO DEATH. THE HOSPITAL FOOD WAS SPUDS, SPUDS AND MORE SPUDS, EXCEPT OCCASIONALLY SOMETHING CALLED SOUP, WHICH WAS MOSTLY WATER."

HE SAID THE RUSSIANS IN THE CAMP WERE BADLY TREATED IN COMPARISON WITH THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH.

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SGT. FRANK BARTNICKI OF MOOSIC, PA., GUNNER IN A FLYING FORTRESS SHOT DOWN JULY 28, SUFFERED A FRACTURED SPINE AND OTHER INJURIES AND WAS THOUGHT TO BE DYING WHEN FOUND IN A FIELD BY GERMAN TOWNSPEOPLE. HE SAID HE WAS BUNDLED INTO A TRUCK AND TAKEN TO A FIRST AID STATION, BUT RECEIVED NO OTHER MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR A WEEK UNTIL TWO BRITISH BONE SPECIALISTS AT A PRISON CAMP TOOK HIM IN CHARGE.

JR1145AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 27-(AP)-NAZI OFFICIALS, ADMITTING THAT ALLIED BOMBS HAVE LEFT DISQUIETING SCENES IN GERMANY, NOW ARE STRIVING TO NEUTRALIZE THE EFFECT ON THEIR ARMED FORCES BY TELLING TROOPS ON LEAVE EXACTLY WHAT TO THINK, SAY AND DO.

DETAILS OF THE CAMPAIGN WERE REVEALED TONIGHT BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION ON THE BASIS OF TWO NAZI HIGH COMMAND MANIFESTOS OBTAINED BY THE ALLIES--ONE DATED JULY, 1943, AND ADDRESSED TO GERMAN OFFICERS, AND A SUPPLEMENT ISSUED A MONTH LATER, ADDRESSED TO THE SOLDIERS THEMSELVES.

THE OFFICERS WERE TOLD TO HAVE A "SERIOUS AND COMFORTING WORD" WITH MEN GOING ON LEAVE AND ANOTHER TALK WITH RETURNING SOLDIERS, TELLING THE LATTER "HOW WRONG IT WOULD BE TO SPREAD WILD STORIES AMONG HIS COMRADES NOW."

THE ORDER ISSUED TO THE SOLDIERS DESCRIBED CONDITIONS WITHIN GERMANY AND URGED THEM TO SPUR HOME MORALE BY TELLING THEM "IT IS THE SOLDIER WHO SHOULD BRING TO THE HOME FRONT THE MORAL VITAMIN THAT

IT NEEDS."

THE TROOPS WERE ORDERED TO REPORT HOME CONDITIONS TO THEIR COMPANY COMMANDERS WHO, PRESUMABLY, ARE SUPPOSED TO TELL THEM NOT TO SPREAD REPORTS OF WHAT THEY HAD SEEN OR HEARD.

SAID THE ORDER TO THE OFFICERS:

"HARD SHOCKS AWAIT THESE MEN AT HOME. THEY WILL SEE A PICTURE OF DREADFUL DEVASTATION SUCH AS THEY HAVE NEVER KNOWN BEFORE PERHAPS THEY WILL FIND ALL THEIR GOODS AND CHATTELS GONE AND EVERYTHING DESTROYED. THE FAMILIES AT HOME WHOM THE SOLDIER MUST NO MEET HAVE BEEN THROUGH HARDER TIMES EVEN THAN MANY FRONT-LINE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE WITHSTOOD HEAVY ACTION."

THE OFFICERS WERE TOLD THAT IN THE REPORTS ON HOME CONDITIONS BY THE TROOPS "REALITY IS QUITE SUFFICIENT...ANY EXAGGERATION IS A CRIME."

WHILE THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE OFFICERS PORTRAYED THE RESULTS OF THE ALLIED BOMBINGS GRIMLY, THE SOLDIERS' BULLETIN WAS AIMED AT MINIMIZING THE SITUATION, SAYING THE NUMBER OF CITIES DEVASTATED WAS SMALL AND THAT USUALLY ATTACKS WERE REPEATED ON THE SAME PLACES.

THE DOCUMENT PREPARED THE SOLDIERS FOR THE FINDING OF POOR CONDITIONS AT HOME, AND TOLD THEM TO SHARE "SOME OF OUR FORCE, OUR WILL, OUR VISION AND OUR CONFIDENCE" WITH THE CIVILIANS THERE.

THE OFFICERS WERE TOLD HOW TO HANDLE OLDER MEN NOW BEING DRAFTED INTO THE NAZI ARMED FORCES.

"NOWADAYS," THEIR INSTRUCTIONS SAID, "OLDER MEN ARE COMING TO US--FACTORY WORKERS, MECHANICS, SHOP KEEPERS, SALESMEN, OFFICE WORKERS, TRAM DRIVERS, MEN FROM ALL CALLINGS. THEY ARE ALL ACCUSTOMED TO EVERYTHING RUNNING IN A BUSINESS-LIKE, ORDERLY, FRIENDLY, CLEAN MANNER.

"HAVE WE GRASPED IT CLEARLY THAT IT IS INADMISSIBLE, INDEED, THAT IT WOULD BE IDIOCY AND WORSE FOR SUCH MEN TO BE SUBJECTED FROM MORNING UNTIL NIGHT TO SHOUTING AND WORDS OF ABUSE?"

SN1136PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 27--(AP)---FIRST LT. ALBERT GLASS OF MACON, GA., SAID IN A CBS BROADCAST FROM MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, TODAY THAT HE AFTER NINE MONTHS IN A GERMAN PRISON CAMP A STEAK WOULD "LOOK MIGHTY GOOD TO ME AND SOME GEORGIA PEACH ICE CREAM, TOO."

GLASS, A BOMBARDIER WHO WAS THE ONLY SURVIVOR OF A LIBERATOR SHOT DOWN IN A RAID AT WILHELMSHAVEN JAN. 27, WAS INTERVIEWED BY COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENT PAUL MANNING.

HE WAS ONE OF 790 BRITISH AND AMERICANS LANDED IN LIVERPOOL FROM THE EXCHANGE SHIP ATLANTIS. HE SAID HIS FOOD IN CAMP CONSISTED OF POTATOES, BREAD AND WATERED SOUP DOLED OUT BY GUARDS AND MORE SAVORY THINGS ISSUED EACH WEEK THROUGH THE RED CROSS. #

(KK) NEW YORK, OCT. 27-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS FLEW SO CLOSE TO THE GROUND DURING THEIR FAMED AUGUST 1 RAID ON THE PLOESTI OIL REFINERIES IN RUMANIA THAT THEY SCRAPED CORNSTALKS, WRITES CAPT. JOHN S. YOUNG IN THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF AIR FORCE, PUBLISHED BY THE

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U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES.

"FIVE BOMB GROUPS MADE THE RAID," HE SAYS IN AN ARTICLE TITLED "OVER THE TARGET," AND REPRINTED HERE IN PART.

"COLONEL (JOHN R.) KANE AND I WERE PILOTING THE LEAD SHIP OF THE FIRST ELEMENT.

"ABOUT 35 MINUTES FROM OUR TARGET," CAPTAIN YOUNG REPORTS, "WE LOWERED TO TWENTY FEET OFF THE GROUND. AND I MEAN TWENTY FEET. WE WERE COMING IN SO LOW OUR PLANE ACTUALLY HAD TO PULL UP TO AVOID HITTING A MAN ON A HORSE. X X X

"IT PROBABLY MARKED THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THAT A ROUTINE GUN INSPECTION RESULTED IN A NAZI TRAIN BEING BLOWN RIGHT OFF ITS TRACKS.

"ABOUT TWO MILES FROM THE TARGET THE FLAK GUNS BELLOWED OUT A RECEPTION COMPARABLE TO NONE I HAVE SEEN IN 330 COMBAT HOURS AGAINST SOME HEAVILY DEFENDED TARGETS. X X X THE FIRE WAS PLENTY ACCURATE.

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"A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE REFINERIES, WE OPENED UP WITH OUR FIFTIES, AIMING AT THE OIL TANKS WHICH HELD ABOUT 55,000 GALLONS OF OIL. THEY STARTED TO EXPLODE, THROWING SMOKE AND FLAMES ABOUT 500 FEET INTO THE AIR. THERE WE WERE, BUZZING IN AT TWENTY FEET, DOING 200 MILES PER HOUR, FLYING THROUGH INTENSIVE FLAK AND BOUNCING AROUND BETWEEN OIL FIRES. X X X

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"OUR PARTICULAR TARGETS WERE THE ORION AND ASTRA ROMANA REFINERIES. THEY HAD SMOKE STACKS ABOUT 210 FEET HIGH, SO WE HAD TO CLIME TO ABOUT 250 FEET TO DROP OUR BOMBS. FLAMES WERE BITING IN THROUGH THE BOMB BAY DOORS, THE HEAVY SMOKE FIRES MADE VISIBILITY DIFFICULT AND THE FLAK FIRE WAS BEATING A HELLISH TATTOO ALL OVER OUR SHIP, BUT WITH ALL THE PRACTICE UNDER OUR BELT WE HAD NO DIFFICULTY PICKING OUT OUR TARGETS. WE LAID OUR BOMBS DOWN THE MIDDLE.

"AFTER THE BOMBS WERE AWAY, WE DROPPED BACK TO TWENTY FEET AND ABOUT FIFTY ME 109S AND 110S JUMPED ON US FROM THE RIGHT. WE WERE FLYING SO LOW THEY COULDN'T DIVE ON US, BUT THEY DID LAZY EIGHTS ALL OVER OUR FORMATION AND CAUSED US PLENTY OF TROUBLE."

DURING THIS ATTACK, CAPTAIN YOUNG SAID THE PLANE'S RADIO OPERATOR SUGGESTED MORE ALTITUDE BECAUSE "WE WERE COLLECTING A MESS OF BRANCHES, LEAVES AND CORNSTALKS. THE COLONEL INVESTIGATED AND I'LL BE DAMNED IF (LIEUT.R.E.) HUBBARD DIDN'T HAND HIM A CORNSTALK!"

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THE BATTLE LASTED 20 MINUTES, THE CAPTAIN REPORTS ADDING:

"WE MUDDLED THROUGH THE FIGHTER ATTACK AND STAGGERED AWAY FROM THE TARGET ON TWO AND A HALF ENGINES."

WRITING OF THE ARRIVAL HOME, HE REPORTS:

"WE HAD TO CRASH LAND THE PLANE, BUT NOBODY WAS HURT AND THE FIRST THING I DID AFTER WE GOT AWAY FROM THE SHIP WAS TO KISS THE NAVIGATOR. YES, I REALLY KISSED HIM."

FJ409ACW

NEW YORK OCT 27-(AP)-PREMIER GEN.HIDEKI TOJO HAS "ASKED" THE JAPANESE DIET FOR MORE RIGID STATE CONTROL OF THE VAST ARMAMENT PROPERTIES OF BIG JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL CLANS, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

CALLING FOR INCREASED "FIGHTING POWER," TOJO SENT THE RUBBER-STAMP ASSEMBLY A MESSAGE EXPLAINING THAT THE MUNITIONS COMPANY BILL WAS DESIGNED PRINCIPALLY TO "READJUST THE PRODUCTION STRUCTURE NECESSARY FOR STATE CONTROL," THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE PREMIER'S MESSAGE CAME AS THE DIET BEGAN DISCUSSION OF 14 OF TOJO'S MEASURES FOR DRASTIC REORGANIZATION OF MANPOWER AND INDUSTRY IN THE FACE OF A WAR SITUATION DESCRIBED BY EMPEROR HIROHITO YESTERDAY

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AS "TRULY GRAVE."

TOJO, WHO YESTERDAY WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE WAR WAS "VERY COMPLICATED," DECLARED THE MUNITIONS COMPANY BILL WAS AIMED ALSO AT "LIFTING OF MORALE AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS" AND TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT OFFICIALS AS WELL MUST EXERT THEIR NATIONAL SERVICE TO THE MAXIMUM."

HE WAS REPRESENTED AS SAYING THAT THE LAW WOULD ERASE "THE INSECURITY FELT THROUGH THE ADJUSTMENT OF INDUSTRIES."

XB734AEW

(ADVANCE)...(WX)...NEW YORK, OCT 27-(AP)-JAPAN'S NAVY, STILL POWERFUL, MAY COME OUT TO FIGHT IN FORCE AT ANY MOMENT, JOSEPH C. GREW, FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO DECLARED TODAY.

GREW, NOW SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR A NAVY DAY GATHERING, REPEATED HIS MANY WARNINGS AGAINST UNDERESTIMATING JAPANESE FANATICISM. HE SAID THAT WITHDRAWALS FROM KISKA AND SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC ISLANDS WERE PURELY "STRATEGIC," AND DO NOT MEAN THAT THE JAPANESE MORALE IS BREAKING.

"THE GREATEST DISSERVICE WE CAN DO OUR COUNTRY," HE SAID, "IS TO ALLOW OUR RECENT AND CUMULATIVE SUCCESSES TO LEAD US INTO THE UNFOUNDED OPTIMISM AND THE DANGEROUS COMPLACENCY OF BELIEVING THAT THE WAR IS ALREADY WON.

"WE STILL FACE POWERFUL, RESOURCEFUL AND DANGEROUS ENEMIES."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT NOON, EASTERN WAR TIME, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27)

SU603AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 27-(AP)-A NEW AIR DEFENSE BILL WHICH WILL RESULT IN THE PARTIAL EVACUATION OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL CITIES AND THE DECENTRALIZATION OF WAR PRODUCTION FACILITIES IS ONE OF 14 MEASURES BEING RUSHED THROUGH THE JAPANESE DIET, DOMEI SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST DISPATCH RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

ANTICIPATION OF "BIG RAIDS BY ENEMY PLANES" AND REPORTS ON THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS ON RECENTLY BOMBED CITIES IN EUROPE INSPIRED THE BILL, THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AGENCY SAID, ADDING:

"PUTTING ASIDE MATTERS OF THE EXTENT OF SMALL FIRES, THERE WAS DOUBT AS TO WHETHER BIG, WIDESPREAD FIRES COULD BE COPED WITH AS EXPECTED, AND SO THIS MEASURE WAS FORMULATED."

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT "LABOR MOBILIZATION, THE CLEANING UP OF DEVASTATED AREAS AND THE DISPOSAL OF CORPSES MAY BE THOUGHT OF AS OTHER MATTERS PROVIDED FOR" IN THE BILL.

SN1139PEW

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30.24—9653

Reds Closing Trap on Crimea, Reach Last Highway to Perekop; Americans Edge Ahead in Italy

Fifth Army Takes Heights in Italy

KENNEDY

Rain, Enemy Artillery Hamper Advance on Upper Volturno River.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 28—(AP) Defying a steady rain and deadly concentrations of German artillery, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American troops have driven the enemy from more important high ground along both sides of the upper Volturno river as they push doggedly toward the Nazis' powerful new mountain defense line.

"Our progress is satisfactory," an Allied communique announced today in reporting the capture of Riardo, 11 miles northwest of Capua, by Gen. Clark's troops and the continued success of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army in throwing bridges across the Trigno river on the Adriatic end of the battle line.

Bitter Fight Reported

(The Nazi-controlled Rome radio said the Allied armies had passed to the offensive after several days of active reconnaissance thrusts and that "this is the bitterest fighting experienced on this front" since Salerno.

(The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said the shock troops, supported by tanks, in an attack preceded by a violent artillery barrage, were attempting to envelop the German lines and open the way to Isernia, a road junction 52 miles north of Naples athwart the Nazis' Vasto-Venafro-Mondragone positions.)

Nazis Mass Artillery

The Germans have massed great concentrations of artillery and huge mortars to defend their mountain line running from Mondragone on the Tyrrhenian sea to Vasto on the Adriatic. Entrenched in well camouflaged positions are innumerable 88-millimeter guns and 210-millimeter mortars, two of the enemy's most effective weapons, as well as many other types of field pieces, machine-guns and mortars.

Fighting of the past few days has demonstrated that Hitler's fortress Europe is not a bluff, but a mighty citadel which will require terrific and costly battering to reduce.

In forcing new crossings of the Trigno river near its mouth and "firmly securing" their bridgehead won last week-end, Gen. Montgomery's forces braved what was officially termed "extremely accurate" German artillery fire. The enemy's cannon fire also was intense farther inland, where Eighth army units drove into the town of Torella Del Sannino, nine miles northwest of Campobasso, and Mafalda, seven miles northwest of Montecilfone.

Eighth Army Advances

In small scale but extremely bitter fighting, other Eighth army troops advanced a mile and a half to capture Castelmauro, six miles southwest of Palata. An Allied communique said: "Troops of the Eighth army are fighting their way forward through difficult country Enemy positions, strongly held, cover all main approaches and have to be dealt with in detail."

A dispatch from Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent with Gen. Clark's Fifth army, told of fierce fighting for heights northwest of Capula, in which American infantry went into the attack closely followed by Sherman tanks to give them fire support..

He said the attacks gave the Fifth army positions dominating other high ground and a firm hold from which to smash at the enemy's main mountain line. German casualties were reported to be heavy, Whitehead said, and their supply situation extremely bad, mainly due to steady pounding by the Allied air force.

Air Operations Restricted

Air operations were greatly restricted yesterday by the weather, though Allied fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy gun positions at Gaeta and patrols were flown over the battle areas. No planes were lost.

The Middle East Air force caught German troops disembarking from a big transport plane on the island of Cos and subjected them to a blistering fire. The attack was made at such pointblank range that one German officer "with a row of medals and ribbons" was seen to be hit squarely by a cannon shell.

It was announced officially that anti-aircraft gunners of the Fifth army had destroyed or damaged 131 German planes since the landing at Salerno, with 48 definitely shot down.

The increasing strength of the Nazis' rear guards assigned to delay the Allied approach and the growing weight of the enemy's artillery fire from strategic heights indicate that the Germans are intent on gaining all possible time to mass their forces and to improve their fortifications.

Adapted To Terrain

This type of delaying action is ideally adapted to the rugged terrain, where a continuous series of ridges and mountains prevent any swift exploitation of gains. Faced with the urgent necessity of a victory to bolster home morale, it is not impossible that the Germans will open a strong and desperate counter-offensive in Italy, as they did in France in the spring of 1918.

An announcement by the Rome radio that the Benito Mussolini battalion had taken its place in the German lines caused some amusement on the part of Allied soldiers.

Air Operations Resrticted

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The Middle East air force caught German troops disembarking from a big transport plane on the island of Cos and subjected them to a blistering fire.

RED ARMY GAINS 12 MILES DAILY IN POWERFUL DRIVE

O'QUINN

Path Now Open to Perekop, Gateway to Nazi-Held Peninsula.

FOE ABANDONS GUNS

German Equipment Litters Highway in Wake of Retreat.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29—(AP) Russian troops striking across the Nogaisk steppes at a 12-mile daily clip reached the final 60-mile lap of highway leading directly to the Germans' Crimean doorway at Perekop yesterday, and also captured a village only 27 miles from Nikopol on the lower Dnieper river, Moscow announced today.

A Moscow communique recorded by the Soviet monitor announced the capture of Nizhne-Saragozhy in the Russian race to seal off the Crimea and trap hundreds of thousands of enemy troops, and a midnight supplement said 3,000 Germans were killed at that point. Two hundred and fifty enemy freight cars also were reported captured.

Controls Highways

The village is in the heart of the steppes, controlling highways radiating to the Crimea and the Dnieper. Its fall opened the way for a Soviet surge southwestward to Perekop to close the northwestern German escape route from the Crimea.

The supplement also disclosed that another Russian column swinging down from Melitopol toward the northeastern entry into the Crimea was less than 60 miles from its objective, and had captured 65 guns "in full working order" and other equipment abandoned by the fleeing enemy at Akimovka.

In the northern part of the steppes a Russian column raced through the village of Balki, 27 miles from Nikopol; in the effort to hurl back the Germans into the clutches of other Soviet troops hammering their way forward inside the Dnieper bend.

Inside the bend itself the Russians told of a new Soviet development, a surge 35 miles northwest of besieged Krivoi Rog to capture Marianovka, thus cutting the Znamenka-Nikolaev railway, an important north-south German line between the Dnieper and Bug rivers.

The Russians crossed the Mokraya Sura river 20 miles southwest of captured Dnepropetrovsk in a push to link up with other Soviet units pounding the gates of Krivoi Rog, where the Russians said 800 more Germans were killed during the day.

Trucks, Guns Captured

Several villages were seized in the push below Dnepropetrovsk, 1,500 Germans killed, and hundreds of trucks and guns, mortars and other weapons were either captured or destroyed, the communique said. Near one town the Russians captured an entire company of the 46th German infantry division, it said.

The Soviet air force destroyed more than 300 trucks used by the Germans fleeing across the Nogaisk steppes, Moscow said, as Russia's southern "desert army" under Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin swarmed westward toward a junction with the Red armies battling inside the Dnieper bend.

Nizhne-Saragozhy, 46 miles west of Melitopol and only 44 miles from Kakhovka on the Dnieper, was the big prize of the southern sweep, however. It controls the final road leading 60 miles southwestward to Perekop, through which the Germans must flee if they abandon the Crimea.

Moscow dispatches said the disorganized German flight across the indefensible desert above the Crimea, under the impact of General Tolbukhin's tank and motorized infantry armadas, had reached the dimensions of a rout.

Great quantities of abandoned German war gear littered the roads in the path of the pursuing Russians driving toward a junction with other Red armies inside the bend.

New Drive Revealed

Six hundred miles to the north a fresh Russian drive into upper White Russia gained from three to five miles and captured more than 80 villages, including Surazh, only 25 miles northwest of Vitebsk, a major Russian goal since the fall of Smolensk.

Inside the Dnieper river elbow the Russians tightened their noose on Krivoi Rog, which the Germans were fighting desperately to hold. This big industrial center is vital to German plans to withdraw safely southward toward the lower Bug river, probably the next major German defense line now that the Dnieper has been shattered.

The Russian swing to the west and northwest of Krivoi Rog disclosed another Soviet attempt to cut all German communication lines in the heart of the Dnieper elbow, and to bag even more German troops in lower Russia. The number of enemy troops has been estimated at 1,000,000, and Berlin broadcasts have acknowledged their peril.

Besides capturing Marianovka, which is only 30 miles southwest of the big city of Kirovo, the Russians said their troops also toppled Spasovo, 40 miles northwest of Krivoi Rog, in their steady carving-up of the enemy's formations.

Fall of Krivoi Rog seemed near, and Russian dispatches said the Germans were fighting not only to save themselves there but also to hold open an escape route for all the enemy troops now fleeing from the Dnepropetrovsk area, to the northeast, and from the steppes beyond the Dnieper, to the southeast.

A German radio commentator, Martin von Hallensleben in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press admitted there was no longer any question of a continuous Axis line around Krivoi Rog. Moscow dispatches said that the rail center had become a bottleneck where Soviet airmen had shattered long lines of freight cars loaded with equipment.

A Spanish correspondent at Berlin spoke of "a Red avalanche" at Krivoi Rog. A radio commentator on the German-controlled Paris station, describing the Russian drive across the Nogaisk steppes, said the "Soviet offensive, with brutal force, is speeding along like a shellburst."

Berlin broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press admitted that the Germans were withdrawing swiftly in an effort to reach the dubious safety of the lower Dnieper.

At its present pace, General Tolbukhin's army should seal off the Crimea from the mainland within a few days. It is in open country where the Germans cannot make a stand behind any natural defenses, and it is advancing twelve to eighteen miles daily—a pace that may increase now.

Soviet bombers already were hammering all possible escape avenues from the Crimea, as well as rail bottlenecks inside the bend, such as Znamenka, on the Dnepropetrovsk-Kiev line, and Apostolovo, on the Nikopol-Krivoi Rog line.

It is believed likely that the Germans will leave some of their forces in the Crimea for a delaying action, just as they did in the Kuban district of the northwest Caucasus after their winter rout from Stalingrad and the middle Caucasus.

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BIG BATTLE RAGING ON 150-MILE FRONT

Russians Pound Forward to Close Pincers—Germans Order Rumanians to Evacuate Dniester Zone as Army Retreats.

London, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Soviet armies blasting westward along a 150-mile-long front today threatened the encirclement of still powerful but disorganized German forces in a slowly closing pocket below Dnepropetrovsk in southern Russia.

Fall of strongly defended Krivoi Rog, iron ore and rail center already reported flanked on three sides by Red Army troops, was believed to be but a matter of hours, battle front dispatches clearing through Moscow indicated.

[Swiss reports quoted by the British radio said all Rumanians living east of the Dniester River, some 200 miles west of the furthest Russian penetration, have received orders to prepare for immediate evacuation into Rumania. The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said all Rumanian factories within a sixty-mile zone of the Dniester in Bessarabia have been instructed to prepare for removal to Rumania.]

Capture of Krivoi Rog, a pivotal base for the whole German defense setup in the southern Ukraine above the Crimea, would enable the Russians to turn the northern army of their pincers in a southerly direction to close with the opposite army pushing northwestward from the Melitopol sector.

Nazis Say It's a Super-battle.

The Berlin radio, terming the fighting a "super-battle," said the Germans were completing a large withdrawal movement in the pocket of the Dnieper bend. Moscow declared, however, that Russian forces were effectively halting enemy attempts to get out of the trap.

The Germans were in slow but steady retreat along the entire southern front, according to a Moscow communique. The German High Command threw in planes, tanks and men from Italy, France and Germany in a desperate attempt to stem the Russian advance, but to no avail. German transport planes were dropping supplies to isolated Nazi units.

The drive carried the Red troops through more than 120 towns on the heels of the retreating enemy.

The Moscow war bulletin reported Soviet spearheads at Novo-Alexandrovka, forty-eight miles west of Melitopol in the south, and at Krinichki, twenty-seven miles west of Dnepropetrovsk on the northern end of the fighting front. A secondary thrust carried other Russian troops into the town of Goreloe on the Sea of Azov, twenty miles from a narrow isthmus joining the Crimea with the mainland.

The Russians cleared the seventy-mile-long railroad line from Zaporozhe to Melitopol, taking the important town of Akimocka, fourteen miles farther to the south, in this operation. West of Melitopol three secondary roads were severed, trapping sizable batches of enemy infantry, twenty German tanks and 120 field guns.

More than 10,000 Russian civilians, destined for German labor camps, were liberated in this sector, Moscow said.

Formations of Soviet bombing planes attacked the railway junction of Apostolovo, twenty-four miles southeast of Krivoi Rog, and thirty-six miles northwest of Nikopol, blasting concentrations of German war stores. They aided, also, in breaking up heavy tank forces which the Germans were throwing into the battle.

Indicating that the German transport system had broken down, the bulletin added: "Retreating under the blows of our troops, the enemy is leaving behind him artillery, mortars, ammunition and military equipment."

The Russians also were advancing in White Russia, where they captured more than fifty towns and cleared the highway between Nevel and Usvyaty in advances up to six miles through strongly-defended terrain.

Reds Pour In Tanks.

Moscow, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Russian tank units and strong advanced infantry forces pouring into the desert steppe west of Melitopol today have seized all the little roads criss-crossing the area and are moving rapidly into the flanks of the fleeing Germans.

One column was moving south from Akimova, fourteen miles below Melitopol along the railroad to the Crimea, which was already within striking distance. Another group was just south of Nikopol, manganese mining town, moving up to meet another force moving southwestward upon the town within the Dnieper River elbow.

The breakthrough between Zaporozhe and the Sea of Azov has already recaptured upwards of 300 square miles south of the Dnieper, and there is only a shred of German line falling back toward the Crimea in the south and toward Kherson in the west.

The Russians in this area were hourly nearing the Perekop-Kherson railway, the only line out of the Crimea. This line leads to Nikolaev, west of Kherson, and recent maps show a connecting line from Nikolaev west to Kolosovka on the main Odessa-Kiev railway.

The German communique reported "bitter defensive fighting" in the south Ukraine as "the struggle is continued with unabated violence."

Enemy Resistance Cementing; Four Towns Captured

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 28.—American troops stabbing high up the valley of the Upper Volturno River have driven a deep salient into the enemy's lines northwest of Raviscanina, Central Italy, while British 8th Army engineers threw bridges across the Trigno River under heavy shellfire, Allied headquarters announced today.

Enemy resistance was reported cementing along the entire front as the two Allied armies punched doggedly forward over rough countryside, mowing down one strong outpost after another and approaching the new German main lines.

Four towns fell before the Allied advance.

At the Adriatic end of the front, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters announced that his British troops had firmly secured a bridgehead over the Trigno River despite sharp and continuous enemy fighting to wipe out his position on the northwest banks.

New Bridges Built.

In the face of what was officially termed "extremely accurate" artillery bombardment, 8th Army engineers continued to throw new bridges across the stream.

Artillery fire also was intense to the southwest on the 8th Army front, where 8th Army units in a four-mile drive from the last previously announced positions captured the town of Torella del Sannio, nine miles northwest of Campobasso, and Mafalda, 7 miles northwest of Montecilfone and near the southwest bank of the Trigno.

(The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded in London by Reuters, said Montefalcone, along with Torella del Sannio and Montemitro, also had been abandoned by the Germans.

(The German-controlled Paris radio said Canadian forces had launched a strong attack against the central sector of the line. The broadcast added that the Nazis "managed to halt it.")

British Gain Mile and a Half.

The town of Castelmauro, 6 miles southwest of Palata, was taken by 8th Army units after a relatively small-scale but extremely bitter battle in which the British advanced a mile and a half beyond their former line.

Still farther south the Germans employed harassing tactics against the British advance forces penetrating beyond Bojano along the vital main land road toward Isernia.

The Nazis employed both medium and field artillery to hinder the thrust of the American troops in the central and right sectors of the 5th Army front.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops, however, attacked and drove the Germans from more important high ground along both sides of the Volturno and widened the base of their salient by taking Riardo, 9 miles southwest of Raviscanina and 11 miles northwest of Capua.

Still Short of Main Line.

The gains left the Americans of the 5th Army and the Canadians and British on the left of the 8th Army still short of the main mountain defense line toward which the Germans are slowly withdrawing.

The difficulty of the advance was indicated by the communique from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters, which said, "Enemy positions strongly held cover all main approaches and have to be dealt with in detail."

As far as is indicated in official reports the 8th Army has driven across the Trigno only in the immediate area of the river's mouth.

Mafalda, taken by the 8th Army, is about 9 miles inland and about 2 miles south of the river. It is 4 miles southeast of Montenero, previously captured.

Air Activity Shifted.

With the Mediterranean virtually cleared of enemy shipping and the German air force apparently too weak and too far away to attempt further raids on North African ports, the Northwest African Coastal Air Force has transferred its activity largely to the Adriatic.

Numerous losses have been inflicted in the last few weeks on German shipping creeping from port to port on the Italian and Yugoslav sides of that sea.

This traffic is vital to the Germans. On the Italian side the movement of troops and supplies to the front by land has been slowed by air attacks on roads and railways, and the Germans have resorted to coastal shipping to speed it up. On the Dalmatian coast many German garrisons can be supplied only by sea and air because of poor roads and guerrilla activity.

The Germans are using Italian vessels manned by Italians under German guard for most of this shipping.

Vessels Attacked.

An RAF reconnaissance squadron of Marauders under Wing Comdr. H. Law-Wright flies over the sea from dawn to dusk seeking targets. In a recent instance the Marauders summoned Kittyhawk bombers, which set afire or damaged two vessels of 5,000 and 2,000 tons, and in another they summoned a British destroyer, which sank a 6,000-ton ship and captured another 5,000-tonner.

The Middle East Air Force, again active over the Aegean, caught Germans disembarking from a big Junkers-52 air transport at Cos, an indication the enemy was reinforcing that Dodecanese air base, and again bombed Antimacchia Airfield there.

Pilots returning from the Cos raid said 50 fully armed Germans were caught by the surprise bomber and fighter attack and an "officer with a row of medals and ribbons received a direct hit from a cannon shell."

Kittyhawks attacked four barges off the Yugoslav coast, the Allied announcement said.

Bad weather grounded heavy and medium bombers throughout the day, but fighters carried out patrols and reconnaissance missions over the battle area.

Enemy coast defense guns at Gaeta, 40 miles northwest of Naples, were blasted yesterday by American fighter-bombers which scored several direct hits.

Tells of American Battles.

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—On rainswept and sodden recently taken heights, American troops beat off German counter-attacks last night and opened the way for other units of the Fifth Army to press steadily forward against the Germans' Upper Volturno line. Under dripping skies, the Americans fought their way up 1,800 feet of slopes to capture the second of three mountain ridges controlling an important section of the vital road to Rome.

Infantry went into the attack with Sherman tanks following close behind the first line troops to give them fire support. Not since the Fifth Army landed in Italy have tanks given such close support to attacking ground troops.

"The tanks did a great job," one officer said. "They came right in behind our troops to shoot up enemy positions and help clean out opposition pockets."

A battalion led by Lieut.-Col. Lyle Bernard, of Highland Falls, N. Y., stormed the hill yesterday and drove the Germans off. Last night the enemy counter-attacked, but their forces were driven back. Then they tried to infiltrate the American positions but were unable to break the tight defensive positions.

The attacks gave the Fifth Army dominating positions from which to smash at the main Upper Volturno line. The Germans were reported suffering heavy casualties and the indications were that their supply situation is extremely bad, largely because of the steady hammering of Allied air forces.

[Allied headquarters at Algiers announced Wednesday that the 5th Army had occupied two stretches of high ground facing Massico Ridge—one in the Francolise area and the other, known as Mad Dog Hill, near Raviscania. Massico Ridge is one of the anchors of the new Nazi mountain line.]

Allies Reported Planning New Landing in Italy

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28.—The correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet said today that reports reaching Switzerland indicated Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was planning new amphibious operations against Central Italy.

A large concentration of Allied transport, supply and warships was reported off the west coast of Italy. Previously Allied troops were reported massing on Corsica for a new attack.

Gaeta is being mentioned by the Germans as the possible invasion sector, although there is some speculation that the Allies might try to cut above Rome into the Leghorn district, said the correspondent, who added that the Germans were preparing to evacuate Southern Italy to keep from being trapped. Marshal Erwin Rommel has taken supreme command of the Italian sector, the correspondent added.

Barges Attacked on Coast.

Algiers, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Kittyhawks of the South African Air Force, resuming their attacks to bolster Yugoslav guerrilla opposition to the Germans, attacked four barges off the Yugoslav coast, the Allied announcement said today.

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Partisans Kill 17 Traitors After First Court Martial

LONDON, Oct. 28—(AP) The guerrillas of the royal Yugoslav government and the Partisans of Gen. Josip Broz (Drug Tito) bandied charges of treachery and treason today in a sharpening of internecine strife in Yugoslavia while German motorized and armored troops smashed into the hilly strongholds in an apparent effort to wipe out both their forces.

The Bari radio, controlled by Italy's Marshal Pietro Badoglio, reported a broadcast by the Yugoslav Freedom station declaring that the first court martial held by the red starred Partisans of Broz had sentenced 17 persons to death on charges of collaboration with the Germans. They were executed after a jury of distinguished judges had convicted them, the broadcast said. Each was provided a lawyer for his defense.

Quisling Captured

The Partisan communique, broadcast from the Free Yugoslavia radio, at the same time announced that the "well-known Montenegrin quisling and former Yugoslav General Djukanovic and 30 officers," who were fighting on the German side, were captured in an action in Montenegro. Twenty-one others, including the "well-known Montenegrin traitor Stanistau" were killed in the skirmish, the communique said.

Meanwhile, the informtion bureau of King Peter's government in Cairo issued a statement which expressed regret at the "unfortunate schism" between the two patriot forces and for the first time charged the Partisans with "treachery," citing dispatches from Gen. Draja Mihailovic, the government field commander.

The statement said Gen. Mihailovic's forces had suffered "inevitable sacrifices fighting the communal battle of the United Nations" and that the Partisans too "have been fighting bravely against the oppressor," but it charged the Partisans with engaging in a systematic camapign of vilification of Gen. Mihailovic in their accusation of treason and collaboration with the Germans.

Significantly, both this statement and the Partisan communique were publicized by the British in Cairo, who said they had convincing reports that there were no grounds for the Partisan accusations and lacked confirmation of the charges of Partisan treachery.

Two Islands Reoccupied

In the Aegean theater of the Balkan front, the Paris radio reported without Allied confirmation that Leros in the Dodecanese and Samos to the north had been reoccupied by German forces.

The Partisan communique indicated that the Germans were waging two large scale offensives, one in Bosnia in the north and the other in Montenegro in the south near the Albanian border.

Heavy attacks against liberated territory were repelled in both places, the communique said.

At Novo Mesto, 38 miles west of Zagreb in Croatia, a German tank unit was cut off from its infantry support and many Germans were killed and wounded, while in Slovenia, numerous motorized attacks were turned back, it was stated.

Behind the German lines the Partisans claimed to have broken through and destroyed the big textile factory at Skofja Loka, 19 miles northwest of Ljubljana, and derailed a military train.

In the south heavy battles were fought at Kolasin and Berani, about 15 miles north of the Albanian frontier.

The Bari radio, quoting another Partisan communique, said the Germans were bringing up heavy reinforcements.

Heavy Battle in Sava Valley

Heavy fighting was reported to have broken out anew along the Sava valley in the north where the Germans lost some fortified positions, and along the Dalmatian coast where they lost two important towns and several fortified places.

Confirming Yugoslav reports of a German offensive for the first time, DNB in a Berlin broadcast said "Communist bands" were being mopped up in the Ljubljana-Zagreb-Gospic triangle in the north and claimed the capture of Brod, Gottschee (Kocevje) and Crnomelj. All these towns are 30 to 40 miles east and northeast of Fiume on the Italian border and 18 to 35 miles west and northwest of Karlovac.

Cairo reports said that in southern Serbia, Hercegovina and Montenegro — Mihailovic's particular theater—a whole section of the railway in the Drina valley was in the hands of guerrillas operating between Uzice, 80 miles southwest of Belgrade, and Visegrad, 30 miles west of Uzice.

The United Nations radio at Algiers said "Yugoslav patriots" had held the island of Brac, near Split, since early October. It did not say whether it was taken by Partisans or Mihailovic's forces.

Brac, largest and most populous of the Dalmatian islands, is about 25 miles long and seven miles wide.

Tito's Forces Smash German Tank Attacks On Bosnian Front

Heavy Nazi Losses Also Declared Inflicted Near Albanian Border

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28—Gen. Josip Broz's (Drug Tito's) People's Liberation Army has smashed back German tank attacks in Montenegro and the Sandjak area of Bosnia, and other Partisans have inflicted heavy losses on German units in sharp fighting only 10 miles from the northern border of Albania, near Kolasin and Berane, a communique issued over the Free Yugoslav radio said today

The communique also said that former Yugoslav Gen. Djukanovic and 30 other officers described as Montenegrin Quislings helping the Germans have been captured and another 21 killed, including a "traitor" named Stanistau.

On the Greek flank of the Balkans the Paris radio reported that the islands of Samos and Leros in the Aegean Sea had been recaptured by German forces, but there was no Allied confirmation of the claim.

The Cairo radio announced that British airplanes yesterday bombed the Antimacchia Airfield on the island of Cos.

Break Through Nazi Lines.

Elsewhere on the Yugoslav front Partisans broke through the German lines to capture the town of Skofja Loka, northwest of Ljublana, where they destroyed a large textile factory and railway line, derailed a German military train and severed all postal communications with the Ljubljana area.

Dr. Eduards, a German radio commentator discussing Winston Churchill's recent hint that the Allies were not planning an early, large-scale offensive in the Balkans, said: "Actually there is something going on in the Eastern Mediterranean despite the unanimous Allied press declarations that nothing is afoot there."

In Slovenia, where the Germans had mounted a large-scale offensive to reconquer territory liberated by peasant Patriots, Partisan troops hurled back numerous attacks by enemy motorized units with heavy losses, the Yugoslav war bulletin said.

Killing of Civilians Charged.

The information office of the Yugoslav government in exile said yesterday in Cairo that many thousands of non-combatant men, women and children, as well as captured soldiers had been killed by the Germans in Yugoslavia for their allegiance to Gen. Draja Mihailovich

The information office listed 24 separate instance of villages burned to the ground or destroyed by divebombers of villagers burned alive or shot or sent to concentration camps in a reign of terror intended to "discipline" the population. Nearly 5,000 Serbs alone had been killed, it was estimated.

At the same time, Cairo dispatches reported, King George II of Greece told his people by radio that the "hour of liberation approches" and appealed for unity "so that the national heritage gained with costly sacrifice will not be endangered in the slightest." His broadcast was made on the eve of the third anniversary of the Italian invasion.

REPORT ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF DUCE

London, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Radio France at Algiers, quoting a report from the Italian frontier, said today that an attempt had been made recently on the life of Benito Mussolini.

The broadcast said that the plane in which he planned to visit Hitler's headquarters was discovered to have been sabotaged. It gave no further details.

Benito Mussolini, as head of the new puppet Fascist regime, has ordered the removal of pictures of living personalities, including himself, from public offices in Italy, Transocean News Agency said today. The Nazi broadcast was reported by United States Government monitors, according to the Associated Press.

Rome Fascists Demand Count Ciano Be Shot

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—Rome Fascists demanded today that Count Galeazzo Ciano be shot along with all other party members who overthrew Benito Mussolini, the German news agency DNB said in a broadcast dispatch, but there was no specific indication that Mussolini's son-in-law was in German hands.

The Fascists, meeting to observe the twenty-first anniversary of the party's march on Rome, also unanimously approved a motion to place all Jews in Nazi-occupied Italy in concentration camps, according to the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press.

The whereabouts of Ciano, who, with Count Dino Grandi, led the successful revolt against Mussolini at the last meeting of the Fascist Grand Council on July 25 remain a mystery.

CHERBOURG BOMBED

London, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Cherbourg docks in France were bombed this afternoon by R. A. F. and Dutch planes, a communique announced.

"Mitchell bombers of the R. A. F. and the Royal Netherlands Naval Air Service and Whirlwind and Typhoon fighter bombers, escorted by fighters, bombed the docks at Cherbourg this afternoon," the communique said. "One bomber is missing."

Predicts Important Development.

London, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch datelined "Inside Europe" said today that it was learned from an authentic source that "far reaching changes may be expected inside Germany within the next fortnight and they will effect the entire war situation."

The dispatch added: "The worst is feared, officially, regarding the Russian offensive where the position for the Germans is becoming more desperate. This has necessitated drastic internal emergency measures. Important discussions are already proceeding in this connection, probably in Munich."

Meanwhile, today seething disorders in France are predicted.

Declaring that complete disorder is likely to break out there at any moment, a spokesman for the Vichy Government said in a broadcast last night that a new wave of resistance was sweeping the country and that the atmosphere was ripe for complete lawlessness.

The Vichy commentator asserted that sabotage and clashes between terrorists and the police are taking place all over the country. The broadcast was recorded by the British Ministry of Information.

The Fighting French radio at Brazzaville, French Equitorial Africa, meanwhile reported that German Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt has ordered the arrest of scores of French armistice army officers.

Germans Scrambled for Food.

London, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—German civilians scrambled madly for food tossed to them from trains by prisoners of war and Nazi prison guards turned white with fear at the mere mention of the Russian front, some Canadians exchanged out of Germany said today.

Eight British prisoners told of the air raid damage to one industrial city. Everything was flattened on both sides of the railway line over a two-mile area at Frankfurt, through which their train passed, they said.

Goebbels Terms Raids 'Lion's Share' Of Woes

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—Paul Joseph Goebbels, German propaganda minister, told the German people today that Soviet Russia was "the real danger of this war," but that as far as the home front was concerned Allied bombings "represent the lion's share of our troubles."

He asserted that while Germany had met setbacks and had been forced to make retreats "there are no signs of military or moral collapse."

Goebbels made the statements in a *Das Reich* article quoted by the Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

Allied propaganda, he said, had set November 11 as the day of Germany's collapse—but "the enemy's mind is still dwelling on the realities of the first World War and is therefore disinclined to believe that today he is facing a totally different people."

Mail Service to Vatican Suspended in England

London, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Suspension of postal service to Vatican City was announced today.

No reason was given for the action, which was called temporary, but it was thought it may have been a precaution to keep mail from falling into the hands of the Germans.

Churchill For Parliament of Oblong Design

Urges Rebuilders to Shun Semi-Circular Chamber as Bad for Party System

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The bomb-shattered House of Parliament should be rebuilt with its oblong shape, said Prime Minister Churchill today, because a semi-circular chamber "appeals to political theorists and enables every group to move around to the center, adopting various shades of pink as the weather changes."

Proposing to the Commons that it name a committee to consider plans for rebuilding, Mr. Churchill remarked, "We shape our buildings, and afterward our buildings shape us."

He suggested that the reconstruction use as much of the old foundations and shattered walls as possible.

Calling the oblong shape of the chamber "a very potent factor of our political life," Mr. Churchill said:

"I'm a supporter of the party system, having seen many ardent parliaments destroyed by a group system. The party system is much favored by an oblong chamber. It it easy enough to move through those insensible graduations from left to right, but the act of crossing the floor is one which requires serious consideration. Logic is a poor guide compared to custom.

"Logic, which created in so many countries the semi-circular assemblies which give every member not only a seat but often a desk with a lid to bang, has proved fatal

to parliamentary government."

"Commons should not be big enough to contain all the members at once without overcrowding," he said, for its hold on the electorate depends to "no small extent upon its episodes, even its scenes and rows which every one will agree are better conducted in close quarters. . . . One of our war aims is a parliament which will be a strong flexible instrument free for debate. For this purpose a sense of intimacy is indispensable. Harangues from the rostrum would be a bad substitute for our conversational style."

BRITAIN RESTRICTS COAL DELIVERIES IN EARLY WINTER

LONDON, Oct. 28 — (AP) Britons already hardened to wartime home temperatures of around 60 degrees may have even colder houses this winter under restrictions imposed today by the Minister of Fuel.

A new order, calculated to help meet the problem of declining production and increased demand, limited to 1,120 pounds the amount of house and kitchen coal any individual consumer may buy without a special license during November and December in southern England, including London.

In the rest of England, Wales and Scotland a consumer may buy 1,456 pounds.

Comparative figures for a two-month period of the 1942-43 season were 1,400 and 1,680 pounds.

No consumer may have a stock of more than 3,360 pounds during November and December—including any deliveries already made—without a license.

Coke was left free of restrictions, but supplies are not adequate to permit its general substitution for coal.

Gen. Marshall's Report Put on Sale in Britain

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Gen. George C. Marshall's biennial report covering the rapid development of the United States Army from July, 1941, to June, 1943, was presented to the British public in the form of a 40-cent pamphlet placed on sale today.

"Official publication in this country of an American domestic document of this sort is probably unprecedented," the London Times commented, "but it will meet with approval."

In the report, submitted to Secretary of War Stimson September 8, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army sketched the Nation's transition from perilous unpreparedness in the summer of 1941 to unprecedented military power.

War Is Hitler's Revolt Against Civilization, Gen. J. C. Lee Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The present war is "Hitler's revolt against civilization" rather than a mere struggle for territory, Maj. Gen. John C. Lee, commanding officer of the United States Army Service Forces, European theater of operations, today told representatives of the United States, British and Canadian armed forces in the opening session of a three-day course in international affairs.

"It is vital that we know our enemy," he said in urging a close study of German mentality. "Our soldiers want to know why—Why are we fighting? Why does the Nazi react as he does? What of the future?"

Recalling the approach of the first anniversary of the landing in North Africa on November 7, Gen. Lee said:

"One day, and the enemy may well know it, we shall propose another day for historic remembrance—the day that we overran Europe from this direction. The enemy will never forget that day, either, I promise you."

The present course of study is important, Gen. Lee declared "because only knowledge, truth and character will help is deserve peace. * * * Winning the war from a military standpoint is merely a first and necessary step. The second step, that of living up to the obligation we have assumed by our victory, will be a long, hard step after that."

Roosevelt Assurances Sent To Czech Leaders

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—"Confident assurances that efforts of the United Nations are steadily bringing nearer the return of freedom to Czecho-Slovakia and to Europe" were expressed by President Roosevelt tonight in a message to Czecho-Slovakian leaders in exile.

The message, which was joined by others from United Nations leaders, commemorated Czecho-Slovakia's twenty-fifth anniversary as a republic.

The greetings, which included statements from Joseph Stalin and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, sounded a solid chorus of certainty that Germany would be crushed in this war.

ROOSEVELT BACKS CZECHS' FREEDOM

Washington, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt in a telegram to President Edward Benes of Czecho-Slovakia today said that "the United Nations are steadily bringing nearer the return of freedom to Czecho-slovakia."

"We are resolved," Mr. Roosevelt said in his congratulatory message, "that the steadfast courage, and the devotion to, and sacrifices for, democratic ideals of Czecho-Slovaks and all liberty loving peoples during these trying years shall not have been in vain."

Czechs in Washington envisaged a new republic of their nation, regaining land seized by Germany in comment occasioned by the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czech

The Czechs, it is believed, count on Russian support at the peace table and want return of all of Sudetenland, taken after the Munich pact, and Teschen, which Poland occupied while in return parts of Slovakia heavily populated with Hungarians may be ceded to Hungary.

President Benes may visit Moscow if the Three-Power Conference there agrees on general Balkan problems, it was reported.

Mr. Benes hopes to conclude a military alliance with the Soviet union which would include a mutual ban on aggression.

A. P. Director's Ideal For Truth in News

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Arguing for world-wide freedom of news, Christopher J. Chancellor, joint general manager of Reuters, British news agency, told a symposium at Netherlands House last night that this ideal had been ably expressed by Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press.

"Mr. Cooper believes that a world-wide system of free news agencies—with independent, impartial reporting of news of their own countries and of the rest of the world, with no other motive than to supply truth—can do much to insure the permanence of the coming peace," Mr. Chancellor said.

Hits Distortion of News.

"He believes—and I am certain he is right—that one of the strongest contributory factors to war is the distortion of news—the creation of barriers in international news traffic, the suppression of truth and the feeding of propaganda into the news channels of the world.

"We all saw this evil process at work in prewar Europe."

Referring to last April's annual meeting of the Associated Press in New York, Mr. Chancellor said that "Mr. Cooper made a plea for an international agreement when this war is over to establish once and for all the principle of truth in news between nations and to give to newspapers of all countries free and unhindered access to the news of other countries."

He told of Mr. Cooper's suggestion that the peace treaty contain a clause affecting the news business an dsaying that even if this "could not gain any perceptible change in the freedom of the press abroad" it could at least contribute to gaining two guarantees: First, that "news at its source shall be freely available to all everywhere; and, second, that no country shall give preferential transmission facilities to its own press against the press of any other country."

Mr. Chancellor referred to the newly drawn agreement between Reuters and the Associated Press for an exchange of news, pointed out that Reuters now is wholly owned by British newspapers and cited the parallel of this development with the co-operative character of the Associated Press.

Praised by Briton

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Hits All-Time High

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—Another new all-time high was established for notes in circulation as the Bank of England today reported an increase of £5,032,000 for the week ended October 27, bringing the total up to £998,462,000.

Wounded Men Exchanged Out of Reich Tell of Mobs Who Threw Stones and Cups of Hot Coffee.

CHESTER

A Hospital in Cheshire, England, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Fourteen sick and wounded American soldiers freed from German prison camps and brought here for treatment, said today that the Germans were pessimistic over the outcome of the war, and that many were so angry at the Americans they spat upon and stoned them and threw cups of hot coffee at them.

One man severely wounded in Sicily, Pfc. Herbert Ehrich of 578 Barbey avenue, Brooklyn, said that all the Germans he talked to were "pessimistic over the outcome of the war and most of them seemed to think it would be over by January, 1944."

Private Ehrich, who had fought through Tunisia, was wounded five times and suffered a collapsed lung in a mortar burst at Troina, Sicily. He received good treatment by Serbian doctors near Munich after "a terrible trip from the front," but said that he would have died if it had not been for Red Cross packages of food that arrived regularly. Otherwise, he said, "we would have had spuds, spuds and more spuds and something which they call soup, but which was water."

American Is Hit by a Rock.

It was the flyers, parachuting down after air raids, who drew the insults.

"The Germans spat on us once or twice, and we got plenty of scowls and dirty looks but suffered no actual violence," said Staff Sergt. Lester Miller of 57 Laurel street, Hartford, Conn., tail-gunner in a Marauder that was shot down after an attack on a power plant in Holland on May 17, last.

Another group of flyers found trouble when it was announced over the loudspeaker in the railroad station at Luenburg, where they were being taken, that airmen who had bombed Hamburg were present. One of the men was hit by a rock, civilians cursed them and threw hot coffee at them, but guards protected them from further violence.

Other flyers who had had a passing glimpse of Berlin, Augsburg and Hamburg, told interviewers that bomb damage had been terrific in certain areas and that Hamburg in particular was "flat for miles and miles—a shambles."

Benny Spring, 22 years old, of Denver, a former jockey who once studied for the priesthood, was among those shot down in the Flying Fortress Butch while bombing Hamburg on July 25. Convalescing from a compound fracture of the skull, and shoulder and leg wounds, thanks to the medical skill of a British prisoner, he said that only the intervention of Nazi soldiers saved him from being manhandled by angered German civilians near Hamburg.

Spring, who was on his twenty-first mission, reported the incident in the railroad station at Lueneburg and said that Lieut. Paul Blank of St. Louis, the navigator of the Butch, was the man hit by the rock. Lieut. Robert Taylor, whose address Spring did not know, also escaped from the Fortress and is believed safe in Germany.

Another American at this hospital camp was Private Robert M. Scott of Greensboro, N. C., a paratrooper who was wounded and captured during the first day of the invasion of Sicily. He lost his right leg when the bone was shattered below the knee by five German machine-gun bullets.

He said that a German officer who had once lived in New York came up to him and asked reproachfully: "What are you doing, fighting the Germans? Aren't you sorry you didn't stay at home?"

Wartime Scotch

Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 28 (AP)—A stock of Scotch whisky brought $444,000 at auction today. The same stock, said a man who knows, would have brought about $12,000, a year before the war.

NAZIS SHUT DOWN SWEDISH SHIPPING

SHANKE

Berlin Terminates Safe Conduct For Traffic With Americas

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 28—Germany told neutral Sweden today that "military dispositions in the Skagerrak" necessitated a halt of Swedish "safe conduct" ship traffic between Goteborg, Sweden, and the Americas.

[This traffic, previously approved by both London and Berlin, normally consisted of about five steamers a month plying between Goeteborg and ports outside the German zone of control, chiefly in South America. The vessels brought Sweden a sizable portion of her foodstuffs, oil, fats, wool and other needed materials.]

Follows Period Of Tension

Berlin's notice came in a period of tension between Sweden and Germany which reached a new crisis last week when a German fighter shot down a Swedish passenger plane off the Swedish coast.

Meantime, the Swedish press published a report saying Nazi troops had established a tight blockade along much of the Norwegian-Swedish border. The newspaper *Tidningen* said the Germans might be planning a new purge of the Norwegian underground, and established a blockade to prevent escapes to Sweden.

Other reports said the Germans were moving more troops out of Norway, already having withdrawn between 40,000 and 50,000.

Send Guns To Italy

A refugee arriving recently in Sweden said the Nazis had transferred many heavy guns to Italy. In addition, much machinery was said to be in transport to Germany.

[In Copenhagen, according to a Na ' International Information Bureau report received in London, the Germans have clamped tighter restrictions on the Danes following the explosion of a time bomb placed by patriots in a restaurant which killed three Nazis and a Danish woman.

[The Nazi propaganda agency said night traffic in Copenhagen had been restricted, a curfew imposed on all amusement places and a fine equalling nearly $1,000,000 fixed against the city.]

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French Hill Guerrillas Make Forays On Nazis

Stockhom, Oct. 28 (AP)—A well-equipped French army of 80,000 men is now making guerrilla forays against the Germans from the mountains of southeastern France, the *Goeteborg Handels-Och Sjofartstidning* said in an article written by its former Vichy correspondent today.

These forces were said to be made up of soldiers who escaped to the hills when the Germans moved into Vichy's free zone last November.

Pope Asks Nazis To Guard Rome's Art, Swedes Say

Stockholm, Oct. 28 (AP)—Pope Pius XII has requested German authorities to place sufficient Italian police in Rome to keep crowds from plundering art collections of the churches in case the city becomes a battle zone, a Rome dispatch to the Goteborg *Handels-Och Sjoefartstidning* said today.

No reply yet has been received from the Germans, the dispatch said. It added that private circles in Rome had proposed that for the war emergency a twelve-man, non-political council be designated to maintain order in the city and to handle transportation and food distribution.

The Vichy radio, in a broadcast recorded in London by the Associated Press, said the Pope has received Enrico Galeazzi, Governor of Vatican City. The broadcast said Galeazzi recently has returned from a voyage to the United States.

Pope Asks That Rome Be Spared Fighting, Report

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 28 (AP)—A report that Pope Pius XII has sent notes to all belligerents, asking that Rome be considered a Holy City and spared from fighting, was printed today in the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung*, of Zurich.

In a Rome dispatch, the newspaper said it was reported the Germans have not answered but that they had given assurances tending to allay the worst fears of the Vatican for the possible fate of Rome.

Tells of Vast Slump.

Berne, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The Gazette de Laussane reported from Germany today that "pessimism and distrust have suddenly misplaced the unlimited confidence and unshakable faith that characterized he vast majority of the German people until the days of Stalingrad."

Hitler's speeches were no longer listened to, German communiques were no longer believed, and air attacks were causing a terrible psychological depression in the Reich, according to an eyewitness story from a writer just returned from Germany.

A dispatch in the Gazette de Lausanne also reported a "psychological collapse" within Germany, caused primarily by the Allied air offensive.

"Germany does not yet fully understand the depth of the crisis the Hitler regime now traverses," the correspondent wrote. "Even if it were possible to announce some victory, it would not have the heart to celebrate."

Berlin Writer Credits Reds' Gains to Aid Of Their Allies

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—The continuing Russian successes against the Nazis were attributed today by the Berlin correspondent of Madrid's Informaciones to Soviet use of great concentrations of artillery and masses of material from the Allies.

Sanchez Maspons, the correspondent and one of the chief Spanish apologists for the Germans, declared the Russians are "the first army in the world which has thrown whole divisions of artillery into battle."

Asserting that Russian artillery divisions were those which "succeeded in achieving those numerous infiltrations which German communiques reported," he added:

"On the eastern front the tank has given way to the gun."

In saying that another reason for the Russian successes was the great quantity of material received from the Allies, Maspons disagreed with previous German reports that little British or American material had been seen on the battle fronts.

But the correspondent, who said his information came from "one of the German generals best known to the newspaper world," concluded his article with the assertion the Germans still have many reserves which, he said, will make everything all right eventually.

Another Berlin dispatch said a Balkan correspondent had asked "whether he should prepare opinion in his country for loss of the Dnieper line." A military spokesman was quoted as replying:

"The German armies fighting on the Dnieper will continue to fight on the Dnieper and will do everything possible to reconquer the position lost on the Dnieper."

Lack Of Gas Felt

Madrid, Oct. 28 (AP)—A neutral informant who visited the Russian front less than a fortnight ago said today that Germany's motor fuel shortages already were felt there.

German planes, he said, no longer are allowed to taxi to starting points, but must be pushed; tanks no longer rumble along highways to the battlefield, but must await rail transport to save fuel. Even motorized reserves must move by railroad except in great emergencies, he added.

JOHN BOETTIGER ON ITALIAN FRONT

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Oct. 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Capt. John Boettiger, publisher of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and son-in-law of President Roosevelt, has been serving as a liaison officer on this front since landing with the first American troops at Salerno.

Capt. Boettiger was the only A. M. G. officer to cross the beach with combat teams on the day of the original landing. He went ashore charged with the job of organizing transport for the A. M. G. (Allied Military Government) so that it might begin its administrative work without delay. He has refused to talk about his experiences, but his story has become widely known here.

His party ran into powerful resistance and it was impossible for him to do the job assigned to him, but instead of returning to his ship he went ashore. German artillery worked up and down the beach and there were bursts from machine-gun nests as well as bombing and strafing by sneak raiders. Capt. Boettiger thumbed a ride in a jeep and in a thousand-yard drive he and the driver had to jump to cover five times because of bombs and shells.

DOUGHBOYS FIGHT ON HORSEBACK

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—American doughboys have resorted to horses and mules for reconnaissance forays through the rugged country in which fighting now is raging. The mounted units were formed in Sicily after that island's conquest.

NAZIS NOT CONCERNED BY ITALIAN FOOD CRISIS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 28—(AP) German Maj. Gen. Richard Heidrich, commander of the First Nazi parachute division, says that so far as the Germans are concerned "the Italians will starve this winter," a British officer who recently escaped from enemy custody related today.

The officer said he was entertained by Heidrich at dinner while he was a prisoner and that the German general made the statement in apologizing for the poor fare.

Algiers to End Blackout

ALGIERS, Oct. 28 (AP).—Reflecting the improved Allied military position in the Mediterranean, Algeria's coastal blackout will be lifted and a dimout substituted Nov. 1. Algiers was last raided late in August, when most of the enemy bombers were forced to jettison their loads outside the protected areas.

Mihailovic is Defeated.

Cairo, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The Information Office of the Royal Yugoslav Government today charged the Patisans of Gen. Josip Broz with consistently and uninterruptedly accusing Gen. Draja Mihailovic, leader of the Chetniks, of treason, collaboration with the enemy and also of attacking the Partisans themselves.

The statement said that Gen. Mihailovic, King Peter's War Minister, had made vast sacrifices in fighting against the Germans, and declared anything was regretted that might hinder the successful prosecution of the struggle.

The British say that they have received convincing reports that there are no grounds for the Partisan accusations.

3-POWER DECISION PUT INTO WRITING

Moscow, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov began the tenth session of the three-Power conference today amid reports that some of the most important questions have been settled in an atmosphere of "so far so good."

American, British and Russian technical experts put into written form agreements already reached.

Premier Joseph Stalin continued to keep in close contact with the discussions, as indicated in a Moscow broadcast that a British delegation headed by Secretary Eden had conferred with the Russian Premier again yesterday.

Meanwhile "Pravda," the Communist party newspaper, said that while American newspapers praised the Russian offensive "there was still no unanimity on the way to end the war."

In a back-page article titled, "The Foreign Press on the Red Army Offensive," "Pravda" quoted PM as saying, "The Red Army offensive and the Allies' operation in Italy created a most favorable situation for the infliction of the final blow at Germany by the joined efforts of the Allies."

It also quoted the New York Herald Tribune as objecting to the "opinion" that Russia should be left alone to finish the war.

Sees No Unanimity

"But it is necessary to point out," said "Pravda," "that there is no unanimity in the American press as to the way to conclude the war."

It referred to "some journalists, as for instance Hanson W. Baldwin, of "The New York Times," who do not feel so easy after the statement that the German retreat is the most skilled retreat in history and that the Germans have retreated for the purpose of reducing the front. Baldwin assured his readers that the Germans were alleged to have sent divisions to Italy and western Europe from the Soviet front."

Foreign correspondents had their first view yesterday of the Victorian-Gothic palace where the historic conferences are under way.

The conference room is dominated by a table fully twelve feet in diameter.

The centerpiece of the wall decoration is an oil painting showing Mr. Eden, with Prime Minister Churchill on his right and Mr. Molotoff on his left, signing the British-Russian treaty of May 26, 1942.

Algiers, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The French Committee for National Liberation was disclosed today to be receiving information on the Moscow Tri-power Conference. A report was made by Foreign Affairs Commissioner Rene Massigli and members were pledged to secrecy.

Destroyers Bombed Kos.

Bodrum, Turkey, Oct. 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Four British destroyers bombarded the island of Kos on the night of October 17-18 in co-operation with Allied airplanes, according to information reaching this Turkish Ægean port.

The attack by sea on the enemy-occupied Italian island supplemented repeated aerial bombardments visible on the Turkish coast. Other reports said the island has been having an air raid every few hours.

The Germans claim that their aircraft have bombed the nearby island of Leros, still occupied by the Allies.

Lend-Lease Vaccine

Ankara, Turkey, Oct. 28 (AP)—American flyers landed here today with 5,000 pounds of typhus vaccine to immunize 200,000 persons, sent to Turkey under lend-lease by the United States Typhus Commission. The vaccine, manufactured in the United States, was flown from Cairo.

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CHINESE LAUNCH DRIVE ON SALWEEN

CHUNGKING, Oct. 28. — (AP) Chinese troops aided by American airmen launched a counter-offensive Tuesday in some sectors of the Salween river front near the Burma border in Yunnan province, inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese and taking prisoners, it was announced today.

Liberator bombers attacked the advance Japanese base of Tengchung, in western Yunnan, while others dumped 55 tons of bombs on the enemy's freight yards at Haiphong, French Indo-China, scoring "many direct hits on rolling stock, warehouses, and the yards themselves," said a communique from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters.

Mitchell bombers, striking enemy shipping off Hainan island in the south China sea, sank a 300-foot transport and two 200-foot tankers, one of which exploded, and left a freighter listing.

(A communique issued by the 10th U. S. air force in New Delhi, India, giving new details of Tuesday's Liberator attack on Rangoon, in lower Burma, said a 350-foot enemy freighter was hit several times and left on fire, three large fires started near the central railroad station, and seven Japanese fighters shot down, five probably destroyed, and one damaged.

(One American plane was lost, and the bulletin said its crewmen were machine-gunned by Japanese fighters after their parachutes had opened.)

LIGHT RESISTANCE OVERCOME EASILY BY LANDING FORCE

Jap Troops Driven Inland on Small Islands in Treasury Group.

FLEET SHELLS ENEMY

American Advance Closes in on Large Base Located on Bougainville.

ATTACK FOLLOWS RAID

Air Assault Knocks Out All Plane Bases on Near-by Islands.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, Oct. 29.—(AP) Amphibious forces of Admiral William F. Halsey, thrusting toward Japan's last Solomon holdings in front of Rabaul, achieved surprise landings at dawn Wednesday in the Treasury islands in the face of mortar fire and chased the defenders into the hills.

At south Pacific headquarters of Admiral Halsey, a spokesman said today the landings, supported by shells of a naval task force were accomplished on two islands in that group 30 miles south of Bougainville and its bombed-out airfields.

The islands occupied were Mono and Stirling. Mono, seven miles across, is the larger of the two.

Close in on Bougainville

The move apparently is part of a plan to close in on substantial Japanese forces now confined largely on Bougainville.

Nearby are the Shortland islands whose Ballale fighter strip was unable to put planes in the air to oppose new move because American bombings have rendered it inoperative.

These islands are separated by Bougainville strait from the mainland of Bougainville with its bomb-cratered airfields of Kahili and Kara, also in no condition to send supporting planes to the scene. Five hundred tons of bombs have left these fields useless since Saturday.

Headquarters characterized the opposition to the landings as "minor."

It was the first offensive move in that sector since the last Japanese were routed in the first week of October from the central Solomons, including Vella LaVella, 45 miles southeast of Mono.

There are no reports of any enemy installations on Mono and it is unlikely any airstrip is there.

Islands Bombed

In announcing yesterday a bombardment of the Treasury islands for the first time by Allied planes, a spokesman referred to enemy artillery groups there.

This new move, possibly indicating a drive to invest the remainder of the Solomons and lay bare the approaches to Rabaul, first was disclosed by radio Tokyo which admitted the landing but made the unconfirmed claim that Japanese aircraft had sunk an Allied warship.

Airfields Knocked Out

Prior to the landings, Allied planes in four days of terrific bombardment had knocked out the enemy Bougainville airfields of Kahili and Kara and the Ballale strip in the Shortlands close by the Treasury group.

Continuing to add to Japan's disastrous air losses, Airacobras downed six enemy bombers and six fighters in the Finschhafen, New Guinea, area, today's communique reported.

Off Ubili, New Britain, Liberators scored a direct hit on a destroyer and left it in flames.

Near misses, which often prove damaging, were scored against two other enemy destroyers. One accompanied the destroyer which went up in flames. The other was attacked off New Ireland by Catalinas which also set fires on the airdrome of Kavieng.

Long-range Beaufort fighters strafed a launch, sank a small coastal vessel and damaged a barge in the New Britain area.

The Japanese planes attacked by the Airacobras near Finschhafen were believed bent on dropping supplies to hard-pressed troops in the jungles northwest of that Allied-held base on New Guinea. Enemy parachutes were seen in the air. In addition to downing the 12 planes, the Allied fliers said they probably got six more.

Jap Air Power Crippled.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Rabaul, a keystone in the wall of island outposts manned by the Japanese in defense of the Philippines, is staggering under aerial knockout blows which already have destroyed or damaged 525 planes in thirteen days.

In five raids there between October 12 and 25, the enemy's network of airfields has been churned by more than 500 tons of bombs; the hundreds of attacking American bombers and fighters have shot down or damaged 175 of the 250 planes the Japs put into the air, and Rabaul's reputed anti-aircraft defenses have been unable to halt the devastation.

This certain destruction of 377 enemy planes and probable damaging or destruction of 148 others has cost Gen. MacArthur only thirteen planes and some of their crews were saved.

Third Straight Assault.

Only one Liberator was lost on the latest raid announced by headquarters today and six of its crew were rescued, an achievement even more amazing in the light of the fact that the Liberators had to do practically all their fighting as well as bombing because bad weather forced most of the escorting Lightnings to turn back.

This fifth raid occurred Monday, marking the third straight day of assaults on Rabaul. The Liberators, absorbing considerable damage from anti-aircraft fire, dropped 151 tons of bombs, destroyed twenty-one planes on the Lakunai Airdrome and shot down at least thirty-seven of seventy interceptors. Forty-three other enemy planes were damaged.

Significant changes are being wrought by the mounting fury of Allied air might. Rabaul is being cracked wide open. Bougainville, Rabaul's Solomons outpost, has sustained plane losses of more than 400 since the current Allied offensive opened on June 30 and presently cannot even put planes in the air to halt methodical destruction of its airfields.

Wewak, New Guinea, through which Rabaul's air replacements once moved from the west, lost upward of 400 planes in August and September to Allied raiders and that traffic virtually has stopped. Rabaul now is understood to get replacements largely from Truk to the north.

SINK JAP CHASER

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Lieut. Charles B. Hodges of High Springs, Fla., was the air force pilot whose Liberator sank a Japanese submamine chaser near Rabaul on October 16, it was revealed here today. The sub chaser was blown to bits by four direct hits with 500-pound bombs. Depth charges on the ship blew up when the fourth bomb hit, causing a huge explosion which left nothing visible on the water but debris.

The attack took place twenty miles northwest of Rabaul, New Britain. Lieut. Hodges's crew, which has been on twenty missions in the last three months, included John G. Corbett, 107-37 114th st., Richmond Hill, L. I., and John Coard, 140 Vermilyea avenue, New York city, gunners. Sergt. Theodore Romanowski of Garfield, N. J., was credited today with shooting down a Japanese Zero fighter while serving as a gunner in a Liberator bomber in a raid of the Lakunai air strip.

6 Argentine Universities Closed After Strikes

Montevideo, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Four of Argentina's six universities have been closed following a student strike protesting the Ramirez Government's dismissal of many instructors who signed a manifesto calling for a return of constitutional government in the country.

A fifth university has suspended classes until October 30, the day that Argentine schools usually close for the summer vacation, advices from Buenos Aires said last night.

LABOR CHIEFS ARE INTERNED

Argentine Government Action Said To Follow Walkouts At Packing Plants

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 28—Col. Juan Peron, new chief of Argentina's National Labor Department, sent forty-eight labor leaders last night to an internment camp at Neuquen, and others may follow as a result of a packing plant walkout at La Plata, a traveler arriving here from Buenos Aires said today.

Packing plants of both Swift and Armour companies at La Plata were reported forced to suspend operations. The traveler said more than 10,000 men were affected and expressed belief that the movement was likely to spread to other plants in Buenos Aires province.

Although no motive for the walkout was announced, sources with connections in Argentina said they believed it was caused by detention of the labor leaders. Neuquen is in Patagonia.

News Supressed

All news of the strike was declared suppressed in Argentina, as was that relating to student strikes at five of the nation's six universities.

[A dispatch direct from Buenos Aires said the Buenos Aires province interventor (federally appointed to act as Governor), issued a communique stating: "Intervention guarantees the rights of laborers and employers within legal norms. It especially assures the right to work and very severe measures will be taken against those who disturb it."]

Colonel Peron, who is also general secretary of the War Ministry and reputedly a member of the "colonels' lodge" of the Argentine Government, told the press yesterday that he would respect labor unions if they abstained from politics.

Former Senator Included

The interned labor leaders, the traveler said, included a former provincial Senator, Benito Marianetti, leader of the left-wing Socialist party. Argentine authorities called all the internees Communists, it was said.

Student groups, undaunted by the closing of Argentine universities by President Pedro Ramirez' military government as an aftermath of student and professional criticism, met yesterday in Rosario.

From Buenos Aires came a dispatch stating that the National Academy of Moral and Political Sciences had announced indefinite postponement of a lecture which Msgr. Miguel Deandrea, internationally known Argentine prelate, was scheduled to deliver Friday in the Colon Theater on the theme "Liberty in the Face of Authority."

Report Of Shots Starts Mexican Story Of Attack

Mexico City, Oct. 28 (AP)—A telegram sent to Mexico City by the mayor of Tapachula, on the Mexico-Guatemalan border, advising that shots had been heard there, caused a rumor here tonight that foreign airplanes and a warship had attacked the western coast of Mexico, but there was no confirmation.

Manuel Tello, executive clerk at the Ministry of Foreign Relations, said:

"We know absolutely nothing, absolutely nothing about such an incident."

[The Mexican Embassy in Washington and the United States War and Navy departments likewise said they were unadvised.]

The Tapachula Mayor's telegram indicated that the shots were reported believed to have been from plane and warship guns.

Tokio Reports Allied Landing On Mono Island, in Solomons

Warship Declared Sunk, Another Damaged In Battle in Shortland Area

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—A Tokio broadcast recorded today by the Federals Communication Commission said Allied forces had landed on Mono Island, near Shortland Island, in the Solomons early Wednesday.

In an English-language broadcast, beamed to the United States, Tokio declared Japanese naval aircraft attacked the Allied convoy, sinking one warship and damaging another.

Shortland lies at the lower tip of Bougainville, near the upper end of the Solomons. The Japanese have airfields at Kahili and Kara on South Bougainville and also in the Shortlands.

Southeast of Shortland are the islands of Vella Lavella and Kolombangara, recently occupied by Allied forces.

Mono Island, also known as Treasury Island, is 20 miles southwest of Shortland.

Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific command made no mention of landing operations or damages, although acknowledging Treasury Island was hit during raids on neighboring Kahili, Kara and Ballale airdromes. Significantly, naval censors permitted front-line dispatches to say that Treasury was defended by Japanese artillerymen prepared to guard the sea lanes approaching Bougainville to the northwest.

Jews in Lwow Reported Annihilated by Germans

4,000 Sent to Prison Camp, Rest Killed in Streets or Gassed

The Polish Telegraph Agency reported yesterday, according to The Associated Press, that the Jewish population of Lwow, one of Poland's largest cities, had been annihilated by the Germans.

The agency said the Ghetto was destroyed and fleeing Jews were slain in the streets. The remaining Jews, except for 4,000 who were sent to the Janow concentration camp, were put to death in gas chambers, the agency asserted.

A Polish underground newspaper, the agency said, estimated there were 35,000 Jews in Lwow at the beginning of this year.

The agency said also that the Germans, carrying out threats of reprisals, have burned the town of Myluny in the Rokiszki district of Lithuania, shooting all male inhabitants and deporting women and children to concentration camps.

New York, Oct. 28 (AP)—The British radio said tonight that Frank Gillard, BBC reporter, had reported that "Allied naval units have shelled Gaeta, the port thirty miles north of Naples."

"The bombardment was carried out in full daylight in conjunction with Allied aircraft," said the broadcast. "The targets were troop concentrations and transport columns. Gillard says much damage was also done to important roads in this area."

RUSSELL SAYS U. S. INTERESTS ARE NEGLECTED

Senator Tells Colleagues Agencies Abroad Work at Cross Purposes.

LAUDS BRITISH SACRIFICES

But Expresses Envy of Their Efficiency in Looking Out for Their Own Affairs.

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Washington, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Senator Russell (D.-Ga.), one of five Senators who visited world battlefronts, said today that American post-war interests are being neglected by civil agencies working at cross purposes abroad and lacking an over-all foreign policy.

Expressing envy of the efficient manner in which the British look after their military, diplomatic and commercial interests, Mr. Russell told the Senate that there would be "inevitable conflict and confusion after the war" if the United States attempts to "rely upon even so splendid an ally as the United Kingdom to protect all of our interests."

Repeating a speech he made on October 7 in a closed session of the Senate, Senator Russell criticized the failure of this country to obtain full credit abroad—particularly in Turkey and Russia—for its lend-lease shipments.

He said that many of our Allies and some of our late enemies have too high expectations of the amount of relief and rehabilitation the United States will be able to supply. This, he said, is "unfortunate."

Sees Interests Neglected.

The Georgia Senator asserted that American civil agencies abroad are numerous "but too often they are either working at cross purposes, or, worse to relate, in some cases they have no apparent purpose."

"Our post-war interests are being neglected and we stand to get very little or no return from our immense expenditures," he continued.

Praising the fighting abilities of the British and the sacrifice of British civilians, Mr. Russell told his colleagues he had come home "with a healthy respect, bordering on envy, for the efficiency of the British in administration and the handling of their relations with other nations and in their own vast domain."

He said that in places our representation abroad was "apparently weak." He proposed that all civilian agencies operating outside the United States be co-ordinated "in the hands of some two-fisted American who has an understanding of American interests in all international matters."

[President Roosevelt acted after return of the traveling Senators to consolidate foreign agencies under the direction of Leo T. Crowley.]

Senator Russell said he would be the last to do or say anything which would cause any breach between our country and our British Allies. "However, matters of this kind can surely be adjusted without disturbing good relations," he said.

Comments on India.

Senator Russell said that the morale of American troops in India was "lower than in any other theater," with some of them commenting "on the very apparent lethargy of the British war effort in that area."

In a brief meeting in London Senator Russell said he was "strongly impressed" that Lord Louis Mountbatten, new Allied commander in the area, "is not the type of man who will permit the Japs to continue to occupy Burma and to strengthen their hold on Malaya and the Indies without annoyance."

"He struck me as being a man of action who will not be content with a moribund policy of defense," the Senator said.

He added that the Chinese troops are poorly equipped "and in their present state of affairs are confined to defensive action."

"To apply the word 'Army' to the forces of China is not to use that word in the sense usually understood when referring to the Armed forces or other leading Allied Powers," he said.

Burton Urges Robust Policy.

Contending that "a robust American policy" is needed in the post-war world, Senator Burton (R.-Ohio) urged the Senate to spell out a more specific declaration than the peace-maintenance resolution recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee.

"Senate Resolution 192 is so general," he said in continuing a speech begun yesterday, "that it can be interpreted as expressing a willingness to accept anything from a Federal union with two or more nations on one extreme to a loose military alliance with two or more nations on the other."

As a result, he said, a choice of intermediate policy would remain substantially as broad in the future as at present.

Contending that the Senate had a positive duty under the Constitution to advise and consent in the making of treaties, Burton said:

"The danger in this whole situation is that the Senate remains so negative in its attitude that it renders no service of value to the nation.

The danger is that the Senate shall leave all action to the President at a time when it owes a clear duty to act. To my mind it is the positive and inescapable duty of the Senate to advise both the public and the President of the course that should be followed to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace."

Mr. Burton and a dozen colleagues favor a pledge that military force will be used, if necessary, to put down aggression in the post-war world.

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ARMS EXPORT SUCCESS TOLD

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Former Night-Club Proprietor Describes Pre-War Trade To House Group

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 28—A former night-club proprietor today unfolded details of his company's pre-war success in selling planes and munitions worth millions to foreign governments, but angrily denied any part in an "underhanded deal" to smuggle arms to Japan before the war.

F. William Zelcer, one-time aviation commissioner for the city of New York and a former president of the Brewster Export Company, told a House Naval subcommittee that arms salesmanship was like any other kind—"a matter of knocking on doors."

He was called in to explain what part and what influence, if any, he and A. J. and I. J. Mirandas—his associates in the export business—had in the affairs of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, now under investigation for plane production failures. All three are stockholders in the corporation.

Focused On Exports

But the inquiry was focused, in large measure, upon the munitions export business as Representative Grant (R., Ind.) produced what he described as a secret Government report—for more than a year in the hands of the Justice Department—on the activities of the Miranda brothers and Zelcer.

The report as read by Grant declared that the export concern, in the late thirties, maintained resident agents in forty-seevn countries, attempted to "purchase influence" to make sales in South American countries, "lavishly entertained" Japanese buyers.

It asserted that the concern participated in a deal to circumvent a Government ban against selling munitions to Japan in that period by shipping a cargo of guns to London, whence they were transshipped to a "legendary consignee" in Siam. The report said that the guns actually were unloaded at Yokohama.

Denies Allegation

"That report certainly isn't based on fact," protested Zelcer. "And I deny every intimation and dirty allegation on it. It's all sheer dribble as far as I am concerned."

Zelcer said that he was vice-president of the Seversky Aircraft Corporation (now Republic)—prior to joining the export company—when the Miranda brothers arranged for the sale of Seversky planes to Japan.

He said that he had no knowledge of a reference in the report that the Miranda brothers had presented the Japanese buyers with an expensive radio and wrist watches. But he conceded it was "quite possible" because a $2,000,000 deal had just been concluded.

Grant quoted the report as saying that Zelcer, living in New York during the "prohibition era," was the "notorious proprietor of one of the city's most famous speakeasies—the White Horse Tavern."

Doesn't Know Of Pool

"Are you that Mr. Zelcer," inquired Grant.

"I was," he responded, "but I don't like the characterization."

Using still another report, Grant asked Zelcer if he had any knowledge of a "pool" of money collected in an effort to write into the 1942 Revenue Act a clause to define advance Government payments, used for plant expansion, as part of a company's working capital.

$30,000 To Iowan

He said that he had heard James Work, first president of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, discuss a plan to obtain information on how the law would effect his company, but said that he had no knowledge of a pool to get the law passed.

Grant quoted the report as saying that the "pool" was collected, and that $30,000 went to Frank Comfort, of Iowa; $8,500 to a New York law firm, and $10,000 to its Washington representative. Grant observed that he supposed it was only a coincidence that Comfort was the Democratic national committeeman from Iowa."

As for the affairs of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation itself, Zelcer declared that "if the navy had left its hands off Brewster, it would be much better off today."

He maintained that the navy had "arbitrarily withheld" advance and progress payments on its Brewster contracts, and now was more than $1,000,000 in arrears than ever, and it is costing the company more than $1,000,000 a year on loans amounting to $55,000,000.

OIL AGENCY BUILDS FIVE NEW PLANTS IN FOREIGN LANDS

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — (AP) The Petroleum Administration for War expanded its foreign division today and disclosed that five new plants of its vast 100-octane aviation gasoline program are in foreign countries.

P.A.W. chose the locations — in Canada and the Caribbean — and recommended priorities on materials for construction, but private companies put up all the money for the five plants. The 100-octane program, representing a total investment of $900,000,000, including 89 plants in this country, with about 75 per cent of the financing by private companies and the rest by the Defense Plants corporation.

Production Increasing

P.A.W. said 100-octane production is now fuor times as great, and soon will be eight times as great, as it was early in 1942.

Thirty-two plants in the program are complete, 40 more will be ready within four months, and 22 others are planned for completion in 1944.

Of the five plants on foreign soil, one has been completed at Calgary, Alberta, by Imperial Oil, Ltd., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Two are being built on the island of Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, by the Asiatic Petroleum corporation, a subsidiary of Shell Oil.

Another plant is nearing completion on the island of Aruba, in N.W.I., by the Lago Oil and Transport company, a subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey. The fifth, nearing completion at Montreal, is a plant of the Shell Oil company.

Operation of the five foreign plants will be a concern of the P.A.W. foreign refining division, established today.

The old foreign division was reorganized into three divisions: foreign supply and distribution, headed by William D. Crampton, Naugatuck, Conn.; foreign production, headed by William B. Heroy, Houston, Tex.; and foreign refining, headed by S. Stribling Snodgrass, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Functions of the three new divisions will be coordinated by a foreign operating committee, composed of the same three men with Mr. Crampton as chairman.

Nazi Rocket Gun Belittled

War Department Asserts German Aerial Weapon Lacks Accuracy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The rocket guns with which German fighter planes are attacking Allied bombers lack accuracy, the War Department reported today.

A discussion of the rocket gun was contained in a department analysis of new weapons developed by the Germans in an attempt to stop precision bombing of Nazi industry. "Some of these weapons," the department commented, "may be the defensive weapons referred to in Hitler's recent speech, when he said weapons are being developed which would prevent the bombing of Germany."

Besides rocket guns, the Nazis are using aerial bombs and "silver fire," massed clusters of white discs, probably of phosphorus, which fall on a bomber formation.

INDUSTRIALIST DEMANDS PREPARATION FOR PEACE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—(AP) The end of the war in Europe "will bring us face to face with 80 per cent of the problems" of total peace, industrialist Paul G. Hoffman said today in arguing that the nation prepare quickly for such problems.

Disputing the theory that, because Germany will fall first and then Japan, "there is no need to be concerned about peace," Mr. Hoffman said:

"Unless we are prepared, partial peace might bring partial paralysis of our economy, which in turn might have a disastrous effect on the willngness of our people to work and fight until Japan is brought to her knees."

CONNALLY FAILS IN MOVE TO LIMIT DEBATE ON BILL

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. — (AP) Senator Connally (D-Tex) tried unsuccessfully today to limit the Senate's week-long debate on his post-war policy resolution after accusing his opponents of seeking to dictate peace treaty terms to the White House.

Senator Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee and sponsor of a broad peace collaboration resolution which critics term "meaningless," moved to limit each senator to one 15-minute speech on the resolution or amendments after Monday.

Danaher Blocks Move

The attempt failed, however, when Senator Danaher (R-Conn) objected, explaining that he would need longer than that to explain his own amendment.

"I didn't think it would be agreed to, anyway," shrugged Senator Connally. His motion needed unanimous consent.

Earlier the Texas senator accused a group of senators, attempting to put specific commitments into the Connally resolution, of trying to control the terms of any peace

treaty the President might consider.

"Are you so afraid of the President that you think you must tell him exactly where to put the commas and periods?" the tall Texan asked.

Most of the criticism has come from senators who want, among other things, a Senate pledge that the United States will use its military strength with other nations to put down the threat of future wars.

Senator Connally broke in at the close of a two-day speech by Senator Burton (R-Ohio) who told the Senate it is that body's "inescapable duty to advise both the public and the President of the course that should be followed to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace."

"If this resolution gives only slight guidance as to the treaty," Senator Burton argued, "its advice is of but slight value to the President and to the public."

"The President is going to write the treaty," snapped Senator Connally. "Don't forget that."

No Change in MacArthur Status Known to Stimson

Washington, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson said today that so far as he knows there has been "no change regarding the status" of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Southwestern Pacific commander.

Mr. Stimson's comment at a press conference replied to a question about the policy of retiring officers of the rank of major-general and above who reach the age of 64, unless they have particular qualifications.

Gen. MacArthur will be 64 on January 2.

U. S. And Britain Plan Joint Buying Of Hides

Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—The War Production Board announced today an agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom to coordinate purchases abroad of cattle hides.

The United States and the United Kingdom will have equal representation in a hide control office, to be established in Washington, and Canada will participate as its interests indicate, the announcement said.

2 Guadalcanal Heroes Get Medal Of Honor

Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—The nation's highest military award, the Medal of Honor, has been conferred upon two men who ignored on order to retreat and killed more than twoscore Japanese at Guadalcanal before they themselves died, the War Department announced today.

They were Lewis Hall, technician fifth grade, 48-year-old veteran of nine enlistments, who is survived by his sister, Mrs. Fred Price, Columbus, Ohio, and Sergt. William G. Fournier, 30, who lived at Winterport, Maine, when he enlisted. His foster father, Henry A. Gadrow, lives in Wakefield, R. I.

Col. Macy Heads Press Branch

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Colonel J. Noel Macy became chief of the press branch of the Army's Bureau of Public Relations. In private life publisher of a chain of newspapers in Westchester County, New York, Colonel Macy has been in the bureau more than two years. He was an officer of a New York National Guard cavalry unit for seventeen years before coming to Washington. He succeeds Lieutenant Colonel George W. Hibbert, who is being given an assignment not yet announced.

Dependents Must File Data

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The Army urged dependents of soldiesr today to fill out and return promptly a new dependency certificate that is being mailed to them. It said delay may mean possible discontinuance of allowances. The new certificates will be used to convert accounts to the new rates approved by Congress.

Father-Draft Issue Delayed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The post-war policy debate in the Senate today delayed final Congressional action on the father-draft issue. Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said a scheduled get-together of House and Senate conferees to adjust differences between bills on this question passed by the two chambers had been postponed until next week.

Navy Lists Casualties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty-one casualties, including one dead, eight wounded and twelve missing. Among them were John Albert Darrow, missing, son of Albert J. Darrow, of Le Roy, N. Y.; James William Dorris, missing, husband of Mrs. Angelina Ann Dorris, of 314 East 105th Street, New York, and George Joseph Di Pasquale, wounded, son of Sam Di Pasquale, of 570 Roosevelt Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

JOB HOARDING END DEMANDED

McNutt to Remove Dallas From Critical Areas.

Washington, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Members of the Senate's War Investigating Committee voiced demands for drastic Federal action to end labor hoarding in aircraft and other war industries today after hearing from Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board, that needs of the North American Aviation plant at Dallas, Tex., could be reduced by 10,000 men.

Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, called before the committee for an investigation of what Chairman Truman called the continued "wasting and hoarding of man power," said he would remove Dallas from its present classification as a critical labor area on the basis of a recommendation by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson made his report to the committee in a telegram from Dallas.

After telling the committee he would remove Dallas from the list of critical labor areas, Mr. McNutt was bombarded with requests for a review of seventy-one other such areas.

To Defer Plane Workers.

Meanwhile, James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, announced that selective service will defer all necessary workers in West Coast airplane plants, including their production sub-contractors. Drafting of such workers will be arranged on a basis of planned replacement, he said, to permit the industry to maintain production.

"I hope," Mr. Byrnes said in a statement announcing the plan, "that workers in these plants will settle down, stay on the job and produce to the limit. No weapon being produced today is more important than aircraft and every possible increase in output is important."

Calls Agencies Careless.

Mr. McNutt testified before the Truman committee that at present the Army and Navy procurement agencies—the Army Air Forces in the case of the aircraft industry—were responsible for the efficient utilization of man power in war plants.

"These procurement agencies are damned careless," remarked Senator Connally (D.-Tex). "They think of all the money appropriated for the war and tell the contractors to come on and get it."

Mr. McNutt said that the Army and Navy procurement agencies passed on all requests by war industries for additional man power, and that the WPB had authority to determine the priority of demands.

MINE STRIKE CRISIS REFERRED BY WLB TO WHITE HOUSE

Government Seizure of Coal Properties May Result Immediately.

UNION FACES PENALTIES

Board Approves General Wage Increase for Anthracite Miners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. — (AP) Strikes affecting more than 60,000 soft coal miners were referred by the War Labor board to the White House tonight, opening the door to possible government seizure of the mines and perhaps to penalties against John L. Lewis United Mine Workers.

In another decision, the board granted a general wage increase of 32.2 cents a day to 80,000 Pennsylvania hard coal miners, free tools and equipment estimated to be worth 20 to 25 cents a day and an increase from $20 to $50 in the vacation allowance.

Vote is 8 to 4

The wage awards, made under the Little Steel formula and voted eight to four with labor members dissenting, compares with the miners' request of a $2 daily increase over basic rates of $5.08.

The action in the soft coal case was taken at the end of a day bringing these developments to increase the threat of a general collapse of coal production:

1. Mr. Lewis in effect rejected the WLB's proposed settlement of the coal wage dispute. He said the WLB formula would reduce basic pay rates. A WLB spokesman replied that Mr. Lewis' arithmetic was wrong; that figuring overtime the formula increased the pay rate.

2. The strikes spread to scores of additional mines with many of those walking out attributing their action to the WLB's decision.

WLB officials referred the strikes to the White House.

Vinson May Impose Penalties

If the government takes over the mines, the question of penalties against the union would be one for Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson. He is empowered to withhold from the union all rights and privileges under working agreements and to place in escrow union dues collected under the "check-off" system.

More than 15,000 miners quit work during the day—boosting the total of idle in the unauthorized strike to over 60,000—even before Mr. Lewis made public his reaction to the WLB's suggested wage compromise. The miners' chieftain set forth his views by making public the following telegram to district presidents of the United Mine Workers:

"In order to allay confusion indicated by many inquiries I advise as follows: In rejecting the negotiated Illinois agreement and recommending the substitution of its own formula, the War Labor board is asking the mine workers of the nation to accept a reduction in their basic hourly rate.

"The existing basic hourly rate is $1 per hour for seven hours work or $7 per day.

"The War Labor board proposes a rate of $8.12 1-2 for a work day of 8 1-2 hours or an hourly rate of 95 1-2 cents per hour. Acceptance of this plan would impose a wage reduction on the mine workers of the nation amounting to 4 1-2 cents per hour."

Figured on Working Time

The current scale of $7 for a seven-hour day is figured on time spent by the miner at his working place within the mine. Many miners, however, must spend an hour or more in underground travel before reaching their working places. The Illinois agreement to which Mr. Lewis referred called for $8.50 for an 8 1-2 hour day figured from the time the miner entered the mine until he emerged above ground.

The WLB promptly disputed Mr. Lewis' analysis. A spokesman said:

"The difficulty with Mr. Lewis' statement is with his mathematics. He leaves out travel time as working time when he calculates the present rate of $1 an hour and he includes it as working time when he calculates what he calls the board's rate of 95 1-2 cents.

"If he included the 45 minutes for travel time as working time in most calculations, he would have told his district presidents that the miners' present basic hourly rate is 90 cents an hour and what he calls the board's rate is 95 1-2 cents an hour. The increase is due to overtime for the longer day approved by the board.

"He also fails to point out that the board proposed to pay the miners for travel time after 40 hours a week in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards act. Acceptance of the board's proposal would bring the average miner's wage in Illinois up to approximately $60 a week."

The WLB declined Tuesday to approve this proposal to which Mr. Lewis had won agreement of Illinois operators. Instead, the WLB suggested $8.12 1-2 for an 8 1-2 hour day, mine entrance to exit.

Although the current series of walkouts began Oct. 13 in Alabama after government control of the mines was relinquished, reports from the field attributed their spread since Tuesday chiefly to anger over the WLB's decision.

Non-Operating Railroad Wage Dispute Heard

Special Presidential Board Concludes Arguments of Both Sides in One Day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Moving with unprecedented speed, a special Presidential board concluded hearings in a one-day session today on one of the two major railroad wage disputes.

The members said they would proceed to immediate consideration of the case, affecting non-operating rail unions, but asked the parties to keep themselves available in event further information is needed.

Although twenty railroad unions are taking strike votes among their 1,450,000 members, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, expressed personal conviction today that there will be no strike.

He also told the Presidential board that he believed the railroad workers would accept whatever decision President Roosevelt makes on the basis of the board's recommendations.

The case before the board is that of fifteen non-operating unions—the boilermakers, machinists and other railroad employees not engaged in operating trains—who for more than a year have sought 20 cents an hour wage increase. An emergency board recommended last May an 8-cent increase, but this was set aside by Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson. President Roosevelt then appointed the new board to reconsider the case.

The railroad managements, meantime, had agreed to an eight-cent increase and Jacob Aronson, vice-president of the New York Central, appeared before the board today to urge that it be approved.

Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the unions, argued to the board that the agreement with the railroads for an eight-cent increase "is a valid and binding contract which is legally enforceable regardless of any action or non-action of approval or disapproval by any governmental authority."

Asked why the railroads had not put the increase into effect, Mr. Richberg said he assumed they believed the government's approval was necessary.

"You haven't even asked us to put the contract into effect," Mr. Aronson broke in. "You know perfectly well we need the approval of the stabilization director."

Mr. Richberg said two courses were open to the unions, a strike vote and a court appeal, and that they could use either or both.

The non-operating unions' strike vote is to be completed Nov. 25. The five operating brotherhoods also are taking a strike ballot expected to be completed about the same time.

LINKS BIG DRUG FIRM TO CARTEL

U. S. Files Complaint Against Merck & Co. of Rahway.

Washington, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The Department of Justice announced today the filing of a civil complaint at Trenton, N. J.,

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charging Merck & Co., Inc., of Rahway, N. J., described as the largest producer of pharmaceutical chemicals in this country, and the E. Merck Chemical Works of Darmstadt, Germany, with maintaining a cartel agreement in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The suit, filed in the Federal Court, named as defendants Merck & Co., George W. Merck, president, and the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Corporation, a Merck subsidiary with offices at Rahway.

The German company and three of its members, including Dr. Karl Merck, were named as co-conspirators.

The complaint charged that:

1. Merck & Co., Inc., of Rahway, and its subsidiary conspired with Merck of Darmstadt to divide world territory into non-competitive areas by means of what they themselves described as a "treaty" dated in November, 1932.

2. Under terms of the "treaty," Merck of Rahway was assigned the United States and Canada as exclusive territory while Merck of Darmstadt was assigned almost all the rest of the world, including Latin America. The "treaty" also provided that Cuba, the West Indies and the Philippines were joint territory in which condition of sales and prices were fixed by agreement.

3. Since the British blockade after the outbreak of war in 1939 prevented Merck of Darmstadt from exporting to foreign countries, particularly to Latin America, it was agreed between the German and American companies that the American company would supply Darmstadt's agents in South America.

4. To carry out this agreement Merck of Rahway revived a dormant subsidiary, Powers-Weightman Rosengarten Corporation, to engage during the war in export business in territory assigned exclusively to Merck of Darmstadt. The purpose of using this subsidiary allegedly was to enable Merck of Rahway more easily to abandon its export business and Darmstadt's territory after the war.

5. Merck of Rahway not only intends to abandon all its export business in Darmstadt's territory after the war but to continue the terriorial division provided in the 1932 "treaty" until 1982.

6. The agreement covers approximately 400 pharmaceuticals and chemicals, including quinines, sulfa drugs, vitamins, narcotics and mercurials.

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the anti-trust division, described the case as another step in the department's drive against the cartel system.

Washington, Oct, 28 (AP)—For the first time since he became ill with the grippe a week ago, President Roosevelt left his White House quarters today and spent the afternoon working in the Executive office.

GANNETT GOES TO BRITAIN

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28—(AP) Frank Gannett, publisher, left tonight en route to England, where he will study the British war effort on the invitation of high British officials, The Rochester Democrat-Chronicle announced. Mr. Gannett is expected to be abroad a month, the paper said.

Funds For Palestine

New York, Oct. 28 (AP)—President Bernard A. Rosenblatt, of the Palestine Foundation Fund reported today $3,000,000 had been made available during the last twelve months for rebuilding Palestine and that American Jews had contributed $35,222,000 for the purpose since 1921.

LIBERTY TORCH LIGHTED FIRST TIME SINCE WAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—(AP) The torch in the hand of the Statue of Liberty shone briefly today for the first time since it was blacked out after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Occasion for its lighting was the 57th anniversary of its dedication—an event commemorated in the rain during ceremonies today on the steps of the sub-Treasury building.

SAYS U. S. BENDS TO AXIS IDEAS

OCT 29 1943

Jordan Asserts New Deal Set Up European Models.

Boston, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, declared today that "in the deepest sense" The American people had lost the war because they had been accepting ideas of Axis Powers for the last decade.

In an address prepared for delivery at the annual meeting of the Aassociated Industries of Massachusetts — an organization of industrialists and businessmen —Dr. Jordan said:

"Even before this war began all important areas of free employment, free investment, free marketing, free management and free consumption in American economic life — which are essential elements of free enterprise—were being penetrated and absorbed by the totalitarian mechanism of government, and the war has served the anticipated purpose of speeding, streamlining and completing the process of building for the future an American model of the European welfare state."

"From its outset the New Deal was destined, if not deliberately designed, to bring the old world back to America, and in every important aspect of life and labor it has already done so," he added.

"It may omit or minimize some of the superficial accessories of the European model, such as the Gestapo, the bread-card, the work-book and the concentration camp, but so far as the fundamentals of free enterprise are concerned almost all of the sap of independent initiative, responsibility and resources has in fact already been squeezed out of the vital voluntary economic organism in America."

Asserting that for ten years the American people had been operating with artificial Government markets, forcer Government labor and under Government management, he said that unless there was a complete fundamental change in the character and purpose of the Government, private enterprise would not have the opportunity to meet any unconditional commitment for full employment when the war ends.

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TALE OF TWO CITIES

Rome, N. Y., Takes A Look At Rome, Italy

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By CONSE DeLUTIS

(A member of the Rome, N. Y., Sentinel staff, and son of immigrants from the area southeast of Rome, Italy.)

ROME, N. Y.—(AP) Rome, Italy, and Rome, N. Y., U.S.A., are in this war up to their necks.

There the similarity ends.

Rome, Italy, home of Fascism living its last hours with the props of Nazi bayonets, faces the full horror of war. Already bombed by the Allies, it is now in complete possession of the Germans, fully capable of laying it waste as they retreat from the might of the United Nations. Rome, N. Y., home of Fort Stanwix, the bastion that did not surrender to the British general, Barry St. Leger, in 1777, thereby making possible the Revolutionary victory at Saratoga, and where the American flag was first unfurled in the face of an enemy August 3, 1777, is so safe from attack its aircraft spotters no longer stand 24-hour duty.

Rome, Italy, is the railroad center of the Italian peninsula. Rome, N. Y., is the greatest U. S. Army Air Service Command supply and maintenance depot on the northeastern seaboard. Now an important aviation center, Rome once boasted its copper mills fabricated 10 per cent of all the copper used in the United States. These mills are on full blast war production.

War refugees flock hourly into Rome, Italy. War workers swarm daily into Rome, N. Y., where the population has increased in three years from 34,000 to more than 50,000 and where the 8,000 housing units of 1940 are more than 10,000 in 1943.

Named during the period when classical history was popular throughout the state, Rome, N. Y., has nearly 10,000 Italian-extraction residents, all loyal citizens. There hasn't been an enemy alien arrested in Rome, N. Y., for disloyal activities. Hundreds of Rome people came from and have relatives in Rome, Italy.

Rome, N. Y., boys have died on the soil of their ancestors. Others may die in the streets their fathers and mothers once walked in Rome, Italy. Yet Rome, N. Y., thinks Rome, Italy, should be attacked with all the power of the Allied forces, if necessary in the full prosecution of the war.

Opinion is united in Rome, N. Y., Catholic, Protestant and Jew, Italian-born and native-born, all declare:

Spare Rome, Italy, if possible, but take war into its midst if only attack will free the city and help win the war.

NAVY HONORS ANNAPOLITAN

OCT 29 1943

Commander McLean Awarded Navy Cross For Heroism Against Japs

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Oct. 28—Commander Ephraim R. McLean, Jr., of Annapolis, today received the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism against enemy Japanese. Rear Admiral Morton L. Deyo made the presentation aboard a warship. The citation read:

"For extraordinary heroism as commanding officer of a United States warship in action against enemy forces in the Solomon Islands on July 4 and 5, 1943.

One Ship Torpedoed

"When one of the ships of his task force was torpedoed during a bombardment of enemy positions off Kula Gulf, Commander McLean placed his ship alongside the sinking vessel and skillfully directed the extremely hazardous rescue operations, despite the close proximity of hostile submarines and shore bases.

"Although his ship was subjected to intense fire from enemy coastal batteries and illumination by flares to aid attacking Japanese bombers, Commander McLean courageously continued his rescue efforts until seventy-five per cent. of the personnel had been saved.

"The brilliant leadership displayed by Commander McLean and the valiant devotion to duty of his command contributed materially to the success of our forces in this vital campaign and reflect great credit upon the United States naval service."

Is 40 Years Old

Commander McLean, a graduate of the Naval Academy in the class of 1924, is 40 years old.

HERSHEY SEES 4-F DRAFT CALL

General Believes Group Will Be Needed By Services In 1944

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[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Oct. 28—Declaring that by July, 1944, selective service will have "gone through all the men we have registered at present," Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey said today that his personal choice then would be to take men presently classified as 4-F under modified physical standards.

The national selective service director said it would be a choice between that group and those men within the 38-45 age bracket and that in his opinion it would be wiser to take those with 4-F classifications.

Hershey said that "before the year is over we will be pretty well into our supply of fathers."

Bottom Of Barrel Close

The point is rapidly being reached, he added, "when the bottom of the barrel is being scraped for other available men and that dads simply will have to be called to fill quotas.

"We are doing our damndest," he declared, "to follow legislation passed by Congress, which requires that we take all other eligible men before getting the dads. Present induction methods are, on the whole, quite satisfactory."

Concerning the fitness of fathers the general said that he had not changed his opinion that no more than 1,000,000 men, or one in every six who came up for examination would meet physical requirements.

Hershey said that between 80,000 and 90,000 of the men classified in the 4-F group were being sent back to induction stations each month for further examination and that, though he did not know what percentage were found fit after a recheck, he believed the number to be low under present physical standards.

SEAMEN OPPOSE ENDING OF DIMOUT

BOSTON, Oct. 28—(AP) A Boston seaman, one of 21 survivors of the crew of a tanker lost a fortnight ago, tonight opposed the lifting of the coastal dimout, saying that he used to look on it as life insurance from submarines for seamen.

"Even though our ship was lost as a result of collision with another tanker, I still say that we need 'lights out' to keep the subs away from our shipping along the coast," Gerald C. Irvine, 23, asserted.

"'Lights on' will bring back the wolf packs."

The National Maritime union's Boston office took a similar stand in a petition sent today to Capt. F. M. Meals of the Port of Boston.

In the petition R. B. Mills, N.M.U. agent, said, "It's not only the lives of our men, but the vital cargoes and the ships they sail we're thinking of. We'd appreciate dimout along the coast as long as there are enemy submarines under the water in action."

Peruvian Officer Lauds Naval Academy

Annapolis, Oct. 28 (AP)—Admiration for the methods used by the United States Naval Academy in training its future officers was expressed today by General Jose Vasquez Benevides, head of Peru's Military School.

"The impressions I have received today are of excellent instruction and training, and wonderful youth," he stated.

An unofficial visitor, the tall, erect Peruvian lunched with the midshipmen in Bancroft Hall as a guest of Capt. H. E. Overesch, commandant of midshipmen. Later he was taken on a tour of the Naval Academy buildings and grounds. He was accompanied by Col. Jorge Sarmento, military attache of the Peruvian Embassy.

Among other military establishments which the general is scheduled to visit is Fort George G. Meade.

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Six Killed in Army Plane Crash

FORT BENNING, Ga., Oct. 28 (AP).—Two officers and four enlisted men were killed last night in the crash of an Army transport plane about five miles from here while on a training flight, public relations officials announced today. The plane crashed in near-by Alabama, almost three hours after taking off from Lawson Field. No one survived. The dead included Sergeant Andrew Sozansky jr., (Air Corps), of 411 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, son of Mrs. Mary Sozanski.

General Motors Unit Reveals Production Of British Bombsight

By the Associated Press.

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 28.—The AC spark plug division of General Motors Corp. has in mass production a bombsight of British design of which it already has completed and shipped thousands from one of its local factories.

Adopting automotive industry assembly technique to the task, the plant is turning out the instruments in steadily increasing volume, utilizing a completely conveyorized department and hundreds of women workers on the highly precision work involved.

The AC-built sight consists of two units, the computor and the sighting head. It is known as the "T-1" and has two gyroscopes, one in the computor for the pitch of the plane and one in the sight for the plane's roll.

It is being manufactured here for use on British-constructed and lease-lend bombers. It is described as especially valuable for night op-

HOOVER URGES PEOPLE'S PEACE

Former President Sees Certain Lack Of Reality In Current Discussion

[By the Associated Press]

Kansas City, Oct. 28 — Herbert Hoover, "impressed with a certain lack of reality" in current peace discussions, proposed tonight that leading victrious powers pool their control and that "a people's peace be written for a people's war.

A world-wide institution or authority to maintain the peace should be the last phase, he said.

He opposed common citizenship, currency and military alliance with Britain as both unnecessary and dangerous, but instead called for collaboration among the United Nations.

"I am one who believes that collaboration and cooperation between Britain and the United States is the first necessity for peace. But collaboration does not require amalgamation."

Failed For 5,000 Years

The former President's broadcast speech was delivered before a meeting of the combined civic clubs of Kansas City.

For 5,000 years the world has failed to make a permanent peace, he said, and "with the birth of total war the problems of peace have been infinitely multiplied. I am convinced we must abandon old formulae of peace making and adopt a new approach to this gigantic problem."

For common ground in national thinking, he said, "we should discard all proposals of military alliances as an instrument of peace." Never has a military alliance produced peace, but many of them have produced wars, he said.

Legal ties between Britain and United States have been proposed, he said, but he asked if such would not arouse the fears of other nations against an English-speaking mastery over the other ninety per cent. of the world's population.

Would Add Probelms

Also, he asked, wouldn't "such a marriage involve us in all of the problems of the British Empire" and conversely that empire be "plagued with all of the problems of the United States" leading to "many frictions and ultimately to bitter divorce?"

Mr. Hoover saw as the greatest danger to peace the intense nationalism generated by the war, and said evidences of nationalism already were obvious in proclamations by United Nations.

"Mr. Stalin has not hesitated" to speak of territorial expansion over previously independent peoples, Mr. Hoover said, and Mr. Churchill "has stated categorically that the British Empire will not be liquidated"; Mr. Chiang Kai-shek "states China will restore ancient boundaries with all foreign squatters evicted" and Holland says she will recover her colonies.

Sees Long Transition

In proposing a transition period, Mr. Hoover said it would be one of considerable time, in which the victorious nations would collaborate in control and should, at once, when firing ceases, "impose without argument certain urgent necessities of disarming the enemy and certain measures for restarting the political and economic life of the world."

"We must make peace before we preserve it." Such a world-wide institution, or authority, as he suggested "should be the last phase of a peace, not the first."

Peace, he pointed out, does not begin until years after firing ceases.

"I therefore suggest no agreement or treaty can be evolved when firing ceases which will hold against its aftermaths."

Recommends U. S. Policy

He suggested "for American thinking we must accept the fact that a period of disturbing years must ineviitably elapse after our next victory over our enemies"—a victory which he said is today our first task.

Mr. Hoover said America had a definite foreign policy, and recommended it to peace and policy makers. Future historians, he said, studying the last 130 years, perhaps "will say that America had the most powerful of foreign policies. That is helping other nations to gain freedom and independence and protecting those who have secured it." He cited the Monroe Doctrine; the war with Mexico to free Texas and California; with Spain to free Cuba and the Philippines; World War I to establish freedom of nine new nations in Europe, and World War II "where our men are fighting to preserve the independence of Britain, France, Russia, China and sixteen little nations.

"If this is not a foreign policy, then it is certainly a century-long crusade. Generations of Americans have died for it."

14,000 Japanese Strike At Segregation Center

Volunteers From Other West Coast Camps Harvest Crops

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28 (AP).—A strong Army guard and a double barbed-wire fence kept 14,000 recalcitrant Japanese under control at the Tule Lake segregation center today, while volunteers from other centers were mustered to harvest large crops.

Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority in charge on the west coast, said the internees were "passively refusing to work," but that "no sign of violence has appeared and none is expected," and "W. R. A. officials on the project are dealing with the situation firmly."

He said between 300 and 350 loyal Japanese from other W. R. A. centers had volunteered to harvest hundreds of acres of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips and other root crops—most of which will be shipped to supply the other nine Japanese relocation sites.

Mr. Cozzens said camp officials reported they could "recognize the strike as being the work of experts," and that agitation began soon after an estimated 7,500 disloyal Japanese were brought a few weeks ago under the W. R. A. segregation plan.

The W. R. A. said a truck accident which resulted in the death of one internee and injuries to several others "was seized upon as an excuse for the strike," but that "there is no apparent leader or spokesman for the group who are passively resisting demands to do farm work."

2 Cadets Die in Plane Collision

BUNKER HILL, Ind., Oct. 28 (AP).—Two cadets were killed here today as their training planes crashed in the air near the Bunker Hill Naval Air Station. The public relations office said the dead were Cadet Daniel Montanarella, twenty-one years old, son of Marion Montanarella, 28-25 West Twenty-third Street, Astoria, L. I., and Cadet William J. Rourke, nineteen, of Worcester, Mass.

ADD LONDON XXX MYSTERY
CIANO WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE TRIED TO ESCAPE TO SWITZERLAND. THERE
HAVE BEEN VARIOUS CONFLICTING REPORTS THAT HE WAS CAUGHT BY THE GERMANS
AT THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, THAT HE WAS BEING HELD BY AN ANTI-FASCIST
GROUP IN THE MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL ITALY AND THAT HE HAD GIVEN HIMSELF
UP TO THE ARGENTINE MINISTER IN ROME AND LATER WAS ARRESTED BY THE
FASCISTS.

IN A MESSAGE TO THE MASS MEETING, ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, TEMPORARY
SECRETARY OF THE PUPPET REPUBLICAN FASCIST REGIME, SAID THAT ONLY
"GUILTY MEN HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AND THE TRIBUNALS OF REVOLUTION WILL
PASS THE INEVITABLE SENTENCES."

HE DID NOT MENTION CIANO BY NAME, BUT THE MOTION THAT "ALL TRAITORS
LED TO THE PASSAGE BY THE MASS MEETING OF THE
OF JULY 25 BE SHOT, AND FIRST OF ALL COUNT CIANO."

SK1119PEW

ADD LONDON - PRISONERS XX SAID
OF THE ALMOST 5,000 ALLIED WAR PRISONERS--INCLUDING 14 AMERICANS--
WHO ARRIVED IN BRITISH PORTS THIS WEEK IN ANY EXCHANGE WITH GERMANY,
THE CANADIANS WERE PERMITTED BY CENSORSHIP TO GIVE THE MOST OUTSPOKEN

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DESCRIPTIONS OF CONDITIONS IN THE REICH.

THE CANADIANS SAID THEIR IMPRESSIONS WERE DRAWN MOSTLY FROM CONTACT WITH CAMP GUARDS AND CIVILIANS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE TRIP FROM OCCUPIED FRANCE TO A SWEDISH EMBARKATION POINT, BUT THEY SAID THE BREAKDOWN IN MORALE WAS SO OBVIOUS THAT THEY HAD NO HESITATION IN PAITING A DISMAL PICTURE.

ONE OF THE GROUP, BANDSMAN JOHN HENDERSON, SAID HIS PRISON CAMP WAS ONLY 30 MILES FROM THE RHINELAND CITY OF KASSEL, WHICH HE SAID WAS BOMBED TWICE DURING DAYLIGHT AND TWICE AT NIGHT SHORTLY BEFORE HE WAS PUT ABOARD A TRAIN FOR THE EXCHANGE.

"THEY WERE ALL FOUR TREMENDOUS RAIDS," HE ADDED.

PVT. ROBERT M. SCOTT OF GREENSBORO, N.C., ONE OF THE 14 AMERICANS, DECLARED THAT THE AVERAGE NAZI FIGHTS WELL ONLY WHEN DRIVEN BY SHOUTED ORDERS.

LT. ALBERT GLASS, OF MACON, GA., ONLY SURVIVOR OF A LIBERATOR SHOT DOWN OVER WILHELMSHAVEN, ON JAN.27, DESCRIBED THE FOOD IN THE CAMP WHERE HE WAS TAKEN AS CONSISTING OF POTATOES, BREAD AND WATERED SOUP, WITH MORE SAVORY ITEMS ISSUED WEEKLY THROUGH THE RED CROSS.

OTHER PRISONERS WERE HIGH IN THEIR PRAISE OF THE RED CROSS, SAYING THAT EXCEPT FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF RED CROSS PARCELS THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN IN A BAD WAY.

M548AEW

ADD LONDON (KING) XXX WAR

IN THIS REFUGE FOR GOVERNMENTS OF SUBJUGATED NATIONS, THE CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN CABINET MET TODAY AND, IN ENCOURAGING WORDS TO THOSE STILL UNDER THE NAZI HEEL AT HOME, DECREED THAT EVERYONE ACTIVELY FIGHTING ON THE HOME FRONT WAS CONSIDERED A MEMBER OF THE NATION'S ARMED FORCES.

STALIN'S BRIEF MESSAGE CONVEYED BEST WISHES TO THE "BROTHERLY CZECHO-SLOVAK NATION." SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT THAT THE DAY WAS NOT FAR OFF WHEN THE COMMON EFFORT OF THE NATIONS FIGHTING GERMANY WOULD LEAD TO COMPLETE VICTORY.

ON BEHALF OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS ACCREDITED TO THE CZECHO-SLOVAK GOVERNMENT HERE, PHILIP NICHOLS, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, TOLD EDUARD BENES, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, THAT "WE DARE TO HOPE--WHO KNOWS?--THAT WE MAY PERHAPS NEXT YEAR CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE IN PRAGUE."

SK1115PEW

FIRST LEAD YUGOSLAV

LONDON, OCT.28-(AP)-THE BARI RADIO, CONTROLLED BY MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, QUOTED THE YUGOSLAV FREEDOM STATION TODAY AS ANNOUNCING THE EXECUTION OF 17 PERSONS ACCUSED OF COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS.

THE BROADCAST DID NOT NAME THOSE EXECUTED BUT SAID A COURT MARTIAL WITH A JURY OF DISTINGUISHED SLOVENE JUDGES FOUND THE DEFENDANTS GUILTY. EACH OF THE ACCUSED WAS DEFENDED BY A LAWYER, IT WAS SAID.

GEN. JOSIP BROZ' (DRUG TITO'S) COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID A FORMER YUGOSLAV GENERAL AND 30 OFFICERS, DESCRIBED AS MONTENEGRIN QUISLINGS, ALSO HAD BEEN CAPTURED, AND 21 OTHERS KILLED.

GEN. BROZ' PEOPLES LIBERATION X X X FIRST GRAF, ELIMINATING SECOND GRAF.

WM121PEW

LEAD DAY RUSSIAN

LONDON, OCT 28-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS, IN GAINS UP TO 12 MILES BETWEEN THE LOWER DNIEPER AND THE CRIMEA, TODAY CAPTURED THE STRATEGIC ROAD JUNCTION OF NIZHNE-SARAGOZHY, MORE THAN HALFWAY TO THE RIVER FROM MELITOPOL, A MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THIRTY OTHER VILLAGES FELL TO THE RED ARMY, WHICH NOW WAS ONLY 44 MILES FROM THE LEFT BANK CITY OF KAKHOVKA, OPPOSITE BERISLAV, WHICH IS INSIDE THE BEND BELOW NIKOPOL.

ON THE UPPER WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED THE SEIZURE OF 80 VILLAGES, INCLUDING SURAZH, 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF VITEBSK.

INSIDE THE DNIEPER ELBOW THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED CONTINUED GAINS SOUTHWEST OF DNIEPROPETROVSK AND IN THE KRIVOI AREA, 85 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST.

FALL OF X X X 2ND GRAPH PREV.

G506PEW

LONDON, OCT 28-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT CANADIAN FORCES HAD LAUNCHED A STRONG ATTACK AGAINST THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE LINE ACROSS ITALY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY REUTERS, ADDED THAT THE NAZIS "MANAGED TO HALT IT."

M655AEW

LONDON, OCT. 28--(AP)--THE TIME FOR A MAJOR GERMAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN ITALY MAY BE RUNNING SHORT, IT WAS POINTED OUT IN LONDON TODAY.

THIS IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT WHILE IT STILL MAY BE POSSIBLE FOR THE ENEMY TO REINFORCE HIS TROOPS THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS MORE QUICKLY THAN CAN THE ALLIES, IT NO LONGER WILL BE THE CASE AS THE ALLIES SEIZE MORE ITALIAN PORTS.

WITH GERMAN LAND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE BALKANS LARGELY CUT BY GUERRILLAS, GERMAN SUPPLY ROUTES IN THE ADRIATIC BECOMING PRECARIOUS AND THE BRENNER ROUTE SUBJECT TO BOMBING THE ENEMY'S ABILITY TO STRENGTHEN HIS SOUTHERN FRONT MAY BE WHITTLED DOWN.

APL CHESIERS 3D 1357 CCC 937A

LONDON, OCT.28-(AP)-
ENRICO GALEAZZI, CHIEF OF THE VATICAN ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT WHOSE JOURNEY TO LISBON AND SUBSEQUENTLY THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PERIOD OF THE SECRET ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND THE BADOGLIA GOVERNMENT OF ITALY COMMANDED ATTENTION, HAS RETURNED TO THE VATICAN CITY. THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY, ADDING THAT HE A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID HE HAD AN AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE WEDNESDAY AT WHICH TIME HE REPORTED ON HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

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london, oct. 28--(ap)--a berlin broadcast of a transocean news agency dispatch said tonight that the germans had clamped tighter restrictions on the danes in copenhagen, including restrictions on night traffic and imposition of a curfew on all amusement places, following the killing of three germans there last night by a time bomb.

the city also was fined nearly $1,000,000 said the broadcast recorded by the associated press. the time bomb was placed in a restaurant by "terrorists" (the german word for resistance groups) and resulted in the death of three nazis and a danish woman and injuries to 26 others, the broadcast said.

lap/150/02048/855p/tho/415p

london, oct. 28-(ap)-prime minister emmanuel tsouderos told the greek people in a radio broadcast on the third anniversary of greece's intrance into the war tonight that they must remain united and wipe out any evils which "might sow the rot of dissension."

he apparently referred to clashes between two groups of greek guerrillas which have aided the germans.

"the day of victory is nearing and the greek people must have fulfilled their duty to the end without giving in, without interrupti without half-heartedness," he said.

apl heinzerlings 01915 ro 335p

london, oct. 28-(ap)-the british government, in a booklet on the india famine presented to parliament today, said probably 8,000 persons died of malnutrition in the calcutta vicinity in two months ending oct. 15.

"these were largely among the profes professional beggars and destitute

persons who flocked into the city from surrounding districts," it said.

no reliable figures on mortality in outlying districts were available

"but conditions in southeast and southwest districts was reported xx worse than in calcutta."

shiploads of grain have begun to arrive and food grain deliveries have been increased from an~~nnnxg~~ average 1,000 tons a day to over 2,400 tons.

apl moores 01713 ro 1232p

london, oct. 28-(ap)-russian ambassador fyodor gusev told a luncheon audience today that joint allied blows from the east and west are necessary to hasten the demise of adèlf hitler.

"the more closely we collaborate the sooner we shall achieve victory," he said.

apl 01551 ro 1107a

LONDON, OCT. 28-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID TODAY THAT MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OWED A GREAT DEBT TO MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS FOR THE USE OF THE LORDS' CHAMBER FOR PARLIAMENTARY SESSIONS SINCE THEIR OWN WAS SHATTERED BY GERMAN BOMBS MAY 10, 1941.

IN HIS SPEECH PROPOSING TO COMMONS THAT IT NAME A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER PLANS FOR REBUILDING ITS CHAMBER, CHURCHILL SAID:

"WE OWE A GREAT DEBT TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS FOR HAVING PLACED AT OUR DISPOSAL THIS SPACIOUS, SPLENDID HALL." HE ADDED THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE OTHER HOUSE DID NOT WANT TO OVERSTAY THEIR WELCOME AND ENDED HIS SPEECH WITH THE FAMILIAR QUOTATION:

"MID PLEASURES AND PALACES THOUGH WE ROAM, BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

TA1202AEW

LONDON,OCT.28-(AP)-MAJ.W.R.HENDERSON, A BRAIN SPECIALIST, EMINENT IN BRITAIN, IS BECOMING FAMOUS IN GERMANY ALSO THROUGH HIS MORE THAN THREE YEARS OF WORK IN A NAZI PRISON CAMP, WHERE THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS SAID HE IS A PRISONER.

SGT.BENNY SPRING OF DENVER,COLO., WHO SUFFERED A FRACTURED SKULL WHEN HIS FLYING FORTRESS "BUTCH" WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE JULY 25 RAID ON HAMBURG, TOLD THE STORY TODAY AT A HOSPITAL IN CHESHIRE TO WHICH HE WAS REMOVED AFTER REPATRIATION.

HE SAID THE GERMAN RESPECT OF HENDERSON WAS SO GREAT THAT THEY TOOK

30.24 — 9667

CIVILIAN CASES TO HIM AT THE HOSPITAL CAMP AT OBERMASSFELD.

USING SIMPLE INSTRUMENTS, HENDERSON PERFORMED A DELICATE HEAD OPERATION THAT SAVE HIS LIFE, SPRING REPORTED.

HENDERSON, ABOUT 40 YEARS OLD, WAS ASSISTANT RESIDENT TO THE LATE DR. HARVEY CUSHING AT PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL IN BOSTON , MASS., FROM MAY 1930 TO JULY 1931.

RETURNING TO ENGLAND HENDERSON BUILT A REPUTATION IN THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR NEUROTIC DISEASES IN LONDON.

IN 1936 HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE STABF OF THE LEEDS INFIRMARY, WHERE HE WORKED UNTIL HE ENTERED THE ARMY JAN. 31, 1940, AS ACTING CHIEF OF THE HEAD INJURIES HOSPITAL AT OXFORD.

HE ORGANIZED THE FIRST MOBILE NEURO-SURGICAL UNIT WHICH HE TOOK TO B FRANCE WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN 1940. BRITISH UNITS NOW OVERSEAS ARE MODELED AFTER HIS.

AFTER DUNKERQUE, FRIENDS SAID, THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS REPORTED THAT HENDERSON WAS DOING EXCEPTIONAL WORK AS A PRISONER AND AT ONE TIME HE WENT OUTSIDE HIS FIELD TO MAKE PEGLEGS FOR THE WOUNDED.

APL 185-6 OQUINNS SECOND 2226 JRT 935PEW

LONDON, OCT 28--(AP)---CHESLEY M GORDON PETERSON, OF SANTAQUIN, UTAH, COMMANDER OF A U.S. AAF THUNDERBOLT GROUP, WAS PROMOTED TODAY TO COLONEL AND, AT 23, MAY BE THE YOUNGEST OF THAT RANK IN THE ARMY.

PETERSON HAS MADE MORE THEN THAN 130 FIGHTER SORTIES, SHOT DOWN AT LEAST NINE ENEMY PLANES, PROBABLY DESTROYED SEVEN OTHERS AND DAMAGED FIVE MORE.

APL 209 HAWKINS 0028 JRT 748PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. EWT TONIGHT, OCT.28)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCT.28-(AP)-SGT.FREDERICK MOORE JACKSON OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, WHO LEFT RIVER ROUGE, MICH., IN 1940 TO ENLIST WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES, HAS RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL.

THE CITATION ANNOUNCED TONIGHT SAID:

"THIS AIRMAN HAS COMPLETED NUMEROUS OPERATIONAL SORTIES AGAINST GERMAN AND ITALIAN TARGETS. AS A REAR GUNNER HE HAS CONSISTENTLY DISPLAYED SKILL AND EFFICIENCY OF A HIGH DEGREE AND BY HIS

COOPERATION WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WAS CONTRIBUTED IN NO SMALL MEASURE TO THE MANY SUCCESSES ACHIEVED."

JACKSON WAS BORN AT COVINGTON, MICH., IN 1923 AND WAS A WAITER BEFORE ENLISTING.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 PM EWT TONIGHT, OCT.28)

B1201PEW

ADD HOSPITAL IN CHESHIRE, ENGLAND (CHESTER) HOME

"BUTCH" HAD FALLEN A MILE BEHIND THE FORMATION WHEN TWO ENGINES WERE KNOCKED OUT BY GERMAN FIGHTERS, BUT THE BIG BOMBER STILL MADE THE RUN OVER THE TARGET, HE RELATED.

MINUTES AFTER THE SHOUT "BOMBS AWAY" WAS HEARD, SPRING LAY UNCONSCIOUS BESIDE HIS WAIST GUN; SGT.EUGENE MORTON, OF ELDORADO, ARK., BALLTURRET GUNNER, WAS STRETCHED BESIDE HIM IN THE WAIST WITH A MACHINE GUN WOUND IN HIS STOMACH; AND TAILGUNNER SGT. ROBERT BRIDGES, OF NORTH MAIN ST., DEERFIELD, MASS., WOUNDED IN BOTH HANDS AND WITH A BROKEN WRIST, WAS TRYING WITHOUT SUCCESS TO DRAG THEM TO THE ESCAPE HATCH OF THE RIDDLED AND FLAMING FOTRESS.

SPRING SAID THAT LT. JOHN VAN WIE, OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GRADUATE AND FORMER GLEE CLUB MEMBER WHO WAS PILOTING "BUTCH," AND ENGINEER ALBERT HLEBAECO (CORRECT), OF EAST CHICAGO, ILL., FORMER PROFESSIONAL WRESTLER, WERE LAST SEEN TRYING TO FIX THE AUTOMATIC PILOT AFTER THE BAIL OUT ORDER HAD BEEN GIVEN.

"BRIDGES COULDN'T MOVE ANY OF US BECAUSE OF HIS SHATTERED HANDS AND HE SAID HE WOULD SIT DOWN AND DIE WITH US," SAID SPRING, WHO ONCE RODE UNDER THE NAME OF JOHNNIE DAVIS AT AGUA CALIENTE AND HOLLYWOOD TRACKS.

"BUT FINALLY HE DECIDED TO BAIL OUT. HOW WE DID IT, I DON'T KNOW, BUT WE FINALLY MANAGED TO CLIMB OUT OF THE WAISTGUN WINDOWS.

"THE RIGHT WAISTGUNNER, WHOSE NAME I DON'T REMEMBER BECAUSE HE WAS A NEW CREW MEMBER, DIED ON THE GROUND.

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"I DIDN'T PULL MY 'CHUTE UNTIL I WAS NEAR THE GROUND, AND TORE MOST OF THE MUSCLES IN MY BACK WHEN IT FINALLY OPENED.

"I LANDED ALMOST IN THE ARMS OF THREE GERMAN SOLDIERS. THEY TOLD ME TO PICK UP MY PARACHUTE. I REFUSED. I WAS BAREFOOTED, HAVING LOST BOTH MY FLYING BOOTS AND SHOES, BUT I MANAGED TO WALK TO A HOSPITAL ONLY TWO BLOCKS AWAY.

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"FOUR FOUR DAYS I COULDN'T EVEN REMEMBER MY NAME, AND THE GERMAN LIEUTENANT TRIED TO HELP ME. HE EVEN SHOWED ME HIS OWN IDENTIFICATION PAPERS AS A MEANS OF TRYING TO RESTORE MY MEMORY."

SPRING CREDITED A BRITISH ARMY SURGEON WHOSE NAME HE KNEW ONLY AS MAJOR HENDERSON, WITH SAVING HIS LIFE BY A COMPLICATED SKULL OPERATION AT A GERMAN HOSPITAL CAMP AT OBERMASSFELD, USING ONLY SIMPLE INSTRUMENTS.

HE DESCRIBED HENDERSON AS ONE OF THE SIX FOREMOST BRAIN SPECIALISTS IN THE WORLD AND ADDED THE GERMANS RESPECTED HIM SO MUCH THEY TOOK EVEN CIVILIAN CASES TO HIM.

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SCOTT WAS THE 18TH MAN TO BAIL OUT OF HIS PLANE AT 11 P.M, THE NIGHT BEFORE THE TROOPS LANDED ON THE SICILIAN BEACHES. HE JUMPED FROM ONLY 300 FEET. HE HAD JOINED OTHER PARATROOPERS AND WAS WOUNDED THE NEXT DAY AFTER COVERING HIS COMRADES WHILE THEY CROSSED A ROAD.

HIS LEG WAS RIDDLED WHEN HE HIMSELF TRIED TO DIVE ACROSS.

"GO AHEAD. GET THE HELL OUT OF HERE. I'M FINISHED," SCOTT CALLED TO HIS FELLOWS AFTER HE FELL AND WHEN HE COULD NO LONGER FIRE

...SE OF PAIN FROM HIS LEG WOUNDS.

STILL ANOTHER AMERICAN IN THE BRITISH HOSPITAL, SGT.MILTON WILLIAMS, OF OMAHA, NEB., AND ST.LOUIS, MO., ADDED TO HIS PREVIOUS STORY WITH A DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE PRISONERS IN ONE GERMAN CAMP MADE UP TEAMS TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THEIR DIET. IT WAS NECESSARY TO SUPPLEMENT THE CAMP FOOD BY RED CROSS PACKAGES IN ORDER TO KEEP ALIVE, HE SAID.

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"WE'D GET A MAN WITH A BAD STOMACH, A BLIND MAN WITH A MISSING LEG, AND A MAN WITH GOOD LEGS WHO COULD DO OUR RUNNING AROUND WITH US," SAID A WAISTGUNNER ON A FORTRESS SHOT DOWN OVER BREMEN.

"EACH OF US WOULD SHARE IN THE WORK AND GET A SPECIAL PART OF THE DIET. WE'D SAVE BITS FROM OUR SUPPER AND LATER IN THE EVENING WE'D ADD RED CROSS FOOD AND HEAT IT OVER THE STEAM PIPES FOR OUR BEST MEAL OF THE DAY.

"SOME OF THE PEOPLE AT HOME WHO ARE COMPLAINING SHOULD BE IN A SPOT LIKE THIS WHERE YOU REALLY LEARN UNSELFISHNESS AND WHAT IT MEANS TO RESPECT HUMAN RIGHTS."

XM-MB-XM10AEW

stockholm, oct. 28-(ap)-reports in the swedish press today said german troops have established a tight blockage along much of the norwegian-swedish border.

the newspaper tidningen said the germans may be ~~xx~~ planning a new purge of the norwegian underground and has set up a blockade to prevent their escape to sweden.

other reports said the germans were ~~xxxxx~~ moving more troops out of norway. they have already withdrawn between 40,000 and 50,000 to the balkans and a refugee who reached sweden recently said many heavy guns were transferred to italy. an order was said to be issued ~~xx~~ halting all production in norway and much machinery is being dismantled and taken to germany where all industry is concentrating on armaments.

apr colburns 00850 ro 108p

madrid, oct. 28--(ap)--the french press today reported the death of leo daniderff, composer of french popular songs including "i am looking for titina" and "i have been living on the riviera." his real name is ferdinand nicuet.

lap/205/01520/1144p/tho/755p

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--THIRD ADD ITALIAN X X X DIRECT HITS. (NORELAND)
CASTELMAURO, CLEARED BY BRITISH FORCES IN THE ADVANCE WHICH TOOK TORELLA DEL SANNIO, LIES NINE MILES NORTHWEST OF LARINO.
BRITISH ENGINEERS WORKING UNDER HEAVY ENEMY SHELLFIRE

SUCCEEDED IN THROWING ADDITIONAL BRIDGES ACROSS THE TRIGNO RIVER,
THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED.

M719AEW

allied headquarters, algiers, oct. 28-(ap)-an raf spitfire wing which went into action for the first time in the allied landings in algiers on nov. 8, 1942, ran its total of enemy aircraft destroyed in less than a year to 300 plus one half by shooting down two messerschmitt-109s, it was learned today.

the wing is commanded by group capt. peter hugo, a south african who holds the dso, dfc and two bars and croix de guerre with two palms. he began a brilliant career in france and continued through the battle of britain, tunisia, sicily and italy and is credited with 21 victims.

rpl norgys 01250 ro 1215p

ALGIERS, OCT. 28-(AP)-TO COMBAT A GROWING BLACK MARKET, THE ALGERIAN GOVERNMENT HAS DECREED CEILING PRICES FOR RESTAURANTS AND CENTRALIZED PURCHASING OF FRESH VEGETABLES THROUGH A GOVERNMENT AGENCY IN THE

ALGIERS AREA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DYNANS

ALGIERS, OCT. 28—(AP)— BLACK

MARKET FINANCIAL OPERATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA INDICATE THAT MANY

ANTICIPATING DEFEAT AND
GERMANS, REMEMBERING THE INFLATION OF THE WAR AFTER THE LAST WAR,

ARE PUTTING THEIR MONEY INTO DOLLARS.

BLACK BOURSE OPERATORS IN NORTH AFRICA ARE OFFERING

A 50 PER CENT PREMIUM ON "BLUE SEAL" DOLLARS— ORDINARY U.S. DOLLAR-

BILLS AS DISTINCT FROM THE OCCUPATION DOLLARS, WHICH BEAR A GOLD SEAL

AND ARE GOOD ONLY IN COUNTRIES UNDER ALLIED OCCUPATION.

THESE AGENTS ARE OFFERING THE REGULAR RATE OF 50 FRANCS

FOR THE OCCUPATION DOLLARS, BUT WILL PAY 75 FRANCS FOR THE "BLUE SEAL"

30.24 — 9671

DOLLARS.

THESE DOLLARS ARE SHIPPED TO TANGIER, MOROCCO, AND THERE ARE SOLD TO GERMANS AT STILL HIGHER RATES, IT IS RELIABLY REPORTED. JUST WHERE THE GERMANS ARE OBTAINING FRANCS TO BUY DOLLARS IS NOT CLEAR. FRENCH FRANCS ARE NOTA ACCEPTED HERE, ALGERIAN FRANCS BEING THE MEDIUM OF CURRENCY.

KENNEDYS THIRD 1500..FOURTH 1500..APR..HTH..334P

stephen
by barber

cairo, oct. 28--(ap)--despite the charges and counter-charges made in the quarrel between the two main yugoslav guerrilla groups under gen. JOSIP BROZ, WHO IS ALSO KNOWN AS TITO, AND gen. draja mihailovic, both groups continue to engage the enemy.

this was the salient feature of independent advices received here today from the balkans which indicated that much of the internal strife in yugoslavia WAS german-inspired.

on oct. 25 the "free yugoslav radio," which many PERSONS believe is situated at TIFLIS in the russian caucasus, accused mihailovic, king peter's war minister, of outright treachery.

earlier tito's "peoples army of liberation" declared that president roosevelt "blundered" in presenting mihailovic with four liberator bombers.

the bomber story was due to an obvious misinterpretation. the liberators would be as useless as submarines to mihailovic's forces in their dare-devil mountain skirmishes. the bombers actually were offered the exile yugoslav air force which is operating along side the united nations in the middle east. but the rumor of bombers for mihailovic was enough to set the partisans off on new accusations.

the "free yugoslav radio on oct. 26 followed up the

previous day's accusations against mihailovic with an attack on the information office of the yugoslav government in cairo . it said that this office's"intentions, consciously or unconsciously, damage the interest of our (yugoslav) people and our peoples' movement for liberation."

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hitherto official yugoslav circles in cairo, the seat of the exiled royal government, have remained silent in the face of these charges.

but today the government revealed mihailovic's counter-

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charges with expressions of regret at being forced into a position where it was obliged to expose the depth of the schism inside the home land, the information office of the royal yugoslav government made public in a communique telegrams received from the war minister giving his side of the story.

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the first mihailovic telegram declared that "in montenegro the partisans continue their work as traitors." it added that "because of this treachery, some of the best nationalists have been arrested and interned." it named nine officers and five judges and their families as being executed by the germans as a result of this claimed "treachery."

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further the government's communique charged that the partisans continued to kill yugoslavs in dalmatia and littoral, and incited the population to civil war and campaign against all "democrats and anglophiles." it WERE DECLARED TO

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the third paragraph of the communique contained a message from mihailovic's commandant in dalmatia, dated sept. 15, which said that a unit was attacked by partisans in the dinara-bosansko grahovo district and was obliged to fall back at sibenik. the partisans, the message continued, executed many nationals, strangled a priest and

30.24— 9673

then fled with out resisting the approaching germans.

another portion of the government's charge against tito's partisans, purporting to contain later news from split, said:

"upon their arrival in split the partisans started to burn houses.

"shops have been sacked, all merchandise carried off, doors forced and furniture carried away. a large concentration camp has been built, among the occupants of which are 400 serbian nationalists. every night 15 or 20 were taken off and executed. a so-called trial was carried out.

"on this jury there is even a man pretending to be an english officer--a supposed envoy of the allies. twenty nationalists are tried daily by this court and are massacred by axes or picks in ditches between split and omis. among the prisoners recognized was high priest serge orukalo."

the communique quoted the "dalmatian section of the yugoslav

central committee" as reporting that partisans have revealed by their own

files that they have executed 900 [redacted] democrats at sibenik.

LAP 1700-23/5 THb 1085P

ARD BODRUM TURKEY

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT NAZI AIRCRAFT HAD BOMBED THE NEARBY ISLAND OF LEROS, STILL OCCUPIED BY THE ALLIES.)

REPORTS WHICH COULD NOT BE CHECKED SAID BRITISH AND GREEK LOSSES RANGED FROM 1,500 TO 2,200 WHEN COS WAS RETAKEN BY THE GERMANS. RESIDENTS ON THE TURKISH SHORE REPORTED THAT MANY LIFE-SAVING BELTS AND GAS MASKS HAVE BEEN FOUND FLOATING ON THE SEA, PRESUMABLY FROM A TROOPSHIP SUNK IN THE FIGHTING.

WM1030AEW

CALCUTTA, INDIA, FRIDAY, OCT. 29--(AP)--SWIFT RELIEF FOR FAMINE-RIDDEN BENGAL AREAS WAS BEING PLANNED TODAY, TWO DAYS AFTER FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT WAVEL, INDIA'S NEW VICEROY, TOURED THE STRICKEN REGIONS, WHERE HUNDREDS HAVE STRAVED TO DEATH RECENTLY.

THE ACTION WAS RESOLVED AT A MEETING LAST NIGHT OF WAVELL, GOVERNOR SIR THOMAS RUTHERFORD, PREMIER SIR NAZIMUDDIN AND OTHER

CABINET MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

A SPOKESMAN SAID AFTER THE SESSION THAT WAVELL WOULD ASK FOR ARMY RESOURCES TO AID THE WORST AFFECTED DISTRICTS -- PARTCIULARLY FOR HELP IN TRANSPORTING FOOD ANDPROVIDING TEMPORARY SHELTER.

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY, AN ARMY OFFICER WAS ASSIGNED TO AID IN THE SHIPPING OF FOOD AND GRAINS FROM CALCUTTA. THIS OPERATION HAD BEEN THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF THE TRAGIC SITUATION.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT ALSO WILL ARRANGE IMMEDIATELY FOR THE REMOVAL OF A LARGE NUMBER OF DESTITUTES WHO HAD CROWDED INTO CALCUTTA IN SEARCH OF FOOD, TO PROPERLY MANAGED REST CAMPS.

WAVELL VISITED FREE KITCHENS HERE YESTERDAY AND, WITH THE HELP OF INTERPRETERS, SPOKE TO IMPOVERISHED PERSONS ABOUT RELIEF MEASURES AND THEIR GENERAL CONDITIONS.

SW--REW APL 00900--1040P

CHUNGKING, OCT.28-(AP)-CHINESE FORCES IN THE BURMA BORDER REGION OF YUNNAN HAVE LAUNCHED A COUNTER OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN SEVERAL SECTORS AND HAVE INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES, THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

WM1214PEW

CHUNGKING, OCT.28-(AP)-THE HARD-HITTING AMERICAN AIR FORCE STRUCK AGAIN IN SUPPORT OF CHINESE FORCES ON THE SALWEEN FRONT AND RANGED FAR TO DRUB THE FREIGHT YARDS AT HAIPHONG, INDO-CHINA, AND SHIPPING OFF HAINAN, LT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

LIBERATORS BOMBED TENGCHUNG, AN ADVANCE JAPANESE BASE IN YUNNAN, ON TUESDAY AND OTHERS UNLOADED 55 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE FREIGHT YARDS AT HAIPHONG.

MEANWHILE MITCHELLS, STRIKING AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING OFF HAINAN, SANK A TRANSPORT AND TWO TANKERS, LEFT A FREIGHTER LISTING, AND SCORED A NEAR MISS ON ANOTHER.

XM302AEW

ADD ALLIED H.Q. S.W. PAC. (CLEMENTS) XXX MORE

MORE THAN 1,000 ENEMY PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN THE OCTOBER AIR BLITZ THAT HAS FALLEN ON RABAUL, WEWAK, KAHILI AND OTHER NIPPONESE STRONGHOLDS.

SLASHES AT HIROTHITO'S AIR ARMADAS HAVE COST THE ALLIES MEANWHILE BUT 40 PLANES, BESIDES MANY DAMAGED, COMMUNIQUES SHOWED.

THE FIFTH IN A SERIES OF STRONG STROKES AT RABAUL, SEAT OF JAPANESE POWER IN THIS BATTLE SECTOR, WAS EXECUTED LAST MONDAY. IT APPARENTLY CAUGHT THE DEFENSES DOWN, FOR AGAIN GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED HEAVY DESTRUCTION OF GROUNDED PLANES.

SIX WAVES OF LIBERATOR BOMBERS STRUCK FROM HIGH ALTITUDE. THEIR 151 TONS OF BOMBS DESTROYED 21 PLANES ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED 23 OTHERS. OF 70 FIGHTERS THAT GOT ALOFT TO MEET THE CHALLENGE 37 WERE SHOT DOWN AND 20 MORE DAMAGED. THERE WAS HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE THAT DAMAGED "MANY PLANES," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. HOWEVER, ONLY ONE OF OUR PLANES, A LIBERATOR, FAILED TO RETURN.

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OVER ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND TO THE EAST OTHER ALLIED SQUADRONS CONTINUED TO POUND ENEMY AIRDROMES. AGAIN THERE WAS NO INTERCEPTION BY ENEMY FIGHTERS OVER KAHILI, KARA AND BALLALE, FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT THOSE FIELDS STILL WERE UNUSUABLE AS A RESULT OF PREVIOUS RAIDS.

IN DEFENSE OF RABAUL, WHICH JAPAN MUST HOLD TO BAR AN ALLIED DRIVE TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES, THE ENEMY HAS LOST 377 PLANES IN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS, WITH 148 OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. ALLIED LOSSES THERE HAVE BEEN LISTED AS 13 PLANES.

(AN INDICATION THAT ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS FORCES MAY HAVE MADE A PRELIMINARY MOVE TOWARD CONQUEST OF BOUGAINVILLE AND NEW BRITAIN CAME IN AN UNCONFORMED TOKYO BROADCAST, BEAMED TO AMERICA. IT SAID ALLIED FORCES HAD LANDED WEDNESDAY ON MONO OR TREASURY ISLAND, ABOUT 20 MILES SOUTH AND WEST OF SHORTLAND ISLAND IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, AND THAT ONE U.S. WARSHIP WAS SUNK AND ANOTHER DAMAGED.

(MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE OF THURSDAY DID NOT MENTION SUCH AN OPERATION ALTHOUGH REPORTING THAT "OUR MEDIUM UNITS BOMBED THE VILLAGE ON TREASURY ISLAND." A DISPATCH FROM WILLIAM HIPPLE, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S HEADQUARTERS, SAID THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME AMERICAN PLANES HAD ATTACKED THE ISLAND. IT WAS THOUGHT, HE ADDED, THAT JAPANESE ARTILLERY HAD BEEN SET UP ON TREASURY TO GUARD THE SEA APPROACHES TO BOUGAINVILLE.)

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EW308PCW NM

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,FRIDAY,OCT.29-(AP)-ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S AMPHIBIOUS FORCES MOVED CLOSER TO BOUGAINVILLE BY MAKING SURPRISE LANDINGS IN THE TREASURY ISLANDS, A SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

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THE JAPANESE FORCES THERE ARE BEING DRIVEN INTO THE HILLS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE "ALLIED FORCE" MADE LANDINGS ON TWO TREASURY ISLANDS AT DAWN WEDNESDAY AGAINST SLIGHT OPPOSITION, CONSISTING OF MORTAR FIRE WHICH SOON WAS SILENCED. THE LANDINGS WERE FINISHED UNDER A SCREEN OF SHELLS FIRED BY A NAVAL TASK FORCE.

THE FORCE HAD NEARED TREASURY UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS AND WENT ASHORE JUST AS A LIGHT WAS BREAKING. A SMOKE SCREEN AND RAIN SQUALLS AIDED THE ATTACKERS.

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THERE WAS NO AIR OPPOSITION AS THE RESULT OF NEUTRALIZATION OF SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE AIR BASES BY RECENT HEAVY AMERICAN BOMBARDMENTS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE ENTIRE OPERATION WAS CARRIED OUT EXACTLY ACCORDING TO PLANS.

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THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION WAS UNDER DIRECT COMMAND OF REAR ADM.THEODORE S.WILKINSON, OF ROSSLYN, VA.

ADMIRAL WILKINSON SENT A MESSAGE TO THE LANDING FORCES: "WELL DONE BY ALL HANDS. IT WAS A SPLENDID NAVY DAY SHOW."

TREASURY CONSISTS OF TWO ISLANDS, THE LARGEST OF WHICH IS MONO, FIVE BY SEVEN MILES. MONO IS HEAVILY WOODED

AND THE LAND RISES TO 1,154 FEET. SMALLER STIRLING ISLAND HAS A PLANTATION.

STIRLING IS FOUR MILES LONG AND LESS THAN A MILE WIDE. THE ISLANDS ARE SEPARATED BY BLANCHE HARBOR, A FAIR ONE FOR SMALL CRAFT.

ADMIRAL HALSEY'S SPOKESMAN SAID THE LANDING PARTIES WERE PROVIDED WITH A POWERFUL AIR UMBRELLA THROUGHOUT THE OPERATION.

THE RETURNING PILOTS TOLD OF WATCHING SMALL BOATS AND LARGE LANDING CRAFT MOVE UNIMPEDED FROM LARGER SHIPS TO THE BEACHES.

THE INITIAL LANDING WAS MADE WITHOUT AIR OPPOSITION BUT IT WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY THE JAPS WILL TRY TO SEND DOWN PLANES FROM NORTHERN BOUGAINVILLE AND PERHAPS RABAUL FOR A FIGHT AGAINST THE ALLIED FORCES.

ENEMY MORTAR FIRE ON THE BEACHES WAS KNOCKED OUT IN A SHORT TIME BY LANDING PARTIES AND CASUALTIES WERE SLIGHT, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

THERE WAS NO ORGANIZED RESISTANCE AT THE BEACHHEADS AND THE JAPS RETIRED INLAND.

NN920PCW NM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, FRIDAY, OCT.29-(AP)-LT.GEN.J.H.VAN OOYEN (CORRECT) HAS ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA FROM THE UNITED STATES TO ASSUME COMMAND OF ALL NETHERLANDS FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA.

"I HOPE I WILL BE HERE UNTIL CAN RETURN TO JAVA WHICH I LEFT MARCH 7, LAST YEAR, THE NIGHT BEFORE THE JAPANESE CAPTURED BANDOENG," HE SAID.

GENERAL OOYEN SAID THAT WHEN HE CALLED ON GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR YESTERDAY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THIS AREA GREETED HIM WITH "WELCOME HOME."

GENERAL OOYEN SERVED IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES FOR 40 YEARS. ON LEAVING JAVA, HE HELPED REORGANIZE AND DIRECT THE TRAINING OF DUTCH AIR UNITS IN AUSTRALIA.

HE WAS THE COMMANDER OF THE DUTCH AIRFORCE WHICH PUT UP A STUBBORN BUT LOSING FIGHT IN MALAYA AND THE INDIES. DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS OF THE TRAGIC CAMPAIGN, HE COMMANDED REMNANTS OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES.

SINCE MAY OF LAST YEAR, GENERAL OOYEN HAS DIRECTED THE TRAINING OF DUTCH AIRMEN AT JACKSON, MISS.

FR1059PCW NM

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.28-(AP)-SIX ARMY FLIERS WHO PARACHUTED FROM THEIR LIBERATOR OVER THE NEW GUINEA JUNGLES TEN DAYS AGO WERE BACK AT THEIR FIFTH AIRFORCE BASE TODAY, TIRED BUT EAGER FOR ANOTHER GO AT RABAUL.

FOUR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW STILL ARE MISSING.

LT.WILLIAM E.TOWNSEND OF MENO, OKLA., THE NAVIGATOR, TOLD HOW HE AND FIVE COMPANIONS LIVED SIX DAYS ON 11 CHOCOLATE BARS AND TWO PACKAGES OF BULLION SOUP. ON THE LAST DAY THEY FOUND A COCOANUT GROVE AND ONE ORANGE TREE.

THE OTHERS WHO GOT BACK TODAY INCLUDED LT.JAMES C.BROWN OF NORTH AUGUSTA, S.C., AND SERGEANTS PATRICK STEFFANELLI OF STOCKTON, N.J.,

JOSEPH C.KEEN OF MCGARTH, MINN., AND JOSEPH BAILY (CORRECT) OF 291 NORTH ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J.

FR1014PCW

AFTER BOMBING CAPE HOSKINS ON NEW BRITAIN'S NORTH COAST THE LIBERATOR WAS THROWN OFF ITS COURSE BY A THUNDERSTORM AND RAN OUT OF GASOLINE ABOUT 3 P.M.

"SIX OF US PUT ON OUR 'CHUTES AND JUMPED FROM THE CATWALK IN THE BOMBAY ABOUT THE SAME TIME," TOWNSEND RELAED. "THE OTHERS WERE SUPPOSED TO FOLLOW, AND SOME SAY THEY SAW TEN 'CHUTES IN THE AIR AT ONE TIME.

"ANYWAY, WE NEVER SAW THE REST AFTER WE LANDED."

IT TOOK THREE HOURS TO GET EVERYONE OUT OF THE JUNGLE TREES. THEY ALL EMPTIED THEIR POCKETS AND POOLED THE CHOCOLATE BARS AND SOUP TABLETS. THEY HAD ONE CANTEEN, ONE JUNGLE KNIFE AND A SMALL COMPASS.

THEY CLIMBED THE RIDGE AND CALLED FOR THE OTHERS UNTIL DARK, AND THEN SET TO THE FIVE-DAY JOB OF FIGHTING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE DENSE JUNGLE THICKETS TRYING TO FOLLOW A STREAM.

"THERE SURE WASN'T ANYTHING TO EAT IN THOSE MOUNTAINS," TOWNSEND SAID. "WE BUILT A RAFT, BUT IT BROKE TO PIECES ON THE ROCKS AFTER CARRYING US ABOUT 15 MILES."

THEY CAME UPON COCONUTS AND ORANGES ON THE SIXTH DAY, AND A FEW HOURS LATER FOUND A NATIVE VILLAGE. THE CHIEF SENT THEM ACROSS THE STREAM WHERE THEY MET A SPECIAL SEARCH DETAIL. THE RESCUERS WALKED 30 MILES BACK TO THIS BASE FOR A TRUCK TO BRING THE SIX MEN OUT.

FJ1205ACW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.27-(AP)-THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE TRIED A "BISCUIT RUN" TODAY--AND AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES BURNED UP THEIR BISCUITS.

THIRTY-FIVE ENEMY PLANES APPEARED IN THE FINSCHHAFEN AREA, PRESUMABLY TO PARACHUTE SUPPLIES TO THEIR TROOPS IN THE JUNGLES. TWELVE WERE SHOT DOWN FOR CERTAIN AND SIX OTHERS PROBABLY BY INTERCEPTING AIRACOBRAS AND TOMAHAWKS.

THE ENEMY FORMATION MAY HAVE HAD IN MIND ATTACKING LIGHT NAVAL FORCES WHICH THE AMERICAN FIGHTERS WERE ESCORTING OFF THE HUON PENINSULA. BUT THE "BISCUIT RUN" IS THE BETTER GUESS. PARACHUTES WERE SEEN DROPPING AT SATTELBERG, WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN PINNED BACK FROM THE COAST BY AUSTRALIANS.

THE AMERICANS BAGGED AT LEAST SIX AND POSSIBLY NINE BOMBERS, SIX AND POSSIBLY NINE FIGHTERS.

ONE ENEMY BOMBER POURED A SHELL THROUGH THE SIDE OF THE P-39 PILOTED BY LT.EDWIN A.SCHNEIDER, 39 HOWE AVE., PASSAIC, N.J. IT BARELY MISSED HIS LEGS.

TWO P-40 PILOTS EACH SCORED DOUBLE VICTORIES: CAPT.JOHN G.BENNER, ABINGDON, ILL., AND LT.ROBERT M.DEHAVEN, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. FLIERS WHO GOT ONE EACH INCLUDED LIEUTENANTS WILLIAM R.FERRIS, GEORGETOWN, S.C., DAVID P.GEMAIN, 2135 RIVERSIDE AVE., JACKSONVILLE, FLA., DUNCAN C.MEYERS,

BRADENTON, FLA., AND ALLAN OSBORN, JR., MANASQUAN, N.J.

RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED SEEING THE SHORELINE STREWN WITH BURNING WRECKS OF ENEMY PLANES.

FR1032PCW

HONOLULU, OCT.28-(AP)-THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED PACIFIC FLEET CONFIDENTLY FORESEES THE DAY WHEN THE SAME 'ROUND-THE-CLOCK AIR BOMBARDMENTS NOW TEARING AT GERMANY'S VITALS WILL POUND THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

DECLARING ALLIED VICTORY IS CERTAIN, ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ SAID IN A NAVY DAY ADDRESS THAT JAPAN'S TOTAL AIR STRENGTH ALREADY HAS DECLINED AND HER PRESENTLY POWERFUL ARMIES INEVITABLY MUST BE PULLED IN AS ENEMY SHIPPING LOSSES MOUNT.

ONCE ADEQUATE BASES HAVE BEEN SECURED CLOSE TO THE JAPANESE HOMELAND -- "THIS WILL BE DONE" -- JAPAN WILL "KNOW WHAT GERMANY SUFFERS DAY AFTER DAY AND NIGHT AFTER NIGHT IN ATTACKS FROM THE AIR," THE ADMIRAL TOLD THE HONOLULU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE YESTERDAY.

HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHEN THE WAR WOULD END BUT EXPRESSED BELIEF IT WOULD BE "OVER LONG BEFORE ANY GLOOMY PREDICTION OF 1949."

ASSERTING HARD DAYS ARE AHEAD WITH THE FINAL SHOWDOWN INEVITABLY A CLASH OF ARMIES, THE ADMIRAL WAS OPTIMISTIC OVER PROGRESS OF THE AIR WAR.

"HIS (JAPAN'S) TOTAL AIR STRENGTH HAS DECLINED," HE SAID, "AS EVIDENCED BY HIS FAILURE TO ESTABLISH AIR SUPERIORITY IN THE NEW GUINEA-SOLOMONS AREA WHICH HAS BECOME A SINKHOLE FOR HIS SHIPS, PLANES AND MEN. . . . . IT IS DOUBTFUL IF EVER AGAIN HE WILL REACH IN THE AIR THE PEAK OF EFFICIENCY OR STRENGTH HE ATTAINED WHEN HE DESTROYED THE PRINCE OF WALES AND REPULSE (BRITISH WARSHIPS SUNK OFF MALAYA) . . . HIS TOTAL AIR STRENGTH WILL GRADUALLY DWINDLE TO THE POINT WHERE IT MUST BE KEPT AT HOME OR SUFFER TOTAL DESTRUCTION."

TAKING AN OVERALL VIEW, ADMIRAL NIMITZ SAID GLOBAL STRATEGY DECISIONS TO DIRECT THE MAJOR UNITED NATIONS EFFORT AGAINST HITLER WHILE HOLDING JAPAN WERE WISE.

"JAPAN HAS NOT ONLY BEEN HELD," HE ADDED, "BUT HAS BEEN DRIVEN BACK AT IMPORTANT POINTS AND SHE HAS TAKEN SEVERE LOSSES IN THE AIR AND IN HER MERCHANT FLEET."

EA110APW NM

RY

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT. 28-(AP)-THE NAVY MINISTER ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE ~~SS~~ 4,463-TON BRAZILIAN MERCHANT SHIP CAMPOS HAD BEEN SUNK BY A U-BOAT NEAR THE ALCATRAZES ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF SAO PAULO OCT. 23 AND THAT NINE CREW MEMBERS AND TWO PASSENGERS WERE MISSING.

STEWARD MANOEL TORRES DIED IN A LIFEBOAT. MARIO AMARAL GAMA, THE CAPTAIN, WAS AMONG THE SURVIVORS.

THIRD 2140 JRT 105OPEW OCT

ADD MEXICO CITY 4X GUNS

GEN. LEOBARDO RUIZ, EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTRY, WAS SAID TO BE CHECKING THE RUMOR.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID YESTERDAY A COMPLAINT THAT GUATEMALAN

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SOLDIERS CROSSED INTO MEXICAN TERRITORY AND FIRED ON A MEXICAN OFFICIAL HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO THE GUATEMALAN FOREIGN OFFICE BY MEXICAN AMBASSADOR ROMEO ORTEGA.

IT WAS UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED THAT THE GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT HELD THAT THE BORDER WAS CROSSED BY ACCIDENT, SINCE IT IS NOT CLEARLY MARKED.

JOUE ALTAMIRANO, GOVERNMENT INFORMATION CHIEF THROUGH WHOM OFFICIAL NEWS TO THE PRESS IS ISSUED, SAID HIS OFFICE KNEW NOTHING OF SUCH AN INCIDENT, BUT SAID HE WOULD INVESTIGATE.

ALTAMIRANO SAID THAT POSSIBLY PEASANTS IN THE FRONTIER AREA MIGHT HAVE HEARD SHOTS DURING MANEUVERS AND BECOME ALARMED. SUCH REPORTS, HE POINTED OUT, OFTEN ARE EXAGGERATED BY THE TIME THEY HAVE BEEN REPEATED A FEW TIMES.

TA107AEW

OTTAWA, OCT.28-(AP)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HAS CONSTITUTED A CLAIMS COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES TO DEAL WITH CLAIMS AGAINST THE CROWN ARISING FROM THE DEATH OR INJURY TO PERSON OR PROPERTY CAUSED BY NEGLIGENCE OF A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES ACTING WITHIN THE SCOPE OF HIS DUTIES.

AN ORDER PUBLISHED IN CANADIAN WAR ORDERS AND REGULATIONS SAID THE COMMISSION, WHICH WILL SIT IN WASHINGTON, ALSO WILL DEAL WITH CLAIMS LAUNCHED BY THE CROWN BECAUSE OF THE DEATH OR INJURY OF A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN FORCES, OR DAMAGE TO CROWN PROPERTY.

PSA11AEW

NEW YORK, OCT.28-(AP)-GERMAN OFFICERS HAVE BEEN TOLD TO HAVE A "SERIOUS AND COMFORTING WORD" WITH MEN GOING ON LEAVE BECAUSE "HARD SHOCKS AWAIT THESE MEN AT HOME."

THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID LAST NIGHT THIS WAS DISCLOSED BY ONE OF TWO NAZI HIGH COMMAND MANIFESTOS OBTAINED BY THE ALLIES.

ONE, ADDRESSED TO THE OFFICERS AND DATED JULY, 1943, DECLARED:

"THEY (THE SOLDIERS) WILL SEE A PICTURE OF DREADFUL DEVASTATION SUCH AS THEY HAVE NEVER KNOWN BEFORE. PERHAPS THEY WILL FIND ALL THEIR GOODS AND CHATTELS GONE AND EVERYTHING DESTROYED. THE FAMILIES AT HOME WHOM THE SOLDIERS MUST NOW MEET HAVE BEEN THROUGH HARDER TIMES EVEN THAN MANY FRONT-LINE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE WITHSTOOD HEAVY ACTION."

THE OFFICERS ALSO WERE DIRECTED TO HAVE A FURTHER TALK WITH EACH MAN RETURNING FROM LEAVE TO TELL HIM "HOW WRONG IT WOULD BE TO SPREAD WILD STORIES AMONG HIS COMRADES NOW."

THE OTHER MANIFESTO, ADDRESSED TO THE SOLDIERS THEMSELVES, ATTEMPTED TO PREPARE THEM FOR THE DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY ALLIED AIR RAIDS IN THEIR HOME CITIES AND ADVISED THAT THEY SHARE "SOME OF OUR FORCE, OUR WILL, OUR VISION AND OUR CONFIDENCE" WITH CIVILIANS THERE.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, YESTERDAY QUOTED A DISPATCH IN THE SWISS NEWSPAPER GAZETTE DE LAUSSANE AS REPORTING A "PSYCHOLOGICAL COLLAPSE" WITHIN GERMANY, CAUSED PRIMARILY BY THE ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE.

"GERMANY DOES NOT YET FULLY UNDERSTAND THE DEPTH OF THE CRISIS THE HITLER REGIME NOW TRAVERSES," THE SWISS CORRESPONDENT WROTE. "EVEN IF IT WERE POSSIBLE TO ANNOUNCE SOME VICTORY, IT WOULD NOT HAVE THE HEART TO CELEBRATE.

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"PESSIMISM AND DISTRUST SUDDENLY HAVE MISPLACED THE UNLIMITED CONFIDENCE AND UNSHAKABLE FAITH THAT CHARACTERIZED THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE UNTIL THE DAYS OF STALINGRAD."

WM1059AEW

new york, oct. 28 (ap)---the american swedish news exchange in new york received a stockholm dispatch today announcing that the german government has notified the swedish government that "due to military dispositions in the ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ skagerrak" it is unable for the present to permit the so-called "Goeteborg safe conduct traffic."

this traffic normally consisted of about five steamers a month plying between ~~xxxxxx~~ goeteborg and ports outside the german zone of control, chiefly with south america. it ~~xxxxxx~~ brought to sweden a considerable portion of her foodstuffs, oil, fats, wool and other necessities. Britain as well as germany approved it, the agreement being that the traffic must be equal both inbound and outbound.

berlin's notice of suspension follows a period of strain between germany and sweden which reached a new crisis last week when a swedish passenger plane was shot down by a german fighter off the swedish coast.

asne gb 316 p

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NEW YORK, OCT.28-(AP)-THE BODY OF LT.COL.JOHN R.PATTERSON, FORMER SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN PHOENIX, ARIZ., LIES ON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT OLIVETO, SOUTH OF PONTE DI BENEVENTO IN ITALY WHICH HIS FORCES TOOK IN A DARING RAID, HERBERT L.MATTHEWS, NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT, SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM BENEVENTO.

A FEW DAYS AFTER TAKING THE HILL IN A SURPRISE RAID THAT CAPTURED THREE GERMAN 88-GUNS, PATTERSON WAS KILLED BY A GERMAN ROAD MINE.

THE STORY WAS TOLD BY PATTERSON'S BEST FRIEND, CHAPLAIN LT.COL. WILLIAM E.KING OF KANSAS CITY WHO SAID PATTERSON HAD SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED SEVEN SEPARATE MISSIONS ON THE SALERNO BEACHHEAD, INCLUDING THE CAPTURE OF OLIVETO AND WAS MOVING NORTH WHEN HE WAS KILLED OCT.2.

B114CAEW

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WASHINGTON, OCT 28-(AP)-THE AVERAGE EQUIPMENT LOSS BY THE U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE SINCE IT BEGAN OPERATIONS FROM BASES IN GREAT BRITAIN JULY 4, 1942, HAS BEEN LESS THAN FIVE PER CENT, SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON SAID AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY.

THE SAME AVERAGE HOLDS TRUE FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, STIMSON ADDED, NOTING THAT THE CALCULATION INCLUDES ALL TYPES OF AIRCRAFT.

THE SECRETARY BROUGHT UP THE SUBJECT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATTACK ON SCHWEINFURT ON OCTOBER 14 WHEN 60 FLYING FORTRESSES WERE SHOT DOWN, STATING THE QUESTION HAD ARISEN WHETHER THE 8TH AIR FORCE COULD STAND SUCH LOSSES.

IT MUST BE REMEMBERED, STIMSON SAID, THAT SUCH HIGH LOSSES ON SINGLE MISSIONS ARE COUNTER-BALANCED BY VERY LIGHT LOSSES IN OTHER ATTACKS--"FOR INSTANCE, A FEW DAYS AGO 501 AMERICAN PLANES ATTACKED AIR FIELDS IN NORTHERN FRANCE, AND SUFFERED NO LOSSES."

"OCCASIONALLY THERE IS A HIGH PROPORTION OF LOSSES ON INDIVIDUAL ATTACKS," THE SECRETARY ASSERTED, "BUT THE OVER-ALL LOSSES OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN PLANES OPERATING OVER THE CONTINENT HAVE AVERAGED LESS THAN FIVE PER CENT."

STIMSON SAID ALSO THAT THE PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF APPROXIMATELY

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100 ENEMY FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN BY THE FLYING FORTRESSES ON THE SCHWEINFURT ATTACK HAD BEEN RAISED BY THE FINAL REPORT, AFTER CAREFUL CHECKING AND ANALYSIS, TO 186 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED AND 27 OTHERS PROBABLY SHOT DOWN.

FR1144AEW

American Parachute Troops Land On Choiseul Island in Solomons; Allies Cut into Nazi Line in Italy

ENEMY GARRISON FLEES NORTHWARD TO AVOID BATTLE

Second Advance in as Many Days Adds to Threat to Bougainville.

BUKA AIRFIELD RAIDED

Japs Working on Runway Are Killed by Heavy Air Attack.

SMALL SHIP SUNK

Foe on Treasury Island Pushed Into Village on North Coast.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Saturday, Oct. 30.—(AP) American paratroops, spearheading a drive to clear the Japanese from all the Solomons, landed Thursday morning at the village of Voza on southwestern Choiseul island and the Japanese there fled north without offering a fight.

This second invasion move in as many days increased the threat to Bougainville, the last big enemy island barring the way to Japan's key southwest Pacific fortress of Rabaul, New Britain.

Buka Airdrome Hit

Bougainville's southern airfields already had been bombed out and unable to figure in the opposition and headquarters, in announcing the Choiseul strike today, reported a heavy attack by Lightning-screened Mitchells on the Buka airdrome north of Bougainville, during which 200 Japanese working on the runway were killed, seven grounded planes were destroyed and four others damaged.

The Choiseul invasion followed by a day American and New Zealand amphibious landings in the little Treasury islands 30 miles south of Bougainville. There on the larger cone-shaped island of Mono, the attackers drove the Japanese toward its northeastern end, supported by Venture bombers.

Bougainville is approximately 100 miles northwest of the paratroop landing scene on Choiseul but it is less than 50 miles from that island's northern tip.

Few Hundred Japs on Mono

A spokesman at south Pacific headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey, who is in command of the Soloomns forces, said only a few hundred Japanese were on Mono. Allied forces are taking steps to prevent their evacuation.

Elaborating on Gen. MacArthur's reports, he said the Japanese had retreated to Malsi village at Lua point, about four miles from the Allied landing point and across the elevated portion of heavily-wooded Mono. Allied patrols now are moving up the beach along an eight-mile route.

The landings on Choiseul occurred near the Japanese barge staging area. It was to Choiseul that many remnants of the Japanese troops driven out of the central Solomons were evacuated, with Bougainville their ultimate designation.

Choiseul is separated by Bougainville strait from Bougainville and its investment would control waters by which both southern Bougainville and the nearby Stortland islands are supplied.

'Chutists Unopposed

The parachute troops which landed at Choiseul were unopposed in their landing on that island's southwest coast.

"The enemy is withdrawing to the north," headquarters reported on that operation.

There have been no indications of any airfield on Choiseul but it has shore accommodations for small shipping.

Meanwhile, Allied bombers of all categories, escorted by Fighters, struck anew at Kahili, left all of its runways unserviceable and knocked out anti-aircraft positions.

The inoperative airfield of Ballale in the Shortlands was strafed by fighters.

The planes which assaulted Kahili also pounded the near-by Kara airfield.

The half of crescent-shaped New Britain nearest to General MacArthur's ground positions on New Guinea also drew air attention.

nearby enemy airfields with 500 tons of explosives.

In the darkness before dawn Wednesday, naval guns of a task force commanded by Rear Admiral Thomas S. Wilkinson of Rosslyn, Va., poured shells on Mono and Stirling, tiny coral reefs comprising the Treasury Group.

Planes Unchallenged.

Just at daylight, American and New Zealand troops moved off big ships to landing barges and headed for the beaches. Overhead, swarms of planes roamed unchallenged. Warships laid down a smoke screen. Rain squalls aided a natural curtain.

Mortar fire greeted first arrivals. These weapons were silenced quickly. Then the Japanese broke and fled into the hills.

"It was a splendid Navy Day show," Admiral Wilkinson told all hands.

Once mopping up is completed, heavily-wooded Mono and the tiny plantation isle of Stirling provide Admiral Halsey with positions close to the Shortlands, potential steppingstones for an invasion of Bougainville. The enemy's airfields on Southern Bougainville already have been cratered into present uselessness.

Allied Casualties Light.

The operations unfolded precisely as planned, a spokesman for Admiral Halsey said, and Allied casualties were light.

Radio Tokio, in making the first announcement of the Mono landing, said Japanese planes sank an Allied warship, but the reports from Admiral Halsey's headquarters pointedly referred to no air opposition. It was regarded as probable the Japanese would attempt later to send down planes from Northern Bougainville or even from Rabaul, where five Allied raids since October 12 have destroyed or seriously damaged 525 enemy aircraft.

Today's communique reported the shooting down of between 12 and 18 enemy planes in the Finschhafen, New Guinea area, the probable aerial destruction of a Japanese destroyer and possible damage of two others in the New Britain-New Ireland sector.

Treasury Islands Fall To Allies in Brilliant Air-Sea Operation

Rosslyn Man Commands Task Force in Action Near Bougainville

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 29.—Warships, planes and troops of Admiral William F. Halsey have stormed the Treasury Islands, 30 miles south of Bougainville, as the entering wedge to pry the Japanese loose from their last Solomons bases and open the door to Rabaul.

The operation, disclosed today in war reports, was executed brilliantly. Beginning last Friday, American bombers completely knocked out

Slight Advances Are Made by 5th And 8th Armies

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 29.—An American cruiser and destroyers, pouring broadsides into Marshal Erwin Rommel's shore positions along the ancient Appian Way to Rome, pounded the Minturno area to the rear of the German leader's Mount Massico positions, an Allied headquarters communique said today.

The Allied 5th and 8th Armies registered short advances in the face of massed artillery.

Fighting through a driving rain, the Americans of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark smashed through rivulets and up the mountainsides for a gain of three miles in the Sparanise area. They threatened the town of Teano, where four roads join to the east of Mount Massico, the lofty anchor of the Rommel line defending Rome. Teano is 94 miles southeast of the Italian capital.

The 5th Army's coastal flank still faced the Regia Canal, only four miles north of the Volturno, in its frontal advance on Mount Massico and Mondragone, with British elements for the most part not yet over the barrier.

Gains Consolidated.

Farther to the northeast, in the Raviscanina region, the 5th Army consolidated its gains in important high ground dominating valley roads leading north along the Upper Volturno toward Venafro, another key point in the Rommel line.

(The Nazi-controlled Rome radio said the Allied armies had passed to the offensive after several days of active reconnaissance thrusts and that "this is the bitterest fighting experienced on this front" since Salerno.

(Today's German communique said Nazi forces had been obliged to withdraw to new mountain positions on both sides of the Volturno in the face of powerful Allied assaults.)

On the 8th Army front Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's veterans clashed bitterly with the enemy on the Adriatic coast road near San Salvo, 2 miles north of the Trigno River and 3 miles inland, where the Germans were making every effort to prevent enlargement of the shallow Allied bridgehead north of the stream.

Montefalcone Occupied.

Fifteen miles inland, where Gen. Montgomery's forces have not yet reached the Trigno, 8th Army units occupied Montefalcone after a 5-mile advance from Castelmauro.

Still farther inland, the 8th Army captured Molise, on a 2,500-foot mountain 1 mile west of Torella del Sannio, taken yesterday.

Molise is about 18 miles east and slightly north of the mountain communications center of Isernia, where the Germans have natural defenses.

These gains were scored through scientifically directed fire of massed German heavy and medium artillery placed in the hills where it would cover every approach.

The Minturno area, bombarded by the American warships Wednesday night, is almost 12 miles north of the front and just behind the strong German line on Massico Ridge.

On Gulf of Gaeta.

Minturno is on the Gulf of Gaeta near Formia and the town of Gaeta where Allied warplanes twice bombed German coastal guns recently.

Slipping close to shore during a moonless night, the American gunners swept the road, railroad and coast defenses around the mouth of the Garigliano River with a devastating fire.

The region along the Adriatic where Gen. Montgomery's men were engaged in yesterday's stiffest combat is known as the Sant'Angela Plain, a shelflike area 5 or 6 miles wide rimmed by mountains from which the Germans poured their fire much as they did at Salerno. The Germans had heavy concentrations of guns and armor to oppose the Allied advance.

Austria Raid Details Given.

In the first Allied announcement of details of last Sunday's raid on Austria by American bombers escorted by Italy-based fighters, the communique said photo reconnaissance disclosed considerable damage to freight yards and nearby structures at Ebenfurt, 7 miles north of Wiener Neustadt.

Four-engined planes planted high explosives squarely in the central sections of the rail yards and on tracks leading to the yards from two directions. Several rail lines were reported severed and rolling stock was damaged heavily. Wiener Neustadt, site of a large German aircraft factory, has been hard hit in previous raids.

Air force reconnaissance said Fortresses and Liberators also hit tracks and bridges at Friedburg, 25 miles south of Wiener Neustadt.

Allied fighters, along with bombers whose activities had been curtailed by steady rains, ranged out

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again yesterday to attack road junctions, trains, bridges and enemy positions along the battle area in Italy.

Landing fields near Orvieto, Littonia and Foligno were attacked by fighter-bombers.

No Allied Air Losses.

Two enemy plaines attempting to intercept the Allied raiders were shot down during the day. Their were no losses for the Allies.

Planes based in the Middle East continued their attacks on enemy positions and transport in the Aegean last night and yesterday with heavy bombers raiding the Maritza airfield on Rhodes and five small vessels in Stampalia harbor.

A large fire was left burning on Rhodes by the night raiders, and high explosives lifted debris from the enemy vessels high in the air and left considerable wreckage floating on the water in the daylight raids.

The attacks followed up Wednesday night assaults on the Heraklelon airfield on Crete in which large explosions were observed in the aircraft dispersal area.

Three planes were lost in the attacks on the Aegean area.

ALLIES SET TRAP AT MASSICO RIDGE

NORGAARD

Two Fifth Army Columns Advancing To Converge On Nazi Mountain Bastion

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[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 29—American and British troops, struggling up 1,600-foot slopes with fixed bayonets against massed German artillery, reached a position today to cut off the enemy's mountain fortress of Massico Ridge on the southwestern end of the Italian front.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American infantry, advancing through a driving rain, drove three miles beyond Sparanise and official reports from the front said they were threatening the road junction of Teano, from which a highway passes north of Massico Ridge toward Rome, ninety-four miles away.

Francolise Captured

Five miles south of Teano other Fifth Army units already had seized Francolise, on a main highway that also stabs through the mountains just north of the Massico fortress. These two forces, by converging and pushing through the available pass, would isolate German troops on Massico, anchor of the entire Rommel defense line.

While Allied ground forces moved into position before the strongest line the Nazis have yet established in Italy, the United States Navy applied pressure on the seaward side of the ridge. An American cruiser and destroyers stood off in the darkness Wednesday night and poured shells into the enemy's line of communications along the ancient Apian Way in the Minturno area, some twelve miles north of the front.

Fifth's Flank Held Up

The Fifth Army's coastal flank still was held up by elaborate German defenses along the Regia Canal, only four miles north of the Volturno. British troops which landed from the sea had, for the most part, been unable to cross this barrier.

At the other extremity of the front that bisects the peninsula, Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery sent his British and Canadians forward on the mountainous inland sectors toward the upper reaches of the Trigno river. Near its mouth, British troops clung tenaciously to the small bridgehead they gained over the stream nearly a week ago.

"Tough Going" On Adriatic

Daniel De Luce, Associated Press correspondent at that front, said Montgomery's troops, facing "mud and mountains in seemingly inexhaustible quantities," were encountering their toughest going since they entered Italy September 3.

"Not one offensive, but several, will be necessary before the Eighth Army can hope to see the seven hills on the Eternal City," De Luce wrote. "Tanks are an almost useless luxury in this sector."

Today's advices said Montgomery's veterans were clashing bitterly with the enemy near the town of San Salvo, two miles north of the Trigno river and three miles inland from the Adriatic, with the Germans apparently still in possession of the town and surrounding heights.

Montefalcone Occupied

Fifteen miles inland Eighth Army units occupied Montefalcone after a five-mile advance from Castelmauro, and still farther inland Canadian regiments fought their way into Molise, a town perched on a 2,500-foot mountain eighteen miles east of the important enemy communications center of Isernia.

Both Allied fighters and bombers braved the unsettled weather across the front to attack enemy gun and troop positions, road junctions, trains bridges and airdromes. Two Nazi planes were shot down, while the Allies once again did not lose a single craft.

The first official report from the raid by heavy Northwest Africa Air Force bombers on Austria last Sunday disclosed that considerable damage was done to rail facilities at Ebenfurt, some thirty miles from Vienna. The bombers were escorted by Italy-based fighters.

MIGHTY RED TANK FORCE HAMMERS FOE IN KRIVOI ROG

German Armor Is Making Last Ditch Fight in Dnieper Loop City.

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London, Oct. 29.—A mighty Russian tank force crushing down on Krivoi Rog, strategic Dnieper loop city, from the north began its second day of battle today with last - ditch German armor in a fierce struggle for possession of the iron mine and rail center.

The battle is still in full progress, the German High Command communique said. The Nazis asserted they had destroyed 115 Russian tanks.

South of Dnieper loop, Red Army troops were plunging through the wide steppes of the southern Ukraine less than sixty miles from Perekop, last door of escape open to the Nazi Crimean garrisons, Moscow said.

The Russians, advancing at a rate of from twelve to eighteen miles a day, would reach the gates of Perekop within a week if that pace is maintained.

Capture of the village of Nizhne-Saragozhy, highway junction in the heart of the steppe country forty-six miles west of Melitopol and only forty-four miles from the Dnieper river town of Kakhovka, cleared the way for the rapid westward surge. More than 3,000 Germans were killed in the battle for Nizhne-Saragozhy. The Russians found 250 freight cars left behind when the enemy fled the town.

At Krivoi Rog, big mining and industrial center northwest of Melitopol, a strengthened German garrison was stubbornly resisting massed Russian assaults from three sides, but capture of the city appeared inevitable as the Russian pressure increased. Other Red Army forces surged thirty-five miles to the northwest of the besieged city to capture Marianovka, cutting the Snamenka-Nikolaev railway leading to the Bug River, next German defense line to the west, a Moscow communique reported.

Capture More Stores.

In clean-up operations southwest of Dnepropetrovsk, Soviet troops swept into several towns and captured additional stores of German military equipment. On their way to join the forces storming Krivoi Rog, they killed 1,500 Nazis and captured an entire company of the 46th German Infantry Division, the war bulletin said.

Balki, a village twenty-seven miles from Nikopol, German-held strongpoint in the northern steppe country, was taken by Soviet columns south of the bend of the Dnieper River.

Increasing the pressure on the Crimea, units of Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin's southern desert army were swinging down from Melitopol to stab at Perekop, northeastern gate of the peninsula less than sixty miles away. Moscow said that they were so close on the heels of the fleeing enemy that sixty-five guns in full working order were picked up at the town of Akimovka, together with other valuable war gear abandoned by the Nazis.

Red Planes Are Active.

Red Army warplanes, now complete masters of the skies over southern Russia, destroyed more than 300 army trucks which the Germans were using in their flight to the Bug River across the Nogaisk steppes, the Russian communique said. The tremendous amount of booty taken by the Red Army troops suggested a breakdown in German transport.

This belief was strengthened by a Madrid dispatch which quoted a neutral informant who has just returned from the Russian front as saying that because of fuel shortages German planes no longer are allowed to taxi to starting points, but must be pushed; tanks are transported by rail, and even motorized reserves are moved by rail except in great emergencies.

The Red Army command has begun a fresh offensive in upper White Russia, 600 miles to the north. Gains of from three to five miles were recorded there, the Moscow war bulletin said. More than eighty towns were liberated from the Germans, including Surazh, twenty-five miles northeast of Vitebsk, an anchor base on the German defense line west of captured Smolensk.

The Moscow radio today quoted a Pravda dispatch as saying that "German defenses have cracked all along the front between Melitopol and the Sea of Azov." The Soviet monitor recorded the broadcast.

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REDS' STEPPE GAINS PACED BY COSSACKS

O'QUINN

Russian Troops Are Now Only 30 Miles From North Crimea

New Crossing Of Dnieper In Nikopol Drive Cited By Germans

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Oct. 30—Red army troops of the Nogaisk steppe converged on the lower Dnieper river stronghold of Nikopol today after shattering a German defense line twenty-five miles to the southeast yesterday and also advanced toward the approaches of the Crimea, Moscow announced.

Paced by Cossack cavalrymen who attacked the enemy far in the rear of every improvised German rear-guard stand, the Russians swept through eighty more villages in fifteen-mile gains which put them within thirty miles of the Sivash salt marshes bordering the northeastern gateway to the Crimea, and within fifty miles of the Perekop bottleneck at the northwestern corner of the peninsula.

Inside the Dnieper bend another Red army under Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, striking thirty miles southwest of Dnieperopetrovsk gained six miles to capture Alexandrovka, only forty-two miles north of Nikopol, said a communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

New Dnieper Crossing

Other Russians made a new crossing of the Dnieper just below Zaporozhe, a Berlin broadcast said.

Zaporozhe is forty miles northeast of Nikopol, and the Russians were silent about this new development.

The communique's midnight supplement said the Russians under General Tolbukhin cracked a German line of trenches, mine fields and barbed wire erected in the Balki - Malaya - Byelozerka sector, and went on to take Bolshoi-Byelozerka, within twenty-five miles of the river crossing leading to the west bank manganese center of Nikopol.

Malaya - Balgoveshchenka, fourteen miles above Bolshoi-Byelozerka, also was overrun, putting the Russians only five miles from the lower bend of the Dnieper where it flows westward to Nikopol.

Arms Abandoned

The Germans were abandoning "personal arms," in their flight toward Nikopol, the supplement disclosed. Many prisoners were taken and seventy-three guns, twenty heavy tanks, large ammunition stores and other trophies were captured.

To the south the Russians captured Torgayevka in a direct advance on the Perekop gateway to the Crimea, and to the southeast the Red army forced the Utlyug river, killing 1,500 Germans in an all-day fight at that defense line protecting the other entry into the Crimea, the supplement said.

Thirty German tanks and 230 supply trucks were destroyed along the Utlyug river which empties into the Sea of Azov just above the Crimea.

26 Towns Captured

A total of twenty-six towns were captured by the Russians moving down on Nikopol from Dnieperopetrovsk inside the Dnieper elbow, and the supplement said the Russians killed more than 1,600 Germans in their steady stride aimed at closing a huge trap.

At besieged Krivoi Rog the Russians beat off heavy German tank and infantry counterattacks, killing more than 1,000 of the enemy and knocking out twenty-six tanks to force a German retreat in one

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... the Russians said.

Twenty-seven German planes also were shot down in that area during the day, it said.

The Germans reported a huge tank battle raging for the second day at Krivoi Rog as Axis troops fought to hold open an escape route between that city and Nikopol, and also to protect German units being pursued across the steppes to the southeast.

Cossacks in Advance

Cossack horsemen were reported operating within 40 miles of the northern Crimea, slashing and harrying the German retreat from the heart of the steppe country.

The bulletin said General Tolbukhin's army had captured Torgayevka, 50 miles northeast of Perekop in its swift drive to close off that Nazi escape hatch from the Crimea. Ivanovka, 14 miles southeast of Torgayevka, also was overrun, and other Russians smashing down the Melitopol railway took Bolshoi-Utlyug, only 45 miles from the Sivash salt marshes at the northeastern entry into the Crimea.

An Izvestia dispatch said the retreating Germans were abandoning heavy guns, and even throwing away their rifles in their flight toward Nikopol and other points along the lower Dnieper. German resistance was reported crumbling everywhere on the arid plains, which afford no natural defensee to the enemy.

Soviet airmen streaking ahead of Russian tanks, armored cars, and motorcycles, pounded the disordered German lines, and also cast explosives on the railway bottlenecks inside the Dnieper bend at Nikopol and Apostolovo.

Sweeping Toward Rail Line

The Soviet column moving down from Torgayevka toward Perekop was speeding to cut the Perekop-Kherson railway, while another column striking westward was believed to be within 40 miles of Kakhovka, another lower Dnieper crossing between Kherson and Nikopol.

General Tolbukhin's forces have the two-fold objective of sealing off the Crimea and linking up with the armies of Generals Ivan S. Konev and Rodoin Malinovsky inside the Dnieper bend.

The Germans, who told of the new Red army Dnieper crossing near captured Zaporozhe, also admitted that Cossack cavalrymen were giving them much trouble on the Nogaisk steppes.

The Cossacks were cutting German communications and setting up clusters of German forces for annihilation by Red army tank-

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men, Moscow dispatches said.

Six hundred miles to the north, the Russian communique said, the Red army's latest offensive strike toward Vitebsk tapered off into "engagements of local importance," but several more villages were seized. The Russians were reported only 25 miles northwest of the White Russian citadel on Thursday.

During Thursday's fighting on all fronts the Russians said their forces knocked out 60 German tanks and shot down 64 planes.

Yugoslav Partisans Cut Zagreb-Belgrade Railway 130 Times

Sharp Clash With Mihailovich's Forces Also Reported

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Partisan forces of Josip Broz (Tito) have struck one of their most effective blows against Germany's campaign in Yugoslavia by cutting the important Zagreb-Belgrade Railway in 130 places along a 40-mile stretch just east of Zagreb, a Yugoslav National Army communique said today.

The communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said two large and several small bridges were blown up, four trains destroyed and more than 1,000 telegraph poles felled. More than 270 German troops were slain, the bulletin asserted.

This and other new successes were announced while Yugoslavia's bitter inner strife was flaming anew with Tito and the opposing faction, led by Gen. Draja Mihailovich, denouncing each other in a dispute that independent Balkan advices indicate may have been German inspired.

Yugoslav Factions Clash.

Adding fuel to this fire, Tito's communique today asserted that his followers had clashed in a sharp action near Bistrica with units of Mihailovich's army who, the bulletin said, were aided by Italian "Blackshirts" and "Quislings" led by pro-Nazi Milan Nedic. Nazi uniforms also were reported in this engagement.

The communique said that units of the 27th Division stormed the enemy-held mountain stronghold of Rogatica, 30 miles east of Sarajevo, and captured stores of sorely-needed war material, killing 100 Germans and wounding 120.

The Yugoslav communique reported that German amphibious forces had attempted a landing on the large Dalmatian island of Brac which faces the Port of Split. The entire landing force was destroyed, the bulletin stated.

German units, however, did land on the Pelyesac Peninsula, 100 miles down the coast, and established a bridgehead.

All Attacks Repulsed.

West of Zagreb, where the Germans have been pushing offensive operations for the last week, all attacks were repulsed and the Partisan bulletin said that 120 Germans and Croat Quislings were slain in the bitter fighting. In addition, two armored cars and a large quantity of Nazi war gear were destroyed.

Near Benkovac, in Northern Dalmatia, Patriots scored another success when they killed 330 German officers and men in an attack on Nazi-held positions. In Western Croatia the Partisans were battling German motorized columns, while far to the north, on the Hungarian frontier, Partisans destroyed the railway line between Koprovnica and Gyekenyes on the Hungarian side of the border.

Cairo dispatches quoted Balkan advices as indicating that the familiar Nazi formula of divide and conquer had failed to the extent that both Yugoslav factions were battling Marshal Erwin Rommel's armies despite their differences.

The Yugoslav government-in-exile, which has remained silent to the charges of Partisan Leader Tito that Mihailovich's Chetnik forces have been guilty of outright treachery, released two telegrams at Cairo yesterday presenting Gen. Mihailovich's side in the long-standing quarrel.

Work of Traitors Charged.

Expressing regret at being forced into the position of exposing the depth of the schism inside the homeland, the information office made public a telegram from Mihailovich charging that "in Montenegro the Partisans continue their work as traitors."

It charged that as a result, Nationalists had been arrested and executed by the Germans, and added that Tito's Partisans continued to kill Yugoslavs, incited civil war and campaigned "against all democrats and Anglophiles."

The information office communique also quoted Mihailovich's telegrams as charging that Partisan forces at Split had burned homes and sacked merchandise and executed Nationalists after "a so-called trial is carried out." It said that High Priest Serge Orukalo was recognized among the Nationalist prisoners.

The free Yugoslav radio, which issues Tito's communiques, has charged that Mihailovich's forces have aided the Germans against Tito's red-starred guerrillas.

Nazi Offensive Repelled.

A recent declaration by Tito's "People's Army of Liberation" that President Roosevelt "blundered" in presenting Mihailovich with four Liberator bombers was attributed in a Cairo dispatch to an obvious misinterpretation.

The bombers actually were offered to the Yugoslav air force which is operating alongside the United Nations in the Middle East, the dispatch said.

Meanwhile, a Partisan communique said the Germans had launched a heavy offensive in Bosnia and another in Montenegro, but that heavy attacks were repelled at both places.

Confirming the Yugoslav reports of the offensives, the Berlin radio said that "Communist bands" were being mopped up in the Ljubljana-Jagreb-Gospic triangle in the north, and claimed the capture of Brod, Gottschee (Kocevje) and Crnomelj on the Italian border.

intercepted.

Rail Line Cut

Each of the two leading factions fighting in Yugoslavia announced attacks on the country's main rail artery today.

The Yugoslav information office in Cairo announced that the forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic had cut the section leading from Belgrade to Salonika—the Germans' principal highway to Greece and the Aegean—near Leskovac. This town is about 20 miles south of the junction of Nis, bombed several times by Allied airmen.

The line was disabled for a considerable period, the Mihailovic forces said, and the Germans and Bulgarians in south Serbia and Greece were cut off. Elsewhere rail conections between Serbia and Bosnia and the Adriatic coast were reported to have been cut at several places recently.

The partisan supporters of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) announced in their daily broadcast communique that their troops had cut the Yugoslav railway [illegible] along a 40-mile st[illegible]

Italian Army of 30,000 Men Clashes with German Troops

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(AP) An Italian army of 30,000 trained fighters has been established in northern Italy and, with the aid of arms supplied through Yugoslav partisans, already has engaged German troops, a Swiss dispatch reported tonight.

This perhaps significant widening of the Germans' long northern Adriatic defensive front was reported soon after Yugoslav armies announced they had cut Yugoslavia's main highway both above and below the capital of Belgrade.

Formed in Venezia Province

A dispatch dated at the Italian frontier printed in the Basel, Switzerland, newspaper Nachrichten said that the trained Italian army had been formed in Venezia province, comprising the northeastern part of Italy and bordering on Yugoslavia and Austria.

The new army already has fought a 24-hour battle with German troops at Verona, this report said, resulting in many being killed and wounded on both sides. The battle was said to have ended when the Germans rushed in reinforcements from Turin, Milan and Venice, the Italians withdrawing into the mountains.

The Basler Nachrichten said that German communications throughout this region are being cut constantly, and the Nazi transport Belgrade and Zagreb. They told also of the capture of Yugoslav forces of the mountain stronghold of Rogatica, 30 miles east of Sarajevo.

30 Divisions Shifted

Germany was reported today to have dispatched altogether as many as 30 divisions to the Balkans to hold that end of the European fortress, certainly to participate in the campaign against the Yugoslav armies and probably to be prepared for any Allied invasion.

The Finnish radio, a German-associated enterprise although not always a Slavish mouthpiece for Hitler, said that "Berlin is apprehensive of a Soviet landing in Bulgaria synchronized with Allied landings in other Balkan countries."

There was speculation here that the Balkans might actually be the arena of the next big Allied lunge. This was based on these factors:

1. The Italian invasion has now been run down by a combination of weather, terrain and bad luck into a relatively static affair which, lacking intervention elsewhere, certainly will require a long and nasty period before any real decision.

2. The Russian offensive in the east has beyond doubt outrun the anticipations of the western Allies and has brought into sharp focus opportunities that could be presented in a hard and sharp Allied flanking thrust up from south Europe.

STREET BATTLE RAGES IN MILAN

London, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—The Cairo radio said today that heavy street fighting is raging in the northern Italian industrial city of Milan between German and Italian forces.

The street battle started, the broadcast said, when Nazi troops shot the owner of a house in which an arsenal was discovered and Italian military units then opened fire on the Germans.

Germans Pledge No Attack On Pope Pius, Vatican City

LONDON, Oct. 29. — (AP) Germany has given a special pledge to respect the Pope and his official family as well as all the activities of the Vatican, it was announced tonight.

The assurances were given by the German ambassador at the Holy See, Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, and were published in the Vatican City newspaper Osservatore Romano and announced in German both by the Berlin radio and the Vatican radio in broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press.

Berlin quoted the official German news agency DNB as saying "Germany will, as in the past and so also in the future, respect the dignitaries and activity of the Holy See as well as the sovereignty and integrity of the Vatican."

Text of Broadcast

The text of the Osservatore Romano article as broadcast over the Vatican radio said:

"In order to counteract rumors regarding the attitude of German troops toward the Vatican, his excellency the German ambassador at the Holy See, on behalf of his government, delivered the following declaration to the Holy See:

"'In the same way as Germany has hitherto respected the official buildings and activity of the Holy See as well as its rights and integrity of the Vatican state, she is similarly determined to do so in the future.'

"The Holy See, acknowledging that German troops have respected the Holy See and the Vatican City, take note with pleasure of these assurances given by the ambassador also for the future."

Sought Neutral Status

A group of Rome civilians, with the reported approval of Pope Pius, had suggested declaring the Italian capital as a neutral "Holy City" under the supervision of an 11-man, non-political commission and a neutral Swiss delegation, the Swiss Telegraphic agency said in a Rome dispatch today.

The reported plan is based on the Lateran pact recognizing the Vatican as neutral and inviolate, and would extend that neutrality to include Rome.

The Swiss government was said to have been asked to appoint a delegation to assure the removal of military installations from the proposed territory.

One prominent Catholic in London said today's German assurances "give welcome relief" but the situation is still regarded as delicate. It is generally felt among many leading Catholics here that the Nazis hold a virtual stranglehold on the Vatican.

Receives Envoy

The Pope received the new Rumanian ambassador at the Holy See today, the Vatican radio said. He is the latest in a long line of envoys—both Axis and Allied—who reportedly had private talks with the Holy Father in recent weeks, leading to a belief that efforts were being made to obtain the "open city" status for Rome.

One leading Catholic publication in London — Universe — said today that the German occupation of Italy and the Nazi recognition of former Italian Dictator Benito Mussolini's puppet government "make it impossible at present for the Holy Father to effectively appoint any new ordinaries (bishops) in the greater part of Italy."

Universe said this was because all appointments are made in accordance with the Lateran concordat and no bishop may take possession of his diocese until he has taken an oath of loyalty to the King. "Taking this oath is impossible for any bishop north of the front line of the Fifth and Eighth armies," the weekly added.

Universe said it doubted if the Holy See would make nominations while the Germans are in Italy that would bring "open conflict" between the Vatican and the Nazis. The Vatican, the magazine emphasized, still recognizes the government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

FEAR CHANNEL THRUST

London, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—Invasion-conscious Germans today reported increased military activity observed by their reconnaissance planes in the South of England. The Berlin radio declared that a thrust across the channel may be in preparation, to stem from the deliberations at the Tri-partite Conference at Moscow.

Berlin told of seeing a considerable increase in the volume of shipping in harbors on the south coast, increased activity by minesweepers in the channel and fresh concentrations of troop units.

Allies And Italy Sign Economic Agreement

London, Oct. 29 (AP)—An agreement was signed by the Allied governments and Italy on September 29 covering the economic and financial terms required of Italy, it was learned today.

Details were withheld, but an informant described the terms as "severe."

The terms are not likely to be carried out until Italy has been freed of German occupation.

Nazis to Kill 519 Czechs In One Moravian Town

Patriots Sentenced to Death; Uprising Is Indicated

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP). — The Germans have condemned 519 Czech patriots in the Moravian town of Olomouc (Olmuetz), the Czechoslovakian Information Bureau said today. All were sentenced to death for "acts of terror and sabotage," and a number of other Czechs were reported put to death on charges of "being harmful to the German nation."

The mass death sentences by drumhead Nazi courts indicated a general uprising of patriots in the town of 65,000, once recognized as the capital of Moravia. Railways lead from there to Poland, Italy and Germany.

It was the largest mass death sentence yet imposed at one place in Czecho-Slovakia, where 50,000 patriots have been executed, according to Czech records in London.

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519 Czech Patriots Executed By Nazis on Sabotage Charges

LONDON, Oct. 29 — (AP) A new blood bath for Czechoslovakia recalling the horror of Lidice has been ordered by the Nazi rulers, the Czechoslovak Information bureau said today, and other conquered countries also reported a tightening of the Germans stern grip.

Death sentences were meted out to 519 Czech patriots at Olomouc (Olmuetz) in Moravia for what the drumhead Nazi courts charged were "acts of terror and sabotage", and apparently indicated a general uprising in the important rail center which once was recognized as the Moravian capital and had a population of 65,000.

It was the largest mass death sentence yet imposed at one place in Czechoslovakia, where 50,000 patriots have been executed according to Czech records in London. The infamous trial of Lidice resulted in the execution of 483 adult males following the slaying of the Nazi "Hangman" Reinhardt Heydrich.

The Czech bureau said its information came from a dispatch of the Nazi-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph bureau.

From other sources came additional reports that the Germans have abandoned efforts to sell the "new order" to the conquered peoples of Europe as unrest everywhere increases.

A state of emergency again has been imposed on once-placid Copenhagen, the Danish capital where Nazi stormtroopers no longer dare walk the streets alone at night.

Spreading uprisings in France have caused Berlin to admit openly that a shake-up in the Laval government is imminent.

A new problem also has arisen in the Baltic states where a food shortage is developing. Refugees have been crowding into Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to escape the battle zone as Russian troops advance ever closer, but travelers coming from these countries said the Germans have requisitioned all possible food supplies for shipment to the Reich, leaving no stocks for the swelling population.

Execution of a Prussian mayor, August Barsch, of Gussow, for listening to BBC in his office and "trying to stir up the people of his town by spreading false news" was announced today by the German radio.

NAZI LEADER KILLED

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(AP) A Berlin radio broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information said tonight that Lt. Col. Koch, who led German parachutists in an attack on the Belgian Eben Emael fortress on the first day of the western offensive in May, 1940, had been killed in an accident.

Goebbels Denies Signs Of German Collapse

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Paul Joseph Goebbels, German propaganda chief, says the Allies have set November 11—Armistice Day—as the time for Germany's collapse, but in a broadcast for domestic consumption he asserted he saw no signs of it.

The Berlin radio, giving a review last night of an article by Goebbels in Das Reich, quoted him as saying that "in Germany opposition to the war does not exist and divergences between the party and armed forces exist only in the imagination of the enemies of the Reich."

The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

NAZI RAID DEATHS PUT AT 1,200,086

London, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—A total of 1,200,086 German civilians have been killed, or reported missing and believed killed, in air raids from the beginning of the war to October 1, Swiss dispatches, quoting official German Government statistics, said today.

The Zurich dispatches to London newspapers said also that 6,953,000 Germans have been bombed out and evacuated.

Civilian air raid casualties in the British Isles totaled 48,282 killed, or reported missing and believed killed, up to September 30.

R.A.F. TYPHOONS BLAST AIRDROME AT BREST

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(AP) Ranging out on a trip of more than 300 miles, R.A.F. Typhoon bombers, covered by Typhoon fighters, bombed the Guipaves airdrome at Brest in France today without loss of a plane, the Air ministry said.

The fast little bombers, after planting explosives on hangars and runways, swung home by way of Ushant (Ouessant) island, seeking targets for their cannon, but encountered neither enemy planes nor ships.

While this was not a record run for Typhoons it was longer than most of their sallies and indicated their availability for aiding in operations up to 150 miles or more from Britain's coasts.

VICHY SHAKE-UP DUE

London, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that the possibility of a shake-up in the puppet French government of Pierre Laval "is not being disputed" in German Foreign Office circles.

"Laval seems to have made contact with various personalities of public life in this direction, but it is premature to define at present the moment or form of the Government reshuffle," Berlin added.

Anglo-American War Effort Lauded By Reds

London, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Americans, the British and their war efforts were given an unprecedentedly prominent place in official slogans announced on the Moscow radio tonight for the Soviet celebration November 7 marking the twenty-sixth anniversary of the October Revolution.

One slogan said, "Long live the valiant Anglo-American troops waging a struggle against the German Facists on Italian territory," and another, in a special tribute to the bombing offensive said: "Greetings to the airmen of the Anglo-American air forces striking blows to the vital centers of Fascist Germany."

2 JAPANESE SHIPS HIT

One of Torpedoed Craft Sunk, Tokyo Report Admits

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Berlin broadcast a D. N. B. dispatch from Tokyo today saying that the Japanese merchant ships Kamo Maru and Fuji Maru had been torpedoed in the East China Sea, with one sinking and the other being badly damaged.

The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, said ten members of the crew were killed and that twenty are missing. The report did not designate which ship sank.

The Kamo Maru is a 7,955-ton freight and passenger ship, built in 1908. She was last reported before Pearl Harbor on the new Japan-Formosa run. The ship has accommodations for 255 passengers in three classes.

Shipping men identified the Fuji Maru as the renamed Huzi Maru of 9,138 gross tons, built in 1937. The ship was reported to have arrived in Kobe with 1,609 Japanese from the Dutch East Indies shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Nelson Leaves Russia.

London, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—A Moscow broadcast recorded here today by the Soviet Monitor said that Donald Nelson, head of the United States War Production Board, left Russia yesterday, but there was no hint as to his destination or how he was traveling.

POLES REMAIN IN WAR

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(AP) Since the battle of Britain, the Polish air force in Great Britain has destroyed 608 enemy planes, probably destroyed 159 others and damaged 210, air force statisticians reported today. Bombers manned by Poles have dropped more than 11,500,000 pounds of bombs.

Bombers MayGet5thEngine

Extra Motor for R. A. F. Planes Supply Auxiliary Power

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP).—A fifth engine to serve as a "flying power station" soon may be added to the Royal Air Force's big four-engine bombers, it was announced today.

Developed at the request of the air ministry, the extra engine would cut down the load on the regular four and at the same time reduce the risk of crash landings. Operating independently of the others, it is designed to supply power for undercarriage retraction, gun turret operation, radio, lighting and all other auxiliary services on an aircraft.

Underwear From Parachutes

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP).—Before long the well dressed British womna may be wearing underwear fashioned from the silk of used parachutes. This was included in a program announced today by the Board of Trade for utilizing rejected government material.

Scientist Shortage In Britain

LONDON, (AP)—An acute shortage of scientists in Britain has been reported by the Association of Scientific workers.

A long-term policy by the government is needed to meet the problem, Robert Fremlin, the association's secretary, said adding that discussions are proceeding looking toward the establishment of a Ministry of Science and technical colleges attached to each industry.

Troops Unload Thames Vessels During Strike

London, *Saturday*, Oct. 30 (AP)—British troops today had taken over the unloading of a number of ships lying idle in the Thames river as a result of an unauthorized strike by 1,000 dock workers.

The strikers, members of the Stevedores and Transport General Workers' Union, are demanding extra pay for work they consider dangerous. They were reported to have acted against the advice of union officials.

NBC Officials On Trip

London, Oct. 29 (AP)—Niles Trammell and John F. Royal, president and vice-president, respectively, of the National Broadcasting Company, left for North Africa and Cairo today after spending eighteen days studying Britain's war effort.

London Papers Reprint Russell's Senate Talk

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP).—The London press, still on the warpath over the remarks of the five United States Senators who recently visited Great Britain in a tour of world battlefronts, today published accounts of the speech of Senator Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, before the Senate yesterday under such headings as "Beware Britain Speech Repeated in Senate" and "Britain Too Sensitive for Senator."

None of London's morning newspapers commented editorially, but the Daily Mail's New York correspondent said, "The main point of Senator Russell's speech was that he envied the efficient manner in which the British look after their military, diplomatic and commercial interests."

Gannett In London

London, Oct. 29 (AP)—Frank Gannett, president and publisher of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, and Norman Chandler, president of the Los Angeles *Times*, arrived here today by air to study the British war effort. They were accompanied by C. George McCullough, president and publisher of the Toronto *Globe-Mail*.

NEW U. S. AIR RECORD

London, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—The bag of 186 German fighters by Flying Fortresses in the October 14 raid on Schweinfurt gives the Eighth United States Air Force a new month's record of at least 621 enemy planes shot down in seven raids. This is eighty more than in August, the previous record month.

The big bombers have also had their highest month's losses, 174 to date, sixty more than the previous high in August. The score in September for ten raids was about 300 German planes destroyed as against seventy-two bombers lost.

Yank Anti-Necking Edict

London, Oct. 29 (AP)—Necking in London doorways — even in the blackout—will bring arrest on the spot, American soldiers were warned today in a campaign launched by military police to improve the conduct, military courtesy and personal appearance of United States forces in this area. Major Graham Dougherty, Berryville, Va., provost marshal, said the aim was to make the soldiers "conscious of regulations which must be observed under any conditions."

Attlee Re-elected.

London, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—Clement R. Attlee was re-elected leader of the Labor Party without opposition last night and Arthur Greenwood was renamed chairman of the administrative committee.

Eaker In Northern Ireland

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Oct. 29 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Eighth United States Army Air Force, inspected air force installations here today and visited American ground troops stationed in Northern Ireland.

GERMANS RESENT USE OF JEWS AS GUARDS IN CAMPS

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 29—(AP) The Berlin newspaper Lokalanzeiger said in an issue received here today that repatriated Nazi soldiers had complained about prison camps in Africa "under American guard controlled mainly by Jews."

The paper said in reporting interviews with Nazi soldiers returning home in the war's first military exchange between the Allies and Germany:

"The torments, worries and troubles which the prisoners were subjected to in the unbearable climate of Africa and under treatment which was not always unobjectionable, did not amount to anything in relation to the joy of standing again under the protection of German weapons.

"x x x They describe, with great bitterness, above all those camps placed under American guard and mainly controlled by Jews."

Another of the Nazi papers arriving here today, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin, said in a dispatch from Goeteborg, Sweden, where a part of the exchange took place, that internment for most of the Germans involved meant "great suffering and physical strain. Communication with the homeland was limited and sparse and the exchange of letters and packages via the Red Cross often was delayed for months. Available news came only from enemy sources."

This paper said that all Allied "attempts to influence" German prisoners failed because the Germans "retained confidence in victory and trusted the ability of the German armed forces and homeland."

The correspondent of the Issener National Zeitung said in a dispatch from Goeteborg he had heard "astounding tales about the plundering of defenseless (German) wounded and the clothing of prisoners in rags in order to show them off before the native population in Cairo, about tent camps in the Rockies in 30 degrees cold, and a hunger strike aboard the Atlantis (one of the ships used in the exchange) because of bad food."

The National Zeitung said mem-

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bers of the German merchant marine told of a "shortage of water in the camps of British India and the resulting serious illnesses which reveal the startling picture of British hate."

NAZI BLOCKADE IRRITATES SWEDES

Stockholm, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—Reflecting tension between neutral Sweden and Germany resulting from a virtual Nazi blockade of this country, the important newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today:

"If the Germans don't want to grant passage (of ships) perhaps war developments will give it."

Without hinting whether this referred to possible Swedish action or the war's eventual outcome, the newspaper termed the blockade "humiliating for a neutral State."

Germany notified Sweden yesterday that military dispositions in the Skagerrak necessitated a halt to Swedish traffic to the Americas, traffic on which Sweden depended for considerable food.

Nazi troops established a tight blockade along most of the Norwegian-Swedish border.

British Convoys Reported

Stockholm, Oct. 29 (AP)—The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegram Bureau said today that three British convoys with Australian troops left Gibraltar last night in the direction of the eastern Mediterranean.

17 Nazi Ships Reported Sunk

Stockholm, Oct. 29 (AP)—A Norwegian informant said tonight that seventeen ships in German service had been sunk between the Norwegian ports of Trondheim and Bodoe since German transit traffic through Sweden was stopped in August.

ROOSEVELT HAILS PARLEY'S SUCCESS

Moscow Conference Shows Spirit of Cooperation,

President Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—(AP) President Roosevelt, describing the objective of the Moscow conference as peace in the world and an end to aggression, said today it has been a tremendous success.

Beaming and obviously elated over the reports from the American British-Russian meeting, the chief executive told a press-radio conference that it was a great success not only in the definite agreements reached but in the spirit—it was, to use a nautical term, a happy ship.

Mr. Roosevelt also said:

Agreements Being Written

1. The Moscow conference has reached the stage where the agreements are being reduced to formal documents which will be made public later, probably from Moscow.

2. There is nothing he can add at this time to what he has said previously about the possibility of a conference of himself, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. Mr. Roosevelt said recently that progress was being made toward such a conference.

3. He is very much in favor of a Senate declaration that the United States will collaborate with other nations to prevent war. That, he remarked, would be something.

To some of those at the conference, the implication of Mr. Roosevelt's remarks appeared to be that Secretary of State Hull, Foreign Minister Eden and Foreign Commissar Molotov had agreed on the principle of post-war collaboration to maintain the peace.

"You seem confident of Russian's willingness to cooperate in maintaining the peace," a reporter remarked.

Emphatically, the President replied that he had always been confident of it.

"Has the Moscow conference confirmed and strengthened this confidence? the reporter persisted.

Yes, Mr. Roosevelt said.

Mr. Roosevelt said that when the Moscow conference convened there were a lot of cynics who thought it would never agree on anything except to disagree.

But the spirit of the whole conference was amazingly good, he said, adding that Secretary Hull deserved a lot of credit and so did the British and the Russians.

U. S. Policy Stated at Moscow.

Moscow, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—As the Tri-partite Conference entered its tenth day today, American spokesmen repeated to a press conference most of Secretary Hull's radio address of September 11, and said with marked emphasis: "It can still be said this goes." In that speech Mr. Hull praised the Soviet Union's fight and set forth "our desire and our settled policy that collaboration and cooperation between our two countries shall steadily increase during and following the war."

Meanwhile, Premier Joseph Stalin has before him the full details of the British military position, promised by Prime Minister Churchill last year in Moscow. It was learned today that a report was given to Stalin by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay of the British War Cabinet Office when they met him in the Kremlin on Wednesday night.

The Stalin-Eden interview was reported to have consisted of question and answer in a cordial atmosphere. Stalin also has talked with Secretary Hull.

The American spokesman said that Mr. Hull never felt in better health, but again took treatment for his nose, which has bled some. This was not serious, however, and the 72-year-old Mr. Hull was described as continuing to hold up splendidly under the long grind of daily discussions.

Conference Pushes Tri-Power Agreements; Hull At Session

U. S. Secretary Of State Described As In High Spirits. Drafting Committee Rushes Work

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 29—Secretary of State Hull, described as in high spirits and full of "vim and vigor," attended another lengthy session today in Moscow's Spiridonovka palace as the technical experts on the drafting committee, who worked all last night, hurried toward completion the pile of documents that bear the results of the ten-day-old tripower conference.

In both American and British delegations it was stated that optimism over the outcome of the conference are doing some of the foughest work of the delegates' stay in Moscow.

Work Night And Day

They have worked night and day on the most difficult assignment of putting down on paper the decisions an dagreements arrived at by their respective chiefs, Hull, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

The documents and agreements which they have prepared have to be executed and discussed in two languages and always through translators. They and the three Foreign Ministers have much of the work of the conference behind them.

[NBC and CBS correspondents in London said an official statement on the conference's results was expected from Moscow over the week end.]

Calls For Joint Action

At a press conference today, meanwhile, United States spokesmen read newspapermen most of Secretary of State Hull's radio address of September 11, in which he said "It is our desire and our settled policy that collaboration and cooperation" between the United States and the Soviet Union "shall steadily increase during and following the war."

Hull also called for joint action to enforce peace in a cooperative association of independent nations.

After reading the speech, spokesmen remarkd with mphasis, "It can still be said this goes."

It was learned today that Premer Marshal Stalin was studying the full details of the British military position, promised him last year by Prime Minister Churchll in Moscow, and presented Wednesday by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Ismay, of the British War Cabinet office.

London, Saturday, Oct. 30 (AP). President Roosevelt's announcement that the Moscow tripartite conference has been a great success was viewed by London newspapers today as indicating that a first big step has been taken by Great Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia toward winning the peace.

First editions said that now any anxiety over the results of the tripartite conference have been lifted.

WITNESS SAYS FOE IS STRIPPING ROME

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—The Germans are systematically looting Rome, according to a person who was there just five days ago. Radio stations and electric power plants are being dismantled and shipped to Germany. Warehouses and factories are being cleaned of everything of value and plans are under way to destroy the street car system and move out buses as was done in Naples, this informant said.

He called the food situation in Rome serious, with black market prices astronomical. He described morale as so low that every one seemed to be waiting in a daze for the arrival of the Allies in the hope that their misery would be relieved.

Pope Favors Neutral Zone 12 Miles Beyond Vatican

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 29.—A group of Rome civilians, with the reported approval of Pope Pius, has suggested the declaration of the Italian capital as a neutral "Holy City" under the supervision of a non-political, 11-man commission and a neutral Swiss delegation, the Swiss Telegraphic Agency said today in a dispatch from Rome.

The plan, based on the Lateran Pact which recognizes Vatican City as neutral and inviolate, would extend that neutrality to a radius of 12 miles from the hub of Vatican City.

High Roman personalities were said to have asked the Swiss government to name a delegation which would assure the removal of any military installation from the proposed territory.

Dispatches to Stockholm newspapers said the Vatican had again inquired of the German and Allied governments concerning the possibility of preventing Rome from becoming a battlefield and imperiling cultural monuments.

Main Enemies Not Reds, Phalangists Are Told

Madrid, Oct. 29 (AP)—Jose Luis Arrese, secretary general of the Phalange party and a Cabinet member, told party members today that their main enemies and the enemies of Spain weer not Republicans and Leftists but the "privileged and wealthy egoists who make the Reds what they are."

Arrese, second only to Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Spain's government, wrote a front-page article in the party's official organ, *Arriba*, in which he declared that party members "have been in the habit of blaming everything on the Reds."

Allies Get Editors Freed

BARI, Italy., Oct. 29 (AP).—Allied authorities on the Armistice Commission, who lack authority to enforce their requests to Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel III, have won a ten-day battle to obtain the release of editors of anti-Fascist newspapers—men arrested under laws laid down by Benito Mussolini when premier.

Because this area is under the direct control of the Italian government, as contrasted with the battle area which is under the Allied Military Government (the A. M. G.), Allied authorities here can only request the Badoglio government to release men jailed or to remove certain officials.

"The trouble is that sometimes when we get one Fascist official removed a worse one is appointed in his place," an American member of the commission explained.

Badoglio and the King have said that Fascism is ended, but they apparently have taken no steps to repeal the Fascist laws by which Mussolini kept himself in power. Under those laws any one can be arrested without a formal charge. The Americans and British are now pressing the King to repeal Fascist laws. They have asked for some form of habeas corpus act which would permit persons arrested to learn the charges against them and obtain a speedy trial or else release.

When Italy surrendered and Badoglio announced an end to Fascism, the underground movements at Bari, such as the Communist, Liberal and Action parties, came to the surface and tried to hold meetings. They were stopped by the police and local government officials.

They then put out a newspaper, and the editors were immediately arrested by the Prefecture at Bari. It took the Allies ten days to obtain their release, and another day of bitter wrangling to obtain the right for these political groups, now under one head as "the Action Committee," to publish a newspaper and hold meetings.

[The Badoglio radio at Bari broadcast Friday that freedom of the press had been restored in the liberated areas of Italy by the Badoglio government as "one of the essential liberties of civilized people." The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said "all political parties of the nation are entitled to publish their papers freely and express their political ideas freely."]

GEN. DE GAULLE FORESEEN AS FRENCH HEAD

Provisional Assembly Of 84 Members To Meet In Algiers Wednesday

Homeland Delegates Said To Be Strongly For Fighting French Leader

[By the Associated Press]

Algiers, Oct. 29—France's first free political forum since the mass flight from Paris in June, 1940, will be established Wednesday in the provincial assembly building on Algiers' water front amid indications that Gen. Charles de Gaulle

will be indorsed as the unqualified leader of a provisional government of a Fighting French empire.

The future trend of French affairs will be decided by the eighty-four-member "consultative assembly" following an opening speech either by Interior Commissioner Andre Philip or de Gaulle himself.

The general, co-President with Gen. Henri Giraud, of the French Committee of National Liberation, has scheduled a speech before the Alliance Francaise tomorrow, sixtieth anniversary of that cultural organization dedicated to the preservation of French thought and ideals.

"Mystery" Frenchman Awaited

It was learned, meanwhile, that a place is being reserved for a prominent Frenchman who cannot be identified by name but is termed only the "mystery man." Having not yet reached North Africa, he will hold the fortieth seat of those allotted proportionately to the eight resistance groups within the motherland.

Twelve seats have been apportioned among resistance groups outside of France, twelve among representatives of the empire and twenty from those political parties in the old Senate and Chamber of Deputies which have not collaborated with the Germans.

Would Set Up Cabinet

Any statement on foreign and economic policies would probably give de Gaulle and the committee a strong vote of confidence with which to carry on their work.

It is already clear that the de Gaullists want to see the committee as a sort of cabinet with the position of a government instead of as the administrative body recognized by the United States and Great Britain.

As the members of the assembly dsignated by the Resistance Council within France begin to arrive in Algiers, it is also clear that the de Gaullists will overwhelmingly control the assembly. All those who have arrived to date, from a Catholic priest to Communist Leader Andre Mercier, assert that the resistance groups regard de Gaulle as the leader of France.

CROAT PRIEST SLAIN

Cairo, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—The Yugoslav Information Office announced today that Father Dionisius Juric, personal chaplain of Dr. Anton Pavelic, rubber stamp dictator of the German-backed Croat government, had been killed in a recent combat between Quisling forces and Gen. Draja Mihailovic's bands in western Bosnia.

A large-scale purge of Pavelic's party—the Ustachi—was reported continuing.

TURKEY OBSERVES REVOLUTION DATE

ANKARA, Oct. 29.—(AP) Turkey celebrated today the 20th anniversary of the late Kamal Ataturk's revolution which led to the first Turkish republic with a military and aerial parade before President Ismet Inonu.

The Turkish army paraded material obtained under Lease-Lend alongside German Mark III and IV tanks.

American reconnaissance cars, American-built Bofors guns, some light tanks and a quantity of trucks were displayed.

American training planes flew over low in company with British Hurricanes and German Heinkels.

Earlier, the world diplomatic corps went to Parliament house to congratulate President Inonu on the anniversary. U. S. diplomats were headed by Chief of Mission Robert Kelly in the absence of Ambassador Lawrence A. Steinhardt. Latin American countries were fully represented.

The Italians, whose uniforms out-shone all others, occupied a sort of no-man's-land in the diplomatic seats for the parade and with the neutral representatives, formed a barrier between the Allies and the enemy.

Allied Plane Forced Down in Turkey

Istanbul, Oct. 28 (Delayed), (A. P.).—The pro-Axis newspaper Cumhuriyet said today that a two-engined American plane had made a forced landing near the Dardanelles Tuesday with one of its crew of eight dead and three wounded. The newspaper, which did not specify the crew's nationality, said the plane had been on a flight over the Balkans.

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British Army to Help Relieve Suffering in India's Famine

CALCUTTA, India, Oct. 29 (AP).—British Army resources were drafted today to help bring relief to famine-stricken Bengal areas, where hundreds have starved to death recently.

At the conclusion of a meeting last night of Field Marshal Lord Wavell, India's new Viceroy; Sir Thomas Rutherford, Acting Governor of Bengal; Premier Sir Kh-waja Nazimuddin and others, a spokesman said an army officer had been assigned to the task of supervising distribution of food. The army also will make provisions for sheltering the homeless.

Lord Wavell had just completed a tour of the famine areas.

RECAPTURE SIAOFENG

Chungking, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—Chinese forces have recaptured Siaofeng, thirty-five miles northwest of Hangchow in China's eastern seaboard province of Chekiang, killing more than 1,200 Japanese and capturing large amounts of supplies, the Chinese High Command stated today.

The communique said that the Japanese were evacuating their forces from Kwangteh and villages near Hsuancheng, two advance points which the Japanese occupied along with Siafeng in their offensive which was started on October 1.

Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault's heavy bombers struck in support of the Chinese, who have started a counter-offensive in the western Yunnan theater against 30,000 Japanese, by bombing Lungling on the Burma Road yesterday. An American communique said that eight Zeroes were shot down in two battles.

CHINESE HALT LATEST DRIVE BY JAPANESE

Siaofeng Retaken; 1,200 Of Enemy Killed; U. S. Planes Active

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 29—The Chinese announced today the smashing of the Japanese October offensive within the triangle of Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow in eastern China with the recapture of Siaofeng. More than 1,200 Japanese were killed and remnants were forced to retreat.

At the same time the American air force of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault backed the Chinese counteroffensive against 30,000 Japanese troops who tried to forestall a Burma road drive in western Yunnan province.

A communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said heavy bombers raided Lungling, Japan's Burma road base, and shot down at least eight Zeros out of sixteen which attacked. Two more probably were destroyed and two more damaged in eighty minutes of battling.

Heights Occupied

The Chinese said Siaofeng, thirty-five miles northwest of Hangchow, was recaptured after heights to the east, south and west had been occupied.

A spokesman said the Japanese were quitting Kwangteh, eighty-five miles southeast of Nanking, and villages near Hsuancheng, the two remaining advanced bases which the Japanese took over at the beginning of their October 1 offensive in an effort to safeguard Nanking and protect their communications in the big city triangle of eastern China.

On the Yunnan front, the spokesman said, the Japanese offensive has pased its peak.

The situation was described as unchanged, with the fighting centering around Mamien pass, forty miles northeast of Tengyueh. Artillery fire was being exchanged across the river eighty miles north of the Burma road, while a Chinese force held a twelve-mile gap between Japanese positions on the west bank.

Burmese Troops Used

A Chinese raid which took prisoners disclosed that the invaders are using some Burmese troops in the area.

The spokesman described the reported suicide of Seigo Nakano, pro-Fascist of the Japanese Diet, as evidence that the Japanese people are beginning to learn they are faced with a critical war situation.

Nakano, a leading advocate of war on the United States and Britain, was believed to have taken his life after receiving information at the session of the Diet which convinced him Japan is doomed.

[Tokyo broadcasts today said the Diet concluded its session after passing fourteen measures "for the destruction of our long-standing enemies." The bills advanced the upper age limit for military conscription, provided for evacuation of industries from areas endangered by air attack, and strengthened price control.]

Six Ships Sunk

General Stilwell's communique said the Mitchell bomber sweep off Hainan Island last Tuesday resulted in the sinking of six small transports, tankers and freighters.

[An American communique from New Delhi said another 3,500-ton freighter was sunk at Rangoon in Burma Tuesday. In a raid on Toungoo fifty-five tons of bombs were dropped, half of them on Japanese headquarters. The British air force in India damaged five locomotives and eighty cars east and west of Mandalay. Paddle steamers, railways and warehouses were hit in widespread raids by both the American and British forces.

[A Japanese announcement said strong formations raided the British supply base at Tambru on the upper Naaf river "in the region of Akyab." The Naaf empties into the Bay of Bengal about seventy miles north of the Japanese base of Akyab. This was the first report that a British base may be situated there.]

2ND OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR GREENWICH FLIER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, Oct. 23 (delayed)—(AP) A second Oak Leaf cluster, equivalent to the third award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, has been given Maj. Edward Cragg, of 148 Field Point road, Greenwich, Conn., by Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied air force in this area.

The citation said the cluster was for extraordinary achievement while the major was leading a flight of P-38 Lightnings in an aerial flight near Wewak, New Guinea, Aug. 20, 1943, acting as bomber escort, when 15 to 20 enemy planes were sighted.

The major sent one plane down in flames, and attacked another which went into a spin and was seen to hit the water.

FOUR JERSEY MEN IN PACIFIC FIGHTS

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—Four men from New Jersey—from Passaic, Jersey City, Manasquan and Stockton—have written another chapter in the history of the American Air Forces in New Guinea, with adventures that surpass the blood-and-thunder Hollywood productions.

With several decorations for heroism and a number of Japanese planes already to his credit, Lieut. Edwin A. Schneider of 39 Howe avenue, Passaic, pilot of an American fighter, was part of a group escorting American bombers off the Huon Peninsula in the Finschhafen area last Wednesday. The Japanese, twenty-five in number, may have been out to attack the American force or to drop supplies to the Japanese troops in the jungles. Whatever their mission, the American fighter planes bored in and shot down twelve for certain and probably destroyed six more.

Among the Warhawk pilots who shot down enemy planes on this occasion was Lieut. Allan Osborn Jr. of Manasquan. Back at their base, the pilots reported seeing the shore line of the Huon area strewn with burning wrecks of enemy planes.

At another New Guinea base Sergt. Patrick Steffanelli of Stockton and Sergt. Joseph Baily of 291 North street, Jersey City, were back at their field after having wandered for ten days in the jungle. With four other men they parachuted from their falling Liberator, then lived for six days on eleven chocolate bars and two packages of buillion soup. On the last day they found a cocoanut grove and an orange tree. Four of the crew are still missing.

Australians 'Concerned' Over Nimitz's Prediction

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 29.—The Australian government is "concerned" over Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's Navy Day address at Honolulu predicting a new drive against the Japanese, it was stated authoritatively today.

A government spokesman said operations should be "carried out first and talked about afterward."

(Admiral Nimitz, commander in chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, said adequate bases close to the Japanese homeland would be taken by the Allies and Japan soon would be subjected to a merciless and steady bombardment.)

Argentina Arrests Many Labor Leaders

Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Argentine Government has arrested an undisclosed number of labor leaders because it fears "revolutionary strikes" allegedly set for next week.

The explanation was made in a communique issued by the National Interventor for Buenos Aires Province which reached here today. Publication of the communique was banned in Argentina.

After forty-eight labor leaders were interned by the Government, packing plant employes at La Plata walked out, forcing two companies to suspend operations.

WILL VISIT U. S.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 29.—(AP) President Juan Antonio Rios said today he had decided to accept a second invitation from President Roooseveit to visit the United States but had not yet decided on a date for the trip.

Panama University Closed

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 29 (AP).—Classes at the National University were ordered suspended last night after a majority of the students went on strike in protest against government action in dismissing a professor accused of subversive activities.

Awarded Soldier's Medal

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 29 (AP)—For rescuing an 18-year-old girl from drowning, two American soldiers have been awarded the Soldier's Medal. They are Corporal Kenneth N. Eckleberry, of Nevada, Ohio, and Private Lawrence H. Odegard, of Omaha.

MEXICO COMPLETES IRRIGATION WORK

REYNOSA, Mex., Oct. 29 — (AP) One of North America's most am-

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bitious irrigation projects — a multi-million dollar development to turn 150,000 acres of northern Mexico wilderness into a vegetable grower's paradise — began operation today as water poured over the spillway of a dam almost five miles long.

The mighty dam, named Azucar (sugar) and promising profits for Mexican agriculturists, is situated on the San Juan river 75 miles west of Reynosa. Already its great cement half-moon spillway, flanked by miles of earth and rock, has backed up 210,874 acre feet of water forcing the evacuation of two villages.

Capacity of the basin is a tremendous 2,100,000 acre-feet — enough water to service three spreading irrigation systems.

One of the systems is the San Pedro, a network of canals which reaches the vicinity of the border town of Roma, Tex., and which will provide water for 17,000 acres of land. Abraham Sanchez, engineer in charge of the dam, said water will be released into the San Pedro system in November and that all the locks of the canal had been tested and found in good order.

West of the dam, 14 miles of railway tracks are being raised to prevent inundation when Azucar's reservoir fills. When the job is complete, two notches in the spillway, which now keep water in the lake at a level low enough to protect the tracks, will be closed.

Sanchez said elevation of the water in the reservoir at present was 69 meters.

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Sounds Knell Of U-Boats

Saint John, N. B., Oct. 29 (AP)—Rear Admiral L. W. Murray, commander in chief of the Royal Canadian Navy in the Northwest Atlantic, said today that "while the battle of the Atlantic is not yet over, the hrea from menacing enemy underseas craft will never again be as serious at is was last winter."

24 MISSING ON BOMBER

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—(AP) One American and 23 Canadians were listed by the Royal Canadian Air force today as missing "somewhere in Canada" after the disappearance of their four-engined Liberator bomber in the Gulf of St. Lawrence area Oct. 19.

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10 Jap Merchant Ships Destroyed by U.S. Subs

Allied Drive Curbs U-Boats, Fewer Escort Craft to Be Built.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—(AP) Two-front progress in submarine warfare, covering new victories for American undersea raiders in the Pacific and new evidence of successes over German U-boats in the Atlantic, was announced today by Secretary of the Navy Knox.

Secretary Knox released at his press conference a communique reporting the sinking of 10 Japanese vessels and damaging of four in the western Pacific-China sea area through which run Japan's most vital supply lines. This raised to 474 the number of the enemy's ships sunk, probably sunk, or damaged in America's undersea war of attrition.

U-Boat Checked

Simultaneously the secretary reported that conditions in the Atlantic, where Nazi U-boats have been trying to slash Allied supply lines to Europe, have improved so greatly that the Navy is discontinuing plans for building 427 anti-submarine vessels.

Presumably the shipways and materials which would have been used for these ships, ranging from 110-foot subchasers to big destroyer escorts, will be devoted instead to vessels more urgently needed, such as landing craft which cover about the same size ranges.

Secretary Knox's twin reports on submarine fighting pointed up clearly the extent to which the United States and the Allies are winning the war of supply in both oceans. Japanese ship losses to submarines and the resultant inability to supply far-flung outposts is one of the main reasons the enemy has been compelled to evacuate so many island positions in the Pacific in recent months.

Recent Losses Low

On the other hand the failure of the U-boats to fight anything more than a losing battle during the last 12 months has enabled the Allies to mass in Europe virtually the full force of their available fighting strength. For several months the Allied ship losses in the Atlantic have been at extremely low level.

The vessels on which plans for construction were cancelled included 305 destroyer escorts; sixty 180-foot escorts originally designed as mine sweepers; fifty 173-foot patrol craft and twelve 110-foot submarine chasers.

Secretary Knox emphasized that actual construction had not been started on any of the ships and said the change was "just cancelling the program."

The Navy secretary also announced that with increasing activities in the Pacific it has been deemed advisable to improve repair facilities on the west coast. To free yards there for repair work, he said, construction of three cruisers, seven destroyers and nine fleet tugs had been transferred to east coast yards.

In addition, Secretary Knox said, plans for construction of about 75 minor craft, for which no contracts had been let, have been cancelled.

"This doesn't decrease the amount of work on the west coast," Secretary Knox said, "it merely is a substitution of repair work for new ships."

Italian Prisoners May Work Outside Camps Without Guard

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War Department Announces New Rules for Some Captives, Designed to Ease Man Power Shortage.

Washington, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—Italian war prisoners who have been in custody at least six months and who have shown by their demeanor that they can be trusted will be allowed to do work outside prison camps without guards. In making this announcement today, the War Department said that the new system for prisoners would be instituted gradually, with its operation "closely supervised by the military authorities."

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The department said that "no prisoners will be paroled; that is, released into the custody of individuals, who would assume full-time responsibility for them." The announcement apparently reflected the first chance of policy regarding Italian prisoners since Italy became a co-belligerent of the Allies.

Plan to Save Man Power.

The Army said that employers would be required to report to military authorities any instances of unsatisfactory conduct on the part of prisoners, or of violations of pledges given by them.

"Each prisoner placed in this category," the announcement said, "will be required to sign a statement that he will obey all rules and regulations; that he will not escape, attempt to escape or help others to escape; that he will at all times wear identifying clothing issued him and carry at all times the prisoner of war identification card, and that he will perform honestly and faithfully the work assigned to him."

The plan is prepared, the Army added, "to effect a saving of man power, through reduction in the number of guards at present required to watch over prisoners." The system has not yet been placed in operation because of the comparatively small number of Italian prisoners who have been under War Department supervision the required six months.

The Army on October 21 announced that more than 140,000 prisoners are held in fifty-six permanent camps in this country and that "the ratio of Germans to Italians is approximately three to one.

WHEELER OPPOSES CONNALLY BILL ON POST-WAR POLICY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—(AP) Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) pleaded with the Senate today to reject the Connally post-war resolution, arguing that ties with Europe could mean that "we'll again be dragged" into war.

Senator Wheeler's argument, painting a picture of Russia and Britain quarreling over control of Europe after peace comes, was presented for the most part to empty desks in the Senate chamber.

Adoption of Some Bill Sure

"If we talk about protecting the United States and her interests a lot of people are immediately accused of almost treason," Senator Wheeler declared in his fight against the apparent certainty that the Senate is going to approve some sort of a post-war policy resolution.

The only question remaining as the debate wore through the fifth day was whether the chamber would go beyond the broad-termed collaboration statement sponsored by Chairman Connally (D., Tex.) of the Foreign Relations committee.

The Connally resolution pledges the United States to join with "free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world." Its chief opposition has come from a group of senators who want more specific commitments.

Roosevelt Gives Views

Even as Senator Wheeler spoke President Roosevelt told a news conference he was very much in favor of a Senate peace policy resolution. It was his first comment on the week-old debate—and both Senator Connally and his opponents immediately counted the President on their side.

The President said he thought it would be a very fine thing for the Senate to say this country would cooperate with others to avoid future wars.

Senator Connally saw the President's remarks as being "in effect, approval of the resolution."

And Senator Hatch (D., N. M.), advocate of a more specific resolution, said "our amendment exactly meets his specifications."

Senator Johnson (R., Calif.), who helped block American participation in the League of Nations, was one of the few at his desk as Wheeler predicted:

"The chances are Russia will dominate Europe after this war, and Communism will sweep the greater part of that continent. Great Britain won't stand for it and if she goes to war we'll again be dragged into it."

Senator Danaher (R-Conn) took Senator Connally's resolution apart word by word and wound up with the conclusion that it doesn't mean a thing.

"Actually, it means all things to all people," said the author of an amendment which would write dictionary definitions on to every term used in the Connally resolution. He said, in effect, the Senate had argued a week without knowing what it is talking about.

"At least we ought to know what sentiment we are expressing," he declared. "The President of the United States, if he is to reflect our view, ought to have some indication of what is in our minds. This resolution is without limitation, without authority or definition."

Analyzing the Connally resolution, and a contested amendment which would pledge American military support to future world peace, Senator Danaher said:

"What men would you leave overseas in this military organization? Would it be the National Guard? Would it be those who enlisted? Or those who were drafted from the schools and occupations?

"How big a force would we have?

x x x

"The people don't know what we mean."

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PRESIDENT WARNS HE WILL ACT TO GET COAL MINED

Letdown in Production Will Not Be Tolerated, Roosevelt Asserts.

UNION MOVE AWAITED

U.M.W. Policy Committee Schedules Session Monday on New Crisis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 — (AP) President Roosevelt, saying that a letdown of coal production is not to be tolerated, declared tonight that the striking coal miners must accept the War Labor board's wage decisions as final.

If they do not, he said, "I shall take decisive action to see that coal is mined."

80 Men Idle

While the number of striking miners went past the 80,000 mark, and the United Mine Workers high command arranged a meeting Monday on the WLB's decision which U.M.W. President John L. Lewis has rejected, Mr. Roosevelt wrote Chairman W. H. Davis of the WLB

"We are short of coal to meet our war needs.

"We must have more coal.

"We can no more tolerate the letting down of coal production that we can tolerate letting down of the shipping of supplies to our fighting men."

Delays Action Until Monday

Mr. Roosevelt said, however, he would not take "decisive action until after the meeting of the policy committee of the miners next Monday."

He thus checked up to Mr. Lewis and his associates a decision of whether to stop the nation's fourth coal strike of the year now.

And at the same time he appealed to the miners indirectly to disregard any of their leaders who counsel against the War Labor board's recommendations, saying:

"Certainly in war time, the miners will not take the position that they will sign no contract other than one dictated by their leaders. We are at war, and all of us must make sacrifices for our common good and common safety."

Contradicts Lewis Report

And to offset Mr. Lewis report to his membership that the WLB's decision against the proposed Illinois mine wage agreement (which the U.M.W. wanted applied to the whole industry) meant a decrease in hourly rates, the Presi-

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dent set forth this argument.

"The board has indicated that it will approve the Illinois contract with modifications which will give the miners for a 51-hour portal-to-portal, six-day week $54.00, which is $8.50 a week more than they are now receiving for 42 hours actual work at their working places in the mines. It is about $2.50 less per week than they would receive under the Illinois contract as it was submitted. But we must recall that already $1.50 per week has been added to the rates prevailing under the old contract by reason of the adjustments previously allowed by the board.

"x x x the board has resolved every reasonable doubt with respect to the requirements of the stabilization program in favor of the miners' demands.

"There is no basis for the assertion that the board's proposals involve in any way a reduction in the basic rates that the miners are receiving. On the contrary the assertion ignores the fact that the present basic rates are for production work at their working places, and make no allowances for travel time (underground) as such.

Under the board's proposal the miners for the first time will receive pay for travel time, as such."

Once before this year the President has ordered government seizure and operation of the coal mines to assure continued production.

The mines were operated for a while by Interior Secretary Ickes as federal boss but the last of them were returned to their owners this month. Secretary Ickes has expressed fear of runaway strikes unless a contract is agreed upon by Oct. 31, and other Federal officials have described the need for continued production to keep war industries going.

Sunday, the War Production board said a "serious setback" for the armed forces could result from prolongation of the shutdowns.

Mr. Roosevelt touched on the patriotism note in concluding his letter to Mr. Davis thusly:

"I am confident that when the patriotic American miners realize the substantial increase in benefits the board's proposal offers them they will not reject the opportunity to secure a contract.

"But if I am mistaken and the miners do not accept the board's proposals, I shall take decisive action to see that coal is mined."

Roosevelt's Letter To Davis

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 29—Following *is the text of President Roosevelt's letter tonight to William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board:*

Dear Mr. Davis—I have your letter of October 28 informing me of the need for action to prevent further interruption of production in the coal mines. I am watching the situation carefully and shall not hesitate to take whatever steps may be necessary to see that the coal is mined.

We are short of coal to meet our war needs. We must have more coal. We can no more tolerate the letting down of coal production than we can tolerate letting down of the shipping of supplies to our fighting men.

Awaits Meeting

I am not planning to take decisive action, however, until after the meeting of the policy committee of the miners next Monday. I am loathe to believe that the miners, after careful consideration, will reject the proposal which the board has indicated it would approve and which goes very far toward meeting the demands of the miners.

Certainly in wartime, the miners will not take the position that they will sign no contract other than one dictated by their leaders. We are at war, and all of us must make sacrifices for our common good and common safety.

The board has indicated that it will approve the Illinois contract with modifications which will give the miners for a fifty-one-hour, portal-to-portal, six-day week $54, which is $8.50 a week more than they are now receiving for forty-two hours' actual work at their working places in the mines.

No Cut, He Says

It is about $2.50 less per week than they would receive under the Illinois contract as it was submitted. But we must recall that already $1.50 per week has been added to the rates prevailing under the old contract by reason of the adjustments previously allowed by the board.

In making this proposal, it seems to me that the board has resolved every reasonable doubt with respect to the requirements of the stabilization program in favor of the miners' demands. Some may reasonably question whether the board has not gone too far.

There is no basis for the assertion that the board's proposals involve in any way a reduction in the basic rates that the miners are receiving. On the contrary, the assertion ignores the fact that the present basic rates are for production work at their working places, and make no allowance whatever for travel time as such. Under the board's proposal, the miners for the first time will receive pay for travel time as such.

As a matter of fact, a 51-hour, portal-to-portal, 6-day week does not, conservatively estimated, average more than 46½ hours productive work in the mines.

Suggests Clause

For a 46½-hour 6-day week of productive work, which is the equivalent of a 51-hour portal-to-portal week, the miners would get under existing rates $52.25. Miners under the board's proposal would get $54 for the same work. In addition they would get $1.50 special allowances previously granted. This certainly does not constitute a reduction of basic rates.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding among the miners, the board should consider the wisdom of an announcement that it has no objection to the insertion of a clause in the contract that in no case shall a miner receive for a day's work less than he would have received for his productive work at the straight-time hourly rate under the old contract.

I am confident that when the patriotic American miners realize the substantial increase in benefits the board's proposal offers them they will not reject the opportunity given to them to secure a contract.

But if I am mistaken and the miners do not accept the board's proposals, I shall take decisive action to see that coal is mined.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

BONUS ASKED FOR VETERANS OF THIS WAR

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3-Month Furlough With Pay For Service Members Also Proposed

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 29 — Senators McFarland (D., Ariz.) and Maybank (D., S. C.) introduced a bill today to grant a three-month furlough with pay to service men and women after the war, and to grant them a bonus in war bonds redeemable in ten years.

Service men and women would receive adjusted service compensation at the rate of $2.50 a day for overseas duty and $2 a day for home service, for a maximum of 500 days.

This would mean a soldier who spent 500 or more days in camp in the United States would receive a credit of $1,000 in Government bonds, paid for at the rate of $18.75 each and redeemable at $25 in ten years, or at face value after three years.

How They Would Use Credit

Within the three years after issuance of the bonds, the returning serviceman could use his credit this way:

1. For education, with the approval of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, who would set up an educational fund for the serviceman from which he could draw $100 a month from his bonds credit. In addition, the Government would pay up to $500 for his tuition and books.

2. To buy a home, subject to approval of the Federal Housing Administrator; all his credit could be used for this purpose.

3. To purchase a farm and equipment, subject to approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, who would pass on valuation, etc.

4. To purchase a business enterprise or property, subject to approval of the Secretary of Commerce.

The three-month furlough with regular pay would be granted at the serviceman's own request, with a maximum of $100 a month, plus regular dependency allowances.

McFarland told the Senate that the bill carried out a resolution by the Arizona American Legion at its convention last August.

OVERSEAS BALLOT WINS NEW BACKING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. — (AP) Legislation to permit service men and women and American civilians abroad to vote in the 1944 election was endorsed today by Army, Navy and government officials but Republican Senators called for strictly bi-partisan machinery to supervise the balloting.

Approval of the overseas ballot idea came from Frank C. Walker, postmaster general and chairman of the Democratic National committee; Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the War Shipping administration, and legislative representatives of the War and Navy departments.

Their endorsements, in testimony before the Senate Elections committee, followed a charge by Senator Brooks (R-Ill) that the form of the war ballot in a bill by Democratic Senators Green of Rhode Island and Lucas of Illinois was designed to give President Roosevelt a "campaign advantage" if he were a candidate next year.

Senator Brooks said he thought that the names of the major party candidates for president and vice-president should be printed on the ballot, whereas the Green-Lucas bill provides merely for voting by the party circle or for writing in names of candidates whose names would be furnished to soldier voters in pamphlet form.

"It would appear," Senator Brooks said, "that this is a deliberate attempt to capitalize on the fact that the name of the President might be more readily remembered by the men in the armed services than the name of his election opponent."

FOOD PRICES STABLE--F.D.R.

President Expects To Send Message To Congress Monday

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 29—Consumer food prices have been held stable in the last few months, President Roosevelt declared today in a press-radio conference at which he also disclosed:

1. He has named War Food Administrator Marvin Jones the American member of an enlarged Anglo-American Combined Food Board, thereby giving Jones a greater voice in determining Allied policies on food production, procurement and distribution.

2. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, whom Jones replaces as the American member, will become the board's non-voting head.

3. Hereafter Canada will have a representative on the board, along with Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt said the actual cost of food in the last three months—a period which largely covers the tenure of Jones as Food Administrator—has gone up not at all or but a tiny percentage. The cost of some items, he added, has gone down a tiny percentage.

Roosevelt Plans Message

He told the conference that he expected to send to Congress Monday his long-awaited message on food. That message is expected to express the Administration's determination to proceed with price subsidies despite opposition of a powerful Congressional farm bloc which prefers higner food prices.

The addition of Canada to the combined Food Board was announced jointly by Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. The board was created last year to plan and coordinate food production, procurement and distribution policies of Great Britain and the United States.

By replacing Wickard with Jones as the American representative on this board, the President moved to eliminate any possibility of a conflict between domestic food programs and policies—which are a responsibility of Jones—and those which otherwise might be advocated by Secretary Wickard, who now exercises no authority over this country's food programs.

Acts To Avoid Conflict

Mr. Roosevelt also took steps to eliminate the possibility of a conflict between Wickard and Jones over the allocation of American food supplies among various claimants, such as the armed forces, the Allied Nations, foreign relief programs, territories dependent upon this country, and American civilians.

He directed Jones to set up a food requirements and allocations committee to pass on all claims, in which Wickard will have no say.

Meanwhile, the Administration's food policies underwent attack on Capitol Hill. The Senate Agriculture Committee named a special five-man subcommittee, headed by Senator Ellender (D., La.) to investigate the extent and purpose of aid this country is giving for agricultural development in other countries and to strive for increased nitrate imports for domestic fertilizer use.

Lend-Lease In Reverse

The committee acted after Senator Aiken (R., Vt.) charged that Administration food policies may result in "permanently transporting American agriculture aboard.

Mr. Roosevelt said his Congressional food message will contain information showing that this country has been receiving lend-lease aid in reverse. Australia, he said, has been supplying enough beef and veal to feed practically all our troops based in that country.

ARMY TO DISCONTINUE FORT ETHAN ALLEN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—(AP) Senator Austin (R-Vt) said today that Fort Ethan Allen, air corps training post, would be closed and troops sent elsewhere within the next 30 days.

"This is part of the general policy of the general staff of closing up a number of military plants to save money and more effectually train troops in keeping with changes in the battle situation," the senator said.

"It is a special blow for Vermont, but is in line with the general policy of the general staff and is only part of the whole picture," he added.

Austin said that the troops were being transferred, leaving only civilian caretakers on the Ethan Allen grounds. There is a possibility, he said, "but this is not a promise," that the artillery range may be reopened after the winter months.

TREATY VOTE PLAN

Washington, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—A new drive was underway today in Congress to change the machinery for the ratification of treaties.

Under present law, a two-thirds majority of the Senate may ratify a treaty but Representative Priest (D.-Tenn.) discloses that a House Judiciary subcommittee will begin hearings in a few days on his proposed constitutional amendment which would provide for ratification by a simple majority of each house.

Mr. Priest said prompt adoption of his bill would enable its

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consideration by many State legislatures meeting early next year, approval of three-fourths of the States being required.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 352 United States soldiers missing in action, including these with next of kin:

Missing.

NEW YORK.

European Area.

LOUGHNAN, VICTOR J., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Geraldine A. Loughnan, 790 Riverside Drive, New York.
MUST, JOHN A., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Vera B. Must, 2408 Frisby avenue, New York.
ROONEY, GEORGE W., technician, sergeant; father, Patrick J. Rooney, 43 School street, Glen Cove.
SCHAPER, LLOYD S., first lieutenant; father, Carl A. Schaper, care E. Rosenthal, 180 West 76th street, New York.
SILING, ALEXANDER, second lieutenant; father, Alexander Siling, 156-64 South Ninth street, Brooklyn.
SUSS, JOSEPH M., staff sergeant; father, Martin Suss, 2217 Troy avenue, Brooklyn.
TUCKER, HERBERT L., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Goldie Marks, 43-27 Bowne street, Flushing.
WASSERSTEIN, HYMAN, second lieutenant; father, Louis Wasserstein, 3343 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Bayside.
WHALEN, ARTHUR T., staff sergeant; father, Sebastian D. Whalen, 100 Seminary avenue, Yonkers.

Mediterranean Area.

ACCARDI, EDWARD D., private; father, Joseph Accardi, 848 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn.
CUTLER, PHILIP E., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Edith Cutler, Box 30, Main, Highland.
GALLEA, ANTHONY J., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Mary A. Gallea, 421 East 80th street, New York.
LEE, ROBERT S., second lieutenant; father, Richard Lee, 324 East 41st street, New York.
LOVASCIO, FRANK M., private; mother, Mrs. Marie Lovascio, 223-04 112th avenue, New York.
MOLINARI, HUGO, private; father, Frank Molinari, 2732 Stillwell avenue, Brooklyn.
SARACCO, JOHN L., private; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Saracco, 200 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn.
SHEEHAN, JAMES A., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheehan, 101 Audubon avenue, New York.
WALKER, WILLIAM, private; mother, Mrs. Anna Walker, 26 Floyd street, Brooklyn.
WOLFF, JAMES J., private; mother, Mrs. Anna M. Wolff, 1439 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

European Area.

ANTONACCI, ALFRED J., staff sergeant; father, Alfred Antonacci, 59 Tuers avenue, Jersey City.
AYALA, PAUL R., sergeant; father, Samuel R. Ayala, 303 River Road, Passaic.
DOZKUSE, WALTER S., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Frances Dozkuse, 586 Parker street, Dunellen.
JONES, ROBERT J., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Cecelia H. Jones, 448 Devon street, Kearny.
SENK, JOHN J., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Helen Senk, 104 Marshall street, Elizabeth.
SUOZZO, MARIO, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Angelina Suozzo, 235 13th avenue, Newark.

Mediterranean Area.

BROWN, RAYMOND G., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Phyllis Brown, 753 Fifth street, Lynd-hurst.
CELENTANO, JOSEPH JR., private; father, Joseph Celentano, 217 59th street, West New York.
KUKACKA, EMIL E., private; mother, Mrs. Fannie Kukucka, 11 Washington Parkway, Bayonne.
SHUSTER, EDGAR L., private; sister, Mrs. Grace D. Espies, 137 Sheridan avenue, Roselle Park.
STIER, JOHN W., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Stier, 76 Carlton avenue, Jersey City.

Fortas To Head Oil Mission To Arabia

Washington, Oct. 29 (AP)—Abe Fortas, who left his post as Under Secretary of the Interior and reported for active duty in the navy this morning, has been granted leave by naval authorities and will go to Arabia in a few days as head of a mission of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation.

This was announced by Secretary Ickes, who is president of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation.

New Russian Treaty With Reich Likely, Msgr. Sheen Asserts

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, asserting "There is no essential difference between the ideology of Nazism and Communism," said yesterday "it would be realistic to expect that Germany and Russia will once more sign a treaty of peace and embrace in a kiss of death to Europe and the world."

"Russia is at war with Hitler, but it is not at war with the Nazis or the German people; the sooner we come to a realization of this fact, the more quickly can we formulate a policy to meet it," he wrote in an article in the November issue of the Sign, national Catholic magazine.

Referring to the Munich appeasement, Msgr. Sheen wrote, "The world today feels the same way about Russia. * * * Stalin now wants the Balkan states. Will he be appeased? * * * Poland is being prepared for the kill. * * * If we do make that concession, then will we not have made Moscow the second Munich and unleased the third World War?"

Msgr. Sheen said the "real reason" for dissolution of the Communist International was to form a new Comintern, economic instead of political, with Mexico City as the central bureau, with two subcommittees, one for North and one for South America."

Declaring that "the key to the Russian problem is religion, not politics," Msgr. Sheen outlined steps taken in Russia which he said "bespeak a less violent attitude toward religion" there.

"Our bond with Russia," he added, "is in the people, not in the politics; it is with the nation, not with the state; it is with humanity, not Communism. * * *

"Russia one day will be free. May America have the wisdom to see that our political approach of appeasing Communism will end in disaster, but that our religious approach to the Russian soul will end in peace and victory."

British Minister Urges United Effort for Peace

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Harold Butler, British Minister to the United States, said last night that peace cannot be secured by two or three nations but only by "a collective aim and a collective effort."

Mr. Butler addressed the third congress of the Free World Association as it began a three-day conference.

He said that "whatever machinery we erect for peace—that will fail just as the League (of Nations) failed if there is not a spirit of determination behind it."

Wei Tao Ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, told the congress that "the might of the democracies is at last making itself felt in a pattern of victory which will not end until the flags of the United Nations fly triumphant over Tokio and Berlin."

ARMY REDUCING CALLS FOR MEN

Terry Says Original Demand Has Been Cut 500,000.

Buffalo, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—Gen. T. A. Terry, commanding general of the Second Service Command, said today that the United States Army is examining "every possible device to save man power" and has reduced its demand for military man power by "more than one-half million" since its original goal was set.

In an address prepared for delivery before the opening session of the fifth annual New York State C. I. O. convention, Gen. Terry said the Army will reduce its defensive installations in the Western Hemisphere by approximately 98,000 men and added "an additional 80,000 will be saved by reductions in overhead and in our replacement and school program."

Since June, 1943, he continued, the 1,347,000 civilian workers in arsenals, depots, ports of embarkation, modification centers and other War Department installations in the United States have been reduced by more than 10 per cent.

The Army, however, he said, "with its military and civilian personnel comprising one-sixth of the labor force, cannot solve the entire man power problem." Asserting that war industries and the armed forces still require several million more persons before leveling off, Gen. Terry declared labor and industry must draw on "idle persons, chiefly women," and persons engaged in non-essential activities and must utilize more efficiently those already working in war plants.

He disclosed that as of September 30, 1943, more than one million men had been inducted into the Army from the Second Service Command, which comprises the States of New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

He said a special training unit at Fort Ontario, N. Y., which teaches illiterates and non-English speaking inductees to read and write, is turning out 350 men monthly who have acquired sufficient education to qualify them to take military training. He also disclosed that the Army is able to "salvage" about 70 per cent of the men committed to the rehabilitation center at Camp Upton.

Meanwhile, a twenty-four-point political and legislative action program was placed before the C. I. O. delegates for their approval.

TP-39 Trainer Airacobra Completed; P-39 Variant

Extra Seat Installed by Bell in One-Man Plane

BUFFALO, Oct. 29 (AP).—Completion of the TP-39, a two-seated modification of the Army P-39 Airacobra designed to permit new pilots to make familiarization flights with instructors, was announced today by the Bell Aircraft Corporation with War Department approval.

The trainer was developed at Bell's Niagara Frontier division at the request of the 4th Fighter Command and the 4th Air Force, the company said, to facilitate training of fighter pilots.

Admittedly not the first modification of a single-seater fighter plane for dual instruction purposes, it is unique, the company believes, in that it is equipped with a second full set of controls, as well as a simplified instrument panel, so that both the trainee and instructor can fly the ship.

The basic specification for the trainer version was that it should have the same flight characteristics as the combat model and be able to perform normal flight maneuvers.

Since the engine in the combat model is directly behind the pilot, it was necessary to go forward to find space for the second man in the ship, the company asserted, removing the 37-mm. cannon, fuselage machine guns and gun cowling. The plexiglas cabin covering was extended to cover two seats instead of one and a full set of controls as well as a simplified instrument panel were installed in the forward cockpit.

To maintain directional stability, the dorsal fin was enlarged and a small auxiliary fin was attached to the bottom of the fuselage.

As built, the trainer is interchangeable with the production Airacobra, and any P-39 can be transformed into a trainer by installing the special kit of parts which can be made up and shipped anywhere.

Conversely, the company added, if a trainer should be located in a combat zone and an additional fighter were needed, the front cockpit installation could be quickly removed, the armament replaced and the plane sent into battle.

WILLKIE ASSAILS FOE'S 'CHICANERY' IN POLITICAL WARS

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 29.—(AP) Wendell Willkie declared tonight that "political chicanery" had become "the accepted technique of the Democratic party."

The Republican party's 1940 candidate for President scored what he termed the "high profession and low performance" of the Democrats in a speech at a political rally on behalf of Walter E. Edge, Republican nominee for governor of New Jersey.

Mr. Willkie said he entered the New Jersey fight because Mayor Vincent J. Murphy of Newark, Democratic candidate and secretary-treasurer of the New Jersey Federation of Labor (A.F.L.), had misrepresented the Willkie opinion of Mr. Edge, former governor, United States senator and ambassador to France.

Tactics Become Clear

"In the light of the mayor's maneuvers," said Mr. Willkie, "the voters can see more clearly the tactics of the Democratic party. x x x They consist in professing one set of principles and in deliberately practicing quite another. High profession and low performance. And this political chicanery—I know no other word for it—has become the accepted technique of the Democratic party.

"The Democratic party preaches freedom, yet in the south it is content to abridge the freedom of millions of voters. The Democratic party preaches liberalism, yet here in the north, and especially here in New Jersey, it relies for its strength on reactionary political machines which are a national scandal.

Boasts of Leadership

"The Democratic party boasts of its leadership in the cause of international cooperation. Yet today Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee and the Administration spokesman on the floor of the United States Senate, battles for an ill-defined resolution of endorsement of that very principle.

"The Democratic party preaches democracy, yet its statesmen have practiced appeasement with the forces of reaction and Fascism all over the earth; with Japan, with Vichy, with Franco ,with the King of Italy—indeed, with almost everyone who has ever offered them an opportunity to appease."

Mr. Willkie said Mr. Edge had urged the Roosevelt Administration to cease a policy of appeasing Vichy in 1942 and otherwise had proved his liberalism.

"Since the mayor has raised the question," the speaker asserted, the election gave the voters a chance to "serve notice on the national administration that you want a straight-out, a liberal, an honest foreign policy. That is my answer to Mayor Murphy."

EX-COASTAL LINERS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Boston, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—Two 1,300-ton ships that made the Boston to New York run in peacetime have been torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic, First Naval district headquarters announced today. The sister ships, New York and Boston, were the only vessels sunk in a convoy headed for England during the earlier days of the war.

The two ships ended their civilian sailings in November, 1941. Following Pearl Harbor the Federal Government took them over under a requisition charter along with the rest of the Eastern Steamship Lines fleet.

At first the Boston and the New York were used as training ships, but later, under the lend-lease agreement, they were turned over to Great Britain and the British flag was raised on them in Boston harbor.

The Boston was launched in October, 1923, at the Bethlehem shipbuilding plant, Sparrow's Point, Md., and was placed in commission the following spring. The New York was launched at the same yard in January, 1924, and went into service that summer.

TWO EXPERT FLIERS KILLED IN MISHAP

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29—(AP) Major Peter B. Provenzano and First Lieutenant Eugene J. Bessette of the Richmond Army air base were killed today in an airplane accident which occurred over the municipal field about three miles east of Raleigh, N. C., the air base announced tonight.

The Eastern Defense command said their planes collided and that both machines were demolished. The Army air base said they were on routine training flights.

Major Provenzano, 30, was married and the father of a 10-months old son. He was formerly a commercial pilot and had many hundreds of flying hours to his credit. He was also a former member of

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the R.A.F. Eagle squadron and spent 15 months in England. He was on active duty in Alaska for a year and for six months in Canada. He had been awarded the Air medal.

Lieut. Bessette, 24, was on active service in Iceland for a year as a flight commander. In addition to his wife, who came to Richmond with him from their home in Westerly, Rhode Island, he is survived by his mother, Mrs. Rose A. Bessette of Stonington, Conn.

Le Breton To Assume Navy District Command

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 29 (AP)—Rear Admiral David McDougal Le Breton will assume command of the Fifth Naval District, relieving Rear Admiral Herbert Fairfax Leary, in a brief ceremony tomorrow afternoon at the Norfolk naval operating base.

Leary will report for duty in New York on Monday as commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier. He has been commandant of the Fifth Naval District since May 31.

PROPAGANDA ROLE CITED

OWI Official Tells Part It Played In Surrender Of Italian Fleet

[By the Associated Press]

Morgantown, W. Va., Oct. 29—Ferdinand Kuhn told the West Viriginia journalists conference tonight of the part played by propaganda in the surrender of the Italian fleet, of the prelude to the invasion of Italy, and urged that Allied Nations refrain from mudslinging among themselves.

"The word 'propaganda' has been made ugly largely by Dr. Goebbels and his deputies who have shown what a deadly weapon the propaganda of lies can be," Kuhn declared.

"Deadlier Weapon"

"We can not compete with Goebbels in blatancy and lies," said the deputy director of the overseas branch of the Office of War Information, "but we have an even deadlier weapon—the propaganda of truth. . . .

"When propaganda is allied to military force it can be as effective as a fleet of bombing planes or a group of armored divisions in accomplishing our military purpose."

Kuhn, a former foreign correspondent of the New York *Times*, credited an unidentified OWI radio engineer with solving the problem of relaying appeals to the Italian navy to surrender their ships, rather than to scuttle them or turn them over to the Germans.

Lauded By Admiral

"This engineer managed with great ingenuity," the deputy director said, "to shift the radio messages to the international distress frequency . . . and this was repeated at fifteen-minute intervals for a twenty-four-hour period.

"Admiral Cunningham was standing on the bridge of his flagship at Malta when the first of the long line of Italian ships came into view. He spotted them through his glasses, turned to his aide and said, 'Tell General McClure (of the psychological warfare branch of the army, of which OWI is a part) that he has accomplished more with propaganda in one day than I have been able to do in three years with all the ships of the navy."

Gen. Armstrong Says Nazis Face Cumulative Bombings

By the Associated Press.

FORT KNOX, Ky., Oct. 29.—Although Allied airmen have hit relatively few of the essential targets in the Reich, Brig. Gen. Frank A. Armstrong, jr., a wing commander in the 2nd Air Force, told 400 Midwesterners at a War Department conference here last night "from here on out the effect of our bombings of Germany will be cumulative."

"We are just now on the threshold of our real power in the European theater and the enemy will not have time to repair the damage of one mission before he is hit again—and again," Gen. Armstrong informed the industrial, labor, newspaper and civic leaders.

Earlier, Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson told the conference the year ahead "will be costly in blood and men but will determine the future of the world."

He said the two-day conference was called "because the greatest strain in all history is about to be put on this country, on labor, on industry and on the entire population. It was called so that you may know what lies ahead."

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Juliana In Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 29 (AP)—Princess Juliana, heiress to the Netherlands throne, arrived here today and was greeted by her countrymen in training at the air base and their American hosts.

As she stepped from her plane she was met by Col. Conrad Giebel, commanding officer of the Royal Netherlands Flying School, and by Col. T. V. Foster, commander of the Jackson air base.

Four Killed in Bomber Crash

LIBERAL, Kan., Oct. 29 (AP).—Four men were killed in the crash near Satanta, Kan., yesterday of their four-engine Liberator bomber from the Liberal Army Air Field. The dead included Major James V. Mesita, thirty years old, flying-squadron commander, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Second Lieutenant Thomas R. Le Compte jr., twenty-six, of 454 Fort Washington Avenue, New York City, whose wife is Mrs. Jeannine Gavard Le Compte.

Nimitz Awarded Degree

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 29 (AP)—An honorary doctorate of laws was conferred *in absentia* today on Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet, at the University of Notre Dame's centennial commencement.

The Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, C. S. C., president of the university, said the degree will be presented Admiral Nimitz whenever he can come to Notre Dame.

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Missing Flyer Awarded Congressional Medal

Racine, Wis., Oct. 29 (AP)—Major Jack L. Jerstad, missing in action since he led a successful bombing attack on the Rumanian Polesti oil fields August 1, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Army Air Corps notified his father, A. H. Jerstad, of Racine, today.

Major Jerstad, operations officer of a new combat wing, flew the lead plane in the attack that crippled the Rumanian oil field. He also holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Silver Star with four oak leaf clusters.

Says MacArthur Will Accept If He Is Nominated

Milwaukee, Oct. 29 (AP)—Lansing Hoyt, State chairman of the Gen. Douglas MacArthur for President Club, declared today that "certain prominent Republicans know that if the Republican National Convention nominates General MacArthur the general will accept."

Speaking at a meeting, Hoyt was asked if General MacArthur had given any personal indication that he was interested in becoming a candidate. Hoyt replied:

"The general is a soldier fighting at the front. The general could not make a public statement. There are other ways of finding out what a situation is. Certain prominent Republicans know that if the convention nominates MacArthur, the general will accept."

Headquarters Opened

New York, Oct. 29 (AP)—A national committee to draft Gen. Douglas MacArthur or Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio for the Republican nomination for the Presidency opened headquarters here today.

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ADD LONDON - ANTI-NEGRINE XX CONDITIONS
VIOLATIONS SURE TO BRING REPRIMAND OR MORE, HE SAID, WERE

DRUNKENNESS, ASSOCIATION WITH GIRLS OF QUESTIONABLE CHARACTER,

FAILURE TO OBSERVE RULES ON PROPER UNIFORMS, FAILURE TO SALUTE,

UNAUTHORIZED USE AND MISUSE OF GOVERNMENT VEHICLES AND THE WEARING

OF "WINGS" OR OTHER INSIGNIA OR DECORATIONS BY THOSE NOT ENTITLED

TO THEM.

TA1004PEW

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ADD LONDON XX LIFTED
LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRESS ASSERTED, "IN ONE SENTENCE HE

(ROOSEVELT) CAN GIVE TO ALL THE GOOD PEOPLES OF THE WORLD SURE

WARRANTY FOR THE FUTURE."

THE NEWSPAPER INTERPRETED THE PRESIDENT'S REFERENCE TO THE

SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE AS MEANING THAT "CONSIDERABLE AGREEMENT

MUST HAVE ALREADY BEEN REACHED ON THE TREATMENT OF A BEATEN

GERMANY, ON PROBLEMS OF THE FRONTIER STATES, ON THE COLLABORATION

OF EUROPE AND ON THE SHARING OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR KEEPING THE

PEACE."

FOR HITLER, THE NEWS FROM THE TRI-PARTITE CONFERENCE IS "EVEN

30.24 — 9691

BLACKER THAN THE NEWS FROM THE DNIEPER BEND," SAID THE DAILY HERALD, LABOR PARTY ORGAN.

"IT CAN SAFELY BE ASSUMED THAT THE THREE POWERS ARE OF ONE MIND ABOUT, AT THE VERY LEAST, THE BROAD PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH PEACE WILL BE BASED AND BUILT."

WE TA1106PEW

LONDON, OCT 29-(AP)-AN AXIS SOURCE CONFIRMED TODAY THAT FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ALBERT KESSELRING HAS BEEN RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND IN SOUTHERN ITALY AND THAT GENERAL HEINRICH VON WITTINGHOFF HAS SUCCEEDED HIM.

THE NAZI-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT, QUOTING BERLIN AS ITS SOURCE.

REPORTS OF SUCH A CHANGE HAVE BEEN CURRENT IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES FOR SEVERAL WEEKS BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO CONFIRMATION.

THERE WERE MANY STORIES OF ENMITY BETWEEN FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL AND KESSELRING. UNCONFIRMED SWEDISH REPORTS SOME DAYS AGO SAID ROMMEL DEMANDED KESSELRING'S DISMISSAL ON THE THREAT OF RESIGNING HIMSELF.

THESE REPORTS SAID KESSELRING HAD BEEN SENT TO THE AIR COMMAND ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

VON WITTINGHOFF, 50 AND A TANK EXPERT, HAS BEEN SECOND IN COMMAND TO KESSELRING IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

MK538AEW

LONDON,OCT.28-(AP)-MAJ.W.R.HENDERSON, A BRAIN SPECIALIST, EMINENT IN BRITAIN, IS BECOMING FAMOUS IN GERMANY ALSO THROUGH HIS MORE THAN THREE YEARS OF WORK IN A NAZI PRISON CAMP, WHERE THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS SAID HE IS A PRISONER.

SGT.BENNY SPRING OF DENVER,COLO., WHO SUFFERED A FRACTURED SKULL WHEN HIS FLYING FORTRESS "BUTCH" WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE JULY 25 RAID ON HAMBURG, TOLD THE STORY TODAY AT A HOSPITAL IN CHESHIRE TO WHICH HE WAS REMOVED AFTER REPATRIATION.

HE SAID THE GERMAN RESPECT OF HENDERSON WAS SO GREAT THAT THEY TOOK CIVILIAN CASES TO HIM AT THE HOSPITAL CAMP AT OBERMASSFELD.

USING SIMPLE INSTRUMENTS, HENDERSON PERFORMED A DELICATE HEAD OPERATION THAT SAVE HIS LIFE, SPRING REPORTED.

HW1240AEW

LONDON, OCT 29-(AP)-IT LOOKS LIKE A COLD WINTER AHEAD FOR BRITISHERS.

THE MINISTRY OF FUEL ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT BECAUSE OF DECLINING COAL PRODUCTION AND INCREASED DEMAND EACH INDIVIDUAL CUSTOMER WILL BE LIMITED TO 1,120 POUNDS FOR HOUSE AND KITCHEN USE DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

IN THE REST OF ENGLAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND, A CONSUMER MAY BUY 1,456 POUNDS DURING THAT PERIOD.

THESE ALLOTMENTS CAN BE INCREASED ONLY BY OBTAINING A SPECIAL LICENSE.

MK725AEW

london, oct. 29-(ap)-funeral services were held today for col. edward m. barnum of milton, mass., chief of the exchange service of u.s. army headquarters who died wednesday of a cerebral hemorrhage.

~~aerial xwaxix the xbookxbrakesxxxamericax~~

apl ro ± 208p sulls 01851

london, oct. 29-(ap)-united states aerial attacks on the continent are cutting sharply into german fighter strength, lt. col. eugene p. roberts of spokane, wash., high scoring ace of the eighth airforce, said in an interview today.

roberts, who recently shot down his ninth german fighter, said "the jerries are easier meat than they used to be. when we made only sweeps they would avoid us unless we were heavily outnumbered x x x . since we began escorting flying fortresses they have had to fight or watch our bombs drop. now we are knocking them down four or five to one."

roberts' ninth victory was the first he had scored without lt. glenn h. koontz of racine, w. va. as wing man. koontz is on leave.

apl sullvs 01848 ro 214p

BY GLADWIN HILL

EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND, OCT. 29-(AP)-THE PEACETIME AIR RIFLE MANUFACTURER WHO PILOTED A THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER PLANE IN A RECORD DIVE AT 780-PLUS MILES PER HOUR IS NOW CAPITALIZING ON A PHENOMENON EXPERIENCED BY THE AVERAGE MOTORIST IN NIGHT DRIVING.

THE MAN IS LT. COL. CASS HOUGH, YOUNG VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE DAISY AIR RIFLE COMPANY OF PLYMOUTH, MICH., CHIEF OF THE EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND TECHNICAL EXPERIMENTAL SECTION.

HIS PROJECT IS A MINIATURE WATER PISTOL WHICH, WHEN THE THUNDERBOLT'S 2,000 HORSE POWER PRATT AND WHITNEY ENGINES GET RUNNING FULL BLAST, SQUIRTS A TINY STREAM OF WATER INTO THE MOTOR.

THE WATER DILUTES THE GAS MIXTURE SLIGHTLY, DELAYING IGNITION WHICH OTHERWISE IS ACCELERATED BY ENGINE HEAT,-- AND THUS MAKES THE ENGINE RUN MORE SMOOTHLY AND EFFICIENTLY.

THIS IS THE SAME THING WHICH OFTEN MAKES AUTO ENGINES RUN MORE SMOOTHLY AT NIGHT. THE DAMPNESS IN THE NIGHT AIR GETS INTO THE MOTOR THROUGH THE CARBURETOR, MAKING THE IGNITION MORE EVEN.

THE INNOVATION IS UNDERSTOOD TO GIVE THE THUNDERBOLTS BURSTS OF 300 EXTRA HORSEPOWER OR 20-MILES-PER-HOUR ADDITIONAL SPEED--OFTEN ENOUGH TO BE THE DECIDING FACTOR IN WHETHER YOU GET THE GERMAN OR HE GETS YOU. THUNDERBOLT PILOTS ASSIDUOUSLY WAG THEIR WINGS JUST TO SQUEEZE OUT A FEW MORE MILES PER HOUR, SO THE WATER-INJECTION SYSTEM IS

CONSIDERED A GREAT BOON.

JR2S8PEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 29-(AP)-A FOOD CRISIS IS DEVELOPING IN ESTONIA, LITHUANIA AND LATVIA DUE TO THE INFLUX OF REFUGEES FROM WHITE RUSSIA, TRAVELERS COMING FROM THEX BALTIC STATES REPORTED TODAY

THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN REQUISITIONING ALL POSSIBLE FOOD SUPPLIES, LEAVING NO RSERVES TO FEED THE THOUSANDS OF PERSONS FLEEING FROM THE BATTLE ZONE AS THE RED ARMY ADVANCES.

THE GERMAN CONTROLLED ESTONIAN PRESS SAID 18-YEAR-OLD ESTONIANS HAVE BEEN MOBILIZED FOR LABOR AND MILITARY SERVICE.

APR GOLBURNS 01020 JB2PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, OCT. 29-(AP)-THE FIRST SIGN OF RUSSIA'S LONG WINTER HAS FALLEN IN MOSCOW.

ALTHOUGH SNOW TRADITIONALLY HAS BROUGHT THE PEOPLE OF OLD RUSSIA CLOSER TOGETHER, IT IS A SIGN NOWADAYS OF MORE SACRIFICES AND MORE SUFFERING FOR A NATION AS TOTALLY AT WAR AS THIS ONE IS.

IT MEANS MORE WORK AND BATTLE AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADER, BUT MOSCOW AND THE REST OF THE COUNTRY ARE ONCE MORE READY FOR THE ORDEAL.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION HAS IMPROVED AND THIS THIRD WINTER OF WAR MAY BE THE BEST YET. AT LEAST A DOZEN PUBLIC RESTAURANTS ARE OPEN IN MOSCOW THIS YEAR. STORES GENERALLY SEEM TO HAVE MORE FOOD.

ALTHOUGH THE RUSSIANS MAY FARE BETTER THIS WINTER THAN THE LAST, THEY ARE STILL MAKING HEAVY SACRIFICES.

ON A RECENT VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES I HEARD COMPLAINTS THAT YOU HAVE TO TAKE CHICKEN BECAUSE YOU CAN'T GET BEEFSTEAK. IT WOULD TAKE A RUSSIAN HOUSEWIFE IN MOSCOW A LONG, LONG TIME TO FIND A CHICKEN. WE WON'T MENTION BEEFSTEAK.

VEGETABLES YOU MIGHT COMPLAIN ABOUT EATING WOULD BE MOST SURELY WELCOMED HERE NOT ONLY BY THE HOUSEWIFE BUT BY THE WHOLE FAMILY.

EDWARD CARTER, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN RUSSIAN RELIEF, WHO HAS JUST CONCLUDED A VISIT HERE, SAID THAT WHILE U.S.SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIAN'S FOOD BIN WERE DEEPLY APPRECIATED BY THE AUTHORITIES AND THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE IT HAS BEEN ONLY A "DROP IN THE BUCKET."

THE RUSSIANS HAD A GOOD HARVEST THIS YEAR. FOR THE PAST TWO SUMMERS, SPRINGS AND AUTUMNS THEY HAVE CULTIVATED MORE AND MORE LAND EAST OF THE URALS AND THIS HAS PAID DIVIDENDS.

1103PEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 29--(AP)--RESIDENTS OF NORTHERN ITALY--ANGERED BECAUSE ADHERENTS TO BENITO MUSSOLINI'S PUPPET REPUBLICAN FASCIST REGIME ARE SERVING AS INFORMERS TO THE GERMANS---WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE

TURNED AGAINST THE FASCISTS AND TO BE FIGHTING THEM IN MILAN STREETS AND ELSEWHERE. BRUTTO

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ADVICES FROM THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER SAID THAT ONE INFORMER HAD BEEN KILLED AT LECCO, ANOTHER AT VIGEVANO AND TWO AT COMO. THESE REPORTS ALSO TOLD OF AN ATTACK BY A GROUP OF MILAN RESIDENTS ON A FASCIST BARRACKS ON OCT. 18. THE NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG REPORTED FROM THE ITALIAN FRONTIER THAT A FASCIST OFFICER HAD BEEN KILLED IN TURIN.

(THE CAIRO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT HEAVY STREET FIGHTING IS RAGING IN MILAN BETWEEN GERMAN AND ITALIAN FORCES. THE STREET BATTLE WAS TOUCHED OFF WHEN NAZI TROOPS SHOT THE OWNER OF A HOUSE IN WHICH AN ARSENAL WAS DISCOVERED, THE BROADCAST SAID.)

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SWISS PRESS DISPATCHES DECLARED THAT THE FASCISTS WERE HAVING A DIFFICULT TIME GETTING RECRUITS FOR THEIR MOVEMENT. IN MILAN, FOR EXAMPLE, THERE ARE ONLY A FEW HUNDRED FASCISTS NOW WHERE FORMERLY THERE HAD BEEN 100,000 SAID A GENEVA NEWSPAPER. THE SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY REPORTED THAT THE 21ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FASCIST MARCH ON ROME PASSED YESTERDAY ALMOST UNNOTICED IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

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THE MILAN FASCIST NEWSPAPER M FASCIO ANNOUNCED THAT SEVERE MEASURES SOON WOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST JEWS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED ITALY AND THESE MEASURES WOULD APPLY AGAINST PARTIAL AS WELL AS FULL-BLOODED JEWS AND AGAINST PERSONS MARRYING JEWS.

FURTHER COMPLICATING THE PROBLEMS OF NAZI OCCUPATION FORCES IN NORTHERN ITALY, AN ITALIAN ARMY OF 30,000 TRAINED FIGHTERS WAS AND AIDED BY ARMS SUPPLIED THROUGH YUGOSLAV PARTISANS. SAID TO HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. A DISPATCH DATED AT THE ITALIAN FRONTIER AND PRINTED IN THE BASEL NEWSPAPER NACHRICHTEN, SAID THAT THIS ARMY, AIDED BY ARMS SUPPLIED THROUGH YUGOSLAV PARTISANS, ALREADY HAD FOUGHT A 24-HOUR BATTLE WITH GERMAN TROOPS AT VERONA. THIS REPORT EXPLAINED THAT THE ITALIAN FORCE HAD BEEN FORMED IN VENEZIA PROVINCE, COMPRISING THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF ITALY AND BORDERING ON YUGOSLAVIA AND AUSTRIA.

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(A PERSON WHO WAS IN ROME FIVE DAYS AGO DECLARED THAT THE GERMANS WERE SYSTEMATICALLY LOOTING THE CITY AND ROUNDABOUT WERE DISMANTLING RADIO STATIONS AND ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS AND WERE CLEANING OUT WAREHOUSES AND FACTORIES, A DISPATCH FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ALGIERS SAID. HE ADDED THAT THE FOOD SITUATION IN ROME WAS SERIOUS.)

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A SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY DISPATCH SAID THAT A SPECIAL COMMISSION HAS EVOLVED A PROJECT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ROME AS AN OPEN CITY BASED ON ARTICLE 24 OF THE LATERAN PACT WHICH RECOGNIZES THE NEUTRAL AND INVOILABLE CHARACTER OF VATICAN CITY. THE PROJECT, REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY HIGH ROMAN PERSONALITIES, PROVIDES FOR THE CREATION OF A "HOLY CITY" WITHIN A RADIUS OF 12 MILES OF VATICAN CITY. UNDER THE PLAN IT WAS SAID THAT THE COMPLETE NEUTRALITY OF ROME WOULD BE GUARANTEED TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, THE HOLY SEE AND THE BELLIGERANTS. THE CITY WOULD BE ADMINISTERED BY 11 MEMBERS CHOSEN FROM PERSONS IN THE CULTURAL WORLD, THIS ACCOUNT SAID.

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IN A FRONTIER DISPATCH THE SWISS NEWSPAPER DER BUND SAID THAT THE 19 MEMBERS OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL WHOSE VOTES OVERTHREW MUSSOLINI

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WILL BE TRIED IN A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL ON A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON AND SENTENCED TO DEATH IF FOUND GUILTY.

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GIOVANNI MARINELLI WAS THE ONLY ONE OF THE 19 MEMBERS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED. THE REVOLT AGAINST MUSSOLINI ON JULY 25 WAS LED BY HIS SON-IN-LAW COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, WHOSE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS IN UNKNOWN, AND COUNT DINO GRANDI NOW REPORTED TO BE IN PORGUGAL.

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ACCORDING TO FRONTIER ADVICES [illegible] OF PRESIDENTS OF MILAN ATTACKED A FASCIST BARRACKS ON OCT. 18. THIS FIGHT OCCURRED A FEW DAYS AFTER RESIDENTS ATTACKED FASCISTS TRYING TO ORGANIZE A DEMONSTRATION IN THE SAME AREA.

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ONE INFORMER WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED AT LECCO, ONE AT VIGEVANO AND TWO AT PORO.

PW29.18158/325P/THO/525P

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--[redacted] ADD ITALIAN (ORIGINAL) X X X KENNEDY

AEGEAN AREA.

AIR FORCE RECONNAISSANCE SAID FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS ALSO HIT TRACKS AND BRIDGES AT FRIEDBURG, 25 MILES SOUTH OF WIENER NEUSTADT IN SUNDAY'S RAID.

A-36 INVADERS CARRIED OUT THE STRAFING MISSION AT FOLIGNO AIRDROME, 60 MILES NORTH OF ROME.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON PARKED AIRCRAFT IN ATTACKS ON THE LANDING GROUNDS AT ORVIETO, 50 MILES NORTH OF ROME, AND LITTORIA 10 MILES SOUTH OF ROME.

SW941AEW

ADD ALGIERS CDYNAN 3 XX FRANCE

AMONG THE DELEGATES WHO HAVE NOT YET ARRIVED IS FORMER AIR MINISTER PIERRE COT WHO IS EXPECTED TO BE THE LEADING DELEGATE FOR THE RADICAL-SOCIALIST PARTY OF FORMER PREMIERS EDOUARD HERRIOT AND EDOUARD DALADIER.

THE ASSEMBLY WILL MEET THE FIRST WEEK OF EVERY MONTH FOR AN EIGHT-DAY SESSION WHICH MAY BE RENEWED FOR SUCCESSIVE EIGHT-DAY PERIODS BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE. A PRESIDENT AND FOUR VICE-PRESIDENTS WILL BE ELECTED AT THE FIRST SESSION WHEN ABOUT 60 DELEGATES ARE EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT.

WHILE LACKING ACTUAL LEGISLATIVE OR EXECUTIVE POWER, THE ASSEMBLY'S MORAL FORCE IS EXPECTED TO BE GREAT IN VIEW OF THE PREPONDERANCE OF DELEGATES FROM WITHIN FRANCE.

WITH A STRONG VOTE OF CONFIDENCE AND APPROVAL, THE NATIONAL COMMISSIONERS, FROM DE GAULLE DOWN, WILL SPEAK WITH MORE ASSURANCE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

TA727PEW

ADD BARI ITALY (GALLAGHERS XX FROELY

THERE IS THE CASE OF THE EDITOR OF LA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO, A FASCIST WHO LESS THAN A YEAR AGO WROTE A VIOLENT ANTI-BRITISH BOOK. THE ALLIES ASKED HIS REMOVAL, BUT THE GOVERNMENT, INSTEAD, LEFT HIM IN OFFICE AND APPOINTED A COUNTRY LAWYER, WHO HAD NEVER RUN A NEWSPAPER, AS CHIEF EDITOR. IT TOOK FREQUENT AND STRONG REPRESENTATIONS TO GET BOTH REMOVED.

BECAUSE THE ALLIES ARE HAVING DIFFICULTY ASCERTAINING WHO ARE THE OFFICE HOLDERS FORCED INTO FASCISM AND WHO ARE THE TRUE FOLLOWERS OF MUSSOLINI, THE REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS HAS BEEN SLOW. IN MANY CASES SOME FASCIST OFFICIALS HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE SITUATION. WHEN THE ALLIES ASKED THAT HOMES AND CARS BE REQUISITIONED, THE FASCISTS TOOK THOSE BELONGING PEOPLE WHO HAD BEEN ANTI-FASCIST AND PRO-ALLIED.

THE HOME OF NOTED ANTI-FASCIST PUBLISHERS WHO HAD LONG OPPOSED MUSSOLINI WERE REQUISITIONED TWICE BY ITALIAN OFFICIALS WHO TOLD THEM, "BLAME THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS, WE ARE JUST CARRYING OUT THEIR ORDERS." IN THIS CASE, THE AMERICAN OFFICER LEARNED OF THE SITUATION AND HALTED THE PROCEEDINGS.

COUNT CARLO SFORZA, FORMER ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER WHO HAS RETURNED TO ITALY AFTER MANY YEARS EXILE IN THE UNITED STATES, ISSUED A STATEMENT PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER LA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO CALLING FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF FASCISTS STILL IN OFFICE. IT WAS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT THAT SFORZA, AFTER A TOUR OF THE COUNTRY, FOUND IT NECESSARY TO ISSUE A PUBLIC STATEMENT ON FASCISM WHICH WAS IN FACT A DEMAND THAT BADOGLIO AND THE KING CLEAN HOUSE.

DY1256PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH ALLIED FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-OPENING THE ASSAULT ON THE ENEMY'S STRONG UPPER VOLTURNO LINE, LANKY LT.COL. LYLE W.BERNARD OF HIGHLAND FALLS, N.Y., SENT HIS RUGGED INFANTRY BATT-

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ALION UP STEEP 1,600-FEET SLOPES TODAY AND HIS BOYS BATTED THE GERMANS OFF.

THEY TRAMPED THROUGH THE HILLS IN DARKNESS LAST NIGHT TO GET INTO POSITION, STUMBLING OVER RUTTED, DUSTY ROADS AND BENDING UNDER THEIR HEAVY BURDEN OF BATTLE EQUIPMENT.

ON THEIR RIGHT AND ON THEIR LEFT, OTHER TROOPS MOVED INTO LINE TO AWAIT THE SIGNAL FOR ATTACK WHICH WOULD BREAK THE LULL ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT. AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE OPENED AT DAWN, CRASHING AND ECHOING THROUGH THE VALLEYS IN A ROLLING THUNDER UNBROKEN FOR AN HOUR. WHEN THE MORNING MISTS LIFTED, THE ATTACK BEGAN.

THE FIFTH ARMY ONCE AGAIN IS ON THE MOVE ALONG THE HISTORIC ROAD TO ROME IN A SLOW HILL TO HILL ADVANCE WHICH IS ONLY BEGINNING TO DEVELOP.

UNDER THE GRAY CURTAIN OF CLOUDS, OUR DIVE BOMBERS CAME OVER IN WAVE AFTER WAVE. NEAR THEIR TARGETS THEY SWUNG INTO ECHELON AND THEN ONE BY ONE PLUMMETED TOWARD THE EARTH IN SCREAMING DIVES TO UNLOAD THEIR BOMBS ON THE ENEMY AROUND MT.NICOLA, MT.GAIEVOLA AND MT.SAN ANGELO IN THE VICINITY OF PIETRAVAIRANO.

IT WAS AN IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY OF AIR POWER AND AIR SUPERIORITY. AS THE BOMBERS CAME IN, SPITFIRES WOVE A PATTERN OF PROTECTION ABOVE THEM. NOT A SINGLE ENEMY PLANE OPPOSED THE ALLIES AND NOT A SINGLE PLANE WAS LOST.

FROM AN OBSERVATION POST HIGH UP ON THE MOUNTAINSIDE, LT.COL. JOHN W.HANSBOROUGH OF TYLER, TEX., AND LT.-COL.KENNETH WADE OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., WATCHED THE BOMBERS AT WORK.

"THEY PUT ON A BEAUTIFUL SHOW," SAID HANSBOROUGH. "I NEVER HAVE SEEN CLOSER LIAISON AND COOPERATION BETWEEN GROUND AND AIR FORCES."

PRIVATE LESTER COUCH OF KENTUCKY PAUSED IN HIS MARCH INTO LINE TO WATCH THE BOMBERS AND A GRIN SPREAD OVER HIS BEET-RED FACE AS HE OBSERVED, "WE'VE BEEN MARCHING A MIGHTY LONG TIME, BUT IT'S WORTH IT JUST TO SEE THOSE BOYS AT WORK."

THE NARROW COUNTRY ROAD WINDING TO THE FRONT LINE WAS JAMMED WITH AN INCONGRUOUS ASSORTMENT OF TRAFFIC. CIVILIANS HURRYING OUT OF THE BATTLE AREA RODE PAST ON BICYCLES LADEN WITH BUNDLES, OR CARRIED THEIR BELONGINGS IN BAGS AND BOXES. PACK TRAINS OF MULES CARRYING AMMUNITION, GUNS AND SUPPLIES FILED ALONG THE SIDE OF THE ROAD. JEEPS AND TRUCKS SNAKED THROUGH THE LINES OF CIVILIANS AND ANIMALS AND OCCASIONALLY DETOURED INTO PLOWED FIELDS TO GET AROUND BULLDOZERS WIDENING THE LITTLE ROAD.

ALTHOUGH THIS VETERAN DIVISION WHICH WAS MOVING INTO ACTION HAD BEEN FIGHTING FOR ABOUT A MONTH, THE TROOPS STILL HAD A SPRING IN THEIR STEP AND PAID LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE SHELLS FALLING NEARBY. AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL A BURNING AMMUNITION TRUCK, HIT BY A SHELL, SENT A COLUMN OF BLACK SMOKE INTO THE SKY. "THE BOYS IN THE TRUCK GOT OUT ALL RIGHT," SAID SGT.FREDERICK BELL OF PECOS, TEX.

WHEN THE ATTACK OPENED, THE TROOPS HAD TO CROSS A SMALL OPEN VALLEY TO STORM ONE OF THE COMMANDING HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING AN IMPORTANT CROSS ROADS AND RAILWAY LINE. THE GERMANS TRIED TO HALT THE ADVANCE WITH MACHINE GUN AND MORTAR FIRE, BUT COL.BERNARD'S MEN OVERCAME OPPOSITION AT THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAIN AND BEGAN WORKING THEIR WAY TOWARD THE TOP.

CAPT.BURLEIGH PACKWOOD OF BOZEMAN, MONT., AND HIS COMPANY REACHED THE TOP FIRST AND DROVE THE GERMANS FROM THE PEAK. THEN THEY DUG IN TO PROTECT TROOPS ON THEIR LEFT.

AROUND THE MOUNTAIN TRAIL TO THE SOUTH MORE TROOPS MOVED TOWARD THE LINE IN SINGLE FILE WHILE LT.COL.LIONEL NICHOLS OF PHOENIX, ARIZ.,

WATCHED. FROM THE EAST SIDE OF THE VOLTURNO, WHERE ANOTHER DIVISION WAS ATTACKING, CAME THE SOUND OF SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR FIRE AND STACCATO BURSTS OF MACHINE GUNS.

"THEY ARE HAVING A SCRAP OVER THERE," MCGANN SAID, "BUT EVERYTHING IS GOING ALL RIGHT. WE GOT ALL OUR FIRST OBJECTIVES LESS THAN THREE HOURS AFTER THE ATTACK STARTED.

"THE BOYS WENT UP THE HILL LIKE MOUNTAIN GOATS. THEY ARE GETTING TO BE BETTER MOUNTAIN FIGHTERS THAN WE EVEN FIGURED."

WHILE THE FIGHTING SINCE SALERNO HAS BEEN TOUGH, MANY SOLDIERS BELIEVE THE HILLS OF SICILY WERE WORSE THAN THOSE HERE.

"AT LEAST THESE HILLS ARE NOT SO CLOSE TOGETHER AND WE HAVE NOT HAD TO MARCH SUCH LONG DISTANCES," SAID CAPT.EDWIN NICHOLS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

MEDICAL MEN HAVE FOUND THE TERRAIN BETTER SUITED TO THE EVACUATION OF WOUNDED THAN SICILY'S SAW-TOOTHED RIDGES BECAUSE JEEP AMBULANCES CAN BE DRIVEN NEARER THE FIGHTING TROOPS.

"THAT'S A GREAT HELP TO LITTER BEARERS," SAID CAPT.WILLIAM H. MILLER OF WOODSTOWN, N.Y., WHOSE JOB IS TO SEE THAT CASES ARE MOVED QUICKLY FROM BATTALION AID STATIONS TO CLEARING STATIONS." "THOSE BOYS ARE DOING A FINE JOB UNDER FIRE."

THE TROOPS GAINED THEIR OBJECTIVES IN THE OPENING ATTACK WITH LIGHT CASUALTIES.

SW956AEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT. 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MUD AND MOUNTAINS IN SEEMINGLY INEXHAUSTIBLE QUANTITIES ARE THE GERMANS' MOST EFFECTIVE DEFENSIVE WEAPONS IN HOLDING BACK THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ON THE "NORTH OF ROME" FRONT.

REDUCED TO FOOT SLOGGING OPERATIONS, GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS NOW ARE ENCOUNTERING THEIR TOUGHEST GOING SINCE ENTERING ITALY ON SEPT. 3.

THE ENEMY'S DEEP DEFENSES, THE EROSION-SCARRED MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN AND THE STATIC FACTOR OF FREQUENT BAD WEATHER CONSTITUTE THE REASONS FOR GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER'S RECENT FORECAST OF INCREASINGLY SLOWER PROGRESS TOWARD ROME.

NOT ONE OFFENSIVE, BUT SEVERAL, WILL BE NECESSARY BEFORE THE EIGHTH ARMY CAN HOPE TO SEE THE SEVEN HILLS OF THE ETERNAL CITY.

A COLD, DRIVING RAIN WHICH YESTERDAY WASHED OUT THE AIR SUPPORT FELL AGAIN TODAY ON THE FORWARD POSITIONS SCATTERED THROUGH THE RUGGED EASTERN SHOULDER OF THE APPENNINES FROM THE AREA OF BARANELLO TO THE SHALLOW BRIDGE-HEAD ACROSS THE TRIGNO RIVER AT ITS ADRIATIC MOUTH.

SHIVERING TOMMIES, THEIR BLOOD THINNED BY HOT AFRICA AND THE SWELTERING SUMMER IN SICILY, INCHED FORWARD ALONG THE ADRIATIC COAST REACHING THE SAN SALVO RAILWAY STATION LAST NIGHT. THAT IS 3,000 YARDS FROM THE TRIGNO WHICH PATROLS FIRST CROSSED LAST WEEKEND.

SAN SALVO VILLAGE, ON HIGH GROUND FIVE MILES INLAND FROM THE COASTAL RAILROAD, REMAINED, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, IN THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS.

MAPS SHOW THAT THIS SECTION OF THE FRONT IS ON A LATITUDE NORTH OF ROME BUT THE TERRAIN OF THE PENINSULA IS SUCH THAT THE EIGHTH ARMY WOULD HAVE TO REACH THE 60-MILE DISTANT COASTAL PORT OF PESCARA BEFORE MAKING A STRATEGIC IMPRESSION ON ROME'S RING OF GERMAN DIVISIONS.

TANKS ARE AN ALMOST USELESS LUXURY IN THIS SECTOR. EVERY LITTLE CANYON OF THE APPENNINE WATER-SHED BECOMES A TRAP FOR ARMOR.

TWO GERMAN PANZER DIVISIONS ARE FIGHTING CHIEFLY AFOOT, AND TO

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ROUTE THEM FROM ROCK-WALLED ENTRENCHMENTS REQUIRES OLD FASHIONED ASSAULTS BY INFANTRY WITH FIXED BAYONETS.

SURVIVORS OF THE GERMAN FIRST PARACHUTE DIVISION REMAIN THE BEST OF THE ENEMY FORCES OPPOSING THE EIGHTH ARMY, BUT THEY ARE SO REDUCED IN NUMBER THAT THEY CAN HOLD ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF THE LINE.

THE GERMANS ALREADY HAVE PREPARED FOR THE EVENTUAL LOSS OF ALL THE TRIGNO RIVER BY EXTENSIVE FORTIFICATIONS AND MINE FIELDS ALONG THE SANGRO RIVER 20 MILES FURTHER TO THE NORTHWEST.

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TA229AEW

BY NOEL MONKS
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

AT THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY, OCT 28-(DELAYED)-THE COOLNESS AND COURAGE OF PVT. THOMAS SPRUILL, FORMER BATTLE CREEK, MICH., MILK MAN WHO FOUND HIMSELF COMMANDING TWO SHERMAN TANKS ON THIS FRONT TWO HOURS AGO, HAD WIDE REPERCUSSIONS.

SPRUILL RADIOED THE REST OF OUR TANKS, TWO MILES BACK, WHEN HE WAS WITHIN RANGE OF THE GERMANS. AT 600 YARDS HIS TANK, "OLD BLOODHOUND," OPENED FIRE, CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY ITS COMPANION, "BOUNCER."

THE SHOTS STAGGERED THE GERMANS, WHO THOUGHT THEY WERE AMBUSHED, AND THEY HALTED. GUNNER SPRUILL, WHO STANDS SIX FEET THREE INCHES, SCORED THREE HITS ON TWO TANKS AND "BOUNCER" SET A THIRD AFIRE.

BOTH SHERMANS RECEIVED HITS AND WERE PUT OUT OF ACTION.

THE GERMANS PLOUGHED TOWARD THEM, BUT OUR TANKS IN THE REAR HAD SUMMONED THE ARTILLERY ON RECEIVING SPRUILL'S WARNING, AND THREE MORE GERMAN TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT, MAKING A TOTAL BAG OF SIX.

SN911PEW

ISTANBUL, OCT. 28 (DELAYED)-(AP)-TURKISH PRESS REPORTS SAID TODAY THAT THE CONCUSSION OF BOMBS AND SHELLS BURSTING ON THE ISLANDS NEAR IZMIR (SMYRNA) WAS SO GREAT THAT IT WAS SHATTERING WINDOWS IN VILLAGES ALONG THE TURKISH COAST.

BOMBING AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE IS ALMOST CONSTANT IN THE ISLANDS NOW, THE PRESS REPORTS SAID.

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(IZMIR, ON THE TURKISH COAST, LIES ABOUT 70 MILES ABOVE THE NORTHERNMOST DODECANESE GROUP, ABOUT 50 MILES DUE EAST OF THE GREEK ISLAND OF CHIOS AND ABOUT 50 MILES BELOW MYTILENE, ANOTHER GREEK AEGEAN ISLAND.

(GERMAN AERIAL AND NAVAL FORCES HAVE BEEN ATTACKING RECENTLY-GAINED BRITISH POSITIONS IN THE DODECANESE GROUP FOR THE LAST SEVERAL WEEKS, AND UNCONFIRMED TURKISH REPORTS SAID EARLY THIS MONTH THAT A LARGE-SCALE MILITARY CAMPAIGN WAS UNDER WAY IN THE INNER AEGEAN GROUP. THESE REPORTS, EMINATING FROM PASSENGERS ABOARD A TURKISH STEAMER, SAID THAT ALLIED FORCES HAD OCCUPIED ISLANDS.

CHIOS AND THAT CANNONADING HAD BEEN HEARD FROM THE DIRECTION OF MYTILENE.)

OBRIENS APL 01055/CLIPS/ DCF 505A

BY PRESTON GROVER (330)

NEW DELHI, OCT. 29-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT AND ARMY AUTHORITIES WORKED SWIFTLY TODAY TO BRING IMMEDIATE RELIEF TO AREAS IN BENGAL WHERE THOUSANDS OF PERSONS HAVE STARVED TO DEATH RECENTLY AND MANY THOUSANDS MORE HAVE BECOME DESTITUTE.

A DECISION TO EMPLOY ARMY FACILITIES TO TRANSPORT FOOD AND OTHER NEEDS TO THE STRICKEN REGIONS WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT, TWO DAYS AFTER LORD WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA, VISITED THEM.

WAVELL, A MILITARY MAN, FOUND THAT ALL PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS BY CIVIL AUTHORITIES BOTH OF BENGAL AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FAILED TO GET FOOD INTO THE RIGHT PLACES EITHER BECAUSE THEIR MEASURES WERE UNWISE OR NOT ENERGETICALLY PURSUED.

FOR FULL A YEAR IT HAS BEEN APPARENT THAT FAMINE WAS STALKING SECTIONS OF INDIA BUT FOR FEAR OF DISTURBING ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE MILITARY AND FOR POLITICAL REASONS THE MEASURES TAKEN HAVE FAILED.

THE LOSS OF MORE THAN 1,000,000 LIVES AND POSSIBLY DOUBLE THAT NUMBER IS QUITE POSSIBLE.

A MAJOR-GENERAL EXPERIENCED IN TRANSPORTING AND DISTRIBUTING FOOD WILL HAVE THE JOB OF GETTING SUPPLIES TO OUTLYING SECTIONS OF BENGAL.

WHEAT STOCKS IN PUNJAB, INDIA'S WHEAT BELT, HAVE BEEN FROZEN WITH THE PROSPECT THAT THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WOULD CORRAL ALL SURPLUS.

THIS, HOWEVER, WILL ONLY TAKE THE EDGE OFF THE SUFFERING THAT MAY EXTEND FAR OUTSIDE BENGAL.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS BY THE GOVERNMENT TO GET ITS HANDS ON PUNJAB GRAIN HAVE BEEN BALKED BY FEAR THAT AGGRESSIVE ACTION WOULD STIR UP DISCONTENT THERE AND INTERFERE WITH RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

THE SITUATION HAS BEEN STEADILY GROWING WORSE. IN CALCUTTA ALONE DAILY MORTALITY ROSE FROM 40 TO 80 DEATHS IN TWO WEEKS.

DEATH ON A LARGE SCAEL, PARTICULARLY IN THE BENGAL AREA, WHICH WAS THE CENTER OF A POST-WORLD WAR EPIDEMIC THAT KILLED 12,000,000 PERSONS, IS NOT NEW.

THE SITUATION IS AFFORDING THE HINDUS A POLITICAL WEAPON WITH WHICH TO ATTACK BOTH THE BRITISH AND THE MOSLEMS. THEY ACCUSE THE BRITISH OF FAILING TO HANDLE THE SITUATION THROUGH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND THE MOSLEMS, WHO ARE IN CONTROL OF THE BENGAL MINISTRY, OF FAILING TO MEET THE SITUATION.

TA1019PEW

CHUNGKING, OCT 29-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GRIP ON EAST CHINA IS WEAKENING, MAJOR GEN. C.C.TSIENG, SPOKESMAN FOR THE CHINESE ARMY, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY, ADDING THAT THE ENEMY WAS EVACUATING THE IMPORTANT HIGHWAY TOWN OF KWANGTEH, 85 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANKING.

TSIENG SAID THAT THE SITUATION WAS UNCHANGED ON THE SALWEEN FRONT, MORE THAN 600 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, WHERE 30,000 JAPANESE TROOPS WERE ENGAGED IN OPERATIONS DESIGNED TO FORESTALL A CHINESE COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST NORTHERN BURMA.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID HE AGREED "IN GENERAL" WITH U.S.SENATOR RICHARD B. RUSSELL'S (D-GA) INFORMATION THAT THE JAPANESE WERE NOW MAKING MORE THAN 1,000 PLANES MONTHLY.

MK716AEW

30.24 — 9701

CHUNGKING, OCT 29-(AP)-A JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST FROM TOKYO REPORTED THE DEATH BY SUICIDE OF SEIGO NAKANO, ULTRA-FASCIST MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE DIET, AFTER A SPEECH BY PREMIER TOJO BEFORE THE DIET WEDNESDAY NIGHT, CHINESE MONITORS SAID TODAY.

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS ATTRIBUTED NAKANO'S REPORTED SUICIDE TO HIS CONVICTION THAT JAPAN FACED ULTIMATE DEFEAT IN THE PRESENT WAR.

NAKANO, CHARACTERIZED AS PERHAPS THE MOST ARDENT ADVOCATE OF AGGRESSION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, WAS BELIEVED HERE TO HAVE TAKEN HIS LIFE AFTER SOMETHING HE HEARD DURING WEDNESDAY'S SESSION OF THE DIET CONVINCED HIM JAPAN WAS DOOMED.

ON RETURNING HOME EARLY THURSDAY MORNING, THE DOMEI DISPATCH SAID, NAKANO WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE WRITTEN A THREE-PAGE LETTER CONTAINING THE PHRASE: "I GAZE AT JAPAN AND DIE, BUT I HAVE NO REGRETS."

NAKANO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN HIS LIFE BY SEVERING HIS JUGULAR VEIN, AND NOT BY THE TRADITIONAL JAPANESE METHOD IF HARAKIRI. THE CHINESE PRESS REGARD HIS ACTION AS A SYMPTON OF POLITICAL UNREST IN JAPAN AND BELIEVED IT WOULD PROFOUNDLY AFFECT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.

(JAPANESE DOMESTIC BROADCASTS, REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID THAT THE 83RD SPECIAL SESSION OF THE JAPANESE DIET ADJOURNED TODAY AFTER ADOPTING A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING DETERMINATION TO "ACCELERATE OUR EFFORTS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR LONG STANDING ENEMIES.")

MT&ISAFW

ADD ALLIED H.Q. S.W.PAC. (CLEMENTS) xx ATTENTION

THE FORCES WHICH LANDED WEDNESDAY IN THE TREASURY GROUP WITH NAVAL AND AIR SUPPORT CONTINUED TO RECEIVE THE AID OF BOMBING AND STRAFING PLANES IN THE CAMPAIGN ON THOSE TWO TINY ISLANDS.

FIGHTER-ESCORTED MEDIUM BOMBERS STRUCK THE SMASHING BLOW AT BUKA, RAIDING AT TREETOP HEIGHT.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF JAPANESE KILLED WERE WORKING ON BUKA'S RUNWAY AT THE TIME.

THE BOMBERS ALSO SANK AN AUXILIARY VESSEL AND DAMAGED FOUR ENEMY PLANES IN ADDITION TO THE SEVEN DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

THE UNOPPOSED DESTRUCTION OF AIRFIELDS IN THE SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE AREA CONTINUED. //

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SATURDAY, OCT.30-(AP)-THE MOST POWERFUL, SUSTAINED AIR BLOWS YET STRUCK IN THE SOLOMONS PRECEDED THE LANDING OF NEW ZEALAND AND AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE TWO TREASURY ISLANDS WEDNESDAY, A SPOKESMAN FOR ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY DISCLOSED TODAY.

ON THE DAY BEFORE, MORE THAN 300 SORTIES WERE MADE AND APPROXIMATELY 300 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED TO DEVASTATE THE ALREADY KNOCKED OUT SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE AIRFIELDS OF THE JAPANESE.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE TREASURY INVASION EMBRACED A RACE BY THE ALLIES TO KEEP THOSE FIELDS KNOCKED OUT AND BY THE JAPANESE, WORKING DESPERATELY AT NIGHT, TO TRY TO PUT THEM IN SHAPE. THE ALLIES WON THAT RACE.

THE SITUATION OF THE FEW HUNDRED JAPANESE ON MONO IS BECOMING DESPERATE. THEY HAVE BEEN PUSHED TO THE NORTHEASTERN END OF THE ISLAND AND A NAVAL AND AIR BLOCKADE IS BEING SET UP TO FORESTALL THEIR EVACUATION.

THE ALLIES ALSO HAVE ESTABLISHED DEFENSES IN EVENT OF A JAPANESE

COUNTERATTACK.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE ALLIED CASUALTIES THE FIRST DAY OF THE INVASION WERE APPROXIMATELY 75 THESE WERE SUFFERED IN DESTROYING ENEMY MORTAR POSITIONS.

ALLIED AIR BLOWS WERE MOVED NORTHWARD TO BUKA TO NEUTRALIZE THAT FIELD IN CASE THE JAPS BROUGHT DOWN PLANES FROM RABAUL.

TUESDAY, LIGHTNINGS SURPRISED BUKA BY GOING IN AT LESS THAN 100 FEET. THEY CAUGHT FIVE JAP FIGHTERS ON THE GROUND AND STRAFED THEM TO DESTRUCTION. THEY ALSO HIT A FULLY-LOADED AUXILIARY VESSEL, AND LEFT IN FLAMES. AT THE NEARBY BONSI (CORRECT) PLANTATION, THE LIGHTNINGS SURPRISED ABOUT 2,500 JAPS ATTEMPTING TO BUILD AN AIRFIELD. STRAFING KILLED AN ESTIMATED 200.

A103KX

AFTERWARD, MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS SCREENED BY LIGHTNINGS HIT BUKA FROM TREE TOP HEIGHT AND DROPPED MORE THAN 200 PARACHUTE BOMBS.

THE ONLY OPPOSITION TO THE BUKA RAIDS CONSISTED OF FRANTIC ACK ACK FROM TWO SHIPS IN THE HARBOR.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 4 P.M., THE ENEMY'S KARA AIRFIELD ON SOUTHERN BOUGANVILLE WAS HIT HEAVILY.

NINETY DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBERS, AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS, KITTYHAWKS, AIRACOBRAS AND CORSAIRS BOMBED AND STRAFED THE STRIP, MORE THAN 12 ACK ACK POSITIONS, AND EIGHT BUILDINGS. TWENTY FIVE DIRECT HITS WERE MADE ON THE RUNWAY.

(THE ACTIONS RELATED WERE FIRST REPORTED TODAY IN THE ALLIED [illegible]ARTERS COMMUNIQUE OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.)

NM ASKT

BUENOS AIRES, OCT 29-(AP)-GEN.ALBERTO GILBERT, IN THE FIRST ADDRESS SINCE HE FORMALLY TOOK OVER THE POST OF FOREIGN MINISTER, DECLARED TODAY THAT ARGENTINA'S PAN-AMERICAN POLICY IS BASED UPON "UNLIMITED COOPERATION IN ECONOMIC AND INTELLECTUAL SPHERES."

"THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT SEEKS A FRANK AND SINCERE UNDERSTANDING WITH ITS FRIENDLY SISTER NATIONS, ESPECIALLY WITH THOSE ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT," HE ASSERTED. "THIS ASPIRATION FOR HARMONY AND COOPERATION BOTH IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND IN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITIES IS NOW ASSURED THE DETERMINED SUPPORT OF THIS MINISTRY."

DA1159PEW

MONTREAL, OCT 29-(AP)-RONALD TREE, CHAIRMAN OF A BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON AIR TRANSPORT, PAUSING HERE LAST NIGHT ON HIS WAY HOME AFTER A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID HE DID NOT THINK "IT SHOULD BE DIFFICULT TO ARRIVE AT AN OVERALL AGREEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT" AFTER THE WAR.

MK730AEW

OTTAWA, OCT. 29-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT LISTED AS PRESUMED DEAD OVERSEAS SGT. FREDERICK WILSON RALPH, WHOSE FATHER, ROBERT RALPH, LIVES AT THE KNOLL, FAYETTEVILLE, N.Y.; AND AS MISSING AFTER OVERSEAS AIR OPERATIONS PILOT OFFICER JOHN WARREN ROUSSEL, WHOSE FATHER, J.W. ROUSSEL, LIVES

AT 625 MAPLE AVENUE, TEANECK, N.J.

OTTAWA, OCT. 29-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT LISTED AS PRESUMED DEAD OVERSEAS FLIGHT SGT. RICHARD DE BOURKE, WHOSE FATHER, P.J. DE BOURKE, LIVES AT 36 FLORAL ST., NEWTON, MASS.

OTTAWA, OCT. 29-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS SGT. THOMAS JOSEPH RYAN, WHOSE FATHER, T.J. RYAN, LIVES AT 5524 SOUTH HONORE, CHICAGO. SW--CP--722P

NEW YORK, OCT 29-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID THAT "THE FASCIST REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS FINALLY MOVED TO NORTHERN ITALY IN THE VICINITY OF THE DUCE'S HEADQUARTERS" TO GIVE ITS SECRETARY CLOSE CONTACT AND ASSURE "THE IMMEDIATE EXECUTION OF THE DECISIONS MADE BY MUSSOLINI."

MK732AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 29-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, QUOTING A BERN DISPATCH IN THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNINGEN, SAID TODAY THAT FRENCH PATRIOTS, ACTING IN THE MANNER OF ROBIN HOOD, FREQUENTLY STOP GERMANY-BOUND FREIGHT TRAINS AND DISTRIBUTE THE MERCHANDISE TO RESIDENTS OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE.

MK713AEW

OTTAWA, OCT 29-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CANADA HAS BECOME A MEMBER OF THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD, SET UP 15 MONTHS AGO BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO PLAN THE BEST USE OF THE FOOD RESOURCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

CANADA, A MAJOR SUPPLIER OF FOOD TO THE UNITED NATIONS, HAS BEEN REPRESENTED ON VARIOUS COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

ON OCT. 25 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SENT A MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING STATING, THAT THE IMPORTANCE OF CANADIAN FOOD SUPPLIES MADE IT "APPROPRIATE AND DESIRABLE" THAT CANADA BE DIRECTLY REPRESENTED.

BOARD MEMBERS NOW WILL BE MARVIN JONES, UNITED STATES WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATOR; R.H.BRAND, REPR NTING THE UN

BOARD MEMBERS NOW WILL BE MARVIN JONES, UNITED STATES WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATOR; R.H.BRAND, REPRESENTING THE UNITED KINGDOM FOOD MINISTER, LORD WOOLTON; AND CANADIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER GARDINER. CLAUDE WICKARD, U.S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, WILL ACT AS CHAIRMAN.

RN1208PEW

BLANK

Russians Reach Edge of Crimea, Push Within 22 Miles of Perekop; Allies Move Up to Massico Line

Reds Capture Genichesk, Cut Off One Nazi Escape Route From the Crimea

Race for Perekop To Seal Giant Trap

Gain 5 Miles in Nikopol Drive, Repulse Attacks in Krivoi Rog Region

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Sunday).—Russian troops sweeping across the Nogaisk Steppe reached the edge of the Crimea at its northeastern entrance yesterday and simultaneously drove to within twenty-two miles of its northwestern door at Perekop, the last escape route for the German Crimean armies.

In one of the most spectacular drives of the war the Russians thus were ready to seal off the great peninsula and within a matter of hours lay siege to thousands of Germans estimated to be still there.

The northeastern entrance to the Crimea was reached with the capture of Genichesk, while northwestward a second column striking directly toward Perekop captured the town of Askaniya Nova, only twenty-two miles away.

Advance 22 Miles in a Day

The Russians advanced up to twenty-two miles in their day's drive and swept up a total of 150 more towns on the desert steppe as they prepared to choke off the Crimea at its thin, vulnerable neck.

To take Genichesk the Russians had advanced fifty-six miles in exactly a week after their capture of Melitopol and reached the shores of the Sivash, or "Putrid," Sea, formed by a thin bar of land cutting the eastern shore of the Crimea from the Sea of Azov.

While General Feodor I. Tolbukhin's cavalry-paced columns spread over the great southern steppe, General Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Dnieper bend army pushed ahead three to five miles toward Nikopol, manganese center, and General Ivan S. Konev's troops fought almost continuous counter-attacks in the Krivoi Rog area, where the Germans were making their most desperate bid to stave off wholesale disaster on the entire southern front.

One Cossack column swept into Dmitrievka, sixteen miles from the Dnieper at Kakhovka. The Russians thus were swinging into position for at least two crossings of the river, at Kakhovka and near Nikopol where Russian forces were beyond Blagovyeschenskoe, only five miles from the river.

Such crossings would strike the rear of reinforced Germans defending Krivoi Rog and the last remnants of German-held territory in the Dnieper bend.

New Battle for Crimea On

With the capture of Genichesk the second battle for the Crimea had begun. The Germans on the peninsula, which juts southward to dominate the Black Sea, must escape over the railway through Perekop to Kherson and Nikolaev if they are to get out before the Russians smash the Perekop bottleneck.

Threatening the Crimea also was the Russian Army of the Caucasus, which only a few weeks ago drove the last Germans westward across the Kerch Strait into eastern Crimea and now stands ready to bridge that narrow water gap.

Crimea, about the size of Vermont, is a land of plains in the north, rises to a range of mountains and falls to a narrow fertile strip of land that is known as the Riviera of Russia, with bright sun, warm sea and mud baths. It was used by the Russians for rest homes, many now believed occupied by German wounded. It is also the site of Sevastopol, naval base for the Russian Black Sea Fleet, which the Russians defended for 245 days in a back-to-the-wall resistance that helped keep the Germans out of the Caucasian oil fields. Sevastopol finally fell to the Germans in June, 1942.

German commentators denied that the Russians had completely disrupted the Axis front, but admitted the Soviet offensive "remains the threat it was yesterday and will be tomorrow." So swiftly were the Russians overrunning the desert steppe land east of the lower Dnieper that even a German broadcast was forced to admit "the outcome of the battle is problematical."

Fresh German forces were hurled into the fighting in the Dnieper river bened—which the Germans referred to in a broadcast as the "Dnieper knee." The battle was the bitterest around battered Krivoi Rog, where the Germans were using masses of tanks, Stuka dive-bombers and heavy forces of fighters to reinforce masses of counter-attacking infantry, Moscow dispatches said.

A German broadcast mentioned four Soviet divisions fighting-northwest of Krivoi Rog, but said their attacks were beaten back with the loss of forty-three Russian tanks. The Germans spoke of "smart counter-attacks" by their troops in the "particularly hard fighting" there.

There were rumors in London that the Germans already had abandoned Krivoi Rog, but the German radio said "no operational decision has yet been reached in the great battle on the southern sector of the Eastern Front."

Krivoi Rog is the last natural defense line protecting the low valley that extends southwest to Nikolayev. The iron city also defends the Nikolayev-Kiev railway.

The Russian Army newspaper Red Star said many air battles colored the skies in this sector. Stormovik and American B-25 bombers helped overcome the German advantage of shorter supply lines.

22-MILE ADVANCE BY SOVIET TROOPS PERILS RAILROAD

Perekop Is Next Goal of Red Forces Chasing Retreating Foe.

2,000 NAZIS SLAIN

Town of Genichesk Captured by Assault, Moscow Declares.

GREAT BOOTY SEIZED

German Munitions, Equipment, Supplies Abandoned in Flight.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 31—(AP) The second battle of the Crimea began today with Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin's steppe legions hammering at its northeastern gate and plunging down the last 22-mile lap toward Perekop to slam shut that northwestern escape door on huge German forces in the peninsula.

A midnight communique supplement announced that the Russians continued to pursue the retreating Germans after they took the town of Genichesk by assault, killing over 2,000 Nazis at the northeastern edge of the Crimea.

22 Miles from Perekop

Another column captured the town of Askaniya Nova, only 22 miles from Perekop and the last railway escape for the hundreds of thousands of Germans in the peninsula.

Considerable quantities of German munitions, equipment and stores fell to the Russians in their spectacular drive across the Nogaisk steppe to the fringe of the Crimea, which may be sealed off in a matter of hours.

The Russians advanced up to 22 miles in yesterday's drive and swept up a total of 150 more towns in the desert steppe in a drive of 56 miles exactly a week after the capture of Melitopol, said a Moscow communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

In the Dnieper river bend more than 2,100 Germans fell before furious Russian attacks that sent the Germans fleeing in disorder in at least one sector.

Drive on Nikopol

Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's forces pushed ahead three to five miles toward Nikopol, manganese center, capturing Bozhedarovka, 43 miles southwest of Dnepropetrovsk and about an equal distance above Krivoi Rog on a rail line.

At Krivoi Rog itself the Russians were standing off waves of German tank and infantry counter charges which cost the Germans 1,000 dead, the communique supplement said. In one sector the Germans used 100 tanks which retired after 28 were smashed. In another sector, 23 more tanks were destroyed.

In the south, Tolbukhin's cavalry-paced columns spread over the great steppe, like a flood, reaching the shores of the Sivash or "putrid" sea, formed by a thin bar of land between the eastern shore of the Crimea and the Sea of Azov.

One Cossack column swept into Dmitrievka, 16 miles from the Dnieper at Kakhovka. The Russians thus were swinging into position for at least two crossings on the river, at Kakhovka and near Nikopol where Russian forces were beyond Blagovyeschenskoe, only five miles from the river.

Such crossings would strike the rear of reinforced Germans defending Krivoi Rog and the last remnants of German-held territory in the Dnieper bend.

Second Battle for Crimea

With the capture of Genichesk the second great battle for the Crimea had begun. The Germans on the great peninsula, which juts southward strategically to dominate the Black sea, must escape over the railway through Perekop to Kherson and Nikolaev if they are to get out before the Russians smash the Perekop bottleneck.

Investing the Crimea also was the Russian army of the Caucasus, which only a few weeks ago drove the last Germans westward across the Kerch strait into the eastern Crimea and now stands ready to bridge that narrow water gap.

The Crimea, about the size of Vermont, is a land of plains in the north, rises to a range of mountains and falls to a narrow fertile strip of land that is known as the Riviera of Russia, with bright sun, warm sea and mud baths. It was used by the Russians for rest homes, many now believed occupied by German wounded. It is also the site of Sevastopol, naval base for the Russian Black sea fleet which the Russians defended for 245 days in a back-to-the-wall resistance that helped keep the Germans out of the Caucasian oil fields. Sevastopol finally fell to the Germans in June, 1942.

German commentators denied that the Russians had completely disrupted the Axis front, but admitted the Soviet offensive "remains the threat it was yesterday and will be tomorrow."

So swiftly were the Russians overrunning the desert steppeland east of the lower Dnieper that even a German broadcast was forced to admit "the outcome of the battle is problematical."

Nazis Make No Stand

Paul Winterton, BBC correspondent in Moscow, broadcast that "there is no sign of any serious enemy stand along the whole of the southern Russian front," and spoke of Russian penetrations into the German rear causing "the utmost confusion and demoralization. Many enemy troops have thrown away their rifles and given themselves up."

Fresh forces were hurled into the fighting in the Dnieper river bend—which the Germans referred to in a broadcast as the "Dnieper knee." The battle was the bitterest around battered Krivoi Rog where the Germans were using masses of tanks, Stuka dive bombers and heavy forces of fighters to reinforce masses of counter-attacking infantry, Moscow dispatches said.

There were rumors in London that the Germans already had abandoned Krivoi Rog, but the German radio said "no operational decision has yet been reached in the great battle on the southern sector of the eastern front."

One unusual Berlin radio dispatch—apparently designed to illustrate Nazi sang-froid — said: "Works by Tchaikowsky were played in the town theater of Krivoi Rog by the band of a tank regiment. They were followed by dance music played by a soldier jazz band."

New Troops Called Up

The Germans still were pouring new troops into the area, for Krivoi Rog is the last natural defense line protecting the low valley which extends southwest to Nikolaev.

The iron city also defends the Nikolaev-Kiev railway. Advance Russian units are close to the railway in this sector but have not yet severed it. Southwest of Krivoi Rog the Germans have numerous good military roads and these, too, need protection. It is up these roads the Germans have brought their reinforcements.

The Russian army newspaper Red Star said many air battles colored the skies in this sector. The Red air force, using the new Lavochkin 5 fighter and improved models of the Yak, Mig and Lagg planes, kept command. Stormovik and American B-25 bombers helped overcome the German advantage of shorter supply lines.

THREE RUSSIAN ARMIES DRIVE UPON NIKOPOL

Converge on Key Stronghold to Trap German Forces in Dnieper Bend.

30.24 — 9705

CAPTORS OF MELITOPOL GAIN

Advances of 15 Miles Reported by Moscow in Push to Seal Nazis in Crimea.

London, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Three Russian armies converged on the key stronghold of Nikopol on the lower Dnieper River today in a multiple drive to complete the entrapment of German forces in the Dnieper bend.

Two other Red Army forces at the same time were surging west and south of Melitopol to seal off the German positions in the Crimean peninsula. One, paced by squadrons of hard-riding Cossack cavalrymen and tank units, smashed through eighty towns to take Bolshoi Utlyug, forty-five miles from the northeastern corner of the Crimea, while the second captured Torkayevka, less than 50 miles from Perekop, which bottlenecks the escape corridor at the northwestern edge of the peninsula.

Cracked Defense Line.

Gains of fifteen miles were reported in this sector by the Russian communique, with the demoralized enemy abandoning additional huge stores of military equipment.

[In their retreat through southern Russia, the Germans are leaving behind enough guns and other materials to set up a new army, the British radio reported today in a broadcast recorded by CBS.]

Two prongs of the triple threat to Nikopol were led by Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin and Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky. The former cracked a wide German "defense-in-depth" line in the Balki-Malaya-Byelozerka salient, the Moscow bulletin said, and battled its way through the steppe towns of Malaya-Balgoveschenka and Bolshoi-Byelozerka, west and southwest of Nikopol, chief manganese-producing center in south Russia.

Gen. Malinovsky, operating inside the Dnieper Bend thirty miles southwest of Dnepropetrovsk, slashed ahead six miles to invest Alexandrovka, forty-two miles north of Nikopol. More than 1,600 Germans were killed in this action, in which twenty six towns were liberated.

Berlin Reveals Threat.

The third threat to Nikopol was revealed by the Berlin radio, which said strong Russian forces were plunging across the Dnieper River just below Zaporozhe, with the evident intention of joining Tolbukin's corps, or driving down the west bank of the river to strike Nikopol from the east. The Moscow bulletin did not mention this new thrust.

Krivoi Rog, Ukrainian iron center fifty miles northwest of Nikopol, was still holding out against fierce Red Army assaults, and the reinforced German garrison was reported to be staging heavy tank and infantry counter-attacks against the besiegers to gain time for battered remnants of the German forces to escape.

BRITISH SEIZE TOWN BELOW MT. MASSICO

Plunge Across Regia Canal to Mondragone at West End of German Line.

AMERICANS HIT NAZI FLANK

Eighth Army Also Advances in Fierce Battles at Eastern End of Front

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—British troops of the Fifth Army, storming across the Regia Canal in a three-mile plunge, have occupied the seaside town of Mondragone to ram squarely against lofty Mount Massico, the western anchor of the new German line in Italy, it was announced today.

Further inland, American forces developed a flanking threat against Mount Massico, capturing Pietravairano, which dominates both the upper Volturno River Valley and the main Capua-Rome highway. Pietravairano was described officially as "a very important feature on very high ground which gives the Fifth Army control of elevated areas on both sides of the Upper Volturno, and provides observation over the network of roads due west."

The town is twenty-one miles northeast of Mondragone, and its capture opened the way for a possible sweep around Massico.

Simultaneously, the British Eighth Army to the east forged ahead to take Montemitro, on the lower bank of the Trigno River fourteen miles inland from their bridgehead in the San Salvo area, where the heaviest fighting on the Italian front was still raging.

Some fifteen towns in all fell to the Allied advance, hindered by heavy rains and mud in all sectors. Mule transport had to be substituted for motor vehicles in some mountainous localities.

U. S. Drive Trends Westward.

The American troops drove forward four miles to capture Pietravairano. Also captured in this push were Pietramelara and numerous villages, including San Pasquale, Assana, Visciano, San Felice and San Antonio Abate. It likewise yielded possession of Ponte di Raviscanina—a bridge over the Upper Volturno—and the entire lateral road running from Raviscanina southwest.

The whole trend of the American advance appeared to be westward from the upper Volturno area to gain further control of the main road north from Capua toward Rome. A drive from the south carried Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces within two miles of Teano, an important secondary road center.

British in Fierce Fights.

The British sprang from trenches and foxholes along the south bank of the Regia Canal to take Mondragone. They had been held to that line, paralleling the lower Volturno River, for more than a week by heavy enemy fire from the lower slopes of Massico Ridge.

Mondragone was deserted, and an Allied officer said the town had become valueless to the Germans, who would make their really important stand from the ridge itself. Several bridgeheads forced across the canal all along the line remained under fire of long-range German guns.

The British drive in the west coast sector also carried through several small villages, among them Santa Nicola, Cappabianca, Saraceni, Pizzone and Santa Andrea.

The furious fighting around the Eighth Army's bridgehead over the Trigno on the Adriatic sector was seen by one high officer as an indication that "the enemy is just completing withdrawing his rearguards to very strong defensive positions, and intends to defend with great determination his new and highly favorable line extending southwest from Vasto."

Immediately north of San Salvo the Nazis hold an 800-foot hill giving them excellent observation over all British lines. Further inland along the Trigno in a series of hills dominating the narrow valley at all points, the Germans have concentrated great numbers of mortars, artillery and machine-guns.

Fortresses Blast Genoa.

Meanwhile Flying Fortresses hammered Genoa yesterday in the first bombing of that city by planes based in the Mediterranean, hitting the Ansaldo steelworks and freight yards. Heavy air support of ground operations continued.

With the industrial sections of Turin and Milan already largely knocked out by heavy bombing, Genoa represented the most important rear area target in Italy. The raid should prove a serious blow to German efforts to keep northern Italy's industries in operation.

Improved weather also enabled the Tactical Air Force to crack harder at the enemy in and just behind the front.

American Warhawks, including those of the all-Negro squadron operating in Italy, attacked two motor vessels and several smaller craft in a harbor a few miles north of Pescara on the Adriatic, scoring two direct hits on vessels.

Other fighter-bombers attacked the wharf at Francavilla. Bostons and Baltimores bombed Macchiagodena, just behind the front in the Bojano sector.

Kittybombers attacked enemy gun positions near Torre Bruna, also on the Eighth Army front. Fighter bombers scored direct hits on two bridges at Vairano, northwest of Pietravairano, and Mignano on the Fifth Army front.

Six enemy planes were destroyed during all operations, and two Allied planes were reported missing.

Marshes Reported Flooded.

Some of the Pontine marshes, fifty miles southeast of Rome, have been flooded by the Germans, presumably to forestall Allied tank operations, NBC declared today in a broadcast from Algiers. The marshland area had been kept dry by a pumping system.

The Germans "have transferred 35,000 men from northern Italy to reinforce their front lines in the south," according to front line dispatches quoted today by the British radio in a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS.

Allies Capture 20 Towns, Stand Ready for Attack on German Line in Italy

Gain in 3 Sectors Of Mountain Front

Fortresses Pound Genoa in Daylight, Rip Docks, Rail Yards, War Plants

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 30 (AP).—Driving forward in three sectors in Italy, the 5th and 8th Armies took more than twenty towns and villages today and stood poised in positions immediately before the line which the Germans have established as the first southern section of their "Fortress Europe."

The British with Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark's 5th Army occupied Mondragone, seacoast town nestling under Mt. Massico, where the Germans have built strong positions anchoring the western end of their line. Both Germans and townsfolk had abandoned the town.

Farther inland American forces took the town of Pietravairano, which put them in a position to threaten the flank of the Nazi bastions on Massico ridge.

8th Army Advances, Too

On the eastern end of the line, where the heaviest fighting of the entire front developed, the British 8th Army advanced to take Montemitro, on the Trigno River, fourteen miles inland from the San Salvo area, where the 8th holds a bridgehead.

While Allied ground forces thus consolidated in front of the mountain barrier on the route to Rome and built up strength for eventual assault on it, Allied air forces took advantage of a break in the weather in some parts of the peninsula to strike at German strength behind the front.

The main target was Genoa, most important industrial center yet serving the Germans in Italy. Formations of American Flying Fortresses pounded railyards and adjacent docks and war factories. It was the first time Genoa had been bombed in daylight, and it was the first raid made on it by planes from the Mediterranean theater.

Light bombers and fighter-bombers slashed away at enemy concentrations and gun positions in the battle area, and other planes raked Axis shipping.

Heavy Rain a Handicap

In its sweeps forward the 5th Army, besides occupying many villages, also got control of several ridges, including the Mountain of Angels and Mt. Monaco, and some units established themselves on the Capetelle River, tributary of the Volturno.

The ground operations were carried out despite heavy rains and mud which hampered movement and added to the difficulties of rough terrain, Allied headquarters announced.

The Allied advances were not easy, and every indication was that the drive on Rome would meet even tougher resistance. The Germans were fighting hard and maneuvering cleverly. In addition to artillery fire the enemy employed road blocks to prevent both the 5th and 8th Armies from moving into positions for fresh assaults.

This type of delaying tactics, a repetition of the methods the Germans used in Sicily, enabled them to move back handily their equipment and supply dumps. As a result, the booty seized by the Allies in the whole course of the Italian campaign has been slight.

The newest advances, however, gave the 8th and 5th Armies the shortest front across the Italian peninsula they have held at any time since they joined up. Spreading across to the Adriatic this front is only ninety-one miles long on the basis of the latest announced points captured and is virtually the shortest possible front anywhere along the leg of the Italian boot.

At present the front extenus from Mondragone on the coast to a point seven miles inland, thence eighteen miles north-northeast to Pietravairano, five miles northeast to Raviscanina, seven miles east to Piedmonte d'Alife, ten miles northeast to Bojano, ten miles north to Molise, eighteen miles northeast to Montefalcone and finally from Montefalcone sixteen miles along the Trigno River to the Adriatic.

The very bitterness of the opposition the Germans put up around the Eighth army's bridgehead over the Trigno river on the eastern end of the line led a high officer to observe that "there is every indication the enemy is pust completing the withdrawal of rearguards to very strong defensive positions and intends to defend with great determination the new and highly favorable line extending southwest from Vasto."

Nazis Hold Hill

North of San Salvo the Nazis hold an 800-foot hill which commands the British lines. Having concentrated great numbers of mortars, field guns and machine-guns they were in a position to make an extremely strong stand. There appeared no room for doubt that the Allied advance would be slowed down considerably and even

forced to a temporary halt. This appeared particularly true if the rains continue and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is unable to move forward heavy equipment needed for a major assault.

The Americans four-mile forward drive to take Pietravairano, 15 miles north of Capua and five miles southwest of Raviscanina, gave them, it was said officially, "a very important feature on very high ground which gives the Fifth army control of elevated areas on both sides of the upper Volturno, and provides observation over the network of roads due west."

Besides giving them Ponte di Raviscanina, a bridge over the upper Volturno, the drive gave them also a number of villages.

During widespread aerial operations six enemy planes were destroyed. Two Allied planes were missing.

8TH AIR FORCE WIDENS SCOPE FOR OCTOBER

Destroys More Than 600 German Planes While Losing 174

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 30—The United States Eighth Air Force significantly expanded the scope of its operations in October, making raids from the Atlantic Coast to Poland and drawing from the German air force its most overt admission to date of its depletion: failure to send up a single Nazi fighter in two raids on important French targets.

It was a record month for German planes destroyed—more than 600—as well as in American planes lost—174 heavy bombers.

Despite several recent heavy losses, data compiled by the Associated Press from official and other reliable sources indicate that the Eighth Air Force's bombing campaign, the only American blow against Germany itself so far, is being carried out within the five per cent. casualty average considered operationally economical.

$200,000,000 Worth

Combat losses in about one hundred raids made since the start of operations sixteen months ago have been about 50 fighters, 20 medium bombers and 730 heavy bombers, representing roughly $200,000,000 worth of equipment and some 6,000 flyers, of whom it is estimated at least half are safe.

The economical five per cent. loss rate does not refer to permissible sacrifice against an individual target, since military considerations might warrant the expenditure of a large portion of the task force to wipe out a major objective; the rate refers rather to the level, considering replacement problems, necessary to maintain operations in full gear.

October's record of 600 German planes destroyed and 174 heavy bombers lost in seven raids broke the August record of 541 German craft destroyed and 114 bombers lost.

Fewer Heavy Raids

Spells of bad weather kept the heavy raids down to three less than September's record ten. The medium bombers went out five days as compared with almost daily operations in September. No medium bombers were lost this month.

Fortresses for the first time penetrated beyond Germany to bomb Danzig and Gydina, Poland, only 250 miles from Russia. Their peak loss for a raid was the sixty shot down from a force of about 200 in the October 14 raid on the ball-bearing plant at Schweinfurt.

The Fortresses suffered their lowest proportional casualties to date in a deep-penetration raid in the attack on a Frankfurt propeller factory October 4, when seventeen were lost.

Garigliano Line Last Barrier

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 29 (Delayed) (AP)—South of the Apennines, there are only two routes of approach to Rome and both are dominated by towering mountains which must be swept clean of the enemy before troops can advance in the valleys.

The Fifth Army is keeping steady pressure against the Germans in the upper Volturno River region with a series of attacks to captured mountain ridges dominating the Garigliano River Valley. Once through the upper Volturno line, the Allies will force the Germans to fall back behind the flooded Garigliano River line, which may be hinged on the ancient city of Cassino.

The present series of attacks are swinging like a hinge to the west against Mount San Croce, a 3000-foot extinct volcano overlooking the Garigliano Valley. With Allied control of the volcano, the Germans would be forced back to protect their flank.

Once through the Garigliano line, the Allies can then begin their direct drive on Rome. A western highway swings down to skirt the sea at Formia. Mountains overlook the road, giving the Germans control of this approach. Once past Formia, the highway swings inland through hills and then dips again to the sea at Terracina, twenty miles from Formia—another critical bottleneck—but beyond there the road leads direct to Rome along the old Appian Way.

Line Is Cut to 91 Miles

The newest advances, in which the Allies took more than twenty towns and villages, gave the Eighth and Fifth Armies the shortest front across the Italian Peninsula they have held at any time since they joined up, The Associated Press reported. Spreading across to the Adriatic, this front is only ninety-one miles long, on the basis of the latest announced points captured, and is likewise virtually the shortest possible front anywhere along the leg of the Italian boot.

The United Nations radio at Algiers, heard by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence System, said Fifth Army engineers had thrown a number of bridges over the Regia Canal and that Allied troops, progressing beyond the canal, had reduced the German salient at its southernmost point at Cancello, The United Press stated.

In Friday's daylight air operations, American pilots from an all-Negro squadron were among Warhawk fighter-bombers that scored direct hits on two small motor vessels in the harbor and roadstead of Giulianova on the Adriatic Coast a few miles north of Pescara, according to The United Press.

10 Miles Of Pontine Marshes Are Flooded By German Army

This Is But One Of Numerous Obstacles In Path Of Allied Forces On Way To Rome

By DON WHITEHEAD

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the American Fifth Army in Italy, Oct. 29 (Delayed)—The Germans have flooded ten square miles of the famous Pontine marshes near Rome which Mussolini reclaimed in his plan to give land to the people.

This was but one of the many obstacles the tightening German defense was preparing for Rome, which may expect to fall this year, but only after many bloody battles are fought across central Italy.

Rains Complicate Problem

Mountains stand before the American Fifth and British Eighth armies. South of the Apennines, there are only two routes of approach to Rome and both are dominated by towering mountains which must be swept clean of the enemy before troops can advance in the valleys.

Cold and heavy rains already are complicating the army's problems of combat and supply. Chilled autumn winds are adding to soldier discomfort.

Nevertheless, the Fifth Army is keeping steady pressure against the Germans in the upper Volturno river region with a series of attacks to captured mountain ridges dominating the Garigliano river valley. Once through the upper Volturno line, the Allies will force the Germans to fall back behind the flooded Garigliano river line, which may be hinged on the ancient city of Cassino.

Swinging To West

The present series of attacks are swinging like a hinge to the west against Mount San Croce, a 3,000-foot extinct volcano overlooking the Garigliano valley. With Allied control of the volcano, the Germans would be forced back to protect their flank.

Once through the Garigliano line, the Allies can then begin their direct drive on Rome. A western highway swings down to skirt the sea at Formia. Mountains overlook the road, giving the Germans control of this approach. Once past Formia, the highway swings inland through hills and then dips again to the sea at Terracina, twenty miles from Formia—another critical bottleneck—but beyond there the road leads direct to Rome along the old Appian Way.

Boy Prince, Badoglio as Regent, Is Proposed to Allied Leaders

Croce, Italian Political Chieftain, Suggests King and Humbert Give Way to Child of 6; Murphy and Macmillan Join in Naples Conference

By The Associated Press

NAPLES, Oct. 29 (Delayed).—The shelving of both King Victor Emmanuel III and Crown Prince Humbert in favor of a regency for Humbert's six-year-old son, the Prince of Naples, was proposed for Italy today as American and British representatives conferred here with a group of foremost Italian political leaders.

The conferences were believed to have dealt with Italy's future government, and afterward Benedetto Croce, perhaps the country's most powerful political figure, suggested at an interview that a regency for the boy prince, Victor Emmanuel, under Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, was the answer to the need for a stronger government than Badoglio now heads.

The nature of the meetings, attended by Robert D. Murphy, American Minister in North Africa, and Harold Macmillan, British Minister, was not announced, but it was believed the organization of an Italian government in the full sense was discussed.

The presence of the philosopher Croce, Italy's elder statesman, and Count Carlo Sforza, former Foreign Minister and anti-Fascist leader, underlined the importance of the conferences.

Premier Badoglio arrived yesterday with Murphy and Macmillan for his first public appearance here since the city was freed from the Germans, but whether he participated in today's conferences was not disclosed.

[The United Press reported from Naples Saturday that Badoglio, on his arrival, announced he would first confer with Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, commander of the 5th Army, and then with Croce and Sforza. Badoglio was reported to have renewed his pledge to resign as Premier as soon as the Germans are driven from Italy, and to have added that then he would "take up my gun and continue to chase them." He said outstanding Fascists already were being punished under his regime and such punishment would continue.]

Badoglio arrived yesterday with Murphy and MacMillan for his first public appearance here since the city was freed from the Germans, but whether he participated in today's conferences was not disclosed.

Both Murphy and Macmillan had long talks with Croce and Sforza, and the latter two, who have not met since the count's arrival from the United States, are to confer at Croce's villa at Sorrento tomorrow.

Murphy and Macmillan were expected to return to Algiers over the week end to report to their governments regarding the Italian situation.

Italian leaders have agreed unanimously that establishment of some form of government with greater prestige and powers than Badoglio now commands is an immediate necessity, but they also agree that any regime can be only provisional, pending liberation from the Germans and the possibility of consulting the wishes of all Italians.

The seventy-seven-year-old Croce, in disclosing for the first time that he favors a regency, tended to confirm earlier reports that both King Victor Emmanuel and the Crown Prince had lost considerable prestige. Throughout his long career as a statesman and scholar, Croce has been a pronounced monarchist.

Badoglio also is known to have nonarchist leanings but whether a regency would be acceptable to the Allied governments is not known.

[Badoglio, when asked directly whether there was any question of the King or the Crown Prince abdicating in favor of a regency, replied, according to The United Press, "There is no question of a regency. I am completely loyal to King Victor Emmanuel and Prince Humbert and I do not think such issues should be brought up now when all parties of Italians should concentrate on driving out the Germans."]

Croce said he understood Britain favors a monarchy for Italy, but expressed belief that the British mean a monarchic type of government and not the present King. He said he believed a regency would be acceptable to the majority of Italians, while admitting that the industrial masses of northern Italy showed a tendency toward "Socialism and Communism."

He declared that a regency would not mean an end to the aspirations of any republican group, as he said it would leave room for a full play of republican mechanisms in governing. King Victor Emmanuel's abdication would be a prerequisite to the creation of a regency.

Other Italians said that if the King attempts to retain his throne he will have the powerful though invisible support of former Fascists who amassed wealth and property under Benito Mussolini and whose only hope of retaining their fortunes lies with the King.

Allies Sink Nazi Vessel

Attacking British Craft Lost Later in Clash With Nazis

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP). — Two light Allied warships, one British and one Norwegian, sank a German-controlled vessel of 300 tons off the Norwegian coast last Sunday, but the British vessel was lost. She had to be sunk as a result of a subsequent encounter with German planes, a communique announced today.

The clash occurred 300 miles north of Bergen. One German-controlled ship—nationality not further specified—loaded with potatoes was allowed to proceed, but the other, carrying cement, was sunk after its crew was allowed to take to boats.

30.24 — 9707

NAZIS AIM WEAK BLOW AT LONDON

One House Hit As Retaliation For RAF Daylight Raids On French Targets

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 30—London was subjected to a light nuisance raid tonight a few hours after the RAF delivered fresh blows on docks at Cherbourg and the Maupertus Airfield near by.

The London raid was almost one hundred per cent. ineffective, the net announced result being a bomb hit on a private residence.

The German air force lost two of a "very small number" of planes that reached London during the brief alert.

Heavy Bombers Rest

During the RAF light battalion attack on Cherbourg, American and British heavy bombers rested.

Little Typhoon bombers peppered the dry docks at the French port while the Whirlwinds, with Spitfire cover, poured explosives into the warehouses.

Boston bombers raked the runways and buildings at the airdrome. For a second straight day the bombers encountered not a single enemy fighter and the British lost no planes.

The RAF attack on Cherbourg today was the seventh aerial assault in twelve days on the peninsula which sticks out like a finger toward Britain and is one of the Allies' possible invasion avenues.

8 More Dutchmen Sentenced to Die

London, Oct. 30 (AP). — Eight more Dutchmen in Amsterdam have been sentenced to death and seven already have been executed on charges of sabotage, espionage and plotting to slay Dutch Quislings, Dutch circles in London reported today. Asserting that the Nazis have sentenced more than 100 Dutch patriots to death within the last three months, Dutchmen in London added that the occupational authorities have now armed German collaborators in Holland so they can defend themselves against attacks by patriots.

Publishers Visiting Britain

Chandler, Gannett and McCullagh Joined by Grove Patterson

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP).—Frank E. Gannett, president of Gannett Company, Inc., publisher of the Gannett newspapers; Norman Chandler, president of "The Los Angeles Times," and C. George McCullagh, president and publisher of "The Toronto Globe-Mail," made plans today for an intimate look at British life and the war effort.

The newspaper executives, who arrived last night after an Atlantic crossing by plane, were joined today by Grove Patterson, president and editor of "The Toledo Blade," who preceded them by a few days. They are the last of a large group of editors and publishers who have visited Great Britain at the invitation of the Ministry of Information.

RED CROSS SHIP SUNK

Mine Destroys Portuguese Craft Off Shore of Marseille

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 30 (AP)—The 1,080-ton Portuguese freighter Padua, under charter to the International Red Cross and reported carrying 11,000 bags of mail for Allied war prisoners in Germany, was reported today to have been sunk by a floating mine off Marseille last Wednesday.

Three officers and three men on duty in the engine room were reported killed. Sixteen other persons, including the Swiss delegate of the Red Cross, were reported to have been landed safely at Marseille.

The Padua, which sailed from Lisbon Oct. 12, was making its seventeenth trip through the Mediterranean for the Red Cross and was the first vessel chartered to the Red Cross to be sunk in this war.

British Traffic Deaths Rises

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Nearly twice as many persons were killed in traffic accidents in Britain the first nine months of this year as died from enemy air raids in the same period, it was disclosed today. Figures released by the Ministries of Home Security and War Transport listed air raid deaths at 2,110 and road deaths at 4,079.

TROOPS UNLOAD BRITISH SHIPS

London, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—British troops today had taken over the unloading of a number of ships lying idle in the Thames River as a result of an unauthorized strike of 1,000 dock workers.

The strikers, members of the Stevedores and Transport General Workers unions, are demanding extra pay for work they consider dangerous. They were reported to have acted against the advice of union officials.

Succeeds Mrs. Jean Knox as Chief Controller and Director

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP).—Mrs. L. V. L. E. Whateley, a commander of the order of the British Empire, was appointed chief controller and director of the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service tonight, succeeding Chief Controller Mrs. Jean Knox, who resigned recently because of ill health. The new chief, forty-one years old, was formerly second in command to Mrs. Knox.

Mrs. Whateley is one of the pioneers of the A. T. S. Her husband is Royal Air Force squadron leader, and her nineteen-year-old son is at an officers' training school in India.

Believes Duce in Reich

Bern, Oct. 30 (AP).—The Gazette de Lausanne today quoted a "high Italian personality who has just left Berlin" as saying he was convinced that Mussolini is still in Germany and that reports of his activity with the puppet Republican Fascist government in northern Italy are not true.

Reds' Advance Threatens End Of Nazi Boast

MADRID, Oct. 30 (AP).—A Spanish correspondent said last night in a dispatch from Berlin that foreign newspapermen, inspecting the new Hermann Goering arms plant somewhere in Germany, were told by the factory director:

"All this is possible, thanks to iron ore from Krivoi Rog and manganese from Nikopol."

Moscow dispatches indicated both of these important Russian industrial centers will fall shortly to the advancing Red Army troops.

Repatriates' Haven

Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, Oct. 30 (AP)—This seaside resort will be thrown wide open to the American, Canadian and Latin-American repatriates from Japanese prison camps when the exchange ship Gripsholm docks here about the middle of the week en route to New York.

It will be the internees' first stop at an Allied port since Pearl Harbor, and Port Elizabeth is bustling with arrangements to entertain them.

TITO MEN PUSH INTO HUNGARY

Yugoslav Partisans Report Fighting Over Border And In Fiume Area

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 30—The Yugoslav Partisan radio announced today that guerrillas had pushed their way across the Hungarian border in bloody fighting with the Nazis and tonight other Partisan forces were reported battling the Germans in the Fiume-Trieste area after joining up with a strong group of Italian patriots.

DNB in a broadcast from Berlin gave tacit admission of the scope of the Yugoslav-Italian opposition, declaring that "mopping-up operations" against the guerrillas in the northeast corner of Italy "is progressing, with 500 captured and 1,600 killed," but added, "in Dalmatia the guerrilla war still continues."

Cross North Of Zagreb

A communique broadcast by the Yugoslav army of Liberation said Partisan forces crossed into Hungary from Zagorye province, north of Zagreb and were engaging the enemy.

In Dalmatia, the communique said a German column was defeated after ten hours of bitter fighting in which some 150 Nazi soldiers were killed or wounded.

The Partisans of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) were aided in Dalmatia by twenty Allied planes which bombed enemy columns near Ston, Metkovic, Split and other communities near Knin, forty-five miles north of Split, the communique related.

Tito's communique said that the Chetnik leader, General Djukanovic, who was captured recently while fighting on the side of the Germans in Montenegro, had died of wounds.

Control Large Areas

A dispatch from Cairo, where the Yugoslav Government-in-exile has its headquarters, said the forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic now controlled large areas throughout the interior of Yugoslavia, and added that local courts now were functioning and the Yugoslav flag flying over public buildings.

Previously Tito's Partisans had reported that *Veces* — democratic assemblies—were operating in liberated territory.

The Berlin radio told of guerrilla activity in Greece, stating that "mopping-up" operations were continuing against bands of Greek patriots, and adding that "the booty captured included not only American and British weapons but large amounts of gold coins and United States dollars."

The German broadcast complained that it required long marches in the burning heat in the day and in freezing cold at night to hunt out the Greek bands.

Slash Communications

The Partisan communique said that forces from the Army of Liberation were active in many scattered parts of the country, slashing at Nazi communication lines and transport centers as the people of the small Balkan countries kept up their battle against the Germans while waiting for the main Allied invasion blow.

The communique said that Partisan bands west of Zagreb were holding their own against fierce attacks by Nazi troops in the Zhumberak area. A ten-mile stretch of railway was reported destroyed and the towns of Biskovac, Omorsra, and Bistrica captured by troops of the Kozaraj brigade southwest of Zagreb.

Other Partisan units in northwest Bosnia destroyed a German battalion, captured a radio station and destroyed a twenty-car military train, the communique said. Still other Partisan forces smashed a German column near Lazarevac, thirty-five miles south of Belgrade.

TITO'S RAIDERS ENTER HUNGARY

Cross Border Near Zagreb and Report Allied Aid.

London, Oct. 30 A. P.).—Audacious Yugoslav guerrillas crossed the Hungarian frontier today in widening battles against German and satellite troops. Some Yugoslav units now are fighting on Hungarian territory, said a communique broadcast by the Yugoslav Army of Liberation.

Extensive operations along the Dalmatian coast, in which a German column was defeated after ten hours of fierce fighting, also was reported in the communique from Gen. Josip Broz (Tito). Some 150 Nazi troops were reported killed or wounded.

Twenty Allied planes assisted in the Dalmatian operations, bombing enemy columns near Ston, Metkovic, Split, and other localities near Knin, forty-five miles north of Split.

Chetnik Occupation Wide.

Cairo, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The information office of the Yugoslav Government in Exile said today that four-fifths of Montenegro and other vast stretches of Yugoslavia now are occupied by the Chetnik forces of War Minister Draja Mihailovic. Gen. Mihailovic's forces also have driven the Germans from areas of southeastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, the announcement stated.

TRIPARTITE TALKS SPEED TOWARD END

Hull, Eden And Molotov Meet Earlier Than Usual; Cordiality Reigns

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 30—Speeding toward a conclusion of the eleven-day-old tripower conference, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M Molotov met an hour earlier than usual today in what was described as a continued high atmosphere of cordiality and cooperation.

As President Roosevelt disclosed at his press conference yesterday, the three Allied representatives are understood possibly to have put their signatures to certain declarations which have come before the conference and undoubtedly will be made public later.

No Announcement Yet

There has still been no announcement as to how much longer the conference will last.

The drafting committee of American, Russian and British experts worked late again last night and went back to their highly technical job early this morning. Numerous papers, approved in principle by the three Foreign Ministers, have passed through their hands.

The delegates are beginning to look tired, although Secretary Hull himself does not show the strain particularly. The Secretary has been careful to conserve his strength, consistently refusing all social invitations. He is still described as in fine health and rising early every day. The nose bleed which he suffered midway through the conference has not occurred since.

Kerr Gives Party

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, gave a cocktail party today in honor of Eden at the British Embassy across the river from the Kremlin. Hull did not attend, but W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador, and others in the delegation were present.

Meanwhile, Muscovites learned with satisfaction what they had thought all the time—that the conference, as President Roosevelt said, was a "tremendous success."

High optimism prevailed in Russian as well as in British and American quarters.

Slogans broadcast by the Moscow radio, warmly commended the Anglo-American land, sea and air fighting in Italy and over western Germany.

REPORT ALLIED INVASION DATE SET AT PARLEY

Berlin Jittery Over Western Front 'Promise' Given Reds, Say Dispatches via Sweden

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP).—The Moscow three-power conference plunged Berlin to restless anxiety today.

Nazi propagandists relayed Swedish reports that the allies had given Russia a "fixed date" and all details for launching a major front in Western Europe.

Betraying the Nazis' deep uneasiness over the dangers etched for them in President Roosevelt's disclosure that the conference was succeeding, Berlin sounded this general line:

The United States and Britain have been "compelled to yield to all demands of Moscow," and lost their grip upon exiled governments by giving up their insistence upon independence of small European states after the war. From this, it was argued, Germany would "gain new followers."

PROPOSITION MADE.

Quoting Stockholm's Svenska Dagbladet, one Nazi broadcast said "England and America made a detailed proposition to the Soviet Union regarding a second front with a fixed date" and thus "gained the favor of the Soviet negotiators."

A second conclusion reached at the meeting "as a result of the compliant attitude which was surprisingly shown by the Soviet government" was upon post-war reconstruction in Russia with allied aid, this report added.

UNITY ASSURED.

In London, President Roosevelt's announcement was hailed as setting the seal on the defeat of Hitler, and caulking any chink that might have existed in Allied unity.

Sounding the well-worn phrases of Communist menace, a Transocean propaganda agency broadcast declared that Britain and the United States had knuckled down to all of Russia's demands, and that the exiled governments now "realize that England is no longer able to support or protect them. They realize that they must now make a clear choice between Moscow and Berlin."

Nazis Reported Disturbed by 'Plots' for Peace

Note Smuggled From Reich Inveighs Against Forces Desiring to End the War

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP).—The Netherlands news agency Aneta said here today that an anti-Hitler peace movement in Germany was disclosed in a letter smuggled from the Reich. The circular letter, Aneta said, was written by Erich Koch, last reported as Gauleiter Nazi district leader at Koenigsberg, East Prussia.

The letter asserted, according to Aneta: "The forces of reaction want to eliminate Der Fuehrer and subject the Reich to a military dictatorship which, against the nation's will, would immediately start peace negotiations.

"Certain circles which always talk of sacred Prussianism, but, in attitude, show nothing of the heroic spirit of the Seven Years War, purposely are spreading rumors that Der Fuehrer, as a result of impaired health, can no longer carry the burden of his office.

"By means of these rumors the forces of reaction are preparing a coup by which Der Fuehrer is to be ousted from his post as commander in chief of the Army.

"It is the duty of us all to unite in the struggle against reaction."

Netherlands authorities at London have reason to believe the document is authentic, Aneta said.

[Adolf Hitler called upon German youth Saturday to maintain an "unshakable belief in victory" and to emulate the heroism of the German soldier in performing work on the home front, the Berlin radio said in a broadcast reported by the Office of War Information, according to The United Press.]

London, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The German radio in a broadcast of reports from Stockholm said today that American and British delegates to the tri-Power conference in Moscow had "made a detailed proposition to the Soviet Union regarding a second front, with a fixed date."

"Consequently they gained the favor of the Soviet negotiators," the broadcast said.

STALIN GIVES DINNER FOR HULL AND EDEN

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 31—(AP) Marshall-Premier Joseph Stalin entertained Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at dinner in the Kremlin last night, the Moscow radio said.

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said the guests included: British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, Lt. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, British War office representative; Maj. Gen. John Deane, head of the U. S. military mission to Russia; Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, Marshall Klementi Voroshilov, Vice Commissars of Foreign Affairs Maxim Litvinoff and Ivan Maisky, and Trade Commissar Anastas Mikoyan.

Akyab and Myingyan Bombed.

New Delhi, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Myingyan, important Irrawaddy River port and railway center, and Akyab, west coast supply port for the Japanese, were heavily bombed last night in occupied Burma by Wellingtons of the Royal Air Force, it was announced today.

In other attacks during the Allied round-the-clock batterings of Japanese supplies and communications, R. A. F. Vengeances dive-bombed an enemy-held village yesterday in the Chin Hills area.

Chungking, Oct. 30.

An advance in western Chekiang province on the heels of a Japanese flight northward from Siaofeng and the recapture of Shuitungchen, a long-contested village in southern Anhwei, were announced by the Chinese High Command today. Considerable casualties were inflicted on the Japanese on the Salween front in Yunnan where fighting broke out across the Salween River west of Kungaotu, the communique said.

'GHOSTLY' LANDING MADE ON CHOISEUL

Americans With Weird Paint on Faces and in Jungle Garb Found Foe Had Fled

ENEMY FOUGHT ON MONO

Japanese Machine Gun Nests Had to Be Silenced Before Our Boats Could Land

By REMBERT JAMES
Associated Press Correspondent.

ABOARD A UNITED STATES TROOPSHIP OFF CHOISEUL, SOLOMON ISLANDS, Oct. 28 (Delayed)—American troops with weirdly painted faces and wearing splotched-green jungle battle dress went ashore at Choiseul Island early this morning before dawn.

They landed within sight of the glowing campfires of the Japanese. Not a shot was fired as our troops stepped ashore from a swarm of landing boats and crept into the jungles between and behind the enemy.

Choiseul, like the tiny Treasury Islands, lies about thirty miles from Japanese-occupied Bougainville, although it is east of that last major enemy possession in the northern Solomon Islands. It has been used principally as a staging point for Japanese barge and destroyer traffic which attempted to reinforce the central Solomons when American forces isolated Kolombangara this summer.

Choiseul was the receiving station for Kolombangara's evacuees who fled from Admiral William F. Halsey's sea and air forces in small boats and then tried to reach safety at Bougainville.

The only Japanese aerial interference in the current landings came early this morning when an enemy plane dropped two sticks of small bombs harmlessly into the sea near our convoy.

I went ashore with the American and New Zealand invaders of the Treasury Islands yesterday and then joined the convoy taking our troops to Choiseul, where I watched from shipboard, 1,000 yards offshore, while the landing was effected.

Attack "Pretty Ghostly"

Navy Lieut. R. E. Farwell of San Diego, Calif., who took the first troops ashore in the darkness before dawn, described his experience as "pretty ghostly."

"We eased up on the beach at a wrecked native village," he said. "Up on the hills we could see the red glow of Japanese campfires. The troops went ashore and found no one there. Then they crept into the bush looking for Japs."

The motley but powerful convoy of troop and supply carrying craft and destroyers reached the Treasury Islands at dawn yesterday. Allied troops streaked ashore in landing boats under the cover of the heavist bombardment from United States warships since the invasion of Guadalcanal, Aug. 7, 1942.

Japanese machine gun nests along the beach and mortar batteries were silenced by salvos from three destroyers and from gunboats. The Japanese garrison of 200 to 300 retreated into the jungle and were largely destroyed during heavy fighting of the next fourteen hours.

The Treasury landing was in daylight, only seven or eight minutes' flying time from Japanese airfields at Ballale, Kahili and Kara in the southern Bougainville area, but the explanation for the light Japanese air resistance was that Allied raids of recent weeks had made the enemy fields unserviceable and many Japanese planes had been destroyed.

I went on the beach with the Treasury invaders while our heavy bombardment still was in progress.

Destroyers and gunboats began the shelling at 5:40 A. M., hurling hundreds of high explosive shells. Later, landing boats carrying troops pumped 10,000 rounds of machine-gun slugs into enemy beach positions and into the jungle on sharply rising hills.

The boat on which I was riding shoved off from its ship at 5:47 a. m. It headed for the beach three miles ahead around Stirling Island and across the channel to Mono Island. Reaching the entrance to the channel it and other landing boats were forced to halt in the water while our ships silenced Japanese guns. There was no wind, and exhaust fumes from the landing boats made it appear like a city street during heavy traffic.

Foe's Fire Diminishes

After several minutes Japanese shore fire diminished and our boats pointed for the landing, still a mile away.

The troops crouched on the deck of our boat. The machine gunners, Navy Firemen Kenneth Barnard, Fort Smith, Ark., and Richard Franklin, Stratford, Conn., held their fire until we were within fifty yards of the shore. Then they opened up.

The stinging smell of gunpowder mingled with the fragrance of jungle flowers. Other boats were firing, too, and as smoke floated low over the trees ahead dozens of white cockatoos in pairs fluttered over jungle growth covering a hillside.

Landing boat bottoms grated on the coral, ten yards from shore. Franklin and Barnard lowered the ramp. Troops with fixed bayonets rushed out in shallow water and then plunged into the bush, where for the next minute or two there was an occasional rifle crack.

Then the landing boat started back for another load of men. The second trip was equally successful. While supplies were being unloaded on the beach, Barnard glanced at a wooden post on the boat, just in front of his machinelgun station. Half buried in wood after penetrating a portion of the bulkhead were two Japanese machine-gun slugs.

Yanks Push Jap Troops To Tip of Treasury Isle

Enemy Air Raiders Intercepted, Twelve Planes Shot Down.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sunday, Oct. 31—(AP) Allied invaders of tiny Treasury island are pushing its few hundred Japanese defenders toward the northern tip and seaborne American paratroopers who landed on Choiseul, splitting enemy forces there, are consolidating their positions.

These developments in the newly-opened offensive on the approaches to the last big Japanese Solomons base of Bougainville were announced by headquarters today.

Jap Planes Attack

Belatedly it was disclosed that after American and New Zealand amphibious troops landed Wednesday on Treasury, 30 miles south of Bougainville, 25 Japanese dive-bombers and fighters tried to interfere. They were intercepted to the north of the eight-mile-long island by Lightnings, Kittyhawks and Airacobras which shot down at least 12. All the interceptors returned to their bases.

The report was the first of any appreciable enemy air activity in the sector where his bases were bombed out prior to the invasion. An indication that the Japanese also may be moving inland reinforcements was given in a report that north of Bougainville a troop-laden coastal vessel was bombed and sunk.

On the southwestern shore of Choiseul, where paratroops achieved unopposed landings from ships Thursday at a village close by a Japanese barge staging depot, the communique today confined itself to "our ground troops are consolidating their position." There was no indication that any fighting had occurred yet."

Enemy Pushed Back

At south Pacific headquarters of Admiral Halsey, a spokesman who elaborated on Gen. MacArthur's communique said the invaders "continued to push enemy forces back." First reports after the landing told of the Japanese withdrawing without a fight.

He also amplified the Treasury air battle, saying the enemy planes appeared in mid-afternoon, whereas the landing operations began at dawn that morning. The Allied interceptors slightly outnumbered the enemy. The spokesman made no comment on the results of the Japanese bombing attempts.

(Radio Tokyo made the unconfirmed claim that Japanese planes sank an American warship).

Mounting Allied air might made an impressive demonstration of how completely the southwest Pacific skies now can be covered. Planes struck at Japanese shipping, airdromes and installations from Ceram to Choiseul, a span of 2,000 miles.

Northwest of Australia, Liberators sank a 1,000-ton cargo ship off Ceram and other bombers left a small Japanese cargo vessel off the Tanimbars in flames.

New Britain Bombed

Japan's pivotal possession of New Britain was given a thorough combing, with attention concentrated on barges. Off New Ireland. Liberators attacked a light cruiser at night but results were not reported.

Off Choiseul, night patrolling planes strafed small craft.

Wednesday night, six Japanese planes made intermittent attacks on Guadalcanal, the Allied base in the southern Solomons, but their bombs caused no loss of personnel or material damage.

During the pre-dawn of Friday, enemy high altitude bombers made Raid No. 31 on the Allied base of Buna, on the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea. Their bombs caused no damage, headquarters said.

30.24 — 9709

14th Air Force Mauls Japanese On the Salween

Joins With Chinese Troops in Burma Border Attack, Rips Yunnan Supply Base

CHUNGKING, Oct. 30 (AP).—Medium Liberator bombers from the American 14th Air Force teamed up with Chinese ground forces to slash at the Japanese along the Burma border front where fighting broke out across the Salween River west of Kungaotu, communiques announced today.

The Chinese High Command reported that "considerable casualties" were inflicted on the Japanese on the Salween front, while headquarters of the 14th Air Force said B-24 Liberators dumped four tons of bombs on the Burma Road town of Mangshin, a major enemy base in Yunnan Province.

At the same time a joint American and British communique issued at New Delhi said the Allied assault on western Burma had been stepped up with heavy attacks last night by Royal Air Force Wellingtons on Myingyan, an important Irrawaddy River port and rail center, and Akyab, a west coast enemy supply port. In other attacks yesterday the communique said R. A. F. Vengeance planes dive-bombed an enemy-held village in the Chin Hills area.

The Chinese said that in fighting in western Chekiang Province, Chinese forces had advanced after the Japanese had retreated from Suaofeng and that the long-contested village of Shuitungchen in southern Anhwei had been recaptured from the invaders.

Detailing recent activity of the 14th Air Force a communique said American fighters and bombers sank a Japanese freighter off the south China coast, attacked enemy barracks at Fort Bayard and struck other installations in raids two days ago.

Land From Barges in Sight of Jap Camp Fires— No Shots Fired.

ENEMY FORCES ARE SPLIT

Surprise Night Attack Made by New Zealand and American Soldiers.

Allied Headquarters, South Pacific, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—United States troops after two Choiseul landings now are pushing toward the main Jap barge concentration point of Sangigai in south central Choiseul, northern Solomons, a spokesman at Admiral William F. Halsey's headquarters said today.

It was indicated here that fairly heavy opposition, stronger than was met in the Treasury Island landings Wednesday, could be expected as soon as the American force met the main body of Jap troops.

The first landing was made at the village of Voza and the second at Zinoa, a small island off Voza on the southwest Choiseul coast. Both points are six miles northwest of Sangigai.

Jap Forces Are Split.

The spokesman said the landings split the Jap troops on Choiseul into two sections. One group is concentrated around Sangigai, and the other is retreating northward along the length of the fifty-mile-long island, flanking strongly held Bougainville.

It appeared likely the opposition will be stiff, as it was believed the Japs may supply Choiseul effectually from their Bougainville bases.

By noon Thursday (Solomons time) United States patrols of parachutists were fanning out along mountains and beaches near the landing points but had made no contact with the enemy. Picked United States paratroops made the landings by boats and did not jump. All were highly trained jungle fighters.

Only the day before, amphibious American and New Zealand troops landed with naval and air protection on the two Treasury islands, 30 miles south of Bougainville. Pursued by troops and pounded by Ventura bombers, the few hundred Japanese there now are being cornered, with a sea and air blockade set up to prevent their evacuation.

Tuesday the way was paved for the easy execution of the Treasury-Choiseul operations by an air blitz of Bougainville such as the South Pacific had never known before. It rendered the Japanese utterly helpless to offer air opposition.

775 JAP AIRPLANES WRECKED IN MONTH

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sunday, Oct. 31.—(AP) **Seven hundred and seventy-five Japanese planes have been destroyed in October in the southwest Pacific to run enemy losses in four months to 2,292.**

The bulk of October's record bag was made in five powerful smashes at Rabaul, New Britain, **where nearly 700 tons of bombs were dropped.**

In addition to the 775 destroyed in the sector, 115 probably were destroyed and 105 damaged. Three hundred and three enemy planes were destroyed on the ground during the month, 36 probably destroyed and 78 damaged.

Practically all records for number of planes used and tonnage of bombs dropped in the Pacific war were bettered. In the Oct. 12 raid on Rabaul, 350 tons of bombs and 250,000 rounds of ammunition were employed. In that raid alone, 126 enemy planes were wiped out.

The toll of Japanese aircraft has risen steadily. In July, 436 were destroyed, all of them shot out of the air. In August, 531 were destroyed, 224 of them on the ground. In September, 550 were destroyed, 336 on the ground.

During October, Allied planes in the area sank a Japanese cruiser, seven destroyers, five auxiliary warships, 14 merchant vessels and cargo ships and more than 80 barges.

"1. A number of enemy planes ineffectively dropped bombs on Guadalcanal during the night of October 28, 1943."

Guadalcanal Is Target Of Light Jap Air Raid

Washington, Oct. 30 (AP)—The navy announced today a light Japanese bombing raid on American positions on Guadalcanal.

An unannounced number of planes carried out the raid "ineffectively" on the night of October 28, Solomons time, said a communique.

The communique gave no indication of any damage caused by this first enemy raid in recent weeks.

The text of the communique (No. 479):

"South Pacific.

MacArthur Air Score 921 to 61 This Month

By The Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 31 (Sunday)—Tremendous air superiority has been won by the Allies in the South Pacific by merciless pounding of the Japanese air fleet this month. Up to midweek 921 Japanese planes had been listed as destroyed or probably destroyed, and the three airports on southern Bougainville had been put out of commission.

General Douglas MacArthur's communiqués acknowledged the loss of only sixty-one allied planes. This showed our forces at a 15-to-1 advantage in this greatest month of aerial warfare in the Pacific.

M'Arthur Bee Hived Up

Allied H.Q., Southwest Pacific, Oct. 30 (AP).—A press officer at Allied Headquarters today declined to present to Gen. Douglas MacArthur press dispatches quoting Lansing Hoyt, Wisconsin state chairman of the MacArthur-for-President-Club, as saying:

"Certain prominent republicans know that if the Republican National Convention nominates General MacArthur, the General will accept.

Prime Minister Fraser Undergoes Operation

Wellington, New Zealand, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Peter Fraser was operated on today for internal ulcers. His condition was reported satisfactory.

Australia's Food Output Big Factor in Offensive

Scully Says Supply Will Fix Size of Forces Massed

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 30 (AP).—Australia's Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, W. J. Scully, said today the amount of food the Commonwealth could produce would determine the number of Allied soldiers who could be sent here for the offensive against Japan.

His comment was made in connection with a recent announcement by President Roosevelt that Australian beef and veal supplies would go to American troops in the south and southwest Pacific.

Australia also is supplying to the Allied forces canned fruits, butter, cheese, eggs and fresh vegetables.

Scully estimated Australian meat production would be raised by 120,000 tons during 1943-'44. With the food supplied to Americans Australia intends to pay in reverse lend-lease for American planes, tanks and other war equipment sent here.

Saint John, N. B., Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral L. W. Murray, commander in chief of the Royal Canadian Navy in the Northwest Atlantic, said today that while the battle of the Atlantic is not yet over, the threat from menacing enemy underseas craft will never again be as serious as it was last winter.

Brazil's Fliers Win Duel With U-Boat

By The Associated Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 30—A Brazilian Air Force plane and a Nazi U-boat met in a duel to the death this morning not far from this capital city and the United States-trained fliers triumphed by sinking the submarine with five well-placed bombs.

The Brazilian aircraft returned to its base safely despite damage caused by the U-boat's anti-aircraft weapons, but with Sgt. Humberto Mirabelli of the plane's crew wounded, it was announced.

Batista Frees 9 Italians

HAVANA, Oct. 30 (AP).—Nine Italians, including Prince Camilo Rusoli, a member of the Italian royal family, who had been interned as enemy aliens, were ordered released today by President Flugencio Batista.

20 Saved By Navy Boat

Cristobal, Canal Zone, Oct. 30 (AP)—Twelve passengers and eight members of the crew of the Colombian motor schooner Rusara which sank tonight five miles off the port of Colon were rescued by a United States naval patrol vessel.

There were fifteen passengers and nine crewmen, mostly Colombians, aboard the schooner, en route from Colon to Colombia, when it sank,

Argentina's Workers 'Ready To Mobilize'

Montevideo, Oct. 30 (AP)—Argentine Government measures against striking students and workers "provoke a joint reaction of all workers who are ready to mobilize at any moment to defend their rights and democratic liberties," said a manifesto received here today.

The manifesto, issued by the Union of Construction Workers, followed upon an announcement by the provincial government of Buenos Aires that a "revolutionary strike" is being prepared for next week and that the government is aware of the activity.

Brazil, U. S. Sign Pact On Pyrethrum Sale

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 30 (AP)—Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister, and Jefferson Caffrey, American Ambassador to Brazil, today signed an agreement providing for the sale to the United States of the entire Brazilian crop of pyrethrum flowers until December 31, 1945.

This crop is the source of pyrethrin, which is avluable in the preparation of insecticides issued to the United States armed forces for protection against bearers of maleria, yellow fever, typhus and cholera. Before the War Japan was the principal source for pyrethrin.

New sources now are under development in the Americas. Under the agreement, Brazil retains such supply as is needed and sales also can be made to other countries if Brazil and the United States agree.

Jersey Flier of RCAF Missing

OTTAWA, Oct. 30 (AP)—Pilot Officer John Warren Rousell, whose father, J. W. Rousell, lives at 625 Maple Avenue, Teaneck, N. J., was listed last night by the Royal Canadian Air Force as missing after overseas air operations.

Japan Drops East Indies From 'Co-prosperity' Plan

Ship Losses Force 'Self-Sufficiency' Role for Dutch Isles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—Shipping losses have forced the Japanese to abandon their "co-prosperity" scheme as it affects the Dutch East Indies, a Tokio broadcast indicates, in favor of "self-sufficiency" for those captive isles.

The broadcast, addressed in the Japanese language to Asia, was picked up by United States government monitors. It said the Japanese program concentrates on three things:

Pressure upon the Indonesians to join the Japanese-sponsored defense corps, thus freeing Japanese occupational troops of police duties and making them available for actual combat when the time comes;

Large-scale recruiting of native labor (probably compulsory) to provide a "regular supply of workers" for the Japanese in the Indies;

A drive for "economic self-sufficiency" in the Indies to eliminate the need of bringing supplies on Japanese ships.

JAPAN LOSES FLYING BOAT

Pictures Show Destruction by Two U. S. Navy Planes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Destruction of one of Japan's biggest flying boats was disclosed today by the Navy in a series of pictures taken from cameras on planes that sent the enemy craft plunging into the sea.

The big four-engine ship was shot down in a five-minute engagement by two carrier-based Hellcat fighters that encountered it east of the Gilbert Islands in the Southwest Pacific.

Chiang, at 57, Gets FDR 'Best Wishes'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—President Roosevelt congratulated Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek tonight on the occasion of his 57th birthday, expressing confidence that justice and peace will be achieved for the Chinese people under his leadership.

Quezon's Future Proble To Philippine Exiles

Washington, Oct. 30 (AP)—Congress may be asked soon to help the Philippine Government-in-ex-

ile over sharp political rocks—the Presidential future of ailing Manuel L. Quezon.

Under the islands' own constitution Quezon's term as President will end officially on November 15, putting his fellow exile Vice-President Sergio Osmena, into the office.

The exile-government hasn't decided what course it will take—whether to keep Quezon at the Government's helm for the duration of the war or to let him pass into retirement. Of course, no regular election can be held.

COL. LITTLE HONORED IN AWARD BY GIRAUD

He Is Cited for Speeding French Use of Our Equipment

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Lieut. Col. William Little has been awarded the French Voluntary Military Service Cross, first class, the Army announced today.

The award was by Gen. Henri Giraud, Commander in Chief of the French forces in North Africa. The citation said that Colonel Little "displayed great energy in assuring the rapid delivery of equipment destined for the French Army," and that "he demonstrated the greatest spirit of cooperation in familiarizing the French units with American matériel."

Colonel Little was also appointed an honorary member of the French Foreign Legion. He received the Legion of Merit from General Dwight Eisenhower in July. He went to Africa last December.

Meanwhile, the War Department said today that three New Jersey residents were among forty-five enlisted men who were recipients of the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Staff Sgt. George Klarik of the Armored Command, whose home is in Lakewood, was decorated for organizing a patrol to recover the body of another sergeant, killed on a night reconnaissance into enemy lines in Tunisia.

Cpl. Howard K. Gehring, also of the Armored Command, who lives in Bridgeton, was decorated for leaving a position of security with his truck to drive two wounded men through heavy shelling to a battalion aid station in Tunisia.

Tech. Fifth Grade Ralph F. Chambers of the Corps of Engineers, whose home is in Pennsville, received his medal for "gallantry in action near Tambu Bay, New Guinea, on July 20, 1943."

EISENHOWER SEEN AS NEW HEAD OF ARMY

To Succeed Marshall If Latter Gets Supreme Command, Belief

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30—The *Army and Navy Journal* said today that army circles are confident Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will be selected by President Roosevelt to "direct the office of chief of staff of the army" if Gen. George C. Marshall should be appointed supreme commander of Anglo-American forces.

Referring to Eisenhower's "deft handling" of difficult military and political problems in the North African campaign and the planning of the Sicilian and Italian campaigns, the unofficial service publication commented:

"All these monumental tasks were done to the satisfaction of the President, Prime Minister Churchill and General Marshall.

Informed On Pacific

"When the Italian campaign is approaching an end, it is expected he (Eisenhower) will be brought to Washington. Who will succeed him as commander in chief in the Mediterranean area is not known, but it would seem to be logical that his deputy for ground operations, Sir Harold Alexander, will do so, and in that capacity the latter will be under the command of General Marshall."

Eisenhower not only knows the European situation but he served with Gen. Douglas MacArthur until shortly before the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, the *Journal* said, which makes Eisenhower thoroughly informed on military problems of the Pacific.

"It would appear, therefore, that he has been specially prepared to serve in Washington and to help the President in the settlement of questions of high strategy," the *Journal* suggested.

Japs At 1919 Peace Table Eyed Conquest, Records Show

Baron Makino's Paris Deal For Pacific Islands, Used As 1941 War Springboards, Revealed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30—Records of the Paris peace conference of 1919, made public for the first time tonight, disclose how Japan managed a deal that gave her strategic Pacific islands which were used in the 1941 attack on American holdings.

Two volumes, containing nearly 2,000 pages of secretarial notes on the sessions, were issued by the State Department. They show, among other events, how Japanese delegates, led by Baron Makino, already were preparing for conquest in the Pacific.

Obtained League Mandate

Japan asked for the German colony at Tsingtao in China and for German islands north of the Equator in the Pacific. After a forceful plea by China's delegate, Wellington Koo, the conference refused to allow the Japanese to retain Tsingtao, which they had captured from a small German garrison in 1914.

The Japanese obtained, however, a League of Nations mandate to some Pacific islands, including the Carolines and Truk, which they built up into a big naval base after withdrawing from the League of Nations in 1933.

Thus, in 1941, the Japanese had the use of the strategic Pacific islands in attacking the Philippines and Guam, and the British and Dutch possessions in the South Pacific. Tsingtao fell into their hands early in the war with China.

The records, titled "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1919; the Paris Peace Conference," suggest that the sudden ending of the war and necessity for a quick settlement of peace terms may have contributed to their subsequent lack of durability.

Lessons From Peace Table

"Any intelligent approach to another world settlement must take into consideration the errors and successes of the last," the department observed in releasing the volumes.

Much argument went on regarding the extent to which Germany should be occupied and how large an army she could maintain. The French held out for terms which they thought would prevent Germany from ever again becoming a military menace.

President Wilson told one of the sessions that unless German industries were reconstituted, it was clear that Germany could not pay reparations.

NEW POSTWAR AIMS MATURE BY PIECEMEAL

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30 (AP).—Several elaborate blueprints for federal postwar planning have been laid before White House officials but indications now are that President Roosevelt may spike all of them for an informal, piecemeal policy-making done more or less jointly by government, business, labor and agriculture.

This system is, in fact, taking shape. The President fitted the newest piece into place Wednesday by creating a war advisory council of business men. This is widely interpreted as a frank bid for close industry-business cooperation with the Administration during the closing months of the war and in the post war era as production shifts back to peacetime goods.

What probably surprised the eight business and industrial leaders most in their initial meeting was Roosevelt's statement that since Congress eliminated the National Resources Planning board several months ago he has no overall long-range planning agency and no funds with which to do such work.

Congress, Roosevelt is reported to have added, often moves by trends and the present trend appears unfavorable to basic administration planning.

Roosevelt gave the business men at least 18 specific problems on which he asked them to advise. The group will report back to him on several of the most urgent matters on Nov. 22.

WAR DEPT. MAY ASK ACTION ON REP. LUCE'S BILL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—(AP) War department and Selective Service interest in national service legislation may lead soon to House committee action on a civilian draft bill applicable to men only.

Introduced last week by Rep. Luce (R-Conn.), the bill is now before the Military committee, but Chairman May (D-Ky.), an avowed opponent of "any more regimentation of the people," said there were no plans for immediate hearings or other committee action.

Other committee members disclosed, however, that "pressure from downtown," as well as sentiment among the committeemen, may cause the chairman to change his mind. Both the War department and Selective Service officials, they said, are in favor of the bill as a means of curbing further drafting of fathers for military service and also for effective use of available manpower reserves.

Maintenance Corps

Mrs. Luce's bill would create an Army and Navy maintenance corps made up of draft-age men who have not been inducted into the armed forces.

This trained corps would be available for use by industry unable to obtain manpower elsewhere. Its members would be subject also to induction into the armed forces when needed. They would receive the basic service pay, but an employer using them would pay into the Treasury the prevailing wage rate for civilian employes.

Men would be put into the corps on a selective basis and would be those who "can best leave their present activities and endeavors with the least comparative disruption to the economic and social structure of the nation."

Order of Induction

To accomplish that objective, men would be inducted into the corps in this order:

Volunteers, men who leave an essential occupation without the approval of their draft boards, men who fail to transfer from one essential occupation to another at the direction of their draft boards, men who absent themselves from essential work without proper cause, single men under 38 who are classified 4-F, single men over 38, married men under 38 without children and classified 4-F, married men over 38 with children and classified 4-F, men under 38 with pre-war children.

The general views of Selective Service officials on the subject of compulsory service legislation were voiced by Lieut. Col. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., Selective Service legislative officer, during recent Senate hearings on labor shortages on the west coast.

Col. Keesling told the Senate Military committee he believed some provision should be made for use of 4-Fs "by a voluntary appeal, or maybe there should be some compulsion involved." Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey informed the committee he believed civilians could be used as "members of an auxiliary corps attached to but not a part of the armed forces."

Early this month, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, questioned by Rep. Luce about her bill, told the House Military committee:

"That would be a good thing. That would help. Your second measure, I suppose, your second step, would be full national war service applied to women and men over those ages (draft ages)."

WARNS DRAFT DELINQUENTS

Government Reminds Men That Tomorrow Is Deadline For Action

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30—Halloween message to draft delinquents: The Government'll get you if you don't watch out—and Monday is the deadline.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of selective service, have teamed up to apprehend:

Draft dodgers, such as the 6,036 men who already are serving total sentences of 14,102 years.

Negligent registrants who failed to notify the draft board of a change of address, or to supply information that might alter their classification.

Effective Monday, delinquents of all sorts will be classified 1-A immediately and will be ordered to report for induction if they are between 18 and 38.

May Be In 1-A

If they don't report, their local boards will notify the Justice Department.

If they are between 38 and 45, they'll be 1-A, but won't be ordered to report for induction unless the army or navy agrees to accept them.

Meanwhile it became apparent that War Department and selective service interest in national service legislation may lead soon to House committee action on a civilian draft bill applicable to men only.

Introduced last week by Representative Luce (R., Conn.), the bill is now before the Military Committee, but Representative May (D., Ky.), chairman and an avowed opponent of "any more regimentation of the people," said there were no plans for immediate hearings or other committee action.

"Downtown Pressure"

Other committee members disclosed, however, that "pressure from downtown," as well as sentiment among the committeemen, may cause the chairman to change his mind. Both the War Department and selective service officials, they said, are in favor of the bill as a means of curbing further drafting of fathers for military service and also for effective use of available manpower reserves.

Mrs. Luce's bill would create an army and navy maintenance corps made up of draft-age men who have not been inducted into the armed forces.

Available To Industry

This trained corps would be available for use by industry unable to obtain manpower elsewhere. Its members would be subject also to induction into the armed forces when needed. They would receive the basic service pay, but an employer using them would pay into the Treasury the prevailing wage

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rate for civilian employes.

Men would be put into the corps on a selective basis and would be those who "can best leave their present activities and endeavors with the least comparative disruption to the economic and social structure of the nation."

$1,000 Loans for Men Leaving Services Asked

House Bill Would Help Them Pay Debts on Discharge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—A plan for lending $1,000 to returning service men to settle their debts came up on Capitol Hill today, a possible forerunner of measures for even broader benefits.

Introduced by Representative Cecil D. King, Democrat, of California, the loan bill has been referred to the House Banking Committee, with indications that it will be kept there while a more comprehensive aid program is worked out.

Mr. King's bill would permit the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to underwrite loans made to honorably discharged service men by private lending institutions. The loans would be for the proved amount of the veteran's obligations at the time of his discharge, but not exceeding $1,000. They would bear 6 per cent interest and be repayable in installments over a three-year period.

No security, indorsers or co-makers would be required, the government acting, in effect, as the veteran's indorser.

BIG RISE IN SEA RESCUES

Air Forces Say Standardized Methods Have Met Success

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The creation of a special agency to standardize rescue methods has resulted in an extraordinary rise in the number of rescues of air crews forced down at sea.

Discussing this work today, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Whitehead, who heads the new emergency rescue branch of the Army Air Forces, said 70 per cent of the crews forced down at sea in September in a single large combat theatre were rescued—an indication of the effectiveness of standardized methods.

MAY CANCEL PLANS FOR ANTI-SUB SHIPS

Washington, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The war against Nazi raiders in the Atlantic has been waged so successfully that plans for the construction of 427 additional anti-submarine vessels can be canceled according to Secretary of the Navy Knox in a statement today.

Mr. Knox said also that the campaign against the Japanese merchant fleet is proceeding at full speed and with steadily increasing forces. A communique at the same time reported the sinking of ten Japanese ships and the damaging of four others. These brought to 474 the number of Japanese vessels sunk, probably sunk or damaged by American submarines.

The Honor Roll

Washington, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today these temporary promotions:

PROMOTIONS.

Major to Lieut.-Colonel.

BIDWELL, JAMES WALTER, Infantry, 22 Taylor Place, Hempstead.
McLOUGHLIN, ROBERT EMMETT, Infantry, 955 Park avenue, New York.
TUNSTEAD, JOSEPH LOHRER, Army of the United States, 969 Park avenue, New York.

Captain to Major.

BISNOFF, IRVIN, Infantry, Box 588, Main street, Bellport.
MONTAGUE, ELLIOT VAN ZANDT, 80 Winthrop street, Brooklyn.
MILLIKEN, GEORGE WILLIAM, Transportation Corps 225 Ferndale Boulevard, Islip.
FEIN, KARL, Adjutant-General Corps, 34 Pearl stret, Mount Vernon.
LEONARD, STEPHEN THOMAS, Ordnance Department 279 East 194th street New York.
NACK, JACK MICHAEL, Engineer Corps, 64-21 Booth street, Forest Hills, New York.
CUTHBERTSON, HARRY ARMITAGE, Infantry, 108 39th avenue, Corona.

First Lieutenant to Captain.

ENVELL, ROBERT ERIC, Technical Corps, 8500 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.
MEYER, JOSEPH PATRICK, Infantry, 359 East 23d street, Brooklyn.
KLIMA, JAROSLAV VICTOR, Ordnance Department, 30-12 44th street, Astoria.
MONNESS, HAROLD LOUIS, Quartermaster Corps, 670 West End avenue, New York.
O'BRIEN, FRANK EDWIN, Air Corps, 4560 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing.

2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant.

WALBRIDGE, JOHN RYCKMAN, Coast Artillery Corps, 28 Sequams Lane, Babylon.
BAKER, LEONARD GORDON, Adjutant-General's Department, 3100 Brighton Third street, Brooklyn.
BOLTON, LOUIS SAUL, Air Corps, 740 Howard avenue, Brooklyn.
SABELLA, ANTHONY JAMES, Corps of Military Police, 2115 72d street, Brooklyn.
SHAINMAN, JACK, Air Corps, 1923 65th street, Brooklyn.
THOMPSON, THEODORE HAINES, Air Corps, 186 Hicks street, Brooklyn.
VELANEY, WALTER ROGER, Quartermaster Corps, 1505 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.
WAGNER, JOSEPH JOHN, Quartermaster Corps, 1 Holly Place, Hewlett, L. I.
PASKIEWICZ, ADAM MATTHEW, Corps of Military Police, Washington street, Jamesport.
KELLOGG, DONALD RAYMOND, Field Artillery, 136 Valley Road, Katonah.
KUPFER, ALFRED GARNETT, Infantry, 5 Whittier street, Lynbrook.
HYMAN ARTHUR CHARLAP, Field Artillery, 140 Esplanade, Mount Vernon.
YARMAS, WILLIAM JOHN, Infantry, 60 Parkway, East, Mount Vernon.
BARON, LESTER BOIS, Medical Corps, 13 Riverside Drive, New York.
BENZE, ROBERT EDMUND, Field Artillery, 130 Meadowbrook Road, Garden City.
BLAKE, HARRY BLOOM, Infantry, 2140 Crotona avenue, Bronx.
BURLEY, WILLIAM VANCE Jr., Field Artillery, 72 Riverside Drive, New York.
COMBES, ABBOTT CARSON 3d, Field Artillery, 53 Greenway South street, Forest Hills.
ERIKSEN, ROBERT KENNEDY, Infantry, 534 East 48th street, New York.
FEIN, NORMAN JOSEPH, Field Artillery, 1820 Loring Place, Bronx.
FINKELSON, NILS ARTHUR, Cavalry, 185 Lathrop avenue, Staten Island.
HARTIGAN, MICHAEL CHRISTOPHER, Field Artillery, 1926 Daly avenue, New York.
KIRSCHNER, EMANUEL, Transportation Corps, 1504 Sheridan avenue, Bronx.
KLAW, SAUL LOUIS, Quartermaster Corps, 2675 Morris avenue, Bronx.
NASS, JOSEPH, Field Artillery, 272 West 90th street, New York.
PILE, STERLING Jr., Air Corps, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.
PLACHINSKY, PHILLIP, Infantry, 384 Madison street, New York.
RAPP, RAYMOND LOUIS, Infantry, 851 East 162d street, Bronx.
ROCKMAN, JEROME HOWARD, Transportation Corps, 176 West 87th street, New York.
SCHAPIRO, EMANUEL, Air Corps, 440 East 17th street, New York.
SPIEGEL, MOE, Air Corps, 118-60 222d street, St.-Albans.
STAR, MORTON, Transportation Corps, 69-53 Grand avenue, Maspeth.
TIGER, DAVID BARNETT, Corps of Military Police, 1517 East 10th street, New York.
MARX, ARTHUR HERMAN, Field Artillery, 11 Fulton street, Poughkeepsie.
TENKE, STEPHEN, Army of the United States, 321 Sea Cliff avenue, Sea Cliff, L. I.

CAPTIVE AMERICANS DIE

5 New York Soldiers Are Dead in Japanese Prisons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The War Department announced today the names of additional American soldiers who have died of disease in Japanese prison camps since the fall of Bataan and Corregidor. Names were cleared through the International Red Cross of Japan.

They include these with next of kin in New York:

DRAKE, RICHARD F.; mother, Mrs. Cora Drake, Patchogue.
MASCOLO, JAMES V.; father, Louis Mascolo, 2829 W. 16th St., Brooklyn.
WARD, DONALD R.; father, Ernest Ward, Auburn.
WESTBROOK, SETH L.; mother, Mrs. Elnora Westbrook, Elmira.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT C.; father, John Williams, Olean.

Deadline For Freedom Of India Is Demanded

New York, Oct. 30 (AP)—J. J. Singh, president of the India League of America, calling upon the United Nations to "break the Indian deadlock," said today "unless something is done in India, the whole war effort in that part of the world against Japan will be jeopardized."

England, Singh told the third Free World Congress, had failed to pledge complete freedom to India "even after the war."

"If England is honest and sincere," he said, "why doesn't she give a dead line for the freedom of India—one year, or two years, or three years—as the United States did with the Philippines?"

JAPS TRY TO SALVAGE H.M.S. PRINCE OF WALES

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—(AP) The British Broadcasting corporation said today that the Japanese were reported to be attempting to salvage the 35,000-ton British battleship Prince of Wales sunk by Japanese bombers off the east coast of Malaya in December, 1941.

"This news is considered to be another indication of Japan's shortage of steel," said the English-language broadcast to Africa which was recorded here by the Federal Communications Commission.

New York, Oct. 30 (AP)—BBC quoted the Moscow radio as saying that Premier Stalin gave a dinner party in the Kremlin tonight for Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, United States and British Ambassadors to the Soviet Union, also were guests.

JAP NATIONALS NEAR HOME

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—(AP) The Tokyo radio said tonight that Japanese nationals from America aboard the Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru would reach Singapore tomorrow and would be allowed to visit "spots of bitter fighting." The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

SEEKS AID FOR INDIA

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—(AP) J. J. Singh, president of the India League of America, calling upon the United Nations to "break the Indian deadlock," said today "unless something is done in India, the whole war effort in that part of the world against Japan will be jeopardized." England, Singh told the third Free World Congress, had failed to pledge complete freedom to India "even after the war."

Italian General Dies

New York, Nov. 30 (AP)—Gen. Giuseppe Franceso Ferrari, 78, a former Italian Minister of State, died at his home in Lerici, Italy, a Berlin broadcast said today. He commanded Italian troops who entered Trieste during the first World War and later became chief of the general staff of the armed forces. He was vice-president of the Senate for a time.

HOLLOW CELEBRATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 30. — (AP) Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini celebrated the anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome Oct. 28, 1922, with an exchange of commemorative messages, the Berlin radio belatedly disclosed tonight.

TROOPSHIPS LACK WINDOWS

Largest Vessels Ever Built In New York Area Are Like Cities

[By the Associated Press]

Kearny, N. J., Oct. 30—The troopships being built at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company plant here, the largest passenger craft ever built in the New York area, are floating cities without windows.

Specially constructed for the Army Transport Command, each knife-shaped hull contains everything an army needs from a mechanical cow which turns powdered milk into beverage to machinery for consuming garbage which has been installed so that no trail will be left behind for enemy submarines to follow.

No Portholes

There are no portholes to be blacked-out in the steel sides of these transports. Air conditioning provides ventilation for the men, who sleep in tiers four-deep below decks.

Safety devices include removable panels in all doors, in case of jamming, even though the doors are mounted outside bulkheads, and hinges are built to break off if the alignment is disturbed. Escape hatches the diameter of a man's body connect all compartments, and there are large lifeboats to carry 135, smaller ones for seventy, and whole fleets of balsa wood life floats, each with fire-repellent canvas covering over the wood, on board each transport.

Wooden Jacob's Ladders

For swift unloading or the "abandon ship" command, wooden Jacob's ladders, rolled up inside the promenade deck rail, can be let down the ship's side.

A modern hospital complete with operating room and wards is deep in the innards of each transport, primarily for use on return trips from fighting areas with a passenger list of wounded. Battle dressing stations are set up throughout the ship, in case the loaded transport finds itself in the midst of a sea fight.

Most of these specialized transports will be named for famous American generals, now dead.

No Appeal for Leinsdorf

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30 (AP).—The Musical Arts Association, which operates the Cleveland Orchestra, will not appeal the 1-A draft classification of its new conductor, Erich Leinsdorf, the association's president, Thomas L. Sidlo, said today. Mr. Leinsdorf, thirty-one years old, is married and has a fifteen-month-old son.

Houghton Takes Economic Post

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 30 (AP)—Amory Houghton, chairman of the board of the Corning Glass Works, has accepted the post of deputy to Philip Reed, chief of the Mission of Economic Affairs in England. He is a son of the late Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Germany and England . Duties of the mission include administration of lend-lease in England.

JAP FLYERS FLEE U. S. RED LIGHTS

Los Angeles, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Col. Don P. Hall, leader of the bombing raid on Wewak, says "we don't hear of any Jap 'suicide pilots' anymore." The aggressive boys have just about disappeared, the Corpus Christi, Tex., flyer told North American aviation workers. "They're getting weary of our boys and more than once our pilots have turned a pursuing Jap pilot back by simply flicking the red lights in the tail cone to make the Jap think it was machine-gun fire."

HEADS VETERANS' GROUP

Brig. Gen. A. L. Cox Is Named by Military Order of World War

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox of Washington was elected Commander in Chief of the Military Order of the World War today, to succeed Lieut. Comdr. Charles Hank Jr. of New York.

Admiral W. H. Standley of Washington, and Col. Charles F. H. Johnson of Passaic, N. J., were named Vice Commanders in Chief. New regional commanders are Capt. W. E. Myers of Atlantic City, N. J., and Maj. Gen. E. M. Stayton of Kansas City. Admiral Ernest J. King and Rear Admiral Watt T. Cluverius of Chicago, were named Commanders at Large.

Other officers are Lieut. Col. Edward S. Bettlehein of Washington, treasurer general; Col. Andrew J. Copp Jr. of Los Angeles, Judge Advocate General; Col. C. O. Bailey of Los Angeles, surgeon general; Lieut. Comdr. Gilbert A. Darlington of New York, chaplain general, and Admiral A. Staton of Cold Springs, Md., historian general.

Tragedy Rears Its Head At Czech Observance

Philadelphia, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Czecho-Slovakian Ambassador to the United States, Vladimir Hurban, looked up from the prepared address he was delivering today and said haltingly:

"You all remember, of course, the dreadful affair of Lidice.

"Day before yesterday, in Moravia, 519 persons were shot, which goes to show that the Germans are still torturing and killing in their barbaric way.

"I will ask you all to rise that we may remember our brothers—"

His voice choked and he was unable to continue, as 200 persons attending an observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Czecho-Slovakia's declaration of independence rose and bowed their heads.

Plane Crash Victims Identified

MESA, Ariz., Oct. 30 (AP).—The identities of two Royal Air Force cadets killed early Friday in the crash of their training plane near Maricopa, Ariz., were disclosed today by officers at Falcon Field, the R. A. F. school near here. They were Leading Aircraftsman Walter Chamberlain, twenty years old, of London, and Corporal Reginald George Henry Clark, twenty-four of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England.

2 Navy Flyers Die in Crash

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 (AP).—The 4th Naval District announced that two airmen from the Atlantic City naval air station were killed today when their Navy training plane crashed in the mountains near Beaverdale, Pa., east of Johnstown. The Navy said their identification is being withheld until next of kin are notified. It gave no details of the accident, but said it occurred during a training flight.

Two More Germans Escape From Camp

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation here reported today that two more German war prisoners escaped from internment at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, during the night.

The FBI and law enforcement officers of several States have been searching for another pair of Germans who fled from the same camp last Sunday.

The prisoners who escaped last night or early this morning were listed as Rudolf H. Morgenstern, 28, and Hans Spitzer, 33. They were believed to have been dressed in blue denin prisoner-of-war garb but may have obtained civilian clothes, the FBI added.

14 Killed, 4 Hurt In Crash Of Army Transport Plane

Camp Mackall, N. C., Oct. 30 (AP). Authorities at this army airborne troop post in North Carolina's sandhills announced tonight that fourteen officers and men were killed and four seriously injured yesterday in the crash of a transport plane.

The announcement, by the public relations office and the commander, Col. Vernon Olsmith, said the next of kin had been notified.

A17 London - WS White - add on Berlin

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE "IS REPORTED TO HAVE ADVISED POLISH PARTISANS TO CEASE ACTIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST GERMAN TROOPS," THE BROADCAST CONTINUED, AND "PRUDENT ELEMENTS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES" WILL FAVOR "COOPERATION WITH THE REICH, SINCE THEY WILL NOW AT LAST REALIZE THAT THE GERMAN ARMIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT ARE FIGHTING A DEFENSIVE WAR AGAINST THE MORTAL PERIL OF BOLSHEVISM."

TRANSOCEAN SAID IT WAS "RELIABLY REPORTED" THAT THE "POLISH PROBLEM SHOULD BE SOLVED COMPLETELY IN ACCORDANCE WITH MOSCOW'S DEMANDS," WITH NO DEBATE AT THE CONFERENCE UPON THE QUESTION OF EASTERN POLAND.

IT ADDED THAT BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN HAD AGREED IN PRINCIPLE TO A "RECONSTRUCTION OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE" TO INCLUDE THE "UNION OF POLISH PATRIOTS" IN MOSCOW. THIS NEW GOVERNMENT WOULD INCLUDE ONLY REPRESENTATIVES "WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH COMMUNISTS" AND WOULD SIT IN MOSCOW, BERLIN ADDED.

DNB SAID GERMANY HAD EXPECTED THAT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE WOULD SET COMMON POLICIES, "THUS DASHING GERMAN HOPES FOR DIFFERENCES OF OPINION IN THE ALLIED CAMP." THE MAJOR RESULT OF THE MEETING, IT ADDED, WAS "A FUNDAMENTAL ANGLO-AMERICAN CAPITULATION TO THE POLITICAL CLAIMS OF THE SOVIET UNION" IN EXCHANGE FOR A MORE TOLERANT ATTITUDE BY RUSSIA TOWARD THE PRESENT MILITARY AID OF THE WESTERN ALLIES.

Foreign - add v Split

TITO'S COMMUNIQUE GAVE THESE DETAILS OF OTHER ACTIONS:

WEST OF ZAGREB, PARTISAN BANDS WERE HOLDING THEIR OWN AGAINST FIERCE ATTACKS BY GERMAN TROOPS IN THE ZHUMBERAK AREA.

SOUTHEAST OF ZAGREB TROOPS OF THE KOZARAJ BRIGADE DESTROYED A TEN-MILE STRETCH OF RAILWAY AND CAPTURED THE TOWNS OF BISKOVAC, OMORSRA AND BISTRICA.

ON NORTHWEST BOSNIA OTHER PARTISAN UNITS DESTROYED AN ENEMY BATTALION, CAPTURED A RADIO STATION AND DESTROYED A 20-CAR MILITARY TRAIN.

STILL OTHER PARTISAN UNITS SMASHED A GERMAN COLUMN NEAR LAZAREVAC, 35 MILES SOUTH OF BELGRADE.

THE TITO COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT GEN. DJUKANOVIC, CHETNIK LEADER FIGHTING ON THE SIDE OF THE GERMANS IN MONTENEGRO AND WHO WAS CAPTURED A FEW DAYS AGO, DIED OF WOUNDS.

THE BERLIN RADIO CLAIMED THAT CERKNIZA AND CABAR, NORTH OF FIUME, HAD BEEN CONQUERED BY GERMAN FORCES AND THAT "OTHER GROUPS OF BANDITS WHICH HAD SETTLED ON SOME ISLANDS OFF THE DALMATIAN COAST WERE ANNIHILATED."

YESTERDAY'S NATIONAL LIBERATION PARTY COMMUNIQUE SAID NAZI FORCES ATTEMPTING A LANDING ON BRAC, OFF THE PORT OF SPLIT, WERE DESTROYED BUT THAT OTHER GERMAN FORCES SUCCEEDED IN LANDING ON THE PELYESAC PENINSULA 100 MILES DOWN THE COAST.

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LONDON, OCT. 30-(AP)-GERMANY'S HARRIED YUGOSLAV DIVISIONS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE FACING A NEW ADRIATIC THREAT WITH THE FORMATION IN NORTHEAST ITALY OF AN ARMY OF 30,000 EXPERIENCED ITALIAN FIGHTERS WHOSE ARMS ARE SUPPLIED BY YUGOSLAV PARTISANS.

UNITS OF THIS FORCE ALREADY HAVE FOUGHT A BLOODY 24-HOUR BATTLE WITH NAZI TROOPS AT VERONA, A DISPATCH TO THE SWISS NEWSPAPER NACHRICHTEN SAID. AFTER BOTH SIDES HAD SUFFERED MANY DEAD AND WOUNDED THE ITALIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE RETREATED TO THE MOUNTAINS IN THE FACE OF GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED FROM VENICE, MILAN AND TURIN.

THE DISPATCH, DATED AT THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, SAID THE NEW ARMY WAS FORMED IN VENEZIA PROVINCE WHICH BORDERS ON YUGOSLAVIA AND AUSTRIA. IT ADDED THAT NAZI SUPPLY LINES THROUGHOUT THE REGION WERE BEING CHOPPED UP CONSTANTLY.

THE NAZIS' COMMUNICATION LINES WITHIN YUGOSLAVIA SUFFERED A HEAVY BLOW YESTERDAY. BOTH THE FORCES OF JOSIP BROZ (TITO) AND GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC ANNOUNCED THAT THEY HAD CUT THE MAIN RAILWAY ABOVE AND BELOW THE CAPITAL OF BELGRADE.

MIHAILOVIC'S MEN SEVERED THE SECTION LEADING FROM BELGRADE TO SALONIKA, THE YUGOSLAV INFORMATION OFFICE IN CAIRO REPORTED, WHILE TITO'S PARTISANS SAID THEY SMASHED THE RAILWAY AT 130 PLACES ALONG A 40-MILE STRETCH BETWEEN BELGRADE AND ZAGREB.

THE YUGOSLAV OFFICE IN CAIRO SAID THE RAILROAD WAS CUT NEAR LESKOVAC, A TOWN ABOUT 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE JUNCTION OF NIS, WHICH HAS BEEN BLASTED SEVERAL TIMES BY ALLIED PLANES. THE ROAD IS THE GERMAN'S MAIN HIGHWAY TO GREECE AND THE AEGEAN.

WITH NAZI TROOPS ENGAGED BY THE YUGOSLAVS IN MANY PARTS OF THAT COUNTRY. THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE INCREASED THEIR BALKAN FORCES TO 30 DIVISIONS IN AN ATTEMPT TO CRUSH THE YUGOSLAVS AS WELL AS TO BE PREPARED FOR ANY ALLIED INVASION THRUST.

A17London - Bell add xxx were lost

LONG-RANGE, TWIN-ENGINE FIGHTERS RETURNED TO OPERATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, WHERE THEY HAD NOT BEEN SEEN SINCE THE NORTH AFRICAN LANDING OF A YEAR AGO. ALONG WITH THUNDERBOLTS, THEY FOR THE FIRST TIME SUPPLEMENTED THE REGULAR RAF SPITFIRE ESCORT FOR MARAUDER MEDIUM BOMBERS.

MARAUDERS ON OCT.22 AND RAF TYPHOONS AGAIN ON OCT.29 BOMBED NAZI AIRFIELDS IN FRANCE AT MID-DAY WITHOUT ENCOUNTERING ANY GERMAN PLANES. THE INESCAPABLE IMPLICATION WAS THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IS TOO SHORT OF CRAFT TO SEND ANY UP.

THE GIST OF THE MONTH'S COMMENTS ON THE GERMAN AIR FORCE FROM A NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIR OFFICIALS WAS THAT WHILE IT STILL HAS A LOT OF PLANES, POSSIBLY MORE THAN IN 1939, ALLIED ATTACKS ON AN INCREASING FRONT HAVE PRETTY WELL STOPPED ANY EXPANSION AND HAVE SPREAD ITS FORCES TOO THIN TO PROTECT ALL REICH TERRITORY ADEQUATELY.

THE GERMAN HOME SECURITY MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT SINCE APRIL 1, 1943, A TOTAL OF 102,486 PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN ALLIED RAIDS ON HAMBURG, HANNOVER, KASSEL, FRANKFURT AND EIGHT OTHER LARGE CITIES, AND TONIGHT THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED THAT MARSHAL GOERING HAD JUST FINISHED A THREE-WEEKS INSPECTION TOUR OF GERMAN AND FRENCH AIR DEFENSES AND BOMBED CITIES AND "GAVE PERSONAL DIRECTIVES FOR FURTHER EMERGENCY AND RELIEF MEASURES."

HANNOVER AND KASSEL BOTH WERE BOMBED TWICE, AND FRANKFURT AND

BREMEN ONCE BY THE RAF DURING NINE BIG NIGHT RAIDS OF THE MONTH. IN THESE 163 RAF BOMBERS WERE LOST, AGAINST 189 IN NINE RAIDS IN SEPTEMBER AND 293 IN 14 RAIDS IN AUGUST.

IN DAYLIGHT SWEEPS RAF LIGHT BOMBERS DEALT A STEADY DRUBBING TO FRENCH AND DUTCH AIRFIELDS, POWER FACILITIES, TRAINS, DOCKS AND SHIPPING, CONCENTRATING PARTICULARLY ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

DURING ITS 16 MONTHS OF OPERATION THE AMERICAN FORCE HAS LOST 730 HEAVY BOMBERS AND THE RAF HAS LOST ABOUT 2,500, REPRESENTING SOME $600,000,000 IN EQUIPMENT AND PROBABLY UPWARD OF 15,000 MEN.

THE COUNT FOR THE WHOLE WAR AS COMPILED BY THE AUTHORITATIVE CIVIL-
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THE COUNT FOR THE WHOLE WAR AS COMPILED BY THE AUTHORITATIVE CIVILIAN WEEKLY "AEROPLANE" STANDS AT 12,159 ALLIED PLANES LOST AS AGAINST 13,026 FOR THE AXIS, MAINLY OVER EUROPE AND EXCLUDING RUSSIA AND THE ORIENT. THE TOLL IN MEN IS PUT AT 48,470 FOR THE ALLIES AND 39,182 FOR THE AXIS.

London - Tripartite - Add xxx says

LONDON, OCT. 30-(AP)-GERMAN REACTION TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SUCCESS OF THE TRI-POWER CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW CENTERED TODAY ON ATTEMPTS BY BERLIN TO PICTURE BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AS YIELDING TO SOVIET DEMANDS AND ABANDONING THEIR POST-WAR PLANS FOR FREE AND INDEPENDENT NATIONS.

A NAZI BROADCAST QUOTING THE DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG ASSERTED THAT "THE PLANS OF THE THREE POWERS ARE GRAVITATING EVER MORE OBVIOUSLY AROUND ONE CENTRAL POINT--THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INDEPENDENT AND CREATIVE NATIONS IN EUROPE AND THE WHOLE WORLD."

THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY TRANSOCEAN DECLARED THAT BRITAIN WAS TURNING TO A POLICY WHICH CONTEMPLATED A JOINT ANGLO-SOVIET RULE IN EUROPE.

"EDEN (BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN) HAS ACCEPTED A RUSSIAN REQUEST TO LEAVE EASTERN POLAND OUTSIDE THE DISCUSSION," THE AGENCY SAID. "HE ALSO AGREED IN PRINCIPLE THAT THE POLISH EMIGRE GOVERNMENT IN LONDON SHOULD BE RECONSTRUCTED.

"THE MORE BRITAIN APPROVES SOVIET ASPIRATIONS AND ABANDONS HER FORMER POLICY OF REGIONAL FEDERATIONS IN FAVOR OF A JOINT ANGLO-SOVIET RULE IN EUROPE, THE MORE SHE LOSES HER FORMER IMPORTANCE FOR THE EXILE GOVERNMENTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.

"BRITAIN'S GIVING IN TO SOVIET DEMANDS HELPS THOSE ANTI-SOVIET FORCES WHO RELY ON GERMANY TO GAIN NEW FOLLOWERS FROM THE RANKS OF THOSE WHO HITHERTO HAVE RELIED ON BRITAIN."

IN THE ABSENCE OF OFFICIAL WORD ON THE TERMS OF THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT, THE LONDON STAR EDITORIALLY SAID THAT "FIRST REPORTS HINT THAT ONE MAJOR ITEM DECIDED UPON WAS A PLAN FOR POLICING DEFEATED GERMANY." IT ADDED THAT THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT WOULD BE AWAITED IN GERMANY "WITH AN ANXIETY AT LEAST AS DEEP AS THOSE [redacted] ON OUR SIDE IN THE GONE-FOREVER [redacted] RIBBENTROP'S TRIUMPHS." ...

London - xxx add - Information

OUTLINING THEIR PLANS TO SEE THE BRITISH PEOPLE AT CLOSE RANGE AND STUDY THE BRITISH PRESS , ALL AGREED THAT AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PUBLISHERS MIGHT LEARN VALUABLE POINTERS HERE IN WAR-TIME NEWSPAPER TECHNIQUES SUCH AS THE CONDENSATION OF NEWS.

ALL WILL REMAIN SEVERAL WEEKS.

SEVERAL OTHER NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES GATHERED AROUND THE PIANO AND SANG WHILE IRVING BERLIN PLAYED YESTERDAY AT A PARTY GIVEN HIM BY THE

30.24 — 9715

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS OF WHICH ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU CHIEF ROBERT E.BUNNELLE IS PRESIDENT.

AMONG THE GUESTS WERE LLOYD STRATTON, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; PATTERSON, JOHN S.KNIGHT, PUBLISHER OF THE AKRON BEACON JOURNAL, THE DETROIT FREE PRESS AND THE MIAMI HERALD; RAYMOND MCCONNELL, JR., MANAGING EDITOR OF THE NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL, AND COL.JOHN HAY WHITNEY, EIGHTH AIRFORCE PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER.

BY PUGH MOORE

LONDON, OCT 30-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS "BRENNAN'S CIRCUS" HAD TWO ENGINES SHOT AWAY ON THE SCHWEINFURT RAID OCT.14 AND LOST A THIRD AS IT REACHED THE NORTH SEA ON THE HOMEWARD RUN, BUT THE PLANE MADE IT TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE ENGLISH COAST.

THE CREW REACHED SHORE DRY SHOD AFTER RIDING A DINGHY AND A RESCUE LAUNCH. MEMBERS NOW OUT OF A REST HOME ARE THE PILOT, LT.JOSEPH BRENNAN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; CO-PILOT 2ND LT.GORDON E.WHITE, PARSONS, KAS.; BOMBARDIER 2ND LT.JOSEPH E.GEMONE, 106 BUENAVISTA, MACON, GA.; RADIOMAN-GUNNER WILLARD R.WETZEL, ALDERSON, PA.; NAVIGATOR LT.VERNE D.VITERBO, BEAUMONT, TEX.; WAIST-GUNNERS SGTS.DENVER A.NOWLIN, LONGVIEW, TEX., AND SEVERLIN H.RODESCHIN, NEWPORT, N.H.; TAILGUNNER SGT.ROY E.KING, ROBSON, W.VA.; BALLTURRET GUNNER SGT.NORBET P.LOUPE, RESERVE, LA.; AND TOPTURRET GUNNER SGT.NORMAN W.NELSON, LINDSBORG, KAS.

WHEN THE FIRST ENGINE WAS KNOCKED OUT TEN MINUTES FROM THE TARGET, CO-PILOT WHITE DECIDED THE ONLY CHANCE LAY IN LIGHTENING THE LOAD, BUT THE BOMB BAY MECHANISM WOULDN'T WORK. "I DECIDED RIGHT THEN WE HAD TO PEEL OFF," THE PILOT SAID.

WHILE THE FORTRESS SWUNG AWAY IN A LONG, CIRCLING DIVE, THE JERRIES HIT THE SECOND ENGINE. THE BOMBARDIER, MEANWHILE, HAD SUCCEEDED IN RELEASING THE BOMBS.

TO SHAKE OFF THE FIGHTERS, BRENNAN BROUGHT THE PLANE DOWN SOMETIMES TO WITHIN 15 FEET OF THE GROUND. THE CREW COULD CLEARLY SEE THE CIVILIAN INHABITANTS OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY WAVING, CHEERING AND RAISING THEIR ARMS IN THE "V" FOR VICTORY SALUTE.

AT THE COAST, ENEMY GROUND TROOPS FIRED AT THEM WITH PISTOLS, RIFLES, MACHINEGUNS AND "EVERYTHING THEY HAD," KNOCKING OUT THE THIRD ENGINE.

WHEN BRENNAN FINALLY HAD TO BRING THE SHIP DOWN ON THE WATER, THE MEN GOT INTO THE DINGHIES SO QUICKLY THEY "DIDN'T EVEN GET THEIR FEET WET," SAID NELSON, A SHORT TIME LATER THEY WERE PICKED UP BY A RESCUE SQUAD.

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MQ751AEW

LONDON, OCT.30-(AP)-TWO LIGHT ALLIED WARSHIPS, ONE BRITISH AND ONE NORWEGIAN, SANK A GERMAN-CONTROLLED VESSEL OF 300 TONS OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST LAST SUNDAY, BUT THE BRITISH VESSEL WAS LOST. SHE HAD TO BE SUNK AS A RESULT OF A SUBSEQUENT ENCOUNTER WITH GERMAN PLANES, A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CLASH OCCURRED 300 MILES NORTH OF BERGEN. ONE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SHIP--NATIONALITY NOT FURTHER SPECIFIED--LOADED WITH POTATOES WAS ALLOWED TO PROCEED BUT THE OTHER, CARRYING CEMENT, WAS SUNK AFTER ITS CREW WAS ALLOWED TO TAKE TO BOATS.

A37

LONDON, OCT. 30-(AP)-GERMANY WAS PLEDGED TODAY TO RESPECT THE POPE AND HIS OFFICIAL FAMILY AND ALL THE ACTIVITIES OF THE VATICAN IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED ROME.

THE VATICAN RADIO, QUOTING AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE VATICAN CITY NEWSPAPER OSSERVATORE ROMANO, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THIS ASSURANCE HAD BEEN GIVEN BY THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR AT THE HOLY SEE, BARON ERNST VON WEIZSAECKER.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED THE GERMAN DECLARATION AS SAYING: "IN THE SAME WAY AS GERMANY HAS HITHERTO RESPECTED THE OFFICIAL BUILDINGS AND ACTIVITY OF THE HOLY SEE AS WELL AS ITS RIGHTS AND THE INTEGRITY OF THE VATICAN STATE, SHE IS SIMILARLY DETERMINED TO DO SO IN THE FUTURE."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE ALSO BY THE BERLIN RADIO, WHICH ASSERTED THAT "GERMANY WILL, AS IN THE PAST AND SO ALSO IN THE FUTURE, RESPECT THE DIGNITARIES AND ACTIVITY OF THE HOLY SEE AS WELL AS THE SOVEREIGNTY AND INTEGRITY OF THE VATICAN."

MQ519AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

NAPLES, OCT.28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO MADE HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NAPLES TODAY SINCE THIS PORT CITY WAS FREED FROM GERMAN OCCUPATION. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY AMERICAN MINISTER ROBERT MURPHY AND BRITISH MINISTER HAROLD MACMILLAN.

ALTHOUGH MURPHY DESCRIBED THE VISIT AS "ROUTINE BUSINESS," THE PRESENCE OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH NORTH AFRICA REPRESENTATIVES

LENT PRESTIGE TO BADOGLIO'S ARRIVAL AND CAUSED SPECULATION OVER WHETHER IT WAS AN INDICATION THAT THE ITALIAN PREMIER HAS FULL BRITISH AND AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR HIS GOVERNMENT.

SOME OF ITALY'S MAJOR POLITICAL LEADERS HAVE EXPRESSED A LUKEWARM ATTITUDE TOWARD BADOGLIO, BUT IT APPEARED LIKELY THAT IF THE ALLIES TACITLY OR OTHERWISE APPROVE HIS REGIME THE PARTIES ARE UNLIKELY TO OFFER ACTIVE OPPOSITION.

LONDON, ONT., OCT. 30-(AP)-FORTY-FOUR NURSES AT VICTORIA HOSPITAL HAVE TENDERED THEIR RESIGNATIONS IN A DISPUTE WITH THE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT OVER A PAY INCREASE.

THE RESIGNATIONS ARE EFFECTIVE NEXT FRIDAY. WILLIAM LOVEDAY, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOSPITAL TRUST, SAID ARRANGEMENTS WERE BEING MADE TO REPLACE THEM.

LONDON, OCT. 30-(AP)-JOHN BECKET, FORMER LABOR PARTY PARLIAMENT MEMBER WHO WAS ARRESTED IN MAY, 1940, ALONG WITH OTHER LEADERS OF THE BRITISH UNION OF FASCISTS, HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE HAD BEEN HELD UNDER THE DEFENSE REGULATIONS ACT. NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR THE RELEASE.

U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, OCT 30-(AP)-DR.FELIX ALFENITO, 34, 934 PLYMOUTH ROAD, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., THOUGHT THERE WAS SOMETHING FAMILIAR ABOUT THE PHARMACIST WORKING IN AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE STATION HOSPITAL.

"HAVEN'T I SEEN YOU BEFORE?" HE ASKED SGT.EDWARD COLLINS, 27, OF 543 GRIGG ST, SOUTHEAST, GRAND RAPIDS.

"YOU CERTAINLY HAVE, SIR," THE SERGEANT ANSWERED. "YOU'RE THE GUY WHO PUT ME IN 1-A, SIR."

IT DEVELOPED THAT COLLINS USED TO FILL DR.ALFENITO'S PRESCRIPTIONS IN HIS PHARMACY AND SAW HIM FOR THE LAST TIME ON THE DRAFT BOARD IN DECEMBER, 1940.

LONDON, OCT. 30--(AP)--ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE FLYING OFFICER BASIL DELEYAL JACKSON OF WESTON, MASS., RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS [illegible] AT A RECENT INVESTITURE FOR HEROISM SHOWN IN AN ATTACK ON KASSEL, GERMANY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CITATION SAID HE WAS PARTIALLY BLINDED BY BLOOD AND GLASS SPLINTERS FROM A SHATTERED WIND SHIELD AND WAS INJURED ABOUT THE FACE BUT MADE THE RAID AND FLEW HIS BOMBER BACK TO BASE DESPITE CONSIDERABLE PAIN.

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 30-(AP)-GUNDER HAEGG, SWEDEN'S TRACK STAR, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WOULD GIVE UP HIS JOB AS GAVLE FIREMAN ON JANUARY 1 TO MANAGE A HABERDASHERY SHOP IN MALMO.

FINLAND'S PAAVO NURMI, FAMED RUNNER, OWNS A HABERDASHERY IN HELSINKI.

UNDATED INVASION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND SURROUNDING TERRITORIES WERE ATTRACTING INCREASED ATTENTION "AS A POTENTIAL BATTLEFIELD" AND CITED ACTIVITY HINTING AT INVASION PREPARATIONS.

THE NAVAL CORRESPONDENT OF TRANSOCEAN, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID THESE ACTIVITIES HAD BEEN NOTED:

1. A GROWING NUMBER OF CLASHES BETWEEN GERMAN AND BRITISH NAVAL CRAFT IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

2. "CONSIDERABLE CONCENTRATIONS" OF MERCHANT SHIPPING IN THE PORTS OF SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

3. STRONG FORMATIONS OF TROOP SHIPS IN SOUTH ENGLISH PORTS.

4. AIR-BORNE UNITS STATIONED IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

5. THE "APPRECIABLE STRENGTHENING" OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE ALONG THE SOUTHERN COAST.

MOSCOW, OCT. 30-(AP)-FORMAL CONCLUSION OF THE 11-DAY-OLD THREE POWER CONFERENCE WAS IN SIGHT TODAY AS DIPLOMATIC EXPERTS PUT FINISHING TOUCHES ON THEIR DRAFT OF THE WAR AND POSTWAR AGREEMENTS REACHED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

(AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE IS EXPECTED FROM THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL OVER THE WEEK-END, THE NBC AND CBS CORR-ESPONDENTS IN LONDON REPORTED.)

AS THE WINTER'S FIRST SNOW BLANKETED THE STREETS OF MOSCOW, U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV ATTENDED ANOTHER LENGTHY SESSION IN THE SPIRIDONOVKA PALACE YESTERDAY. OPTIMISM OVER THE OUTCOME OF THEIR DISCUSSIONS REMAINED "JUST AS HIGH AS EVER," IT WAS STATED IN BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH DELEGATIONS.

(PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY THAT THE CONFERENCE HAS BEEN A GREAT SUCCESS WAS VIEWED BY LONDON NEWSPAPERS AS INDICATING THAT THE THREE POWERS HAD TAKEN A FIRST BIG STEP TOWARD WINNING THE PEACE, AND THAT A FULL REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE PARLEY COULD BE EXPECTED SOON.

(THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS SAID THAT "CONSIDERABLE AGREEMENT MUST HAVE ALREADY BEEN REACHED ON THE TREATMENT OF A BEATEN GERMANY, ON PROBLEMS OF THE FRONTIER STATES, ON THE COLLABORATION OF EUROPE AND ON THE SHARING OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE."

(THE DAILY MAIL SAID THAT FOR GERMANY AND JAPAN, ONE OF WHOSE LAST HOPES WAS TO DIVIDE THE ALLIES, THE SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE "WILL BE ALMOST AS SHATTERING A BLOW AS THAT WHICH THE RUSSIAN ARMIES ARE NOW DELIVERING.")

Port Elizabeth Union of So Africa xxx add - entertain them

FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED PRIVATE HOMES WILL BE OPENED TO THE GUESTS FOR THE DAY OR OVERNIGHT, AS THEY CHOOSE, AND HOUSEWIVES HAVE BEEN LEARNING TO COOK HAMBURGERS AND OTHER AMERICAN DISHES FROM THE AMERICAN COLONY, WHICH INCLUDES FORD, GENERAL MOTORS AND FIRESTONE EMPLOYES.

A COMPLETE PROGRAM HAS BEEN ARRANGED FOR THE CHILDREN--A FREE BIOSCOPE MATINEE, WHICH MEANS FREE MOVIES, A PICNIC, SWIMMING AND ALL TYPES OF GAMES.

Algiers - Norgaard - Insert - rptd missing

THE RAID ON GENOA WAS A SUCCESS, RETURNING FLIERS DECLARED.

TECH.SGT.ROY E.RICHARDSON, RADIO OPERATOR OF TURCHESS, N.C., (NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE) SAID "OUR BOMBS WERE REALLY IN THERE. WE COULD STILL SEE FIRES BURNING WHEN WE WERE 100 MILES AWAY FROM

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THE TARGET."

STAFF SGT.WALTER SCHILLER, BALL TURRET GUNNER OF HOUSTON, TEX., SAID "ALL THE BOMBS OF MY GROUP FELL IN AND IMMEDIATELY AROUND THE FREIGHT YARDS. I SAW A LOT OF BLACK SMOKE AND MANY FIRES."

FIRST LT.ELMER DORSEY, 300 WEST SIXTH ST., ADA, OKLA., A PILOT, DECLARED "THE WAVE AHEAD OF US PLACED THEIR BOMBS RIGHT ON THE YARDS."

FIRST LT.ALEXANDER J.KISSELBURGH OF 946 BRONSON AVE., LOS ANGELES, A PILOT FLYING HIS FIRST COMBAT MISSION, SAID "WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS RIGHT ON THE TARGET AND WATCHED IT MUSHROOM UP IN FLAMES AND SMOKE." KISSELBURGH IS A FORMER FOOTBALL STAR FROM OREGON UNIVERSITY.

THE RAF SPITFIRE SQUADRONS IN ITALY ARE PLAYING A LEADING ROLE IN STRAFING ENEMY ROAD TRANSPORTS, AND FLIGHT LT.SANDY KALLIO, DFC, OF IRONWOOD, MICH., IS PROVING ONE OF THE MOST ADEPT AT THE JOB. KALLIO IS OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH DESTROYING EIGHT ENEMY VEHICLES AND DAMAGING TWO MORE IN A SINGLE SWEEP. THREE OF HIS VICTIMS WENT UP IN FLAMES NEAR AVEZZANO. KALLIO, AN RAF VETERAN OF THE LIBYAN DESERT, RETURNED SAFELY DESPITE MANY SHELL HOLES IN HIS PLANE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, OCT. 30-(AP)-THE FIFTH ARMY HAS OCCUPIED MONDRAGONE, THE WESTERN ANCHOR OF THE GERMAN LINE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AS HEAVY RAINFALL CURTAILED OPERATIONS ON MOST OF THE ALLIED FRONT IN ITALY.

MONDRAGONE, ABOUT 90 AIRMILES SOUTH OF ROME, SITS AT THE BASE OF MOUNT MASSICO, WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE CONVERTED INTO A STRONG FORTRESS. ITS OCCUPATION REPRESENTS A THREE-MILE ADVANCE ON THE COASTAL FLANK.

THE FIFTH ARMY ALSO CAPTURED PIETRAVAIRANO IN THE UPPER VOLTURNO VALLEY.

FLYING FORTRESSES RANGED FAR NORTH OF THE BATTLE LINE TO BLAST THE PORT OF GENOA IN A HEAVY RAID.

THE BIG FORMATION OF BOMBERS BLASTED THE ANSALDO STEELWORKS, FREIGHT YARDS AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL TARGETS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

IN THE ADRIATIC, AMERICAN DIVEBOMBERS SWOOPED DOWN ON TWO MERCHANT SHIPS, SCORING HITS ON BOTH.

(THE EIGHTH ARMY NOW IS 12 1/2 MILES BEYOND CAMPOBASSO AND IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE GERMAN LINE, THE CAIRO RADIO SAID. THE FIFTH ARMY WAS SAID TO BE ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM TEANO, FROM WHICH A HIGHWAY PASSES MASSICO RIDGE TOWARD ROME.)

THE EIGHTH ARMY CAPTURED MONTEMITRO, 14 MILES INLAND FROM THE ADRIATIC.

MONDRAGONE HAD BEEN REGARDED AS THE WESTERNMOST ANCHOR OF THE GERMAN LINE, BUT APPARENTLY THE NAZIS DECIDED TO FASTEN THE END OF THE LINE ON HIGH GROUNDS ABOVE IT RATHER THAN IN THE VILLAGE ITSELF.

A CANAL NORTH OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER, WHICH HAD PROVEN A STUBBORN OBSTACLE, HAS BEEN CROSSED BY THE FIFTH ARMY AT ALL POINTS.

GENOA WAS BOMBED PREVIOUSLY BY ENGLAND-BASED PLANES, BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST RAID ON ITALY'S MAJOR SEAPORT AND IMPORTANT RAIL JUNCTION BY AIRCRAFT BASED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

THE FORTRESSES WENT OVER THE RAIL YARDS IN TWO WAVES, BLASTING THEM FROM END TO END WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND SCORING MANY DIRECT HITS, ESPECIALLY ON CONCENTRATIONS OF TRAINS IN THE CENTER AND WEST

SIDE OF THE YARDS.

SOME BOMBS FELL ON THE DOCKS AND BUILDINGS ADJOINING THE YARDS. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEAVY, BUT ONLY ONE ENEMY FIGHTER WAS SEEN AND IT DID NOT ATTACK.

BOMB STRIKE PHOTOS TAKEN FROM THE RAIDING PLANES SHOWED HITS ON THE TRACKS AND ROLLING STOCK, TO AN ADJACENT RAILROAD BRIDGE AND DIRECT HITS ON THE CONGESTED INDUSTRIAL AREA NEXT TO THE YARDS.

BUILDINGS STRUCK BY BOMBS IN THIS AREA INCLUDED SOME OF THOSE OF THE ANSALDO STEEL WORKS, THE ANSALDO ELECTRIC AND ORDNANCE WORKS AND THE SAN GIORGIO INSTRUMENT PLANT. OTHER EXPLOSIVES HIT SHIPS AND SMALL CRAFT AT THE ANSALDO FITTING WORKS.

Chungking -Add xxx days ago

THE 14TH AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE SAID MANY CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED IN A SURPRISE RAID BY FIGHTER-ESCORTED B-25 MITCHELLS ON FORT BAYARD BARRACKS ON THE KWANGCHOWAN PENINSULA. THE FIGHTER PLANES DESTROYED A GROUNDED JAPANESE PLANE.

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OTHER MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, BLASTED TWO 150-FOOT FREIGHTERS OFF THE KWANGCHOWAN PENINSULA. ONE FREIGHTER SANK; THE OTHER WAS LEFT LISTING AT THE STERN.

MEANWHILE, OTHER U.S. FIGHTER PLANES ATTACKED AN AIRDROME AND WAREHOUSES AT YOCHOW, HUNAN PROVINCE AND FACTORIES AT KIENLI, 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF YOCHOW.

EIGHT ENEMY PLANES RAIDED AN ALLIED AIRDROME IN SOUTHWEST CHINA CAUSING "MINOR DAMAGE," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

CHUNGKING, OCT. 30-(AP)-FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS OF THE 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE IN RAIDS TWO DAYS AGO SANK A JAPANESE FREIGHTER OFF THE SOUTH CHINA COAST, ATTACKED THE JAPANESE BARRACKS AT FORT BAYARD AND STRUCK OTHER ENEMY INSTALLATIONS, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MANY CASUALTIES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INFLICTED WHEN B-25 MITCHELLS STAGED A SURPRISE ATTACK ON THE BARRACKS AT FORT BAYARD ON THE KWANGCHOWAN PENINSULA, WHILE OTHER MITCHELLS IN A SWEEP ON ENEMY SHIPPING OFF THE PENINSULA BLASTED TWO 150-FOOT FREIGHTERS. ONE VESSEL SANK OUTRIGHT AND THE OTHER WAS LEFT LISTING AT THE STERN.

FIGHTER PLANES ESCORTING THE B-25S IN THE FORT BAYARD ATTACK DESTROYED A GROUNDED JAPANESE PLANE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

OTHER FIGHTERS ATTACKED THE AIRDROME AND WAREHOUSES AT YOCHOW, HUNAN PROVINCE, ON THE HANKOU-CANTON RAILWAY AND FACTORY BUILDINGS AT KIENLI, 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF YOCHOU, WHICH WERE LEFT BURNING.

B-24 LIBERATORS DUMPED FOUR TONS OF BOMBS WITH UNOBSERVED RESULTS ON THE BURMA ROAD TOWN OF MANGSHIH IN YUNNAN PROVINCE, A MAJOR JAPANESE BASE IN THE CURRENT SALWEEN RIVER CAMPAIGN.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ALSO "MINOR DAMAGE" WAS CAUSED BY THE BOMBING OF AN ALLIED AIRDROME IN SOUTHWEST CHINA BY EIGHT JAPANESE PLANES.

all fighters = elements 2nd barges 2 P.M.

ANOTHER CRUISER, A PATROL BOAT, A CORVETTE, SEVEN MERCHANT SHIPS AND 51 BARGES OR COASTAL VESSELS PROBABLY WERE SUNK. DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON A SHIP WHICH APPEARED TO BE AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, OR A CRUISER, SIX DESTROYERS, A SUBMARINE, A CORVETTE, 29 MERCHANT SHIPS AND SCORES OF BARGES.

THE HEAVY SHIPPING LOSSES, PARTICULARLY TO DESTROYERS, ARE BOUND TO HAMPER JAPAN IN THE SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHPACIFIC AREA.

IN THE RABAUL RAIDS, 367 PLANES WERE DESTROYED, 222 ON THE GROUND AND 145 IN THE AIR. (THE RABAUL FIGURES APPARENTLY

REFERRED ENTIRELY TO THOSE REPOTED IN THE COMMUNIQUE. A DISPATCH FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS THIS WEEK SAID AN ADDITIONAL 10 GROUNDED PLANES WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED, RAISING THE TOTAL TO 377 AND THE GROUND LOSSES 232)

THE ALLIES LOST 13 PLANES ON THE RABAUL RAIDS. DURING OCTOBER AT RABAUL, ALLIED PLANES SANK FOUR JAP DESTROYERS, FOUR MERCHANT SHIPS TOTALLING 24,000 TONS, 43 SEAGOING VESSELS OF 100 TO 500 TONS EACH, 70 HARBOR CRAFT, A GUNBOAT AND A SUB CHASER.

THE HEAVIEST RAID IN THE NEW GUINEA WAR OCCURRED OCT. 23 WHEN 221 TONS WERE DROPPED ON CONCENTRATIONS OF JAP TROOPS AT SATTLEBERG NORTHWEST OF FINSCHHAFEN.

THE KAHILI AIRDROME ON SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE WAS RAIDED ON 16 DAYS DURING OCTOBER, THE AIRDROME OF GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN ON 14 DAYS AND AT NEARBY CAPE GLOUCESTER ON 12 DAYS.

GUADALCANAL, OCT.27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HAVE INTRODUCED A NEW DIVE BOMBER INTO THE FIGHTING IN THESE PARTS, WITH REMARKABLE LACK OF SUCCESS.

ARMY P-38 LIGHTNING FIGHTER PILOTS SHOT DOWN SEVEN OUT OF A FLIGHT OF NINE OF THE NEW NIPPON BIRDS YESTERDAY, WHEN THE AMERICAN FLIERS WERE HELPING COVER THE LANDINGS ON THE TREASURY ISLANDS.

THE AMERICAN PILOTS SAID THE DIVE BOMBERS APPARENTLY REPLACED THE AICHI 99.

1ST LTS. MURRAY SHUBIN OF DORMONT, PA., AND WILLIAM HARRIS OF SPRINGVILLE, CALIF., DESCRIBED THE CRAFT AS "THREE-PLACE JOBS WITH INTERNAL BOMB RACKS."

"THEY'RE HALF AGAIN AS LARGE AS OUR DAUNTLESS (DOUGLAS) DIVE BOMBER, WITH A FUSELAGE OF THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF AN AMERICAN HELLCAT (GRUMMAN FIGHTER)," SAID HARRIS.

"THEY SEEMED TO HAVE A SPEED OF ABOUT 270 MILES AN HOUR AT SEA LEVEL, AND OUGHT TO CARRY ABOUT 2,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS COMPARED WITH THEIR PREDECESSOR'S LOAD OF ABOUT 1,200 POUNDS."

THE ACTION YESTERDAY ENDED THE TOUR OF DUTY FOR SHUBIN WHO BAGGED TWO OF THE DIVE BOMBERS TO RUN HIS TOTAL TO 12 PLANES, PERHAPS THE HIGHEST FOR ANY ARMY PILOT IN THE SOLOMONS. SHUBIN'S BEST DAY WAS LAST JUNE 16 WHEN HE SHOT DOWN FIVE ZEROS.

HARRIS GOT ONE OF THE NEW DIVE BOMBERS TO BOOST HIS TOTAL TO 10 ENEMY PLANES.

THE BEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE FOR THE DAY WAS REGISTERED BY LT. SAM HOWIE OF CHARLESTON, W.VA., WHO ACCOUNTED FOR THREE OF THE NEW JAPANESE PLANES, TO MAKE HIS OVER-ALL SCORE FOUR TO DATE. 1ST LT. DONALD STEWART OF GLEN LAKE, MINN., BAGGED ONE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC OCT 31 (SUNDAY)-(AP) SEABORNE AMERICAN PARATROOPS SWARMED ASHORE FROM LANDING BARGES AT TWO POINTS ON CHOISEUL ISLAND WITHOUT OPPOSITION TO SPLIT JAPANESE FORCES THERE AND START TO CLAMP THE UPPER JAW OF A PINCER ON THE ENEMY'S MAJOR SOUTH PACIFIC OUTPOST, BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

ONLY ONE JAPANESE PLANE ATTEMPTED TO INTERFERE. THIS ILLUSTRATED THE TREMENDOUS AIR SUPERIORITY THE ALLIES HAVE DEVELOPED IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC BY MERCILESS POUNDING OF THE JAPANESE AIR FLEET THIS MONTH. UP TO MIDWEEK 921 JAPANESE PLANES HAD BEEN LISTED AS DESTROYED OR PROBABLY DESTROYED, AND THE THREE AIRPORTS ON SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE PUT OUT OF COMMISSION.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUES ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF ONLY 61 ALLIED PLANES. THIS SHOWED OUR FORCES AT A 15 TO 1 ADVANTAGE IN THIS GREATEST MONTH OF AERIAL WARFARE IN THE PACIFIC.

NO AERIAL OPPOSITION AT ALL WAS ENCOUNTERED IN LANDINGS ON THE TREASURY ISLANDS LAST WEDNESDAY, THE DAY BEFORE PAINTED FACED PARATROOPS, CLAD IN JUNGLE DRESS, POURED ON THE CHOISEUL, WHICH HAS BEEN A REFUGE FOR JAPANESE FLEEING BEFORE AN ALLIED FORCE INVADING OTHER SOLOMON ISLANDS.

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CHOISEUL AND TREASURY (MONO) ISLANDS FLANK STRONGLY-HELD BOUGAINVILLE AND LIE ABOUT 30 MILES AWAY. ON BOTH ISLANDS THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED FLEEING.

STRONG OPPOSITION IS EXPECTED ON CHOISEUL WHEN THE PARATROOPS ENCOUNTER THE MAIN JAPANESE FORCES, WHO MAY BE REINFORCED FROM BOUGAINVILLE, IF THE ENEMY DECIDES TO TRY TO HOLD THE ISLAND. PART OF THE JAPANESE FORCE, WHOSE CAMPFIRES ON THE HILLS COULD BE PLAINLY SEEN BY THE AMERICAN INVADERS, RETREATED IN THE DIRECTION OF BOUGAINVILLE. THE OTHER FORCE WAS CONCENTRATED AROUND SANGIGAI, MAIN JAPANESE BARGE POINT ON THE SOUTH CENTRAL COAST.

THE MOST POWERFUL SUSTAINED AIR BLOWS YET STRUCK IN THE SOLOMONS PRECEDED THE LANDING ON TREASURY ISLAND, ABOUT 300 TONS OF BOMBS HAVING BEEN DROPPED DURING 300 SORTIES.

THE AIR BLITZ AGAINST SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE AIRPORTS WAS CONTINUED WHILE 2,500 JAPANESE TRYING TO BUILD A NEW AIRPORT ON VUKA ISLAND, NORTH OF BOUGAINVILLE, WERE CAUGHT BY SURPRISE AND AT LEAST 200 OF THEM KILLED BY STRAFING LIGHTNINGS FLYING ONLY 100 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SUNDAY, OCT. 31-(AP)-COMMDR. GENE TUNNEY AND CARPENTER'S MATE TOM HEENEY OF THE SEABEES MET IN THE RING LAST NIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE EX-CHAMPION KNOCKED OUT HEENEY IN 1928.

THEY EXCHANGED HANDSHAKES AND A FEW PLAYFUL SPARRING PUNCHES, ALTHOUGH DRESSED IN UNIFORMS, FOR THE SERVICEMEN ATTENDING A BOXING CARD. BOTH WEIGHED CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN IN THEIR SCRAPPING DAYS.

THE KNOCKOUT IN THE 1928 BOUT, HELD AT THE POLO GROUNDS IN NEW YORK CITY, CAME IN THE ELEVENTH ROUND.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, OCT. 30-(AP)-AMERICAN PARATROOP INVASION OF CHOISEUL ISLAND POINTED A MENACING SPEARHEAD TODAY AT THE LAST 260 MILES THE JAPANESE CONTROL IN THE 650-MILE-LONG CHAIN OF SOLOMON ISLANDS. ALREADY THE AIR FIELDS LEFT TO THEM THERE ARE LARGELY IN RUINS.

LATEST WAR REPORTS TODAY TOLD OF THE AMERICANS PARACHUTING UNOPPOSED DOWN ON THE SOUTHWESTERN SIDE OF CHOISEUL; OF A TRAP CLOSING AROUND JAPANESE SOLDIERS ON INVADED TREASURY (MONO) ISLAND; AND OF HUNDREDS OF BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS DROPPING RECORD

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TONNAGES OF EXPLOSIVES ON ENEMY RUNWAYS AND AIRDROME INSTALLATIONS WITHOUT ANY INTERFERENCE OF JAPAN'S BADLY CRIPPLED SOUTH PACIFIC AIRFORCE.

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THE INVASION OF CHOISEUL, FLANKING THE LAST BIG NIPPONESE BASE OF BOUGAINVILLE NOW BARRING THE WAY TO RABAUL, OPENED THURSDAY AT THE VILLAGE OF VOZA, A STAGING BASE FOR ENEMY BARGES. JAPANESE IN THE AREA FLED NORTH WITHOUT A FIGHT.

ONLY THE DAY BEFORE, AMPHIBIOUS AMERICAN AND NEW ZEALAND TROOPS LANDED WITH NAVAL AND AIR PROTECTION ON THE TWO TREASURY ISLANDS, 30 MILES SOUTH OF BOUGAINVILLE. PURSUED BY TROOPS AND POUNDED BY VENTURA BOMBERS, THE FEW HUNDRED JAPANESE THERE NOW ARE BEING CORNERED, WITH A SEA AND AIR BLOCKADE SET UP TO PREVENT THEIR EVACUATION.

TUESDAY THE WAY WAS PAVED FOR THE EASY EXECUTION OF THE TREASURY-CHOISEUL OPERATIONS BY AN AIR BLITZ OF BOUGAINVILLE SUCH AS THE SOUTH PACIFIC HAD NEVER KNOWN BEFORE. IT RENDERED THE JAPANESE UTTERLY HELPLESS TO OFFER AIR OPPOSITION.

NOT ONLY WERE THE BOMB-CRATERED FIELDS ON SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE PLOUGHED DEEPER BUT LITTLE BUKA ISLAND AT THE NORTHERN TIP WAS DEVASTATED. APTLY-NAMED LIGHTNINGS TORE INTO GROUNDED PLANES, SANK A FULLY-LOADED BOAT AT A NEARBY ANCHORAGE, THEN SURPRISED 2,500 JAPS WORKING FEVERISHLY TO BUILD ANOTHER AIRFIELD ON A PLANTATION AND STRAFED TO DEATH AT LEAST 200 OF THEM. THE LIGHTNINGS FLEW ONLY 100 FEET ABOVE THEIR TARGETS.

AFTERWARD, MITCHELL BOMBERS PATTERNED THE AREA WITH MORE THAN 200 PARACHUTE BOMBS. IN ALL, SEVEN GROUNDED PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND FOUR DAMAGED.

IN ATTACKS THAT SAME DAY ON KAHILI AND KARA, THE SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE STRIPS IN THE BEST POSITION TO INTERFERE WITH THE UPCOMING TREASURY-CHOISEUL THRUSTS, 300 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED DURING MORE THAN 300 SORTIES BY BOMBERS OF ALL CATEGORIES. THE JAPANESE HAD TRIED DESPERATELY BY NIGHT FOR FIVE DAYS PRIOR TO TUESDAY'S ONSLAUGHT TO MAKE REPAIRS. TUESDAY THEY VERY DEFINITELY LOST THE RACE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SUNDAY, OCT. 31 (AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT TO AN OFFICER AND AN ENLISTED MAN OF THE PHOOGRAPHIC SQUADRON OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE FOR OUTSTANDING WORK OVER MARKHAM VALLEY, NEW GUINEA, AND SEPT. 9.

LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TO 15 FIGHTER PILOTS WHO MADE 50 MISSIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

DECORATIONS WERE GIVEN CAPT.ALEXANDER GUERRY, JR., OF SEWANEE, TENN., AND TECH. SGT.THOMAS W.NULTY, 552 MAIN ST., WEST ROCHESTER, N.Y.; GUERRY PILOTED AN AIRCRAFT FROM WHICH WERE PHOTOGRAPHED THE COMBINED ALLIED OPERATIONS TO SEIZE NADZAB AIRDROME AND INVEST MARKHAM VALLEY.

NULTY FROM A BOMBER AT HEIGHTS RANGING FROM 300 TO 1,500 FEET MADE 78 OPERATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ALLIED ASSAULT ON MARKHAM VALLEY INCLUDING THE BOMBING OF NADZAB AIRDROME.

AWARDS ALSO WENT TO THE FOLLOWING PILOTS:

LT.MELSON D.FLACK, JR., FURLONG, PA.; LT.HARRY J. MCCULLOUGH, 35-50 82ND ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY; LT.ROBERT G.ALLISON, JR., 20 S.GERMANTOWN RD., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.; MAJ.DAVID A.CAMPBELL, PLATTSBURG, O., CAPT.HERVEY B.CARPENTER, 35 LEE, LINCOLN, ME.; LT.CHARLES D.CLARK, 391 PONCE DE LEON, NORTHEAST, ATLANTA, GA.; LIEUT.VIVIAN A.CLOUD, 2522 ELLAMONT, BALTIMORE, MD.; LT.LEROY J. FASSMAN, FARGO, N.D., AND LT.THOMAS J.QUINLIVAN, NO ADDRESS.

BUENOS AIRES, OCT 30-(AP)-JUDGE JOHN GUTKNECHT OF CHICAGO ARRIVED HERE TODAY BY PLANE FROM MIAMI VIA SANTIAGO, CHILE, TO MAKE A TWO WEEK STUDY OF ARGENTINA'S COURTS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT. 30-(AP)-THE NATIONAL SECURITY TRIBUNAL CONFIRMED ITS SENTENCE LAST NIGHT OF 30 YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR NIELS CHRISTENSEN, CHIEF OF A GERMAN SPY RING WHICH SENT INFORMATION DIRECT TO GERMANY BY RADIO.

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THE RING INCLUDED MORE THAN 120 PERSONS. FIVE WERE SENTENCED TO 25 YEARS, SEVEN TO 20 YEARS AND THE REMAINDER TO MINOR TERMS. BRAZILIAN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED THE BREAKUP OF THE RING IN AUGUST.

RIO DE JANEIRO--AND ~~FIRST AND SUBMARINE~~ X X X IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

TODAY'S SINKING WAS THE 10TH PUBLICIZED TO THE CREDIT OF THE BRAZILIAN AIR FORCE AND PROVIDED A QUICK ANSWER TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF TWO DAYS AGO THAT THE BRAZILIAN MERCHANTMAN CAMPOS HAD BEEN LOST OCT.23. NORTH OF SANTOS.

THE FACT THAT TWO SUBMARINES PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK ON THE CAMPOS SUGGESTED THAT A SUBMARINE PACK AGAIN WAS OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, OCT. 30--(AP)--THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES AGAINST STRIKING STUDENTS AND WORKERS "PROVOKE A JOINT REACTION OF ALL WORKERS WHO ARE READY TO MOBILIZE AT ANY MOMENT TO DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED BY THE UNION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, HERE TODAY.

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THE COMMUNIQUE CAME ON THE HEELS OF AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS AIRES THAT A "REVOLUTIONARY STRIKE" IS BEING PREPARED FOR NEXT WEEK AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS AWARE OF THE ACTIVITY.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GEN. PEDRO RAMIREZ IS TAKING INCREASINGLY REPRESSIVE MEASURES AGAINST LEADERS WHO HAVE BEEN PROTESTING AGAINST ~~THE~~ "UNCONSTITUTIONAL" METHODS OF MAINTAINING ITS STAND FOR NEUTRALITY, ~~AND~~ THE UNION CONSTRUCTION WORKERS SAID THEIR SECRETARY, GEN. PEDRO CHIARANTI HAD BEEN SENT TO AN INTERNMENT CAMP, A NUMBER OF THE

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UNION'S HEADQUARTERS AROUND THE CAPITAL CLOSED BY POLICE; SCORES OF LEADERS ARRESTED AND THE NUMBER OF OTHER PERSONS ARRESTED "VERY LARGE."

NEARLY 100 LEADERS WERE ARRESTED IN A POLICE RAID ON THE MEAT WORKERS LOCAL IN BERISSO NEAR AVELLANEDA ON THURSDAY, IT WAS SAID.

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A STUDENTS' MANIFESTO AT LA PLATA UNIVERSITY DECLARED "COMRADES, IT IS BETTER TO DIE IN A DIGNIFIED FORM THAN LIVE ON THE KNEES BEFORE A TYRANT" AFTER FIVE STRIKING STUDENTS WERE ARRESTED AND THE FACULTY CLUB EXPLODED AS THE RESULT OF THE EXPLOSION OF THREE NOISE-MAKING BOMBS ON THE CLUB PREMISES.

BY HAMILTON W.FARON

WASHINGTON,OCT 30-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES HAVE GAINED THE UPPER HAND IN THE BATTLE OF THE SUBMARINES IN THE PACIFIC WHERE THE JOB IS TO BREAK JAPANESE SUPPLY LINES AND IN THE ATLANTIC WHERE THE FIGHT HAS BEEN TO DRIVE OFF NAZI U-BOATS.

THIS FLAT CONCLUSION WAS SUPPORTED TODAY IN TWO STATEMENTS BY SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX:

1.--THE WAR AGAINST NAZI RAIDERS IN THE ATLANTIC HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL TO THE POINT WHERE PLANNED CONSTRUCTION OF 427 ADDITIONAL ANTI-SUBMARINE VESSELS CAN BE CANCELLED.

2.--"THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE JAPANESE MERCHANT FLEET IS PROCEEDING AT FULL SPEED AND WITH STEADILY INCREASING ACTIVITIES AGAINST JAPANESE SUPPLY LINES SERVING THEIR SCATTERED BASES IN THE PACIFIC WAS A VERBAL COMMENT IN DISCUSSING A COMMUNIQUE WHICH REPORTED SINKING OF 10 JAPANESE SHIPS AND DAMAGING OF FOUR OTHERS. THESE BROUGHT TO 474 THE NUMOER OF JAPANESE VESSELS SUNK, PROBABLY SUNK OR DAMAGED BY AMERICAN SUBMARINES WHICH DARED TO OPERATE EVEN IN HARBORS OF JAPAN ITSELF.

AT THE SAME TIME KNOX TOLD OF CANCELLATION OF PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF 305 DESTROYER ESCORTS--SMALL BUT HARD-HITTING ANTI-SUBMARINE CRAFT; SIXTY 180-FOOT ESCORTS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED AS MINESWEEPERS; FIFTY 173-FOOT PATROL CRAFT--"THE STEEL HULLED CRAFT WHICH HAVE PROVED SO USEFUL;" AND TWELVE 110-FOOT SUBCHASERS WITH WOODEN HULLS. AN ADDITIONAL 75 SMALL CRAFT IN THE BLUE-PRINT STAGE HAVE BEEN DROPPED FROM THE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

THE CANCELLATIONS, HE SAID, WERE ORDERED BECAUSE IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN THE ATLANTIC, WHERE LOSSES OF MERCHANT VESSELS TO NAZI-SUBS HAVE BEEN AT A MINIMUM FOR THE PAST LAST MONTH, AND THE IN-

CREASING NEED FOR MORE AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT.

KNOX DID NOT AMPLIFY HIS REFERENCES TO THE NEEDS FOR MORE OF THE AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT--LANDING BOATS OF ALL TYPES--WHICH ARE USED IN INVASION OF ENEMY HELD SHORES.

KNOX FORECAST A STEPPING-UP OF THE BATTLE TEMPO IN THE PACIFIC WITH ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLANS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SHIP REPAIR FACILITIES ON THE WEST COAST.

TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, HE SAID, CONSTRUCTION OF 19 VESSELS SCHEDULED FOR WEST COAST YARDS HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO SHIPBUILDING COMPANIES IN THE EAST. THEY INCLUDE THREE CRUISERS SHIFTED FROM BETHLEHEM'S UNION YARDS AT SAN FRANCISCO TO THE FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, NEW YORK; SEVEN DESTROYERS FROM THE BETHLEHEM UNION YARDS TO BETHLEHEM'S FOUR RIVER AND STATEN ISLAND YARDS AND NINE FLEET TUGS FROM THE UNITED ENGINEERING COMPANY, ALAMEDA,CALIF., TO CHARLESTON (S.C.) SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

POST WAR

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON,OCT.30-(AP)-WITHOUT ANY SUBSTANTIAL PROSPECTS OF CHANGING A WORD OR INSERTING AN "AN", A WEEK'S DEBATE ON THE CONNALLY RESOLUTION HAS ERECTED SIX SIGNPOSTS FOR NEGOTIATORS OF THE PEACE TREATY TO READ IN GAUGING THE SENATE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD POST WAR FOREIGN POLICY.

THESE SIX MAJOR POINTS ALL WERE SUPPLIED BY MEMBERS OF A SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH PRODUCED THE RESOLUTION AS THE FRAMERS' INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CONNALLY PROPOSAL, WHICH WOULD PLEDGE THE UNITED STATES TO JOIN WITH "FREE AND SOVEREIGN NATIONS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY WITH POWER TO PREVENT AGGRESSION AND TO PRESERVE THE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

DEBATE WILL BE RESUMED MONDAY AND ADDITIONAL INTERPRETATIONS MAY BE BROUGHT OUT. THOSE MADE THUS FAR SAY THAT THE RESOLUTION--

1. DOES NOT ENVISION THE FORMATION OF A WORLD SUPER STATE IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES WOULD LOSE ITS SOVEREIGN IDENTITY.

2. INVITES ALL "FREE AND SOVEREIGN NATIONS" TO JOIN IN COLLABORATION TO PRESERVE FUTURE PEACE; BUT THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE FRANCE UNTIL SHE IS "LIBERATED," NOR INDIA IN ITS PRESENT STATUS; AND THERE IS A QUESTION ABOUT THE PARTICIPATION OF CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND.

3. PROVIDES FOR THE USE OF MENTAL, MORAL AND PHYSICAL POWER TO PREVENT FUTURE AGGRESSION, INCLUDING MILITARY FORCE, BUT LEAVES THE QUESTION OF A WORLD POLICE FORCE UP TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

4. DOES NOT APPROVE ANY TREATY IN ADVANCE AND LEAVES ALL MEMBERS FREE TO VOTE AS THEIR CONSCIENCES DICTATE ON FOREIGN POLICY PROPOSALS.

5. OPENS THE WAY TO USE OF ANY EXISTING AGENCY, SUCH AS A LEAGUE OF NATIONS, FOR THE PROJECTED COLLABORATIONIST MOVEMENT BUT DOES NOT PRECLUDE THE FORMATION OF AN ENTIRELY NEW ORGANIZATION.

6. DOES NOT SUGGEST ANY MILITARY ALLIANCES BUT KEEPS INTACT THE SENATE'S FUTURE RIGHT TO PASS ON ANY ALLIANCES THE EXECUTIVE MAY WISH TO ENTER.

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PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION WITHOUT ANY MATERIAL CHANGES IN ITS WORDING HAS BEEN FORECAST. IF THAT HAPPENS, WHAT ITS AUTHORS HAVE SAID IN DEBATE PROBABLY WILL BE ACCEPTED GENERALLY AS EXPRESSING THE SENATE'S INTENT AND PURPOSE IN MAKING THE DECLARATION.

HERE IS WHAT THEY SAID ABOUT THE VARIOUS POINTS INVOLVED:

SUPER STATE--SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH): "SOVEREIGNTY DENIES OUR DISAPPEARANCE IN ANY WORLD GOVERNMENT OF A WORLD STATE. IT DOES NOT DENY, IT DOES NOT HAMPER OUR LEGITIMATE AND EFFECT-

UAL COOPERATION WITH OTHER NATIONS X X X TO X X X END AGGRESSION."

FREE AND SOVEREIGN NATIONS--SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX): "ALL FREE AND SOVEREIGN NATIONS ARE ELIGIBLE. EVERYONE KNOWS THAT WHEN FRANCE IS FREE, WHEN THIS WAR IS WON AND FRANCE IS LIBERATED, AND SHE ASSUMES AGAIN IN HER OWN RIGHT THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT X X X SHE WILL BE ELIGIBLE."

SENATOR GILLETTE (D-IOWA): "INDIA, WHICH IS NOT A COMMONWEALTH, HAS NOT THE STATUS OF A COMMONWEALTH, IS NOT A FREE AND SOVEREIGN NATION X X X COULD NOT BE A PARTY TO SUCH A COMPACT AS IS ENVISIONED. THERE COULD BE AN INTERPRETATION OF THE WORDS 'FREE AND SOVEREIGN NATIONS' IN A FUTURE ORGANIZATION THAT WOULD EXCLUDE THEM (CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND). PERSONALLY, I DO NOT BELIEVE IT WOULD BE DONE."

POWER--CONNALLY: "POWER INCLUDES MENTAL POWER. THERE IS THE WORLD COURT AND THERE ARE OTHER AGENCIES FOR DISCUSSING AND SETTLING PROBLEMS BY MENTAL PROCESSES. POWER INCLUDES MORAL POWER. IT INCLUDES PHYSICAL POWER. EVERYONE KNOWS WHAT PHYSICAL POWER IS. IT IS A SWORD, A PIECE OF ARTILLERY OR A NAVY."

SENATOR WHITE (R-ME): "THE FUTURE MUST ANSWER AS TO WHETHER WE HAVE AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE OR NOT. PERSONALLY, I BELIEVE THAT IF WE ARE TO DO THIS JOB EFFECTIVELY IN FUTURE YEARS, THERE MUST BE A MILITARY FORCE TO EFFECTUATE THE CONCLUSIONS AT WHICH THE GOVERNING BODY MAY ARRIVE."

TREATY APPROVAL--VANDENBERG: "THERE IS ABSOLUTELY AND TOTALLY NOTHING IN THE RESOLUTION WHICH IN MY OPINION--AND I AM CONFIDENT IN THE UNANIMOUS OPINION OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE--AUTHORIZES ANY TREATY COMMITMENT WITHOUT THE DUE CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS X X X."

ALLIANCES--SENATOR THOMAS (D-UTAH): "(RESPONDING TO STATEMENT BY SENATOR BALL (R-MINN) THAT UNDER CONNALLY RESOLUTION THE PRESIDENT COULD ENTER INTO ALLIANCES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES) "HE COULD NOT DO SUCH A THING, OF COURSE. HE WOULD HAVE TO COME TO THE SENATE AND THE PROPOSAL WOULD HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE SENATE."

LT1224PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 30--(AP)--THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION SAID TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED TO BE ATTEMPTING TO SALVAGE THE 35,000-TON BRITISH BATTLESHIP PRINCE OF WALES SUNK BY JAPANESE BOMBERS OFF THE EAST COAST OF MALAYA IN DECEMBER, 1941.

"THIS NEWS IS CONSIDERED TO BE ANOTHER INDICATION OF JAPAN'S SHORTAGE OF STEEL," SAID THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST TO AFRICA WHICH WAS RECORDED HERE BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., OCT 30-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH TECHNIQUES ON AN INTERNATIONAL BASIS IS THE UNDERLYING PURPOSE OF THE FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SCHEDULED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, NOV.8-11.

THE MEETING, SPONSORED BY THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU, THE W.K.KELLOGG FOUNDATION AND THE ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, WILL BE ADDRESSED

BY SUCH HEALTH LEADERS AS DR.THOMAS PARRAN, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, AND DR.HUGH S.CUMMING, DIRECTOR OF THE SANITARY BUREAU.

THE CONFERENCE WILL BE ATTENDED BY DELEGATES FROM SEVEN LATIN COUNTRIES, INCLUDING ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, CUBA, MEXICO, PERU, AND URUGUAY, THE NINE PUBLIC HEALTH SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, KELLOGG FOUNDATION, COMMONWEALTH FUND, OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU AND THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

OPENING DAY SPEAKERS INCLUDE DR.G.H.DE PAULA SOUZA, DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AT SAO PAULO, BRAZIL.

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Russian Army Closes Trap On Nazi Troops in Crimea, Last Escape Route Severed

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PEREKOP GATEWAY FLANKED BY REDS IN SLASHING DRIVE

Soviet Artillery Within Range of Rail Line Leading to Kherson.

200 VILLAGES REGAINED

Retreating German Forces Cut to Pieces by Tanks, Cossack Cavalry.

HUGE NAZI LOSSES BARED

Large Number of Prisoners Taken, Much Equipment, Ammunition Captured.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1—(AP) The Red army smashed to within eight miles of the Germans' last escape railway from the Crimea yesterday, virtually sealing the fate today of tens of thousands of Germans trapped in the Crimea.

Sweeping up 200 more villages and reconquering nearly all the Nogaisk steppe, a Moscow bulletin announced, Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin's hard-riding Fourth Ukraine army captured Chaplinka, flanking the Perekop door to the Crimea 15 miles to the southeast, and reaching a point only eight miles from the railway itself, which leads to Kherson on the lower Dnieper river.

Nazi Stand Expected

The Germans were expected to make a hard fight along the 60-mile track between Perekop and Kherson, but the line already has been rendered almost useless by the onrushing Soviet troops who are within easy artillery range of it, and who are moving over flat lands where no natural defenses exist.

On the opposite side of the big Black sea peninsula other floundering German forces were declared cut to pieces by General Tolbukhin's tank crew and Cossack cavalry which hurled them into a death corridor at the northeastern door to the Crimea.

The Russians took Novo-Alexeyevka, 10 miles west of Genichesk, which fell Saturday, and held the village at the top of the corridor, 20 miles long and two miles wide, through which the Melitopol railway threads its way across the Sivah salt marshes and causeway into the Crimea.

A midnight communique supplement recorded by the Soviet Monitor said the Germans in that sector made a last futile stand before being "quickly rolled back," losing 1,000 men and 16 tanks as the Soviet wave washed over them.

Reds Near Perekop

Some London newspapers said one Russian spearhead was only seven miles from Perekop on the east as the Russians fanned out over all the mainland area facing the Crimea.

Novo-Troitskoe, 17 miles northwest of Novo-Alexeyevka and 35 miles northeast of Perekop, was declared captured as Red cavalrymen mopped up German remnants.

"The enemy is sustaining huge losses in manpower and equipment," the supplement said. "Pursued by our troops the Germans are retreating, abandoning artillery, ammunition, infantry arms and military equipment. A large number of prisoners was taken."

German officers tried to whip their panicky remnants into some semblance of order, fighting on hastily-erected lines which the Red army promptly obliterated.

Berlin radio utterances complained of the preponderant masses of Red army men hurled against stricken Axis legions.

The exact number of German troops in the Crimea has not been disclosed, but estimates have ranged from tens of thousands to 500,000.

No Withdrawal Reported

Although the German High command rushed many Crimean troops northward to their death at Melitopol, there have been no reports indicating large-scale German withdrawals toward Kherson.

The Germans apparently now will draw on their reserves in the Crimea in an effort to hold the Perekop isthmus and the Sivash sea entries into the peninsula which they finally occupied completely in June, 1942, with the conquest of Sevastopol.

In that event they will probably be attacked also by amphibious forces under Gen. Ivan Petrov, Sevastopol hero who recently re-won the Taman peninsula in the Caucasus just opposite the eastern Crimea. The Soviet Black sea fleet also is waiting to pounce on any German attempt to evacuate by sea.

Inside the Dnieper river bend, far to the north of the Crimea, the Russians said their troops killed about 2,000 Germans in new gains southwest of Dnepropetrovsk, and killed 3,000 more in savage tank and infantry engagements near Krivoi Rog. Scores of tanks, planes and guns were destroyed during the day, the bulletin said.

At one point the Germans lost 500 automatic riflemen and a large number of boats in an effort to land a group in the rear of Russians operating along the Dnieper, it said.

The Russians not only were swinging into position for the developing second battle of the Crimea, but also were hammering steadily closer to the lower Dnieper crossings at Kakhovka and Nikopol.

Soviet bombers and fighters were reported pounding the two corridors leading into the Crimea and the enemy's Dnieper crossings as the Germans abandoned even their personal arms in an attempt to escape.

Fresh Gains Inside Bend

Fresh Russian gains southwest of Dnepropetrovsk inside the Dnieper bend by General Rodion Y. Malinovsky's troops also were announced, but no specific mileage was given.

These troops, striking toward a junction with General Ivan S. Konev's army at Krivoi Rog, were believed to be within 40 miles of their objective. They swept through 10 more villages and rail stations.

At Krivoi Rog the Germans were putting up a terrific fight, Moscow acknowledged. The communique said that large enemy forces of tanks and infantry, still counter-attacking, were beaten off.

The German High command declared that the Russians lost more than 400 tanks in the last three days in the epic struggle for Krivoi Rog, big manganese and iron center, and rail junction.

Moscow said the Red army knocked out 92 tanks in Saturday's fighting and shot down 23 planes. Most of this toll apparently was taken at Krivoi Rog, which the Germans must hold to prevent the entrapment of their forces fighting a slow withdrawal down from the Dnepropetrovsk area on the northeast and the other units fleeing from the Nogaisk steppes to the southeast.

German radio commentators devoted most of their broadcasts to praise of the Axis stand at Krivoi Rog and sought to minimize the disaster on the steppes below the Dnieper.

Without acknowledging just where the Germans were on the Nogaisk plains, one of them, Major Otto Lehmann, commented: "The Russians, with their mass of human material available for this decisive struggle, are undoubtedly superior to the core of the German army."

NAZI TROOPS SENT FROM REAR AREAS TO RUSSIAN FRONT

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 31—(AP) Alarmed over the overwhelming menace of the conquering Red armies, the Germans are rushing troop reinforcements to the Russian front from Italy and Norway and are intensifying work on new fortifications in a defense line in Poland, Swiss reports to Swedish newspapers said today.

At least ten German divisions are being transported from Genoa via Lyon, France, to the Russian front, said a dispatch from the Swiss newspaper Tribune de Geneve.

This reported troop movement may weaken the Germans' preparations for an eventual stand against Allied armies in northern Italy.

Saboteurs are aware of the movement and are hampering transport by blasting railway lines, the Swiss report added.

The American Flying Fortress raid on Genoa yesterday and the day before may have been directed against concentrations of troops awaiting transport.

At the same time the Free Danish Press service said 14,000 German soldiers with full equipment passed through Denmark en route from Norway to bolster eastern front lines.

It added that new fortifications are being built by the Germans along the Bug river in Poland which generally follow the line of the German-Russian demarcation laid out following the 1939 conquest of Poland. Only Poles and Jews are working on these fortifications, it was said.

A dispatch from the Swiss newspaper Baseler Zeitung said Turkish military authorities expressed belief that the Germans' east wall will be unable to block the Russian advance.

Other reports reaching reliable Swedish informants said the Russians are preparing to keep up their offensive, not giving the Germans time to make a stand. Russia was said to have at least 3,500,000 men in reserve and training a "winter army" of 2,000,000 men in elite schools in the north of Russia for a continued offensive.

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Germans Evacuating Wounded From Crimea

Stockholm, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Germans may be planning to evacuate the Crimea despite Adolf Hitler's desire to hold that anchor position in Russia, for steps now are reported under way to remove German wounded from the peninsula's military hospitals.

A Zurich dispatch to the *Dagens Nyheter* said the first trains of wounded from the Crimea were expected this week in Vienna, where residential areas were requisitioned for hospital wards.

PARLEY'S SUCCESS HAILED BY STALIN

Premier Also Proposes Toasts To U. S. And British Armies And Air Forces

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 31—Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin, glittering in his new marshal's uniform, arose at last night's state dinner in the Kremlin and proposed toasts to the success of the tripartite conference, the United States and British armies in Italy, and their airmen in Britain.

On his right was America's Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, on his left Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador; across the table was Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, flanked by W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador, and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

American Gives Impression

"You can't imagine how it was," said one American today of the Kremlin dinner. "I've never seen such hospitality and I've never seen people from three countries get along so well together.

More than a score of toasts were made to the Allied war and merchant navies, to the Soviet forces, to President Roosevelt, to Prime Minister Churchill and to victory.

The dinner began at 8.30 P. M. and adjourned at 2.30 A. M., with the 72-year-old Hull thoroughly enjoying himself and staying until the end.

Up Early For Breakfast

This was Hull's first night social engagement during the tripartite conference now nearing its historic end, and the Secretary of State was up early this morning to eat a hearty breakfast and plunge into more work.

"There's nothing wrong with the Secretary's health," an American official said. "He's just been conserving his energy for business and for such an occasion as this."

The six-hour state affair was attended by scores of representatives of the three countries, and the talk flowed constantly during the dinner. Interpreters sat close to the six principals.

Stalin's New Uniform

Premier Stalin's new uniform has a medium high collar on the jacket, and epaulettes. White stars adorn the epaulettes at the shoulder tips, while the portion closest to the neck has a large blue insignia of a hammer and sickle on a gold braid background.

Over the heart Stalin still wore his Hero of Socialist Labor Medal and, below this, ribbons denoting he also has the Order of Lenin.

The Russian leader smoked cigarettes, both Russian and American, and intermittently puffed on a pipe, using tobacco given him recently by Donald M. Nelson, United States War Production Board chief.

London Elated by Success Of Conference in Moscow

LONDON, Oct. 31—(AP) Elation over the success of the three-power conference now being concluded in Moscow mounted in London today while from Germany came a stream of propaganda predicting an Allied agreement "to permanently bolshevize" Europe and an immediate and multiple invasion of the continent.

The Kremlin conferees apparently have reached full agreement on the bulk of the agenda and a communique was expected soon—possibly within the next 24 hours—on the historic decisions believed to have been taken to weld Allied unity on both war and post-war issues.

Battle Action Expected

President Roosevelt's statement that the conference had achieved tremendous success was still the most authoritative comment yet on the Moscow proceedings, but the feeling spread here that the world will learn the results through action unfolding on the battlefields.

In the absence of concrete information, political and military commentators ranged far and wide on speculation over what the agreement would embrace.

The favorite theory was that Britain and the United States had agreed to establish a full-scale front in western Europe by early spring and to put both the Mediterranean and Middle East forces into action in the south before the turn of the year.

Some press commentators believed also that an agreement had been reached for extension of the Mediterranean commission system (on which Britain, the United States and Russia are now represented) to all of occupied Europe, and for an early Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill meeting.

Russians Pleased

There was obvious satisfaction in government circles over the tripartite conference and the Russians' pleasure was apparent from the cordial atmosphere emanating from Moscow.

These signs of Allied harmony caused the Berlin radio to switch from its harpings that Britain and the United States could never get together with the Russians, to the thesis that the three powers might now have to agree—but only on a "Stalin take all" basis.

One broadcast quoting a Foreign Office spokesman said that "Stalin was really the man who won the Moscow conference."

"The war will be decided on the battlefield, not at the conference table," was another German Foreign office comment, given to Swedish correspondents.

"It can be imagined," another German commentator said, "that Stalin has given approval to a British-American invasion of the Balkans."

Effect on Home Front

Both the one and emphasis of the Nazi broadcasts indicated that the meeting had a tremendous effect on the home front, as well as in the occupied countries.

German attention was divided between accounts of Allied shipping and troop activity in southern England stories of big-scale convoy movements in the Mediterranean.

One Berlin broadcast said 350 Allied ships were observed yesterday passing Gibraltar, the majority of them coming from the Atlantic.

Prime Minister Churchill himself was expected to say something about the conference at the next session of Parliament, but it was not believed he would go beyond general terms.

A hurried Nazi attempt to offset the effects of the conference on the Balkans through formation of a Balkan federation was disclosed in a Hungarian news agency dispatch to the Turkish press.

The cautiously-worded article left no doubt that Hungary had cold-shouldered the proposal and had received hints from both Rumania and Bulgaria that those countries had no intention of joining, either.

Consider Neutrality Plan

Instead, the dispatch indicated, the three Nazi satellites are considering an emulation of Turkey's neutrality.

(BBC, in a broadcast recorded by NBC, reporting "intense political activity" in the Balkans following announcement of the complete success of the tri-partite conferences, said a number of meetings were held yesterday by the foreign committees of both the Hungarian chamber of deputies and the upper chamber.)

Finland was watching the conference anxiously and pinning her hopes for the future on the Atlantic Charter.

Suomen Sosialidemokraatti, official organ of Finland's dominant labor party, said it was not known whether Finland's border problems were discussed in Moscow, but added:

"We can't possibly believe that the United States, as a defender of the rights of small nations, could cross out the charter declarations."

ALLIES EDGE AHEAD ALONG WHOLE FRONT

Clark's Forces Within 11 Miles Of Foe's Venafro-Isernia Buttresses

20 More Towns Lost To Germans; U. S. Warships Shell Enemy Again

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 31—The Allied Fifth and Eighth armies edged forward along the whole ninety-mile length of the Italian front, gaining from yards to a few miles, and speared to within eleven miles of Venafro and Isernia, central buttresses of the Nazi mountain line, it was announced today.

Air and sea arms sprang to new activity, with Allied heavy bombers smashing at industries on the Italian Riviera and at Genoa, and United States warships steaming into the Gulf of Gaeta in daylight to shell German communications again. Nazi motor torpedo boats, attempting to attack in the Bay of Naples and at Bastia in Corsica, were driven off.

Some twenty more towns were enveloped by Allied infantrymen forging ahead in heavy rain and over the most difficult terrain.

Venafro Menaced

Fifth Army troops occupied Ailaon, northwest of Raviscanina, and only eleven miles southeast of Venafro as threats were developed against both that important highway junction and equally strategic Isernia.

Eighth Army units driving northwest up the route from Boiano to Isernia seized San Massino and San Elena, eleven miles southeast and twelve miles east respectively of Isernia. San Massino and San Elena, perched on hills 1,000 feet high, are on opposite sides of the Boiano-Isernia highway which the Germans are guarding with heavy forces to prevent a wedge from splitting their front.

The German news agency DNB declared that Nazis forces had evacuated Frosolone, twelve miles due east of Isernia and just northwest of San Elena.

Isernia Threatened

Isernia was threatened not only from the southeast by the British, but by the Fifth Army units taking Ailano, some fourteen miles south of Isernia. Firm control of the Ailano area gave the Allies an excellent view over that part of the upper Volturno river valley remaining in German hands.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces near the west coast captured Nocelleto, about ten miles inland, in a two-mile gain, winning an observation point over enemy activities on Massico ridge.

To the east, the Eighth Army cleaned the Nazis out of Roccavivara, fifteen miles inland from the Adriatic and only a mile below the Trigno river.

Nazis Counterattack

But in the flat shelf of the San Salvo area near the Adriatic the Germans lashed out with a savage counterattack which compelled the British to yield ground. The British bridgehead over the Trigno there was reported still secure, however.

The forward push netted other towns and villages of lesser strategic importance. Running from the west coast inland, these included Pertecale, Torre del Acqua, Fontana Raniata, Ciamprisco, Majorsie, San Paride, Leppezze, Mariano, San Gregorio, Lagallinola, Lapitoscia, Ceccagita, Pitta, Defensa, Ciocchi and Campofreddo.

Headquarters disclosed that total casualties suffered by the Fifth Army since the Salerno landing had been divided almost equally between the Americans and British.

An Infantry Job

Allied officers stressed that the Italian campaign now has become mainly an infantry job, with even the smallest advances often made only with the greatest difficulty and hardest fighting along a front running over hills, ridges, crags, valleys and ravines.

Striking for the first time at the Italian Riviera, United States Flying Fortresses raided steel works, warehouses and a sulphur refinery at the port of Savona yesterday, and bombed railroads at Varazze, Imperia and Porto Maurizio.

American Liberators at the same time bombed the Genoa freight yards and Ansaldo steel works in a heavy raid following up a Fortress assault the day before.

Oil Jetty Bombed

The Fortresses escorted by Lightnings hit an oil jetty at Savona, twenty-five miles west of Genoa, damaged an oil tanker in the harbor, and struck heavily at iron and steel factories, jetties, and the sulphur works. The Savona raid, from the standpoint of weather was "the roughest I've ever been on," said Bombardier Lieutenant Walter R. Parks, Oklahoma City, Okla., a veteran of Pacific war raids.

The highway and railroad were hit at Varazze, several fires were started in the freight yards at Imperia, thirty miles from the French frontier and fifty miles northeast of Nice, and bombs damaged the harbor at Porto Maurizio near Imperia. The Fortresses met no opposition, but clouds obscured observation of results.

In widespread activities over and behind the fighting front, Allied planes shot up German traffic on two main roads leading to Rome, hit a wrecked bridge near Mignano and buildings at Roccamonfina, a bridge near Venafro. The airfield at Acquino and a nearby road junction.

Enemy Shipping Attacked

Along the Adriatic coast, Warhawks bombed two small vessels, and shot up enemy land transports.

American Mitchells raided Frosinone and gun emplacements southeast of Isernia, and RAF Wellingtons set fire to many grounded German planes last night at Perugia, eighty-five miles north of Rome.

All operations cost three Allied planes.

The American warships striking into the gulf of Gaeta shelled roads, railroads and tunnels in the Scauri area at the northern end of the gulf, about twelve miles behind the Nazis' Massico ridge positions.

Besides the repulse of the attempted German E-boat attack in Naples Bay last Monday night, American patrol torpedo boats drove off other E-boats off Bastia in Corsica the following night.

Crete Airfield Struck

In the eastern Mediterranean, a Middle East comunique reported a raid by Allied heavy bombers Friday night on Herakleion airfield at Crete, attacks on enemy shipping off Rhodes, in Naxos harbor and at the island of Cos. Four German planes attacking Allied shipping in the eastern Mediterranean were shot down yesterday.

The German Sunday communique, broadcast from Berlin, said one Allied cruiser and two destroyers had been hit directly and one 500-ton transport vessel sunk in a raid on an Allied convoy in the

eastern Mediterranean.

The Berlin communique said Allied forces supported by tanks attacked between the Mediterranean coast and the Volturno and "fighting is still in progress. A local break-in northeast of Capua was cut off."

Larry Allen's Escape Reported

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 31 (AP)—Edgar Rouzeau, war correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Courier*, who arrived tonight from Italy, said he had learned there that Larry Allen, Associated Press war correspondent, who was captured by the Italians at Tobruk September 13, 1942, had escaped and arrived in southern Italy.

[A dispatch by Graham Hovey, International News Service correspondent in Algiers, quoted Rouzeau as saying Allen was reported at the Miramar Hotel in Bari after escaping from custody and walking more than a month to cross the Allied lines.]

There was no confirmation here. Last reports were that Allen had fallen into the hands of the Germans and that they were moving him to Germany.

Operation Saves German's Life As Battle Rages

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 31 (AP)—Working under the dim light of a tented operating room and with a battle raging only a few miles away, a Fifth Army surgeon recently performed one of the most delicate operations ever done under field conditions—complete removal of a human lung.

The surgeon was Major Paul Sampson, Oakland, Cal., and the patient was a German soldier so badly wounded by shell fragments in the chest that one lung had to be taken out to save his life. Today the patient is alive and doing well.

"Although already performed many times in the United States and Britain, a total pneumonectomy under field and emergency conditions in a station hospital is a banner story for the annals of battlefield medicine," said an announcement by the Allied Headquarters surgeons' office.

FRENCH SHIP RETURNED

ALGIERS, Oct. 31—(AP) A second French warship, seized by the Italians while they were fighting on Hitler's side, was returned to the French flag today in ceremonies at Bizerte harbor in the presence of French, American and English officers. The destroyer "Tigre," which Italy appropriated in 1940 after the French armistice despite the agreement terms, hauled down its Italian colors and hoisted the French tricolor.

Sfax French Assail Recognition Of Italy

Algiers, Oct. 31 (AP)—Charging that the Italian Government's attitude "seems inspired by Mussolini's words 'Italy ought to be in the winning camp,'" the local Fighting French committee at Sfax, Tunisia, has assailed the Allied recognition of Italy as a cobelligerent.

In a resolution printed in the newspaper *Republican*, the committee said the Allied recognition of Italy should not prevent France from receiving moral and material reparations as well as guarantees against new aggressions.

Gen. Giraud Returns After Visiting Front

Algiers, Oct. 31 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud has returned here after a three-day visit to the Italian front where he conferred with Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army, and visited a sector held by a British unit engaged in hard fighting, a French communique announced today.

The French commander in chief spent Friday with an American unit at Naples and "by mingling with the soldiers was able to appreciate the difficulties of the action undertaken and the excellence of measures taken by the Allied command to solve them," the communique added.

On the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Monday, Nov. 1 (AP)—Large detachments of German troops are being withdrawn hurriedly from northern Italy and transferred to the Russian front, it was learned here last night. Several troop trains have been leaving Genoa and Milan daily during the past week.

Four Junkers Downed

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Four German Junkers 88's were destroyed by Allied fighters in an air battle over the Eastern Mediterranean yesterday, a Middle East communiqué said today.

The battle resulted when a formation of eight German planes attacked shipping in the area.

The communiqué also reported that Allied heavy bombers had blasted the airfield at Candia on Crete Friday night. Many explosions were observed in the landing area.

SFORZA LEANS TO BADOGLIO

But Implies He Will Not Collaborate Unless King Vittorio Abdicates

[By the Associated Press]

Naples, Oct. 31—Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, indicated today his willingness to give Premier Pietro Badoglio "my parallel collaboration" in a government, but implied that he would not join any regime unless King Vittorio Emanuele abdicated.

Sforza's statement was made at a press conference today after Badoglio had said yesterday that he intended asking the Count to enter a proposed coalition Government representing all sections of political opinion, including Communism.

The Premier-Marshal conferred with the Count this morning along with Benedetto Croce, noted Italian philosopher with whose views Sforza identified himself.

Difficulty Noted

Without any specific reference to the sovereign, Sforza said during a press conference: "It will be exceedingly difficult to revive the fighting spirit of the Italian people if we don't give them some striking evidence that all links with the Fascists are broken. The situation needs truth, clarity and loyalty, not compromises nor opportunistic tricks."

Sforza, who arrived in Italy recently from the United States, has the backing of the Action party, which advocates wide economic and social reforms. He has not yet been asked to take a portfolio.

Arrived With Murphy

Badoglio arrived in Naples last week with Robert Murphy, American Minister, and Harold MacMillan, British Minister, who conferred with the foremost Italian political leaders. The Premier told a press conference today the new Government would be pledged to continue the war until the Germans are expelled from all Italy.

"Then I intend to resign and become a soldier again," he declared. "I personally intend to carry on the fight until the Germans are crushed in Germany."

Badoglio, who conferred with representatives of all parties asking them to name candidates for offices, said he wanted Sforza to take some portfolio "because he is a great personality and an old friend of mine."

Croce Too Delicate

He expressed the belief that Croce was too frail for an active Government post and said that his temperament was better suited to writing philosophy. He doubted, he said, that Croce would accept a portfolio if it were offered.

Badoglio declared he already had asked the Allied military commanders "to permit Italian troops to fight beside Allied soldiers," and expressed the belief that Alpine units would be particularly useful in the terrain still ahead.

REGENCY IS PROPOSED TO RULE OVER ITALY

NAPLES, Oct. 29—(delayed)—(AP) The shelving of both King Vittorio Emanuele and Crown Prince Umberto in favor of a regency for Umberto's 6-year-old son, the Prince of Naples, was proposed for Italy today as American and British representatives conferred with a group of the foremost Italian political leaders.

The conferences were believed to have dealt with Italy's future government, and afterward Benedetto Croce, perhaps the country's most powerful political figure, suggested in an interview that a regency for the boy prince under Premier Pietro Badoglio was the answer to the need for a stronger government than Badoglio now heads.

The nature of the meetings, attended by American Minister Robert Murphy and British Minister Harold MacMillan, was not announced, but it was believed that the organization of an Italian government in the full sense of the word was discussed.

10 Italian 'Communists' Executed

Stockholm, Oct. 31 (AP)—Ten Italian "Communists" charged with attacking German soldiers in the streets of Rome have been executed, Berlin dispatches to Swedish newspapers said today.

SLAVS JOINED BY ALBANIANS IN WAR ON FOE

Combined Force Of Guerrillas Captures Yugoslav Frontier Town

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 31—United by a common enemy, Albanian guerrillas fighting alongside the Yugoslav Partisans of Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz have thrown the German invaders from the Yugoslav town of Debar, on the Drin river near the Albanian border, a National Army of Liberation communique declare today.

Albania's resurgent mountain fighters were reported previously to have been offering fierce resistance to Nazi forces within their own border, but Tito's announcement today was the first indication of coordination in the guerrilla offensives.

Victory Tempered

The victory was tempered, however, by Tito's acknowledgement that the town of Kicevo, twenty-three miles east of Debar, had been wrested from guerrilla control. Tito's communique charged that Chetnik forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic had assisted the German column in defeating his Partisans, a charge he has made numerous times before.

Kicevo lies astride the rail line extending southeast from Skoplje in the Vardar valley to Greece, and is in territory Hitler assigned to Bulgaria in the break-up of Yugoslavia.

Elsewhere, Tito said his red-starred followers had cut the rail line linking Belgrade with Pozarevac in Serbia, were conducting offensive operations in the north on the Serbian-Bosnian border, were attacking Nazi positions on the Sava river in eastern Bosnia and were continuing a desperate battle against the surrounded German garrison at Prijedor, seventy miles southeast of Zagreb.

1,000 Nazi Casualties

The Germans suffered more than 1,000 casualties in the Partisan offensive near Berani, in Montenegro, and other Partisan forces continued to engage German forces which have gained a foothold on the Peljesac peninsula in Dalmatia, Tito's communique continued.

A description of guerrilla successes along the coast brought back to Cairo, by a British naval officer recently returned from the Yugoslav fighting zone, said German garrisons in the large seaport towns were "beleaguered on all sides—by land and sea."

Garrisons Cut Off

Writing in the army Middle East weekly, *Parade*, Lieut. Lambton Burn, of the Royal Navy, said that although Nazi forces hold the larger towns along the Dalmatian coast, their garrisons are cut off and are forced to rely on planes and expensive armored columns for supplies.

In the land between the German garrisons at Zara, Split and Dubrovnik "no enemy soldier is safe from the undying patriotism of the Yugoslav people," he wrote, adding:

"Tiny Partisan artillery units have even carried the offensive into the heart of the enemy's terrain by bombarding Fiume, where the port area is said to be badly damaged by shell fire."

Greek Success Reported

In Greece, guerrilla forces were said by a BBC reporter in Cairo to have gained complete control of the Ionian coastal province of Epirus after inflicting considerable casualties on German invaders.

The broadcast, recorded by NBC, said the internal Greek situation, where opposition to the Germans has been hampered by a quarrel between two rival guerrilla armies similar to that in Yugoslavia, had improved.

Describing the Epirus victory by the Greek guerrilla forces known as the Edes, the BBC reporter said: "The dissident units of another guerrilla group, the Elas, which attacked the Edes, as reported some days ago, has either dispersed or been won over to the other group."

The Edes army of Colonel Zervas has been fighting both the Germans and the Elas guerrillas of Colonel Serafis, whose political program includes nationalization of public utilities and who is reported to have refused an Allied appeal to cease hostilities.

Zervas' forces have been fighting since 1942 under the direct command of Allied Middle East headquarters.

Nazis Claim Hits on Convoy

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The German radio said today that German heavy bombers had scored hits on every ship in an Allied convoy in the Eastern Mediterranean yesterday.

The broadcast, placing the attack off Castelorizzo, easternmost Dodecanese island, said the bombers had hit one cruiser, two destroyers and two loaded transports.

There was no Allied confirmation.

ANTI-HITLER TRACT ISSUED

Pamphlet Circulated In Reich Warns Of Annihilation Of Fatherland

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Oct. 31—A new anti-Nazi pamphlet, which charges that Nazi political and diplomatic incapacity is leading Germany to annihilation, is being circulated secretly in Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen and other German cities.

A copy of the pamphlet, which carefully refrained from attacking Germany's armed forces, was brought here recently by a traveler from the Reich.

Tract Well Printed

Well-printed, it is illustrated with a map of Germany showing all of the eastern part annexed by Russia; the western part by Britain, and Alsace, the Saar and part of southern Germany by France with the legend: "This is what the Nazis want to do with our Fatherland."

[The Netherlands news agency Aneta reported yesterday a movement in Germany to oust Hitler and replace the Nazi leader with a military dictatorship which would immediately sue for peace.]

The brutality of the Nazis, the pamphlet charged, was responsible for the loss of many of Germany's European and world friends and

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cited Italy as an example.

It declared the policy of the Germans in Norway, France and Holland was a complete failure and that the war with Russia was useless. The occupation policies of the Nazis, it added, had gained Germany the lasting enmity of all eastern neighbors.

The traveler said the pamphlet is slipped under doorways at night and even mailed.

"The hour will come soon," the pamphlet said, "for a general rising to free Germany from the regime which declared this useless war and lost it due to its own incapacity."

Despite Gestapo

The circulation of such pamphlets despite the repressive measures of the Gestapo demonstrate the activity of the German underground.

The depressing war news and the Allied bombings, the traveler said, is causing more than one Nazi propaganda slogan to bounce back. The most popular phrase in Germany today, the traveler related, was *das verdanken wir unserem Fuehrer*—"we thank our Fuehrer."

Germans living in the bombed areas say it with a grim smile.

ANTI-FRANCO PLOT CHARGED

Spanish Weekly Says Masonic Head Seeks To Restore Monarchy

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[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Oct. 31—The weekly magazine *El Espanol* said today it had discovered a "Spanish Masonic plot" to overthrow Generalissimo Francisco Franco and set Prince Juan III on the throne to bring Spain into the war on the side of the United Nations.

The magazine said the plot was led by Diego Martinez Barrio, former Premier and President of the Republican Spanish Parliament. It published photographs of documents purported to be from Martinez Barrio as Masonic grand master of Spain.

It said Don Juan, now living in Switzerland, was to be brought back to Spain after a military revolt overthrew "Franco's inquisitorial dictatorship." Juan was described in the documents, *El Espanol* said, as "manageable."

Communists And Masons Linked

Copies of the weekly sold quickly on newstands as Madrid learned that reports of such a plot had been published with official sanction.

An accompanying editorial on documents was designed to convince monarchists and middle class anti-Communists that the return of Don Juan and the end of the Falange were ardently desired by Communists, Masons and Republican exiles.

Says Mason Revealed Plot

The document was typewritten on letterheads of the Grand Master of the provincial conference, one Magalhaen, to whom the letter was addressed, and who asked for circulation of the document.

An explanatory article said a "Spanish Mason whom God touched on the heart, horrified by the monstrous plot against Spain through the shadowy sect and anxious to do a service which would redeem him of his past faults, gave us the documents which we publish today."

Chances Of Success Ridiculed

A brief editorial said it was ridiculous to suppose the plot had any chance of success and that the Spanish people should be calm and "should not be misled by such plots."

In the alleged document, the Spanish Provisional Council's orders to distribute the supposed Martinez Barrio letter were dated June 21, while the letter itself was dated June 20.

The letter said "well-directed convulsions will shake the tyrant Franco to such an extent as to move him from his center of gravity—the army."

Military Men Reported Involved

The alleged document added that "military men follow the movement in increasing floods" and that when the time comes, generals should oust "the inquisitorial dictatorship of Franco" by giving him a certain number of hours to leave Spain.

It said former Premier Juan Negrin, former Defense Minister Indalecio Prieto and former Minister Without Portfolio Felipe Sanchez Roman had been approached and their differences eliminated, and that the aid of Alejandro Lerroux, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been enlisted at Lisbon.

Prieto had been reported moving away from Socialism and favoring a bourgeoise republic in Spain, it continued, but Salvador de Madariaga, former Ambassador to the United States, "convinced him of the convenience of keeping these aspirations as a possible goal" while choosing a democratic monarchy as a lesser evil.

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RAF BOMBS NAZI FIELD IN FRANCE

Foe Retaliates With Attempt To Raid London—USAAF Heavily Reinforced

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 31—British bombers attacked a German airfield on Cherbourg peninsula and railway targets in northern France today, while the Germans retaliated with an attempt to raid London for the second successive night.

RAF and New Zealand Typhoon bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked airdrome installations at Lessay. Other Typhoons bombed railways, and Mustangs swept northern France in an offensive patrol. Two German planes were destroyed and two British fighters failed to return.

Paris Area Raided

The Mustangs, piloted by Canadians, reached the Paris area where they shot down two planes and raked a third German fighter on the ground with their guns.

[The British radio said Mosquito bombers, the fastest warplanes in the world, are being used as night fighters, and last night shot down two German raiders attacking London. The broadcast was recorded by CBS.]

One bomb and some incendiaries were dropped on London outskirts and areas beyond in the German raid. A southeast town also was hit by high explosives.

Heavy Barrage Opened

London guns opened up a heavy barrage when the German planes flew high over the Thames estuary. Sirens sounded all clear shortly after the alert. There was no appreciable damage.

American planes, which were inactive, were being heavily strengthened, it was revealed today. The already mighty Britain-based aerial armada of the United States may soon approximate the RAF in size.

Only Strategic Bombing

Until now, the Eighth Air Force has been doing only strategic bombing—blackening targets vital to the enemy's overall ability to resist—but when the moment for the grand invasion arrives the Americans will have a force here capable of giving direct tactical support to the land army.

German apprehension over the forthcoming Allied blow from the west has been increasingly evident in the Berlin radio's comments on what it has termed large concentrations of Allied shipping and troop transports in British Channel ports and in its claims that formations of troops including parachute troops are being massed in south and southeastern Britain.

POPE BROADCASTS TO CHURCH IN PERU

Tells Eucharistic Congress Peace Can Come Only Through Faith

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 31—Making his first radio address since German troops seized Rome and surrounded Vatican City, Pope Pius XII broadcast a message tonight to the Third National Eucharistic Congress at Trujillo, Peru. He did not touch upon political subjects.

The Eucharistic Congress "is a great consolation to us at a time when so many sorrows are besieging your common Father, and when so many of our brethren are being killed in battle," Pope Pius said, speaking from his German-ringed study.

Peace Only Through Faith

"Harmony and peace can be reached only through Christianity and faith," he declared in the Spanish language broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, and "no social justice can thrive in the world without Christ as the source of life."

Pope Pius exhorted his listeners to "unite in God and thus achieve unity in world peace," which he characterized as a "precious gift which has to be prayed for without respite."

Earlier, the Berlin radio said that under an order of the Holy See, Papal guardsmen had occupied extraterritorial buildings of the Vatican, including the Lateran Palace. The extraterritorial buildings and churches are in Rome outside Vatican City proper.

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BRITISH CUT MILL WEEK

Cotton Spinners to Work 48 Hours Instead of 52

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The British Cotton Controller's office has notified spinning mills to cut their work week to forty-eight hours from fifty-two hours, beginning Nov. 6.

The order stated the belief that the return to normal working hours would reduce absenteeism and thus have little or no effect on total output. The proposal to reduce working hours came in the face of the fact that production was well under requirements.

Dealings in cotton cloth during the week were small and chiefly concerned Government orders.

Wool allocations to clothiers for use from November to February in utility cloth production are expected by the trade to be under those of the period just ending. Manufacturers predicted, however, that this would be offset somewhat by Government orders for civilian cloth.

SABOTEURS WRECK TRAIN

LONDON, Oct. 31—(AP) Saboteurs wrecked the Paris-Marseille express last night killing seven persons and injuring 25, the Paris radio said today. It was the third blow by saboteurs against this line in recent days.

Stockholm, Oct. 31—United States soldiers conduct themselves "like pigs" in England, and there are "innumerable clear gangster types" among them, the Nazi press said today, quoting German prisoners of war exchanged for Allied prisoners.

These "gangster types commit lust murders and similar crimes, but their sentences by United States courts in England are felt (by the British) to be too lenient," said accounts published in German newspapers reaching Stockholm.

Impressions Of England

Terming them the "first authentic reports" on conditions among the Allies, the stories gave these additional impressions of England and America by returned soldiers:

"The English as well as the Canadians are tired of war, and the people are disillusioned by the length of the war, which for a long time they believed would end in 1943."

"There is open hate in England toward the Americans."

"Fear Of Reprisals"

"Fear of German reprisals for terror attacks on Germany is growing in England."

"Tuberculosis has spread dangerously because of difficult food conditions."

"The simple man in England shows exceptional interest in Germany's social achievements and arrangements, which stand in bold contrast to the miserable conditions among the working class in England."

Goebbels Blames U. S., Britain For Slow Gains

Stockholm, Oct. 31 (AP) — Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, attempting to explain the prolonged resistance which Yugoslav guerrillas have maintained against Nazi forces, told the German home front in the Nazi press today that it was due to American and British support.

Travelers from Germany said both soldiers and civilians had begun to ask:

"If the German army cannot master a few bands of guerrillas in the Balkans, how do the Nazis expect to win the war against the United States, Britain and Russia?"

One German press report from the Yugoslav front said "masses of booty" captured by the Germans included American weapons, trucks and "great amounts of gold pieces and United States dollars," along with British uniforms, parachute material and radios.

Another report reaching here said German forces in Yugoslavia were being reinforced constantly, and that trains were sabotaged with such frequency that the Nazis now were sending handcars manned by prisoners ahead of the trains to set off mines.

Democratic Vote Elects New Swiss Parliament

Present Coalition Government Expected to Retain Power

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 31 (AP). —Switzerland elected a new parliament today by a democratic vote at the polls—a unique event in the center of Europe. The chief issue was a bid by the Socialist party for greater power on a platform advocating increased social legislation and a more liberal expression of foreign policy.

The election was the first nation-wide referendum on the policy of neutrality and defense of the present conservative coalition government since the war began. The parties chose candidates by mutual agreement in 1939 because of the war crisis and, except for a few isolated cases, there was no voting.

Indications were the government coalition would retain power with the arguments that it kept the country out of war, maintained the nation's economy with restrictions mild compared with any neighboring nation, sponsored

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U. S. Soldiers Act 'Like Pigs,' Traded Nazi Prisoners Say

Germans Return Home With Stories About "Gangster Types" Of Yanks In England

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[The following account of German newspaper stories quoting repatriated German prisoners on impressions of England follows the customary Nazi propaganda line of attempting to create dissension among the Allies and to persuade Hitler's people that such rifts exist.]

[By the Associated Press]

who packed the theater to the doors shook General Haskell by the hand when he finished his speech and said he was one of the hundreds of thousands of his co-nationals who had been the bene-

Stockholm, Oct. 31 (AP)—A Budapest dispatch said today reports had reached Hungary that new contingents of United States airmen and South African troops were aboard large convoys which landed at Cyprus.

There were indications that the Allies planned to attack the Dodecanese district from the British island, the dispatch said.

CHINESE TURN ARTILLERY ON SALWEEN FOE

Guns Inflict Heavy Casualties On Japs On Burma Border

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 31 — Chinese artillery, in the Kaolikung mountains on the Salween river front, has opened up on Japanese invaders seeking to control a big area west of the Salween in the Burma-Yunnan border area and has inflicted heavy casualties, the Chinese high command announced in a communique today.

American Liberators again went to the support of the Chinese by bombing targets in Indo-China whence the Japanese are supplying their armies in Burma.

40 Tons On Zinc Plant

A communique on this air action from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said the Liberators flung forty tons of bombs on a large zinc smelting plant at Quangyen, near Haiphong, Indo-China, on Friday, while medium bombers demolished an airdrome at Fort Bayard in the territory of Kwangchowan.

American fighters struck at a 200-foot river steamer in the Yangtze near Kiukiang and staged a low-level attack against warehouses and hangars.

Not a plane was lost in the American operations.

The Chinese communique said a Japanese detachment of unstated strength had driven southeastward into China's "rice bowl" from Hwajung in Hupeh province but was repulsed after several hours fighting.

Hwajung north of Tungting lake, was taken by the Japanese last May when they started a drive from several points along the Yangtze which the Chinese believed was aimed at Chungking or Changsha. The Chinese repulsed the May drive and estimated that the Japanese lost 40,000 men, or two-thirds their force.

U. S.-Trained Chinese Army Camped In Burma

The following dispatch was relayed from New Delhi where it was received after transmission by runner, jeep and plane.

By FRANK L. MARTIN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With Advance Units of the Chinese Army in Northern Burma, Oct. 18 (Delayed)—Part of a rejuvenated American-trained Chinese army is concentrating today in the mountains of Northern Burma to clash again with the Japanese who forced the Chinese to retreat more than a year and a half ago.

With the Chinese troops camped in the jungle-blanketed valleys and along with aged Naga headhunter tribesmen are American officers and men to advise the Chinese.

Infested By Leeches

I joined the Chinese advance units by walking five days from the end of the nearest road along narrow headhunters' trails. Along the trail were hundreds of skeletons of fugitives from Burma who died from exhaustion and sickness.

The human bones line both sides of the trail infested by millions of blood-sucking leeches and mosquitoes, and along that trail I waded knee-deep in mud.

As many as twenty-five leeches at a time work through openings in clothing or drop down one's neck to attack all parts of the body and draw off two centiliters (about two thirds of an ounce) of blood before dropping off.

The lonely Naga trails wind through misty valleys where the sky is hidden by foliage and up steep, heart-breaking hills into thick, dark clouds of cold rain.

At the end of each day's march are American-built rest camps, with an American supply officer, doctor and cook, where the troops spend the night in clearings, sometimes in the thickest jungle, sometimes beside a stream or sometimes on a mountain peak. To leave the trail means chopping every foot of the way.

Too Tough For Horses

The trail is too tough for motor vehicles and horses, and only an elephant is able to furnish the power for the heavy work of building camps. Many Americans attached to Lieut. Joseph W. Stilwell's staff had been in the jungle for six months. They ran out to meet me, asking for news of the outside.

The second day out, I became accustomed to the monkeys in the tree-tops, to the screaming and whistling of eagle wings, to seeing the shiny skeletons, the constant leech attacks, foot-long fishing worms on the trail, large land crabs, the thick, damp, suffocating air, smelling strong of decaying vegetation.

CHUNGKING HAS U. S. PAPER

Shanghai Post and Mercury on Job There Till Shanghai Is Free

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 31 (AP)—In a damp, rough-hewn dugout, wheezy Chinese-made presses brought here from Hankow rolled out today the first American newspaper published in Free China, the Chungking edition of The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, an eight-page, hand-set weekly tabloid.

The paper is owned by interests in New York headed by Cornelius Starr.

Among advertisements was one by the China National Aviation Corporation inviting clients to "attend the opening of its new, modern airport at Shanghai—exact date will be announced later."

Several hundred extra copies were printed for free distribution to the American forces in China.

The paper is edited by Frederick B. Opper of New Rochelle, N. Y., who was imprisoned in Shanghai by the Japanese and later repatriated.

The editor of the New York edition of The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury is Randall Gould, whose parents live at Oakland, Calif., and whose wife lives in New York. Mr. Gould came to China with Mr. Opper to get the Chungking edition started and plans to return to the United States soon. The two edited the original Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, which the Japanese seized.

Interned Flyers Sent To Resort

Sevilla, Spain, Oct. 31 (AP)—Twelve American flyers who were forced to land in Spain some time ago while en route to North Africa in three aircraft have been transferred to Jarava De Aragon, a health resort near Zaragoza, for internment.

MacArthur Flyers Bag 45 More Jap Aircraft

Liberators, With Lightning Escort, Drop 115 Tons Of Bombs On Rabaul Airdrome

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Monday*, Nov. 1. The Japanese air base at Rabaul on New Britain Island suffered another of General MacArthur's sledgehammer blows on Friday. A strong force of Liberators, escorted by Lightnings, knocked down forty-five enemy planes for certain against only four losses.

Meanwhile, American and New Zealand troops who invaded Choiseul Island encountered some opposition in the Vagara-Voza region in their advance southeastward along the coast of that isle, only thirty miles from Japan's big Bougainville stronghold.

Brisk Fighting Reported

Allied troops met Japanese opposition on Choiseul Friday evening. It was in the Sangagai area, and was reported as brisk and developing. Sangagai is a barge concentration point six miles southeast of the two invasion points.

Shortly after noon on Friday the Liberators unloaded 1,000-pound and 500-pound bombs on Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul from a high altitude, dropping a total of 115 tons of explosives.

Twenty Japanese planes in dispersal areas were wiped out from the bombing, with an additional five planes claimed as probably destroyed.

Before reaching their target, the Liberators were intercepted by forty Japanese fighters. In fierce aerial duels, the Liberators destroyed nine enemy planes, while their Lightning escorts bagged sixteen.

Strike Again At Night

On the same night Australian-flown Beaufort medium bombers made several sorties over Tobera airdrome at Rabaul, hitting dispersal areas and supply dump areas.

Liberators on night patrol Saturday in the Vitu Island group north of New Britain Island sighted a convoy of war vessels escorting several merchant ships north yard. After shadowing the convoy, our bombers made a bombing run on some destroyers as they rode into Planet harbor at Mundua Island.

Two direct hits were scored on the destroyer, which the communique claimed as probably sunk, and several near misses which inflicted some damage on another.

[Editor's note: An Associated Press dispatch from the South Pacific, which was cleared through Admiral William F. Halsey's headquarters, also listed a light cruiser among the vessels hit in the bombing at Planet harbor.]

Sink Troop-Laden Barge

During the night of October 28-29 Allied light naval craft, presumably PT boats, sank a large enemy barge crammed with men off Blucher point, just north of Finschhafen, New Guinea. An escorting vessel, probably a heavily armed anti-aircraft barge, also was sent to the bottom. Nine empty barges were sighted along the beaches.

The South Pacific ariforce on Thursday executed two attacks against Kara airdrome at Buin, Bougainville. Again the pilots reported no interception and observed only a few planes—possibly wrecked—on the airdrome.

Corsairs made a low level strafing sweep over Tonolei harbor at Buin, destroying four small troop-filled cargo ships. Divebombers and fighters bombed and strafed Ballale airfield on Bougainville without interception. Intense anti-aircraft fire damaged several of our planes but all reached home base.

DECORATED FOR PHOTOS

Two Get Legion of Merit for Work Over New Guinea

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 31 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur awarded the Legion of Merit today to an officer and an enlisted man of the photographic squadron of the Fifth Air Force for outstanding work over Markham Valley, New Guinea, on Sept. 9.

Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross to fifteen fighter pilots who made fifty missions against the Japanese.

Decorations were given Capt. Alexander Guerry Jr. of Sewanee, Tenn., and Tech. Sgt. Thomas W. Nulty of West Rochester, N. Y.

Nulty, from a bomber at heights ranging from 300 to 1,500 feet, made seventy-eight operational photographs of the Allied assault on Markham Valley, including the bombing of Nadzab airdrome.

Lieut. Harry J. McCullough of 35-50 Eighty-second Street, Jackson Heights, New York City, a pilot, also received an award.

mont, Pa., and William Harris of Springville, Calif., described the craft as "three-place jobs with internal bomb racks."

"They're half again as large as our Dauntless (Douglas) dive bomber, with a fuselage of the general appearance of an American Hellcat (Grumman fighter)," said Lt. Harris.

"They seemed to have a speed of about 270 miles an hour at sea level, and ought to carry about 2,000 pounds of bombs compared with their predecessor's load of about 1,200 pounds."

The action yesterday ended the tour of duty for Lt. Shubin who bagged two of the dive bombers to run his total to 12 planes, perhaps the highest for any Army pilot in the Solomons. Lt. Shubin's best day was last June 16 when he shot down five Zeros.

Lt. Harris got one of the new dive bombers to boost his total to 10 enemy planes.

The best individual score for the day was registered by Lt. Sam Howie of Charleston, W. Va. who accounted for three of the new Japanese planes, to make his overall score four to date.

CANADA TO EXPAND PULPWOOD CUTTING

OTTAWA, Oct. 31 — (AP) Canadian pulpwood cutting operations have been given a higher labor priority and the dominion and provincial governments are about to start an intensive winter campaign to move farm labor to the woods to alleviate an impeding shortage of pulpwood.

Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell announced the program in broad terms tonight. His statement did not name the priority category to which the cutting of pulpwood has been assigned, but elsewhere it was learned it has been moved to "B," or high, priority from the "C" it formerly held.

Mtchell said "other measures related to the seasonal character" of pulpwood cutting operations also are planned, without giving any details.

Another source, however, said this was a reference to a new dom-

New Jap Dive Bomber Fails In First Clash with Lightnings

GUADALCANAL, Oct. 27—(Delayed)—(AP)—The Japanese have introduced a new dive bomber into the fighting in these parts, with remarkable lack of success.

Army P-38 Lightning fighter pilots shot down seven out of a flight of nine of the new Nippon birds yesterday, when the American fliers were helping cover the landings on the Treasury islands.

The American pilots said the dive bombers apparently replaced the Aichi 99.

1st Lts. Murray Shubin of Dor-

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inion-provincial campaign to induce the greatest possible number of farmers to leave the land temporarily, in the slack winter season, for work in the bush.

Pulpwood cutting in "B" labor priority is placed in the same category as logging, communications, transportation, agriculture and newspaper publishing, but below such vital operation as fuel production, base metals, steel, certain, chemicals, aircraft production, shipbuilding and manufacture of war and combat materials generally.

Hospital Visitor Gives $100 Bills To Wounded Canadian Soldiers

TORONTO, Oct. 31—(AP) Scores of $100 bills, genuine folding money, were given away at random in the upper wards of the Christie street military hospital here Saturday by an unidentified man who was accompanied by a United States Army officer. McLEAN

Hospital authorities estimated that $1,300 was tossed to bed-ridden patients in the roof ward while on the third floor, a convalescent ward, between $2,500 and $3,000 was distributed.

A hospital guard said the man, smoking a cigar, presented a $100 bill to the first patient he encountered at the front door—Corp. Cecil J. Trafford of Mimico, Ont.

A member of the R.C.A.F. who received another of the bills said: "The guy had a whole armful of money."

A nurse turned down two $100 bills and directed them instead to patients.

The stranger left the hospital as quietly as he entered, offering no explanation. He drove away with friends in a motorcar. None of the patients could recall that he had said a word.

Early German Collapse Hinted by Lord Halifax

Envoy Back from London Brings Optimistic Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — (AP) Lord Halifax, the British ambassador, suggesting the possibility of a German collapse, said today that the war in Europe has reached the point "where anything may happen."

Just back from London conferences with the British government, the diplomat balanced this possibility with a caution that the Germans are tough and have been well organized and may be able to prolong the war indefinitely.

But the tone of an hour-long press conference he held in a high-ceilinged room at the embassy here was openly and strongly optimistic about the prospects for a breakdown of enemy resistance in Europe.

Nazis Beset on all Sides

Lord Halifax sketched a picture of a Germany beset on all sides by enemies, with growing unrest in conquered countries and with a homefront badly battered by Anglo-American bombings.

In the circumstances, he said, Germany has two choices: She can either scrape up more manpower to police the troubled subjugated areas or she can pull back her armies and release in that way more men to do the constantly multiplying jobs which she must do.

Neither task can be agreeable to the German High command, said Lord Halifax, although both methods probably will be used in some degree. Meanwhile, he said, the German organization at home is, in his opinion, "brittle" and when one part of it gives way the whole thing is likely to go.

He compared Germany to a juggler keeping many balls in the air and said that one slip-up means "more is likely to go."

Britain's representative in the United States touched on a variety of subjects and answered questions freely at the unusual Sunday afternoon conference. He said:

That he finds himself "in complete agreement" with Wendell Willkie's warning to the British not to mix in domestic American politics; now heading into a Presidential election year, and that he is relying on the good sense of British officials here to remain aloof from political controversies.

Watch Post-War Policy

That, on the other hand, the British are following with the keenest interest the development of American post-war foreign policy since they feel that it is essential that "those who fight together will continue to be at one in their determination that no international gangster will start up such a job again."

That Anglo-American bombings have had a "very considerable effect" on German fighter plane strength.

That there is no disposition in London to change the Allied policy of unconditional surrender as the only means by which Germany can quit the war. Questioned, he said that he knew of no peace offers from Germany.

That post-war reduction in the size of present-day Germany may have been discussed at the Anglo-American-Russian conference at Moscow but that he was not a proper authority to give out information on that point.

Lord Halifax was asked whether "Germany can or will be defeated next year?"

"I think the responsible people are a little bit hesitant about setting dates," he replied. "I certainly would not pin myself to a date. But if you look at the war from the point of view of the German general staff, they can't feel awfully good about it."

Another questioner sought from the ambassador comment on the reports brought back by the five American senators who recently returned from a world tour of war zones.

"I thought that the prime minister's (Churchill's) answer in Parliament was quite good," Lord Halifax said. "You recall he said that he did not think it profitable to engage in wordy warfare."

The senators' report complained that the British were outdoing Americans in diplomatic and commercial ways that looked to the future, and also objected to some of the ways in which Lend-Lease has been handled.

Would Disarm Enemy

In his discussion of post-war international arrangements Lord Halifax spoke for complete disarmament of the enemy and said "we don't want to see the mistake we made last time" in disarming the Allies.

The ambassador started his discussion of how the war is going by saying there are two possibilities: First, prolonged German resistance due to the fact that the Germans are tough fighters and have a rigid control of their civilian population, second, that "anything may happen."

In explaining what he meant by that he declared that "the German civilian organization is a tight machine and in consequence probably brittle so that if one thing goes—such as clothing, or transportation, or rehousing—it might lead to very great results."

He was asked whether the break might come within the armed forces of the enemy or in its civilian population.

"All we can be sure about," he replied, "is that the strain in both civilians and army is a heavy one and will be increasingly heavy as we get into the winter."

CHINA TO DEMAND FULL EQUALITY IN POST-WAR AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — (AP) China looks forward to full post-war co-operation with foreign nations—but only on the basis of full equality—the Foreign Policy association reported today.

The privately-financed research organization bases its conclusions largely on the reports of three leading Chinese students of international affairs, published in the current "Foreign Policy Reports." They are Dr. Ching-Chao Wu, former editor-in-chief of The Chungking New Economist, who surveys Chinese internal economic development; Dr. Choh-Ming Li, former professor of economics at Nankai university, who reports on China's position in world economy; and Professor Yuan Chen, member of the People's Political council, who studies Chinese foreign policy after the war.

Dr. Choh-Ming Li says China will welcome the aid of foreign capital in the gigantic task of reconstruction, but only on terms that carry no threat of imperialistic exploitation and that acknowledge its emergence as an equal of the advanced industrial nations of the west. On that score, he reports, Chinese public opinion is unanimous. Particularly, he says, foreign capital "must be subject to Chinese laws and jurisdiction," with any clash between foreign economic interests and Chinese sovereignty to be resolved in favor of the nation's sovereign rights, "in accordance with international law and justice."

A large segment of Chinese will look on foreign capital with general suspicion, Dr. Choh-Ming Li says, as a result of unfortunate experience.

Dr. Ching-Chao Wu reports that the nation will face after the war twin problems of industrialization and agrarian reform. One of the big rural problems, he says, will be to bring new land under the plow and to move farmers out of over-populated territory.

The big industrial question, he says, will be the choice between guns and butter—whether to foster those industries indispensable to defense or those contributing directly to human welfare.

GERMAN MARK BUYERS CAUGHT

FBI Arrests 923 Aliens Who Purchased Money Spendable Only In Germany

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 31—A list of purchasers of German "remigration marks" has resulted in the apprehension of 923 enemy aliens by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Director J. Edgar Hoover said today that some of the most dangerous German aliens in the United States first came to the attention of the FBI because their names appeared on the list of purchasers of *Rueckwanderer* marks. Of those apprehended, 726 have been interned or paroled and 72 released, while 125 cases are pending.

Sales Frozen By Roosevelt

The sale of *Rueckwanderer* marks, which could be spent only in Germany, began in the United States in May, 1936, and continued until June, 1941, when a Presidential proclamation froze such foreign remittances.

Hoover said the entire program was controlled by the German Ministry of Economics in an effort to obtain foreign exchange. Purchasers of the "remigration marks," according to Hoover, included many naturalized citizens as well as German aliens in this country.

Two of the eight German saboteurs who came to this country by submarine in June, 1942, had purchased the exchange when previously in this country, while several convicted German spies also had invested American dollars. (Six of the eight saboteurs were executed, the other two receiving long prison sentences.)

Typical Cases Cited

Purchasers of *Rueckwanderer* marks were credited at a designated German bank at a preferential rate of 4.1 reichmarks per dollar, as compared with the then prevailing exchange rate of 2.48 reichmarks per dollar.

Hoover said the following cases were typical of those brought to the attention of the FBI through purchases of *Rueckwanderer* marks:

A German who had worked as a waiter in cities from San Francisco to New York bought $610 worth, believed that "might makes right," and was unwilling to fight for the United States against the Axis. He is now interned.

In New York, an alien couple bought $5,000 worth of the German bank credit. The FBI found them both to be violently pro-Nazi, although they had lived here for twenty years.

WPB CHIEF DISCUSSES REBUILDING OF RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—(AP) Discussion of plans for American aid in rebuilding the Russian industrial machine is suggested as the reason for Donald M. Nelson's visit to Russia. The War Production board chairman is expected back in Washington any day.

Associates of Mr. Nelson say it would be "logical to suppose" that he discussed with Moscow officials the provision of machine tools and industrial machinery to rebuild an economy in the ravaged lands recovered from the Nazis.

The rapid and sustained Red army advance makes it evident, these sources say, that the work of reconstruction can be begun before Germany falls. It is indicated that American machine tool capacity, vastly expanded for war purposes and now facing a sharp decline in orders, might be brought into play to aid the restoration.

POST-WAR COMMISSION NAMED FOR PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — (AP) President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, looking ahead to the time the islands will be rid of their Japanese infestation, named a post-war planning board today.

The board, headed by Vice President Sergio Osemna, "will study and recommend plans for relief of the population immediately after occupation of the Philippines; the rapid rehabilitation and reconstruction of Philippine economy; post-war trade and other relationships of the Philippine republic and other countries, and security of the Philippines after Japan's defeat.

MINE UNION CHIEFS WILL MEET TODAY, STRIKE SPREADING

Policy Committee Will Meet as Number of Idle Tops 115,000.

WAGE TRUCE EXPIRES

Complete Shutdown in Soft Coal Fields Now Threatens.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (Monday) —(AP) The nation's fourth general work stoppage in the soft coal fields within six months starting today, as a union work truce expired and thousands of miners were reported joining more than 115,000 already on strike.

Expiration of the truce at midnight last night marked the end of the period during which miners agreed to work without a contract. The deadline was set last June when the United Mine Workers called off the third industry-wide strike.

Government Seizure Looms

Government seizure of the idle pits again appeared probable unless the strikers quickly return to work. President Roosevelt has promised "decisive action" if necessary.

The possibility that the bulk of 374,000 bituminous workers will

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halt work—a situation which President Roosevelt has said he would not tolerate — developed as the United Mine Workers policy committee assembled for a decision on the President's demand for acceptance of the War Labor board's wage rulings in the prolonged dispute between the opefators and the union.

More Mines to Close

Operators in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the nation's coal bin employing about 250,000, predicted their mines would be idle Monday. Approximately 16,000 in West Virginia and 15,000 in Pennsylvania already are on strike, with others voting to stay from work to await action of the policy committee Monday.

U.M.W. union spokesmen in Illinois and Kentucky, two other big coal producing states, likewise said pits manned by U.M.W. miners probably would not operate. The 15,000 A.F.L. Progressive Mine Workers in Illinois, however, are expected to stay on the job.

In Alabama, where the wildcat strikes started three weeks ago, 20,400 of the state's 22,000 miners were idle and there were no indications of a work resumption. In six other coal states, where 28,000 stayed from work last week, there was no reported change.

As a showdown in the situation neared, informed sources in the capital expressed the opinion that the policy committee would not flatly defy the President's demand for continued production of coal.

Decisive Action Threatened

Any other choice would bring the "decisive action" which President Roosevelt promised in an ultimatum Friday night. Such a step might include government seizure of the mines again and the invoking of penalties against both the union and individuals.

There is the possibility that even should the U.M.W. committee comply with the government's command some local cases of defiance from striking miners might arise.

Meantime, the deadline for a "truce" over the wage war between miners and operators expires at midnight. The time limit was set last June by U.M.W. President John L. Lewis in ordering his men back to work without a contract after the last coal stoppage.

Will Consider WLB Acts

The picture has changed considerably since then, however. And the policy committee tomorrow is expected to act on two decisions of the War Labor board, one rejecting the proposed "model" Illinois contract for the soft coal industry, and the other denying hard coal miners' demands for a $2-a-day wage increase.

In the hard coal case, the board awarded a 32.2 cents a day increase and other concessions amounting to 20 to 25 cents a day.

The Illinois agreement, worked out by the union and Illinois operators, would have put all soft coal miners on an 8 1-2 hour day based on the time they entered the mines until they left. The proposed basic wage was $8.50 a day with overtime for more than 40 hours a week.

Approves New Scale

WLB said it would approve $8.12 1-2 for an 8 1-2 hour portal-to-portal day. The present scale is $7 for a 7 hour day with no allowance for underground travel time as such.

The President said he believed the board's offer would be accepted. But he added that "if I am mistaken and the miners do not accept the board's proposals, I shall take decisive action to see that coal is mined."

Following Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion, the board announced that it had no objection to insertion in a new contract of a clause stipulating that "in no case shall a miner receive for a day's work less than he would have received from his productive work at the straight time hourly rate under the old contract."

Mr. Lewis had said that the WLB recommendation would mean a cut in hourly rates of pay.

Roosevelt's Message On Food To Congress Is Seen As Spark

Statement Slated To Be Made Today Expected To Set Off Farm Policy And Subsidy Battles

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 31—President Roosevelt's message to Congress tomorrow on food is expected to start a full-scale renewal of the Congressional battle over farm policies in general and food subsidies in particular.

The fight over subsidy payments to keep down consuming food prices has flared sporadically on Capitol Hill for several days.

The President has taken the position that subsidies are the most practical method of holding the line against inflation. But the House Banking Committee has approved legislation prohibiting use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for payment of subsidies.

House Agriculture Committee opposition to subsidies has been plain.

Patman Urges Food Subsidies

Representative Patman (D., Texas), chairman of the House Small Business Committee has taken the lead in the House in urging food-price subsidies, declaring them to be the only device yet suggested which will prevent increases in the cost of living and "ruinous inflation."

The President's message is expected to result in a renewed attempt to bring out of the Rules Committee a bill by Chairman Fulmer (D., S. C.) of the House Agriculture Committee creating an office for one man to have charge of the entire wartime food program, from farm machinery to rationing. Fulmer's committee has recommended passage of the measure.

"We believe," Representative Hope (R., Kan.) said, "that the Fulmer bill will do a lot to stimulate food production."

Some Members Seething

The President's message will reach Congress while some members still are seething over Tuesday's action by the Office of Price Administration and Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director, in issuing an order for control of live-cattle prices by changing the method of subsidy payments to packers.

The Agriculture Committee met at the request of Representative Kleberg (D., Texas), a cattle producer, and questioned OPA officials as to the need for the order.

The committee was told it was designed to take the squeeze off non-processing slaughterers.

Kleberg charged the order would result in a decrease in cattle production. Hope and Representative Poage (D., Texas) also charged the order had created havoc on livestock markets.

Committee Split

The House Agriculture Committee is split widely over the question of margarine versus butter. A dozen witnesses have appeared during the last week urging passage of legislation to lift Federal taxes and restrictions so as to increase production of margarine during the wartime shortage of butter and milk. Hearings will be resumed Tuesday, with dairy interests yet to be heard.

Investigating another angle of the food situation, the House Agriculture Committee has summoned OPA and War Food Administration officials tomorrow to tell what plans they have made for a sugar-beet program and for placing ceilings on citrus fruits.

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Sen. Millikin Asks Delay In Ballot on Connally Bill

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—(AP) Postponement of Senate action on the Connally peace resolution until results of the Moscow tripartite conference are known was proposed today by Senator Millikin (R-Colo.).

Senator Millikin told this reporter that he thought the Senate, which begins its second week of debate tomorrow, might know much more about Allied post-war intentions when it hears from Secretary of State Hull, British Foreign Minister Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov.

"We are working in the dark now and we might look somewhat silly adopting a resolution which would not be compatible with some of the decisions made there," he declared.

Opposed By Connally

Supporters of the resolution frowned on the proposal.

While the Colorado senator said he thought nothing could be lost by a few days' delay, Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Foreign Relations committee saw no reason why the Senate should not proceed to a decisive vote later in the week on his resolution, which would urge the United States to join with free and sovereign nations in establishing world authority with power to prevent aggression.

Similarly, Senator George (D-Ga.), a member of the committee which drafted the measure, said he doubted that the Moscow conference would produce results that would affect the Senate's stand on post-war problems.

"I look for some declaration at Moscow that the United States, Britain and Russia agree to push vigorous offensives on all fronts until the final victory is won—in other words that no one of the Allies will stop fighting until our troops march into Berlin," he said.

Senator George emphasized he had no knowledge of what is happening in Moscow but said he did not believe the conference had dealt with future European borders—a question that was broached in the Senate last week by Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.), who opposes making any post-war declaration at this time.

Senator Wheeler told his colleagues that passage of the Connally resolution was certain to be interpreted by Russia as backing up her possible territorial claims in the Baltic and elsewhere in Europe.

To Offer Amendment

However, Senator Reynolds (D-N.C.) said he would propose an amendment tomorrow to provide "for a guarantee of the independence and territorial integrity of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece and other subjugated nations."

"Until free elections have taken place in the liberated territories," Senator Reynolds said in a statement, "the acceptance of the Russian viewpoint of annexation and agrandizement would certainly mean a betrayel of our pledges."

Senator Danaher (R-Conn.), who has proposed an amendment which would write the principles of the Atlantic Charter into the Connally measure, holds the floor tomorrow.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor called on Congress to make some formal statement acknowledging "America's share of responsibility for maintaining world peace."

"Experience shows," he said in an editorial in the American Federationist, official A.F.L. organ, "that the use of police power is an essential condition to maintenance of order in any geographic division. This is equally true of international order."

Carol As A Liberator

Washington, Oct. 31 (AP)—Former King Carol, of Rumania, in a letter from Mexico City has told Drew Pearson, Washington columnist, that he stands ready to play his part in liberating the Rumanians "from the iron collar of Naziism."

The State Department declined comment on reports that George S. Messersmith, Ambassador to Mexico, had filed confidential reports on the part Carol might play in the fight against the Axis.

Fugitive Nazis Caught

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 31 (AP)—Two German prisoners of war, who escaped from Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, last Sunday were captured near here today, Federal Bureau of Investigation officials announced.

The two prisoners, Karl Zigann, 22, and Erich Wulf, 30, were seized by Capt. Raymond Tade and Patrolman Claude Chappell, of the Kentucky Highway Patrol, and Charlie Hopkins and O. H. Griffin, Tennessee river bridge guards, as they attempted to cross the bridge.

Jersey Flier Killed in Crash

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Fourth Naval District announced today the names of two airmen from the Atlantic City Naval Air Station who were killed yesterday when their Navy training plane crashed in the mountains near Beaverdale, Pa., east of Johnstown. One was Lieut. Walter J. Hiebert, 27, whose wife lives at Pleasantville, N. J.

Florida Legion Warned Of "Soft Peace Terms"

Winter Haven, Fla., Oct. 31 (AP). Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, of the State Defense Council, today warned against "maudlin sympathy for the Germans and Japs that would make peace terms soft and insure another war within a generation."

Speaking at the fall "war conference" of the Florida department of the American Legion, he also urged that members "get behind Washington and demand that papers for discharged servicemen be filled out properly stating the reasons for discharge."

Two hundred and fifty delegates, including members of the women's auxiliary, attended the session.

Troopship Mitchell Launched At Kearny

Kearny, N. J., Oct. 31 (AP)—With three generals standing at salute and a formation of thirty Thunderbolts circling overhead, the troopship General Willian. Mitchell, named for the pioneer American air fighter, was launched today at Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company yard.

REPORT ON PARLEY MAY COME TODAY

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NEW YORK, Oct. 31—(AP) Predicting that there would be an announcement of the results of the tripartite conference late Monday, CBS correspondent Edward R. Murrow said in a broadcast from London today that "it cannot possibly measure up to the hopes and expectations aroused" by President Roosevelt's description of the talks as a great success.

Murrow said many British officials admitted in private "that they don't understand why the President jumped the gun" in his statement at a press conference last week.

"This description of the outcome has been widely publicized, not only here but in the occupied countries, and the communique, when it comes, cannot possibly measure up to the hopes and expectations aroused," he said.

"An outcome that may appear tremendous in Washington may assume an entirely different aspect to people who are hungry, without shoes, and whose children are starving," Murrow continued.

He added, "This reaction to the President's diagnosis isn't very easy to explain. Perhaps the best way to put it is to tell you that one European statesman, who is no cynic, said to me, 'In my country we are allowed to taste the wine before being told that it is magnificent.'"

The correspondent added, however, that the British and the governments-in-exile "do not underestimate the importance of the Moscow meetings or are they disappointed in the outcome. There is no doubt whatever that progress was made. The machinery for future joint action was created."

Briton Calls Senators' Oil Charge Regrettable

New York, Oct. 31 (AP)—Criticism by the five Senators who toured the war fronts "was regrettable and appears to be based on false premises" with regard to oil,

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Joseph Russell-Knowles, British oil company executive, told a press conference today.

Britain would not "hold back anything in this war—oil or anything else," said Russell-Knowles, managing director of Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., British subsidiary of the Gulf Oil Company, on his arrival at LaGuardia Field.

The touring Senators had said the United States was contributing a disproportionate share of its oil resources to the war effort of the United Nations while Britain failed to make full use of her Arabian fields.

Says Nation Can Stand Debt Of 200 Billions

New York, Oct. 31 (AP)—Stuart Chase in a special article for the Twentieth Century Fund today said America's productive power was so great that a nationad debt of from $200,000,000,000 to $300,000,000,000 at the end of the war is not to be feared.

He asserted that keeping employment and national income at high levels would permit handling of the post-war debt, which itself would "give investors a safe place for their funds."

America must accept three major adjustments in viewpoint, Chase said. They include abandoning any idea of quickly paying off the national debt, acceptance of taxes high enough to cover interest charges, and use of the tax structure to keep the national income high.

Mussolini 'Regime' Asks Death of Victor Emmanuel

The Berlin radio, quoting a dispatch from Bologna, said yesterday that Benito Mussolini's new Republican Fascist regime had demanded the death penalty for King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Pietro Badoglio, Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio, former Italian Chief of Staff, and Gen Mario Roatta, Marshal Badoglio's army chief

The same punishment was demanded for all nineteen members of the Fascist Grand Council who voted Mussolini's ouster as premier and for all generals and admirals who supported Marshal Badoglio, the broadcast continued. It did not say whether Mussolini had attended the Bologna meeting.

The Associated Press reported the broadcast.

Brownout For Dimout

New York, Oct. 31 (AP) — The lights are going on here again.

But, Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine indicated today, to conserve fuel the nocturnal brilliance of Times Square, the Great White Way and other areas will remain more or less dormant.

They said that with the exception of outdoor dsplay signs and other minor lighting, the present restrictions would be lifted to ninety per cent. of normalcy in all but seaside sections of New York city.

BRAZIL'S 26TH SHIP SUNK BY U-BOATS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The announced sinking last week of the 4,663-ton Brazilian freighter Campos off Brazil's coast boosted to 630 the number of Allied and neutral merchant ships destroyed by Axis U-boats in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

The Campos, an Associated Press tabulation showed, was the 26th Brazilian merchantman lost since the start of the war.

Naval authorities, however, announced the loss of the Boston and the New York, former American coastwise operating steamers transferred to Great Britain under Lend-Lease, while in a north Atlantic convoy headed to England in the earlier days of the war. The announcement did not state whether the ships were lost in the western Atlantic.

The October record of two ship losses in these waters equalled the low established in the previous month, which had the best mark for any month since December 7, 1941.

Contrasted with the loss of four Allied and neutral cargo ships in the western Atlantic during September and October this year was the announced loss of 59 non-Axis merchantmen in the same waters in those months in 1942.

Pointing up the improved situation for Atlantic shipping was the statement by Navy Secretary Knox that a program to build 427 additional anti-submarine vessels, including 305 ships of the comparatively new destroyer escort class, had been cancelled.

Jap Air Power Dwindling In South Pacific Islands

By HAROLD STREETER
Associated Press Staff Writer

Japan is losing the war in the air. That is the outstanding fact to emerge from the latest week of Pacific conflict during which the expected push got under way near Bougainville against the last Nipponese ground forces in the northern Solomons.

Japan needs Bougainville. Japan knows its loss would put Allied planes on the north coast less than 200 miles from Rabaul, with nothing but sea intervening.

Japs Built Air Bases

Knowing that, Japan prepared An air base was built at Buka, on the northern tip of Bougainville. A large airdrome, Kahili, was developed on the south coast. Recently, a second smaller field, Kara, was completed nearby. And, 15 miles south, a fighter strip at Ballale in the Shortlands had double duty. It was to service Kahili bombers bound for raids south against American positions on New Georgia and Guadalcanal. It also was to send up interceptors to prevent northbound American bombers from reaching Kahili.

Back of these bases stood Rabaul, with its five airdromes, ready to feed planes to its Bougainville outposts. Rabaul, in turn, could be stocked and restocked readily from Truk to the north. It was a nice setup.

In July, the first full month of the current Pacific offensive, Admiral William F. Halsey's forces invading the central Solomons had to pull Zeros out of their hair. They were that thick.

During July, every one of 436 Japanese planes destroyed in the southwest (MacArthur) — south (Halsey) Pacific was shot down. That meant one thing. The Japs were on the wing too incessantly to be caught with their planes down. Bougainville was getting them aloft, although not always back.

Planes Caught on Ground

A significant change began in August. Of 531 enemy planes "definitely destroyed"—the real figure is larger but a plane must be seen crashing or proved a wreck by photographs before MacArthur will claim it—224 were on the ground. Come September, the percentage grew to more than half, 336 out of the 550 planes destroyed.

The percentage faltered a bit in October but not the total. There were 775 enemy planes destroyed, 303 of them parked.

The zero hour now has come for the Solomons Japs but the Zeros haven't. Not enough of them could get upstairs this month to prevent Rabaul from being rocked to its heels by nearly 700 tons of bombs.

Approximately 800 tons of bombs in less than a week struck southern Bougainville. Kahili was bombed out. Kara was bombed out. Ballale was bombed out. And only one Zero was seen in skies which once swarmed with them. It offered a fleeting rear view.

Treasury island was invaded. Twenty-five divebombers constituted the belated opposition. They were intercepted and 12 shot down. A small force of Jap fighters had intended to escort them. They didn't even get south of Bougainville.

Choiseul was invaded. One plane represented the enemy.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in a Navy day address at Honolulu, called the shot on the Solomons disaster before it came out in the war reports:

"His (Japan's) total air strength has declined, as evidenced by his failure to establish air superiority in the New Guinea-Solomons area which has become a sinkhole for his ships, planes and men. . . His total air strength will gradually dwindle to the point where it must be kept at home or suffer total destruction."

It was a highly significant address by a man whose communiques are few and whose speeches are fewer. He took a frank view at all three component parts of Japan's armor. He conceded that less than 10 per cent of Japan's army yet had been involved in battle and that its Navy remains formidable.

Japs Pass Peak Strength

But he ventured the opinion that the Japanese air force has passed its peak of efficiency and strength.

This certainly is not so of the Allied forces. Japan might like to know just how many planes the Allies have lost but it is nothing like the 2,292 expended by the Japanese in the past four months.

In that time, the Allied airforce has mounted an offensive and kept it growing. More than 8,000 tons of bombs have torn at Japanese targets, many of them airfields. Communiques since the Solomons-New Guinea drive opened June 30 list in excess of that bomb weight. But the total is far larger because on many raids, notably those in the Solomons, tonnages are not always specified.

The surest proof of what's up and what's to come now is being supplied on the Solomons approach to Rabaul.

The Japanese still clanks his sword, still walks his warship's deck but that umbrella he is carrying is becoming full of holes.

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LONDON,OCT. 31-(AP)-ACTING FLIGHT LT. WILLIAM JOHN SENGER, 28, OF SAINT JOHN, N.B., WHO JOINED THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIRFORCE IN 1941, WAS AWARDED TODAY THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER TO GO WITH THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WHICH HE PREVIOUSLY WON.

THE CITATION DESCRIBED HIM AS A MODEL OF EFFICIENCY AND SAID "HIS GALLANT EXAMPLE HAS PROVED A RARE SOURCE OF ENCOURAGEMENT."

HE IS A VETERAN OF NUMEROUS RAIDS ON THE CONTINENT.

TA831PEW

THIS REORGANIZATION AND REINFORCING HAS BEEN UNDER WAY FOR SOME TIME WITH THE VIEW OF MOULDING THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE ALONG THE LINES OF THE ALLIED AIRFORCES NOW OPERATING IN ITALX WHICH SPEARHEADED THE INVASIONS OF SICILY AND THE MAINLAND.

(CBS CORRESPONDENT PAUL MANNING REPORTED FROM LONDON TMAT "A GREAT NUMBER OF LIBERATOR BOMBERS HAVE BEEN FLOWN TO ENGLAND" TO FORM A NEW ATTACK UNIT DISTINCTLY SEPARATE FROM THE FLYING FORTRESSES.

("WE WILL SOON BE HEARING OF THE SEPARATE EXPLOITS OF OUR TWO BOMBER GROUPS," HE SAID.)

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A RECENT FLAREUP OF SKIRMISHES BETWEEN BRITISH AND NAZI COASTAL FORCES IN THE CHANNEL HAS BEEN STRESSED ALSO BY THE GERMANS.

PERHAPS CONTRIBUTING TO THE NAZIS' UNEASINESS HAS BEEN THE INTENSIVE RAF CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GREAT DOCKS OF CHERBOURG, FRANCE, WHICH IN PEACE TIME BERTHED THE WORLD'S LARGEST LINERS AND ARE BEING SYSTEMATICALLY SMASHED. THEY HAVE BEEN HIT SEVEN TIMES DURING THE LAST 12 DAYS, THE LAST TIME ON SATURDAY BY TYPHOONS AND WHIRLWINDS.

OPERATIONS OF THIS KIND ARE TYPICAL OF WHAT THE TACTICAL AIRFORCE MIGHT DO IN SUPPORT OF INVADING TROOPS AND ARE GIVING THE RAF INVALUABLE TRAINING IN CROSS-CHANNEL STABS AT DOCKS, AIRFIELDS, POWER STATIONS AND OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS WHICH WOULD BE DRUBBED HEAVILY DURING ANY INVASION.

BOTH THE RAF AND THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE APPARENTLY WERE INACTIVE LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY, BUT GERMANY CONTINUED HER RECENTLY-STEPPED UP THOUGH SMALL-SCALE STABS AT BRITAIN BY SENDING A SMALL NUMBER OF RAIDERS ACROSS THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND LAST NIGHT.

ONLY A FEW OF THE RAIDERS PENETRATED THE LONDON AREA, AND THEIR BOMBS CAUSED ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE AND A SMALL NUMBER OF CASUALTIES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED. TWO OF THE NAZI PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

EIGHT DAYS AFTER THE HEAVY BRITISH RAID ON KASSEL THE RUINS OF THAT CENTRAL GERMAN CITY OF 250,000 WERE STILL SMOULDERING IN RECONNAISSANCE PICTURES WHICH SHOWED HUGE FIRES APPARENTLY ATE THROUGH THE CITY UNCHECKED.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE CITY'S CHIEF INDUSTRY, THE HENSCHEL LOCMOTIVE AND ARMAMENT WORKS, WAS DESTROYED FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES AND THAT MUCH INDUSTRIAL DAMAGE HAD BEEN DONE IN THE SUBURBS AS WELL.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, AMONG THEM SOME OF GERMANY'S LEADING FACTORIES FOR PRODUCTION OF TENTS AND OTHER FABRICS, WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED AS WERE THE MAIN RAILWAY PASSENGER STATION, THE RAILWAY WORKSHOP AND THE FREIGHT STATION.

XM150PEW

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LONDON, OCT. 31--(AP)--ALBANIAN PATRIOTS HAVE JOINED YUGOSLAV PARTISANS IN FIGHTING THE GERMANS AND IN THEIR FIRST IMPORTANT ACTION HELPED THROW THE NAZI INVADER OUT OF DEBAR, YUGOSLAV TOWN ON THE DRIN RIVER NEAR THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER, THE NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY OF JOSIP BROZ (TITO) ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE TOWN OF PRIBOJ ALSO WAS SEIZED BY YUGOSLAVS CONDUCTING OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE GERMANSALONG THE SERBIANBOSNIAN BORDER OF SERBIA AND BOSNIA, SAID THE WAR BULLETIN BROADCAST BY THE FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO.

EMPHAZIZING ANEW THE BITTER HOSTILITY BETWEEN THE RIVAL YUGOSLAV FORCES, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC'S CHETNICS HAD AIDED THE GERMANS INX AND EXXEZ CROAT USTACHIS IN CAPTURING TICEVO, A TOWN WHICH HAD BEEN HELD BY TITO'S MEN.

APL 21344 BALL8 CCC 909A

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HOWEVER,

ALEXANDER VAILYEV, MOSCOW NEWS CORRESPONDENT WITH TOLBUKHIN'S FORCES DESCRIBED IN DETAIL SOVIET SURGE TO THE CRIMEA AND TOWARD THE LOWER DNIEPER.

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"I WATCHED MOBILE UNITS BEING RUSHED INTO THE BREACHES," HE REPORTED FOLLOWING THE SMASHING OF THE GERMANS' SECOND LINE SOUTH OF MELITOPOL.

"THE PLAINS WERE LITERALLY BLACK WITH OUR TANKS WHICH CAME DOWN LIKE AN AVALANCHE ON THE RETREATING GERMANS. THE BLOW WAS SO POWERFUL THAT THE RETREAT OF SOME GERMAN UNITS TURNED TO A FLIGHT. THE GERMANS ABANDONED A VAST AMOUNT OF MATERIAL ON THE ROADS LEADING WEST FROM MELITOPOL.

"THE REMAINS OF ARTILLERY PIECES AND MACHINEGUNS CRUSHED BY OUR TANKS AND THE CORPSES OF GERMAN SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS CAN BE SEEN EVERYWHERE.

"OUR MOBILE UNITS STRUCK FIRST OF ALL AT ROAD JUNCTIONS TO INTERCEPT THE RETREATING ENEMY. THERE WERE SEVERAL SUCH JUNCTIONS BEYOND MELITOPOL. THANKS TO THE SWIFT CAPTURE OF THESE POINTS AS WELL AS OTHERS THE GERMANS LOST A CHANCE TO OFFER PROLONGED RESISTANCE IN THIS REGION. MOREOVER THEY ARE FACED WITH MAJOR DIFFICULTY IN WITHDRAWING TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT."

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A RED STAR DISPATCH SAID THE GERMAN COMMAND HURRIEDLY SENT IN RESERVES OF TANKS, SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY, AND STUKA DIVEBOMBERS BUT WAS UNABLE TO HALT THE SOVIET TIDE.

NOV 1 1943

BY DANIEL DELUCE (350)

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT. 30--(DELAYED)--(AP)--THE RAIN-SOAKED TROOPS NEARLY SANG THE SONG OF VICTORY THIS AFTERNOON INSIDE THE HIGH STONE WALLS OF CANTALUPO--THE TOWN OF THE SINGING WOLF.

THEY LAY UNDER DAMP PINE BOUGHS ON A 3,000-FOOT RIDGE LOOKING DOWN ON THEIR MIST-WREATHED OBJECTIVE 1,400 FEET BELOW. ALL MORNING THEY HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO THEIR COMMANDING HEIGHT. THE REST OF THE

WAY TO CANTALUPO SHOULD HAVE BEEN SIMPLE.

BUT THE GERMANS AS YET ARE NOT GIVING ANYTHING AWAY FOR NOTHING.

CANTALUPO CONTROLS THE HALF-WAY POINT ON FLAK ALLEY WHICH LEADS THROUGH THE HIGHER APENNINES TO ISERNIA, 20 TANTALIZING MILES TO THE NORTHWEST ON THE RAOD TO ROME.

WHEN THE EIGHTH ARMY INFANTRY FLANKED IN AN ARC UP THE MOUNTAIN BEHIND LITTLE CANTALUPO WITH ITS VENETIAN CHURCH, A TOWN WITH GLEAMING ROOFS OF RED TILE AND IRON-BARRED WINDOWS OVERLOOKING THE STORMY VALLEY, THE GERMANS GOT THEIR MORTARS READY.

EVER HEAR A MORTAR SHELL WHINE THROUGH THE CLOUDS AND EXPLODE LIKE A BOMB, SCATTERING ROCK AND STEEL? LISTEN AS FIVE OR SIX COME OVER PER MINUTE. SCRAMBLE FOR COVER IN THE LEE OF NAKED LIMESTONE LEDGES OR HUG SHALLOW INDENTATIONS AT THE BASE OF THE DRIPPING PINES.

"OF ALL THE BLOODY NONSENSE," GRUMPED A SERGEANT MAJOR, HIS FIERCELY WAXED MOUSTACHE UNCURLED BY THE DAMP WEATHER, "I WAS COUNTING ON MY LADS HAVING A BREW UP IN CANTALUPO AT FIVE O'CLOCK."

THE GERMAN MORTARS BLAZED ACCURATELY ON THE FORWARD POSITION, PINNING THE TROOPS TO THEIR SCANTY COVER. RAIN FELL. LABORIOUSLY A RUNNER TOOK BACK A MESSAGE SUGGESTING QUICK ARTILLERY SUPPORT.

OUT OF SIGHT IN THE MIRE OF THE HILLSIDE ORCHARDS, SNUB-NOSED 25-POUNDERS ROARED WITH SEEMING MUFFLED ANGER, BUT THE FADING AFTERNOON LIGHT AND THE ENCROACHING MIST PREVENTED THE FRONT LINE TROOPS FROM CHECKING THE MARKSMANSHIP TO THEIR OWN SATISFACTION.

"NEVER IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN CONFLICT HAVE SO MANY JERRIES BEEN MISSED BY SO FEW SHELLS," WISECRACKED A LANKY CORPORAL, TURNING UP THE COLLAR OF HIS MUDDY COAT TO KEEP THE RAIN OFF HIS NECK.

A SMALL, SERIOUS CAPTAIN WHO WENT FROM UNIVERSITY INTO THE WAR THREE YEARS AGO SHUFFLED THE DOG-EARED MAPS IN THEIR LEATHER CASE AND EXPLAINED WHAT HE CALLED "THE PICTURE."

"CANTALUPO IS QUITE IMPORTANT AND IT'S SHEER BAD LUCK OUR NOT GETTING IT THIS AFTERNOON," HE SAID. "NOW WE MUST WINKLE OUT THESE MORTARS AHEAD. IF YOU'RE LOOKING FOR A GOOD STORY, WHY DON'T YOU TRY THEIR SIDE TOMORROW?"

TA/XB931PEW

Naples (Add) xx ahead.

asserting [redacted] that king vitterio emanuele approved the type of government he is planning to form, badoglio declined to comment on the duggestion of a regency -- which croce strongly favors -- for the prince of naples, the 6-year-old son of crown prince umberto.

(THE SWISS RE[redacted]

QUOTED BADOGLIO AS SAYING "AN IMPORTANT ITALIAN

(THE SWISS RADIO [redacted]

MOTORIZED FIGHTING UNIT, EQUIPPED WITH GERMAN AND ITALIAN MATERIAL, IS ABOUT TO GO INTO ACTION ON THE SIDE OF MONTGOMERY'S AND CLERK'S TROOPS." THE BROAD CAST WAS RECORDED BY CBS.)

LN/CBS15/1825

Moscow add & ex chief

THE FINE INDIAN SUMMER WEATHER WHICH HAD GREETED HULL AND EDEN AT FIRST NOW HAS GIVEN WAY TO GRAY MOSCOW DAYS.

WHILE HULL REMAINED CLOSE TO SPASSO HOUSE, THE UNITED STATES

EMBASSY, MOST OF THE DAY, THE CONFERENCE'S EXPERTS AND DRAFTING COMMITTEE STILL LABORED TO PUT THE FINISHING TOUCHES ON THE WORK OF THE MAIN DELEGATES.

WE439PEW

NOV 1 1943

CHUNGKING, OCT.31-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS CASCADED 40 TONS OF DEMOLITION BOMBS ON A LARGE ZINC SMELTING PLANT AT QUANGYEN, NEAR HAIPHONG, INDO-CHINA, IN A LARGE-SCALE RAID YESTERDAY AND PUT THE PLANT OUF OF ACTION, LT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME OTHER AIRCRAFT ATTACKED FORT BAYARD IN THE FORMER FRENCH-LEASED TERRITORY OF KWANGCHOWWAN IN KWANGTUNG AND DESTROYED ~~AND~~XXX AN AIRDROME AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

FIGHTERS ATTACKED A 200-FOOT STEAMER IN THE YANGTZE NEAR KIUKIANG AND MADE A LOW-LEVEL ASSAULT ON WAREHOUSES AND HANGARS AT AN AIRBASE THERE.

THE RAIDS WERE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT LOSS OF A PLANE.

PW -MOOSAS 11100-RPS-439A

NOV 1 1943

WITH ADVANCE UNITS OF THE CHINESE ARMY IN NORTHERN BURMA--FIRST ADD

NORTHERN BURMA EYEWITNESS (BY FRANK L.MARTIN) (TOP ON AYE)

X X X ~~THE UNDERBRUSH.~~

AT NIGHTFALL, I ARRIVED AT AN AMERICAN JUNGLE REST CAMP AND, WHILE WASHING MY CLOTHES AND PICKING OFF LEECHES, LISTENED TO THE EXPERIENCES OF THE MEN, INCLUDING SGT. JOHN CHANDLER, OF SYLVANIA, O., SGT. WALTER INMAN, BEAVER FALLS, PA., PVT. RALPH KENNEY, 1375 MADISON ST., DENVER, COLO., PVT. RAY REYNOLDS, 540 NITANO ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., PVT. JACOB HAYES AND PVT. FRANK FAUSEL, PLACERVILLE, CALIF.

THE NEXT DAY, AT ANOTHER CAMP 1,000 FEET ABOVE THE CLOUDS, I WAS GREETED BY LT. E.R. SISNEY, 1402 DUCK ST., STILLWATER, OKLA., WHO SERVED ME JUNGLE FOWL COOKED SOUTHERN STYLE BY AN AMERICAN NEGRO.

ANOTHER DAY BROUGHT ME CLOSER TO THE FRONT POSITIONS, SPENDING THE NIGHT IN A BAMBOO-THATCHED SHACK WHERE TRANSIENTS CLAIM MESS SERGEANT FRANK MARTIN, AKRON, O., TURNS OUT THE BEST FOOD THIS SIDE OF CALCUTTA.

TAKING CARE OF THE SICK AND DISTRIBUTING SUPPLIES TO NAGA PORTERS, CHINESE TROOPS AND AMERICANS WERE LT. ROBERT BARKER, OAKLAND, CALIF. AND HARRY ALLEN, 6733 GARNER ST., ST.LOUIS, MO. IN A BAMBOO

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HOSPITAL WAS HAROLD FOX, 611 60TH ST., COLUMBIA, MO.

REACHING THE FORWARD CHINESE POSITIONS, I FOUND THE TROOPS IN HIGH SPIRITS. AMERICAN OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS WERE WORKING WITH THE CHINESE HELPING THEM TO LEARN AMERICAN TACTICS IN THE FIELD.

LIVING WITH THE CHINESE WAS MAJ. GEORGE LAUCHLIN, AKRON, O.

RP421PEW

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, OCT 31-(AP)-

INDICATIONS OF IMPENDING ACTION ON SOUTH CENTRAL CHOISEUL WHERE SEABORNE AMERICAN PARATROOPS LANDED THURSDAY IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS WERE REPORTED TODAY BY A SPOKESMAN FOR ADM.WILLIAM .HALSEY.

THE INVADERS TEMPORARILY SPLIT JAPANESE FORCES ON CHOISEUL, WITH ONE ENEMY GROUP WITHDRAWING TOWARD THE WARRIOR RIVER ON THE NORTHWEST END AND THE SOUTHERN GROUP PUSHED BACK TOWARD SANGIGAI. IT IS AROUND THE LATTER POINT, A FORMER BARGE DEPOT, THAT ACTION APPEARS TO IMPEND.

THE JAPS ARE BELIEVED TO BE ATTEMPTING TO REDISPOSE THEIR CHOISEUL UNITS FOR A DELAYING ACTION AND POSSIBLY MAY ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE THEIR SOUTHERN ELEMENTS.

SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT THURSDAY, ALLIED NAVAL RECONNAISSANCE UNITS ATTACKED THREE SMALL ENEMY CRAFT AT THE NORTHWESTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND. A LITTLE LATER, THE PLANES STRAFED EIGHT MORE SMALL CRAFT IN THE SAME AREA.

THE AIRFORCE KEPT CEASELESSLY AT THE JOB OF KEEPING NEARBY ENEMY AIR BASES ON SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE NEUTRALIZED DURING THE PRESENT OPERATIONS.

LIBERATORS WEDNESDAY STRUCK FOR THE SIXTH STRAIGHT DAY AT THE KAHILI AND KARA FIELDS, DROPPING MORE THAN 60 TONS. THEY WENT UNESCORTED BECAUSE THEY KNEW THE JAPS WOULD BE UNABLE TO OFFER INTERCEPTION.

LATER THAT SAME DAY, A LARGE ENEMY FIGHTER FORCE APPEARED OVER BUIN, PROBABLY BENT ON ACTING AS A SCREEN FOR 25 DIVEBOMBERS WHICH TRIED TO ATTACK THE ALLIED INVASION FORCE ON TREASURY ISLAND, 30 MILES SOUTH OF BOUGAINVILLE.

NEW ZEALAND FLOWN KITTYHAWKS ATTACKED ONE FLIGHT OF NINE, SHOOTING DOWN THREE.

THE DIVEBOMBERS IN MIDAFTERNOON WEDNESDAY APPEARED FROM THE NORTH NEAR TREASURY AND ATTEMPTED TO HIT AN ALLIED SCREENING FORCE WHICH WAS PROTECTING LANDING UNITS FROM POSSIBLE JAPANESE SURFACE ASSAULT. THE ALLIES THREW UP A SUPERIOR FORCE OF LIGHTNINGS, KITTYHAWKS, WARHAWKS AND AIRACOBRAS WHICH SHOT DOWN 12 DIVE-BOMBERS WITHOUT LOSS.

LATER THAT NIGHT AND BEFORE DAWN THURSDAY, THE ENEMY CONTINUED A SERIES OF LIGHT SPORADIC ATTACKS BY UNITS OF TWO AND THREE PLANES. THESE WERE DESCRIBED AS "WASHING MACHINE CHARLIE" NUISANCE RAIDS.

EW225PCW

BY FRED HAMPSON

GUADALCANAL, OCT. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN AMERICAN BULLDOZER DOUBLING IN AN EMERGENCY AS AN OFFENSIVE WEAPON KNOCKED OUT A JAPANESE MACHINE GUN NEST DURING THE LANDING ON TREASURY ISLANDS, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY.

A NEW ZEALAND OFFICER, WHOSE MEN WERE HELD UP A FEW YARDS FROM SHORE BY STRONG ENEMY MACHINE GUN FIRE, SAW AN UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN DRIVE HIS GIANT BULLDOZER FROM A LANDING CRAFT WHICH HAD JUST BEACHED.

"THE LIGHT OF BATTLE CAME INTO THE AMERICAN'S EYE," THE NEW ZEALAND OFFICER SAID. "WITH BLADE UPLIFTED AS A SHIELD HE BARGED THROUGH THE UNDERGROWTH AND THEN AS HE REACHED THE ENEMY PILLBOX HE

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DROPPED THE BLADE, SCOOPING UP EARTH ON THE JAPS BURYTHING THEM.

"HALFWAY OVER

THROUGH THE UNDERGROWTH AND THEN AS HE REACHED THE ENEMY PILLBOX HE DROPPED THE BLADE, SCOOPING UP EARTH ON THE JAPS BURYING THEM.

"HALFWAY OVER THE HOLE HE SWERVED HIS IMPROVISED TANK AROUND AND THEN PULLED AWAY LEAVING A FLAT, SMOOTH AREA AND NO TRACE OF THE JAPS OR THE MACHINE GUNS."

SF1OPPW NM

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, MONDAY, NOV. 1-(AP)-A LONE AMERICAN LIBERATOR THAT ATTACKED TWO JAPANESE DESTROYERS, PROBABLY SINKING ONE AND HITTING THE OTHER, WAS DRIVEN OFF BY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE THE FIRST TIME IT TRIED TO MAKE A BOMBING RUN, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY BY LT.CHARLES F. QUINETTE, 52 OVERBROOK RD., WILKINSBURG, PA., PILOT OF THE SHIP MAKING THE ATTACK ON OCT. 29.

QUINETTE SAID THAT ON THE FIRST RUN HE WAS MET BY SUCH A CURTAIN OF FIRE HE TURNED AWAY AND CIRCLED FOR 25 MINUTES BEFORE MAKING THE SECOND RUN.

"WE THOUGHT IT WAS A CORAL REEF BELOW AT FIRST," QUINETTE SAID. "SUDDENLY WE REALIZED IT WASN'T A REEF AND SPOTTED THREE JAPANESE DESTROYERS AND SEVERAL SMALLER BOATS. WE MADE A SWIFT PASS IMMEDIATELY BUT THEY STAYED IN FORMATION GIVING US SO MUCH ACK ACK THAT WE DECIDED TO WAIT AWHILE."

QUINETTE TOLD HOW HIS LIBERATOR CIRCLED THE VIZU ISLAND GROUP NORTH OF NEW BRITAIN IN THE MOONLIGHT, KEEPING CONSTANT WATCH ON THE THREE SHIPS IN PLANET HARBOR.

TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES LATER QUINETTE AND HIS CO-PILOT LT. STEPHEN RING, ARDMORE, PA., DECIDED TO TRY AGAIN, POINTING THE NOSE OF THEIR BIG BROWN LIBERATOR OVER GAROVE ISLAND.

"I GUESS WE CAUGHT THEM BY SURPRISE," QUINETTE SAID. "EITHER THEY DIDN'T EXPECT WE'D COME BACK OR ALL WERE DOING SOMETHING ELSE BECAUSE WE SAILED RIGHT IN WITH NO ACK ACK TO GREET US AND BOB JUST SLAMMED HELL OUT OF THEM."

BOB IS LT.ROBERT RYAN, BOMBARDIER FROM 4125 EAST 111TH ST., CLEVELAND, O. HE DROPPED A STICK OF SIX 1,000-POUND BOMBS SPACED CLOSE ENOUGH TO COVER ALL THREE SHIPS. ONE DESTROYER BUCKLED AND APPARENTLY SANK. THE OTHER WAS HIT AND BADLY DAMAGED.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE LT.ALLAN JONES, SENECA, S.C., NAVIGATOR; SGTS.LAVENE LANDEFIELD, COLUMBUS, O.; RAYMOND DANYOW, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.; MILTON RUBIN, 358 ROCKAWAY PARKWAY, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; GEORGE HOLLENBEEK, 502 9TH ST., BELMAR, N.J., AND MALCOM PERRY, MAPLE ST., BRISTOL, VT.

SF936PPW NM

BY ROBERT EUNSON

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.31-(AP)-JAPANESE FORCES ARE HOLDING A FIRM LINE NEAR SATTELBURG, 15 MILES NORTH OF FINSCHHAFEN ON THE DENSELY-JUNGLED NEW GUINEA EAST COAST.

AUSTRALIAN INFANTRYMEN ARE PUSHING UP THROUGH THE JUNGLES FROM THE SOUTH AND EAST. SHARP SKIRMISHES ARE TAKING PLACE EVERY DAY IN

POCKETS SOUTH OF SATTELBERG WHERE GROWTH IS SO DENSE VISION IS LIMITED TO A FEW FEET.

THE INTENSE DESIRE OF THE JAPANESE TO RETAKE THIS SECTION AND CONTROL THE VITAL VITIAZ STRAIT BETWEEN NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN IS EVIDENT IN THEIR TENACITY.

IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS ENEMY ATTACKS NORTH OF FINSCHHAFEN WERE REPULSED BY AUSTRALIANS SKILLED IN JUNGLE WARFARE.

ON THE WESTERN END OF NEW GUINEA THE FRONT LINES HAVE BEEN STABILIZED. THE JAPANESE ARE REMAINING IN TREE-STUDDED REGIONS IN THE UPPER RAMU VALLEY AND SHOW NO INCLINATION TO CTME OUT AND FIGHT THE AUSTRALIANS IN OPEN COUNTRY.

PM916PPW NM

BY ROBERT EUNSON

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, MONDAY, NOV.1-(AP)-FIFTH AIRFORCE BOMBERS, DETERMINED TO KNOCK OUT JAPAN'S BIG RABAUL BASE ON NEW BRITAIN, HAVE PLASTERED VUNAKANAU AIRFIELD WITH 60 TONS OF HEAVY BOMBS AND MORE THAN 5,000 CLUSTERS OF 20-POUND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS, AND DESTROYED 45 ENEMY PLANES.

ONE P-38 ESCORT WAS LOST. TWO OTHERS CRASH-LANDED BUT THE PILOTS WERE SAVED. (GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE GAVE OUR LOSSES AS FOUR PLANES IN ALL.)

"IT WAS THE BEST DAMNED MISSION I'VE EVER BEEN ON," SAID CAPT. ROBERT KAPLAN OF LOS ANGELES, WHO HAS FLOWN 45 SUCH MISSIONS.

"WE CIRCLED BACK OVER THE TARGET AND WATCHED THOSE 'FRAGS' GO OFF. THERE WAS FIRE IN EVERY REVETMENT ON BOTH SIDES OF VUNAKANAU."

LT. WILLIAM T.RICHARDS OF ROCHELLE, ILL., SAID HE WATCHED BOMBS FROM HIS FLIGHT START FIRES ON THE NORTHWEST RUNWAY. MEMBERS OF HIS CREW SAID THEY SAW THREE JAPANESE BOMBERS HIT THE GROUND.

GUNNERS WHO SHOT DOWN ZEROS INCLUDED:

SGT. ELWOOD RAYBURN OF WIGGINS, MISS.; SGT. JACK WOLFE OF 815 KITCHEN ST., DETROIT, MICH.; SGT.JAMES E. CALLAHAN, DERBY, CONN., AND SGT. JOHN FRATTO OF MORGANTOWN, W.VA.

MAJOR EDWARD CRAGG OF GREENWICH, CONN., AND CAPT. DANIEL T. ROBERTS OF LAS VEGAS, N.M., EACH DESTROYED A ZERO TO BRING THEIR TOTALS TO 13.

AMONG OTHERS WHO SCORED VICTORIES WERE LTS. CHARLES A.GRICE, 214 CHAPEL AVE., NASHVILLE, TENN.; BRENZINGER CHASE JR., 622 CLEMENT AVE., CHARLOTTE, N.C., HERBERT W.COCHRAN, RFD ONE, DECATUR, ILL.; DONALD Y.KING, CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., AND JOHN C.SMITH, 320 EASTERN AVE., PORTSMOUTH, O.

A NIGHT RECONNAISSANCE BOMBER PILOTED BY LT. CHARLES F. QUINETTE OF WILKINSBURG, PA., SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS ON AN ENEMY DESTROYER NEAR GAROVE ISLAND NORTH OF NEW BRITAIN, THEN TRACKED A CONVOY INTO PLANET HARBOR, MUNDUA ISLAND, AND SPLATTERED A LIGHT CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS WITH SIX 1,000-POUND BOMBS.

(THIS DISPATCH, CLEARED THROUGH ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S HEADQUARTERS, THUS MENTIONED A LIGHT CRUISER AS HAVING BEEN HIT.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE LISTED ONLY AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF DESTROYERS.)

NN843PCW NM

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.31-(AP)-CAPT.RICHARD I.BONG, POPLAR, WIS., LEADING ACE NOW IN COMBAT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, FATTENED HIS SCORE WITH TWO VICTORIES ON OCT.29 FOR 19 ENEMY AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY FROM AN ADVANCE BASE.

THE 23-YEAR-OLD BONG, WHO RETURNED FROM LEAVE IN SYDNEY LAST WEEK, SHOT DOWN HIS LAST TWO VICTIMS IN HIS FIRST COMBAT SINCE HIS REST.

THE HOTTEST RECORD LAST WEEK WAS TURNED IN BY LT.JOHN C. (JUMP) O'NEILL, GASPORT, N.Y., WHO SHOT DOWN FOUR ENEMY PLANES IN FOUR DAYS TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO EIGHT. O'NEILL AND BONG ARE MEMBERS OF AN OUTFIT LEADING THIS AREA WITH 161 ENEMY PLANES.

OTHER FIGHTERS OF THE HUMPTY DOO OUTFIT WHO SCORED VICTORIES LAST WEEK ESCORTING HEAVIES TO RABAUL WERE LTS.NORMAND HYLAND, 764 BAY AVE., MOBILE, ALA.; DELMAN L.MOORE, BARTLEY, NEB.; RALPH H.WANDREY, 408 6TH ST., MASON CITY, IA.; AND CHARLES L.RALPH, 215 LIBERTY AVE., COVINGTON, TENN.

NN1101PCW

S.W. PACIFIC add xx aca.

AFTER TWO DAYS ON LIFE RAFTS, THE FOUR WERE RESCUED BY SEARCHING LIBERATORS, AND WERE REMOVED TO THE HOSPITAL IN AUSTRALIA.

THE RESCUING BOMBERS WERE LED BY MAJOR ROBERT W.HORN OF LOS ANGELES. AMONG OTHER PILOTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE SEARCH WAS CAPT.DOUGLAS S.CRAIG, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, O.

EW231PCW NM

ALLIED HQ IN THE SW PACIFIC--SECOND ADD PACIFIC WAR XXX PARATROOPERS.

THE ALLIES LANDED IN MIDWEKK AT TWO POINTS ON THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF CHOISEUL AND SPLIT THE DEFENDING JAPANESE FORCES IN TWO. LITTLE OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED IN THE INITIAL LANDINGS.

A JAPANESE CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS WERE BOMBED OFF THE VITU ISLANDS IN THE BISMARCK SEA ABOVE NEW BRITAIN, AND ONE DESTROYER WAS LISTED AS PROBABLY SUNK. FOUR SMAALL TROOP-LADEN VESSELS WERE SUNK BY ALLIED PLANES AT BUIN, NEAR THE SOUTH TIP OF BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, THE LAST BIG JAPANESE OUTPOST IN THE SOLOMONS WHICH IS MENACED BY THE ALLIED LANDINGS AT CHOISEUL AND NEARBY TREASURY ISLAND.

A LARGE JAPANESE BARGE LOADED WITH TROOPS WAS REPORTED SUNK BY LIGHT NAVA CRAFT AT FINSCHHAFEN, NEW GUINEA.

THE LATEST BAG OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT AT RABAUL ADDED TO THE RECORD DESTRUCTION OF 775 PLANES DURING OCTOBER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, THE IMPORTANT RABAUL AIRBASE TAKING THE BRUNT OF THE ASSAULT WITH 303 PLANES LOST ON THE GROUND DURING THE MONTH, 36 PROBABLY DESTROYED AND 78 DAMAGED.

MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LATEST NEW BRITAIN ATTACK SAID 115 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES WERE DUMPED ON THE VUNAKANAU AIRDROME AT MID-DAY BY HEAVY BOMBERS WITH A FIGHTER ESCORT, AND 20 PARKED PLANES WERE DESTROYED FOR CERTAIN AND FIVE MORE PROBABLES. TWENTY-FIVE OF 40 JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS WERE SHOT DOWN AND 13 OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED. WE LOST FOUR PLANES.

A LARGE AMMUNITION DUMP WAS WIPED OUT.

MEDIUM BOMBERS RETURNED AT NIGHT TO RAID TOBERA AIRDROME AT RABAUL. DISPERSAL AND SUPPLY DUMP AREAS WERE BLASTED THERE.

MEDIUM BOMBERS ALSO BOMBED THE AIRDROME AT KAVIENG ON NEW IRELAND AND SWEPT THE ENEMY-HELD NEW GUINEA COAST NEAR MADANG FROM LOW ALTITUDE, BOMBING AND STRAFING VILLAGES AND CAUSING FIRES.

IN REGARD TO THE CHOISEUL ISLAND INVASION, AMERICAN AND NEW ZEALAND TROOPS WHO LANDED ON THE NORTHEAST COAST THURSDAY WITHOUT AN OPPOSING SHOT BEING FIRED HAVE ENCOUNTERED ENEMY OPPOSITION BETWEEN VAGARA AND VOZA IN THEIR ADVANCE SOUTHEAST ALONG THE COAST.

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NANAIMO, B.C., OCT.31-(CANADIAN PRESS)-A MEETING OF 550 COAL MINERS FROM TWO NANAÏMO MINES TODAY ENDORSED THE STRIKE CALL ISSUED AT CALGARY, ALTA., BY THE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE BOARD OF DISTRICT 18, UNITED MINE WORKERS AND A WORK STOPPAGE WAS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN TOMORROW.

THE TWO MINES OPERATED HERE BY THE CANADIAN COLLIERS (DUNSMUIR) LIMITED, DO NOT WORK SUNDAY BUT THE MINERS WILL NOT REPORT FOR WORK TOMORROW MORNING.

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NEARLY 4,000 OTHER MINERS MET AT UPISLAND CUMBERLAND, AT FERNIE AND MICHEL, B.C., IN THE EASTERN CROW'S NEST DISTRICT AND AT PRINCETON IN THE INTERIOR TO CONSIDER THE STRIKE CALL BUT THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INFORMATION ON THE OUTCOME OF THE MEETINGS.

THE STRIKE CALL WAS ISSUED TO APPROXIMATELY 9,000 BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALBERTA MINERS AT CALGARY BY THE U.M.W. EXECUTIVE BOARD FRIDAY NIGHT A FEW HOURS AFTER A ROYAL COMMISSION

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BEGAN SITTINGS AT CALGARY TO INQUIRE INTO COAL MINE WAGE RATES. DISTRICT U.M.W. PRESIDENT ROBERT LIVETT OF CALGARY SAID THE STRIKE WAS BEING CALLED IN PROTEST AGAINST WHAT HE TERMED THE "DILLY-DALLYING" POLICY OF THE CANADIAN WAR LABOR BOARD IN CONSIDERING MINERS' DEMANDS, INCLUDING WAGE INCREASES.

NN913PCW

UNDATED VATICAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

UNDER AN ORDER OF THE HOLY SEE EXTRATERRITORIAL BUILDINGS OF THE VATICAN HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BY PAPAL GUARDSMEN, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY.

AMONG THE EXTRATERRITORIAL BUILDINGS AND CHURCHES IN ROME OUTSIDE VATICAN CITY PROPER, IS THE LATERAN PALACE WHICH PAPAL GUARDS OCCUPIED ON THURSDAY, THE BROADCAST SAID.

XM146PEW

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